National Park Service – National Capital Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

Carter G. Woodson Home
Washington, District of Columbia

Carter G. Woodson Home

1538 Ninth Street, NW, Washington, DC

FINAL SUBMISSION
JANUARY 15, 2008

Contract No.
C3000060016

NPS PMIS Reference
No. 125623

Beyer Blinder Belle
Architects & Planners LLP

Historic Structure Report

Carter G. Woodson Home

Historic Structure Report
Contract No. C3000060016

Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects and Planners - Architect

Incorporating Research and Documentation Conducted By:

Judith H. Robinson & Associates, Inc. - Historical Research
Robert Silman & Associates - Structural Engineers
GHT Limited - M/E/P Engineers
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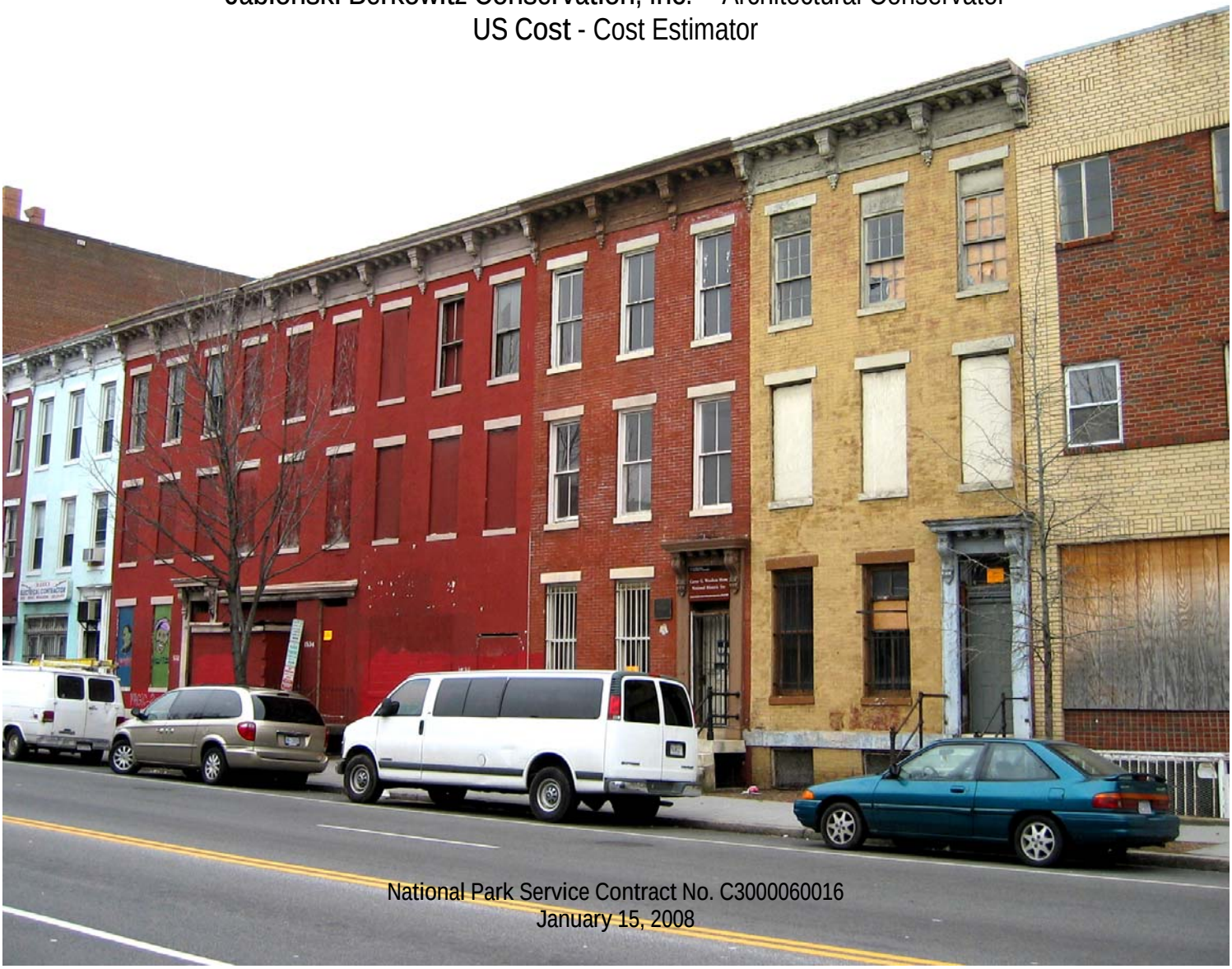
US Cost - Cost Estimator



National Park Service Contract No. C3000060016
January 15, 2008

Cover Illustration: Carter G. Woodson Home, East Elevation. (BBB, 2007)
Title Page Illustration: Carter G. Woodson Home Streetscape, East Elevation. (BBB, 2007)

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Management Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September of 2006, the National Park Service entered into a contract with Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners LLP as Task Order Number 1 of an Indefinite Quantity Contract for Architectural and Engineering Services (IDIQ). Task Order Number 1 was to provide a Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Carter G Woodson Home National Historic Site at 1538 Ninth Street, NW, Washington, DC. The project team for the scope of work consisted of the following consultants:

- Historian - Judith H. Robinson & Associates, Inc.
- Structural Engineer - Robert Silman & Associates, PLLC
- Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Safety Engineer - GHT Limited
- Materials Conservation - Jablonski Berkowitz Conservation, Inc.
- Cost Estimating - US Cost

The Carter G. Woodson Home was built between the years of 1872 and 1879. It was designed in the Victorian Italianate Style and contributes to a row of houses on Ninth Street that form a relatively intact representation of residential development in Washington DC in the late 1800's. Many of the stylistic elements of the Italianate Style for both the exterior and interior of the house still exist today and are fair condition.

The house changed ownership many times over the last 135 years and served as a single family residence, a tenant house and as offices. The owner and occupant of most significance was Dr. Carter G. Woodson who purchased the house in 1922 and lived there until 1950. Dr. Woodson was a Harvard educated historian and DC Public Schools teacher who founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (now known as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History or ASALH). While living in 1538 Ninth Street, Dr. Woodson directed the Association and a publishing company from his home. He is credited for establishing Negro History Week (now Black History Month) in 1926. After Dr. Woodson passed away in 1950, the Association took ownership of the house and occupied it until 1971 when they moved to another facility. The Association leased the facility out to the publishers of American Visions Magazine. The house was vacant for several years allowing it to fall into disrepair. The National Park Services purchased the house from the Association on June 10th, 2005 with the intent of turning it into a Museum to celebrate the life of Dr. Woodson.

The development of the home can be divided into five distinct periods:

- Period 1 (1872-1879) – The period of the original construction when used as a single family residence.
- Period 2 (1880-1921) – The period when the two story addition was added onto the house. During this time the house was used as both a single family and multi-tenant dwelling.
- Period 3 (1922-1950) – During this period Dr. Carter G. Woodson purchased the home and lived there while also using it for offices for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

- Period 4 (1951-1971) – The period during which the Association continued to use the building as their headquarters.
- Period 5 (1972-Present) – Period after which the Association moved out.

This Historic Structure Report establishes Period 3 (1922-1950) as the Period of Significance due to Dr. Woodson both living in the house and operating the ASALH out of the house. It is his association with the house during this period which merited listing it in the National Register of Historic Places and a designation as a National Historic Landmark.

As a result of the house being vacant for the last 10 years, the consultant team determined that there are a significant number of urgent repairs and necessary preservation that have been recommended. Many of the elements that have been put in place to arrest further damage, such as the concrete block installed in the window and door openings, will have to be reversed. Significant repairs will be required for the structure surrounding the main stair. Portions of the masonry load bearing walls at the rear of the structure will have to be entirely rebuilt. The building will require all new mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire safety and security systems.

The National Park Service had established, prior to the consultant team beginning their work, that the Carter G. Woodson Home would be used as a House Museum and this Historic Structure Report was to be a guide for treatment and work recommendations to restore, preserve, and interpret the property as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's residence, library and office. In the Spring of 2006, representatives from the National Park Services-National Capital Region met to review two treatment options and four use option for the property as presented in the 90% Draft Document that the consultant team submitted on April 30th, 2007. The Park determined that the ultimate treatment for the property would include all items outlined in the Treatment 1 and Treatment 1a descriptions included in the report. These treatments would reverse all elements added to the exterior and interior of the building after Period 3 and restore the house to its appearance during Dr. Woodson's occupancy while preserving all elements from Period 1 and 2 that are contributing features to the Victorian Italianate style. Although Treatment Option 1a was selected, further research and discussions with the National Park Service will be required because the elements of Option 1a are linked to the interpretive concept for how the House Museum will be established, which is not part of this report.

Similarly, the representatives from the National Park Service recommend that the ultimate use for the property be Use Option 3 – Interpretative House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties. The intent of this option is to provide an interpretative house museum experience with exhibits on how Dr. Woodson used the spaces in the house and exhibits relating to his life. This option would integrate the adjacent three properties into the design of the museum. Building services, visitor orientation, an accessible entry, and NPS administrative space would be accommodated for in these reconfigured adjacent structures. Access points would be provided to every floor of the Woodson Home from the

adjacent structures so that visitors would be able to experience every floor of the home while still having a code compliant means of egress and accessible access. The goal of this option is to provide a high level of accessibility and efficient circulation without compromising the historic character of the Carter G. Woodson Home.

The project team determined that the preliminary (Class "C") cost estimate to accomplish the selected Treatment and use for the Carter G. Woodson Home would be $3,775,753.00. This cost includes all work recommendations made for the repair of the building as well as recommendations contained in Treatment Option 1, Treatment Option 1A and Use Option 3.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Property Name:	Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
Property Location:	1538 Ninth Street, NW Washington, DC 20009
Property Owner:	National Park Service, purchased in June 2005
NPS Requisitioning Office:	National Park Service-National Capital Parks-East 1900 Anacostia Drive, SE Washington, DC 20020
NPS Task Order Name:	Historic Structures Report for Carter G. Woodson Home NHS
NPS Task Order Abbreviation:	CAWO
NPS Contract Number:	C3000060016
NPS Task Order Number:	Task Order Number 1
NPS PMIS Reference Number:	125623
NPS Requisition Reference Number:	R3545060020
National Register Information:	Designated a National Historic Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 11, 1976.
National Register Reference Number:	76002135
District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites:	Listed on 3 March, 1979.
Historic American Building Survey:	Photographs taken in 1883.
Period of Significance:	1915-1950
Washington DC Historic District:	Shaw Historic District
General Management Plan:	No
Current Use:	Vacant
Project Statement and Purpose:	The townhouse at 1538 Ninth Street, North West, Washington DC is a site of national significance due to its association with the owner/occupant, Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Dr. Woodson, who occupied the home from 1922 until his death in 1950 is recognized as the father of Black History for his efforts in establishing the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (later to be know as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History) and for publishing some of the first documents that promoted African American History. The Carter G. Woodson Home was designated as a National Historic Landmark on May 11, 1976. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History used the home as their headquarters until 1978 when they moved to a new location. The building was sold to the National Park Service in June of 2005.

The National Park Service has requested the Beyer Blinder Belle and the assembled consultant team prepare a Historic Structure Report (HSR) that will serve as a "road map" for the restoration of the home. This HSR will include the following:

- Development history of the property
- Identification of components of the house that are contributing to its historic significance.
- Physical description of features including age, significance and condition.
- An assessment of architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems for the building.
- A conservation analysis of mortar and paint identifying paint layers and mortar makeup.
- Recommendations for treatment of the architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems identified under the assessment task.
- Alternatives for the treatment and use of the historic structure.
- A recommended "ultimate treatment" for the historic structure.
- Documentation of the existing conditions of the building with drawings and photographs.

Cultural Resource Data:

The period of significance has been identified as 1922 to 1950, the period of time during which Dr. Carter G. Woodson occupied the house. Although he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915, established The Journal of Negro History in 1916, and established the Associated Publishers Inc. in 1920, he did not purchase the home until 1922, thus marking that year as the beginning of the period of significance. When living in the home, Dr. Woodson founded Negro History Week in 1926. Celebrated during the second week of February between the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, Negro History Week continues to be observed today, having become Black History Month.

The home is significant also for its contribution to the line of similar 1880's Victorian Italianate style town homes that flank it. The structures together form a strong streetscape of authentic historic homes that provide an impression of what a typical mid-19th century Washington DC middle-class housing neighborhood was like.

The Carter G. Woodson Home is situated in The Shaw historic district know as the "heart of Black Washington" which served as the larger context for the period of significance for the home. There are over 70 sites within the Shaw that contribute to African American heritage of Washington, including the Woodson Home. Four of Washington's Historic Districts fall within or adjacent to the Shaw; LeDroit Park, Logan Circle, Sixteenth Street and Blagden Alley/Naylor Court. Within close proximity to the Woodson home are several sites that are directly linked to Woodson's life. The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, located a short distance away on Vermont Avenue, was the home of one of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History's presidents. As was mentioned earlier, Dr. Carter G. Woodson

founded this organization and therefore knew Ms. Bethune well. To the north of Rhode Island, a brief walk from the Woodson home, is the Phyllis Wheatley YMCA where Carter Woodson ate most of his meals.

Related Studies:

The following studies were provided by the National Park Service to the consultant team as initial documentation to begin the Historic Structure Report:

- The Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development and the Institute for Urban Development Research, School of Business and Public Management, The George Washington University, Carter G. Woodson – National Historic Site and Management District Study, May, 1991.
- United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Special Resource Study – Carter G. Woodson Home, June, 2002.

For further listings of written information on this property, refer to the bibliography at the end of the report.

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Developmental History

The Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site is located in the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C., on Lot 819 in Square 365 at 1538 Ninth Street, NW. The home is one of a series of nine, three-story, brick row houses dating from the early 1870s constructed on rectangular lots measuring 120 feet deep and 17 feet 9 1/3 inches wide. Lot 819 is bounded on the east by Ninth Street, NW, and on the west by a 10-foot wide alley.

The Carter G. Woodson Home was designated a National Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 11 May 1976 and was listed in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites on 3 March 1979. It is also located within the Shaw Historic District and the Mount Vernon West National Historic District. In 2003, legislation was enacted authorizing the U.S. Department of the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Carter G. Woodson Home in order to establish the site as a unit of the National Park System (Public Law 108-192, 117 Stat. 2873, 19 December 2003). The National Park Service purchased the home on June 10th, 2005. The property is located in Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 2C01.

Previous Studies:

The National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form provides a physical description of the property and an evaluation of significance. Additional historical and descriptive data is provided in Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) No. DC-369 documentation (1983). Several studies to assess the potential use of the Carter G. Woodson Home as a historic site have been completed. These include the Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site and Management District Study, authored by the Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development and the Institute for Urban Development Research, School of Business and Public Management, George Washington University (1991). This study was prepared to assess options for the management of the site within the greater context of its urban environment. Included in the appendix of this report is a draft field assessment prepared in 1988 by the National Park Service that recorded detailed information on the condition of the building. Finally, the Special Resource Study: Carter G. Woodson Home (2002) was produced by the National Park Service to evaluate the potential for the future management and operation of the site and determine its suitability of becoming a unit of the Park Service.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance for the Carter G. Woodson Home covers the period 1922 through 1950. These dates correspond to the years in which Dr. Carter G. Woodson owned and occupied the house, using it as a residence and as an office for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and its publishing agency, the Associated Printers, Inc. Woodson is recognized as the father of black history who worked tirelessly to promote scholarly research, collect primary source materials, and disseminate knowledge through teaching and publications such as *The Journal of Negro History* and *The Negro History Bulletin*. (See Figure 2-001) In 1926 Woodson established Negro History Week, the foundation for today's Black

History Month. Woodson made outstanding contributions to American history as a scholar, bibliophile, educator, and publisher. He lived amid a flourishing neighborhood that served as the cultural, economic, and social center for the city's African-American population. His home, now a National Historic Landmark, is a tangible reminder of his legacy – one that continues to serve as a lasting connection to his life and the lives of his African-American contemporaries.

Figure 2-001: Woodson with a copy of the *Negro History Bulletin*, 1948 (From Jacqueline Goggin, *Carter G. Woodson: A Life in Black History)*

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Overview:

The Carter G. Woodson Home is a late-nineteenth century Italianate Style row house located in the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C., four blocks east of Logan Circle. The brick row house represents a typical form of speculative housing constructed on a large scale in Washington during the post-Civil War era as a means of providing for the city's rapidly expanding population. Originally constructed between 1872 and 1874, the Carter G. Woodson Home was first used as a single family house owned by Clarinda S. Henkle. As a result of its association with Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who occupied it for 28 years starting in 1922, the house has achieved a historical significance worthy of its being designated a National Historic Landmark.

Currently unoccupied, the property is being evaluated by the National Park Service for future use as a historic site open to the public.

Subdivision of the Land and Construction of the House:

On 16 July 1790 The United States Congress passed the Residence Act authorizing President George Washington to select a site for the new national capital. The following year, Washington chose a diamond-shaped tract located at the convergence of the Potomac and the Anacostia Rivers that would become the District of Columbia, and within this tract was a smaller area designated as the City of Washington. Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker surveyed the land contained within the District – which consisted of 100 square miles, 64 square miles ceded from Maryland and 36 square miles from Virginia –

Figure 2-002: Topographical Map of the District of Columbia by Albert Boschke (From Iris Miller, *Washington in Maps, 1606-2000*)

and established boundaries.[1] Peter (Pierre) Charles L'Enfant, a French artist, officer and engineer, was selected to draw up a plan for the new city within the District. L'Enfant used the natural features of the landscape and the topography of the land to define the city's limits – the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers to the south and east, Rock Creek to the west, and the Wicomico Sunderland escarpment to the north.[2]

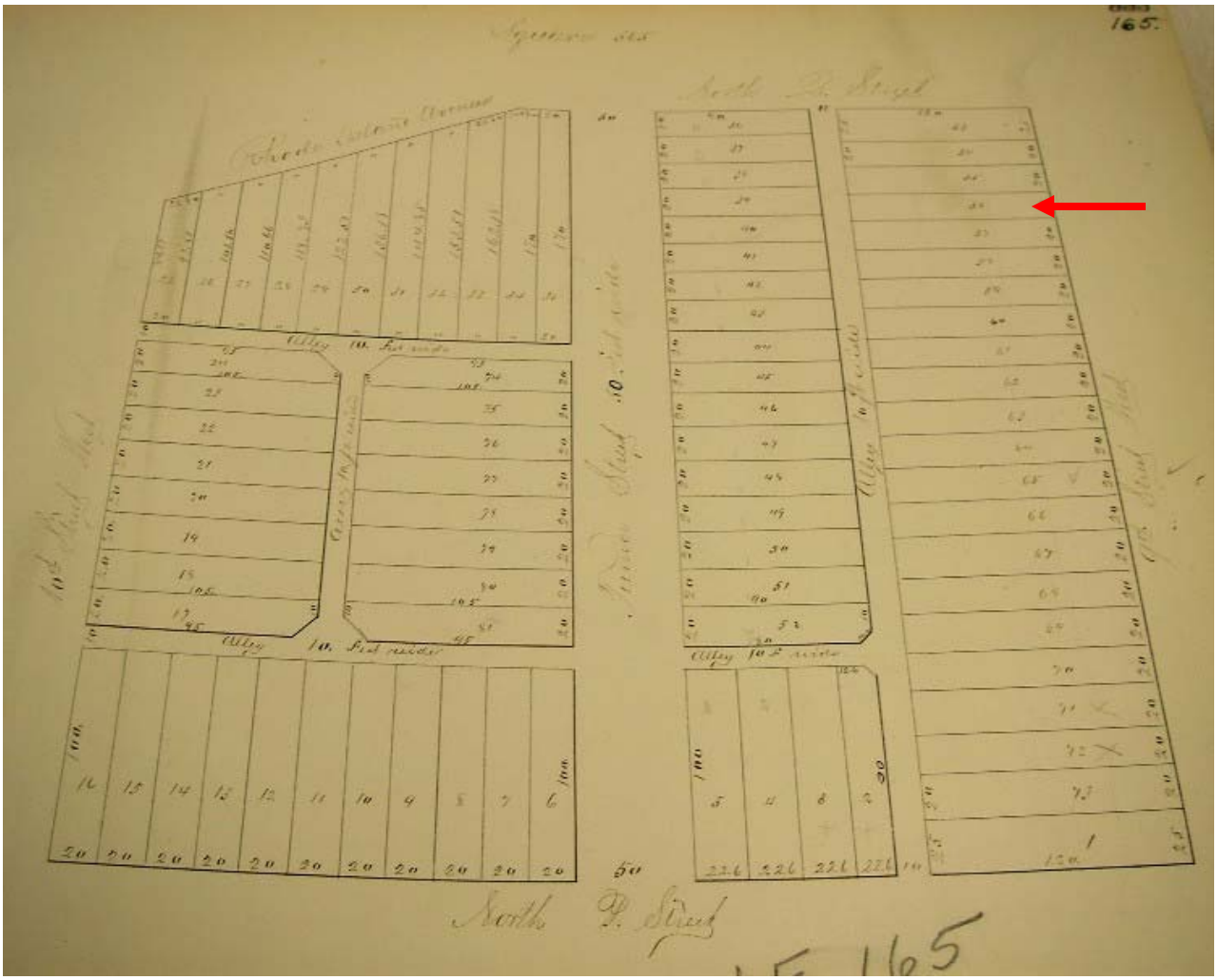


Figure 2-003: Turner's subdivision of Square 365, 1866 (From Liber W.F., Folio 165, Office of the Surveyor)

[1] Iris Miller, *Washington in Maps, 1606-2000* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2002): 48.
[2] Robinson & Associates, Inc., "Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site National Register of Historic Places Documentation" (Washington, D.C., 2004): 97. The city was located on land comprised of three river terraces that rose gradually to an elevation of about 100 feet along the Wicomico Sunderland escarpment. For further information see Kenneth R. Bowling, *Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever* (Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1988): 93.

Washington, D.C., a region sparsely populated and largely undeveloped, was officially established as the new capital city in 1800. In this year, building stock was comprised of "109 habitable brick houses and 263 wooden."[3] Land consisted mainly of fields, woods, and farmland for growing tobacco, corn, and other crops; the area possessed little in terms of infrastructure. Slowly, however, the city began its transformation. Following L'Enfant's plan, federal buildings were constructed, streets were laid, and newcomers moved in and made Washington their home.

Square 365, the future site of the Carter G. Woodson Home, was platted and recorded by the Office of the Surveyor on 26 August 1797. The square was described as being bound on the north by Q Street (297 feet 5 inches), the east by Ninth Street (450 feet), the south by P Street (490 feet), the west by Tenth Street (364 feet 2 inches), and the northwest by Rhode Island Avenue (210 feet 9 inches). At this time the square was owned by Samuel Blodgett. Blodgett was one of several financiers and speculators who purchased farm properties in the city, drawn to the area by the prospects of the future capital city.

The city grew slowly during the first half of the nineteenth century. A map published by Albert Boschke provides a clear illustration of the extant of development prior to the Civil War and shows that the blocks adjacent to Rhode Island Avenue, including Square 365, were still largely undeveloped by 1861, with construction limited to the area south of O Street. (See Figure 2-002) Washingtonians, however, would soon experience a major transformation in the urban character of their city. In the decade after the Civil War the population of the District of Columbia jumped from approximately 75,000 in 1860 to 132,000 in 1870.[4] Federal workers and newly freed slaves made up a large portion of the city's new residents, most of who lived within a two-mile radius of the White House. In 1866, Square 365 was subdivided into 81 parcels by Henry Turner. Parcel 1 and parcels 53 through 73 faced Ninth Street, NW, and measured 120 feet deep, with the corner lots measuring 25 feet wide and the lots between slightly smaller at 20 feet wide.[5] (See Figure 2-003) Four years later, Joshua Whitney and Brainard H. Warner replatted lot numbers 54 through 61 of Turner's subdivision into nine lots, A through I, measuring 120 feet deep by 17 feet 9 1/3 inches wide (2,134 square feet).[6] Thus, by further subdividing the land, Whitney and Warner were able to create nine lots from the original eight, allowing for the future construction of an additional structure and ensuring a greater return on their investment. (See Figure 2-004)

[3] Constance McLaughlin Green, *Village and Capital*, vol. 1 of *Washington: A History of the Capital 1800-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962): 4.
[4] Ibid., 21.
[5] Turner's subdivision was recorded on 17 January 1866 in Liber W.F., Folio 165, Records of the Office of the Surveyor.
[6] The Whitney and Warner subdivision was recorded on 1 April 1870 in Liber C.H.B., Folio 223, Records of the Office of the Surveyor. Brainard H. Warner was highly active in the real estate business during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He developed the nearby row at 917-931 French Street, NW, and in 1890, he founded and developed the town of Kensington, Maryland.

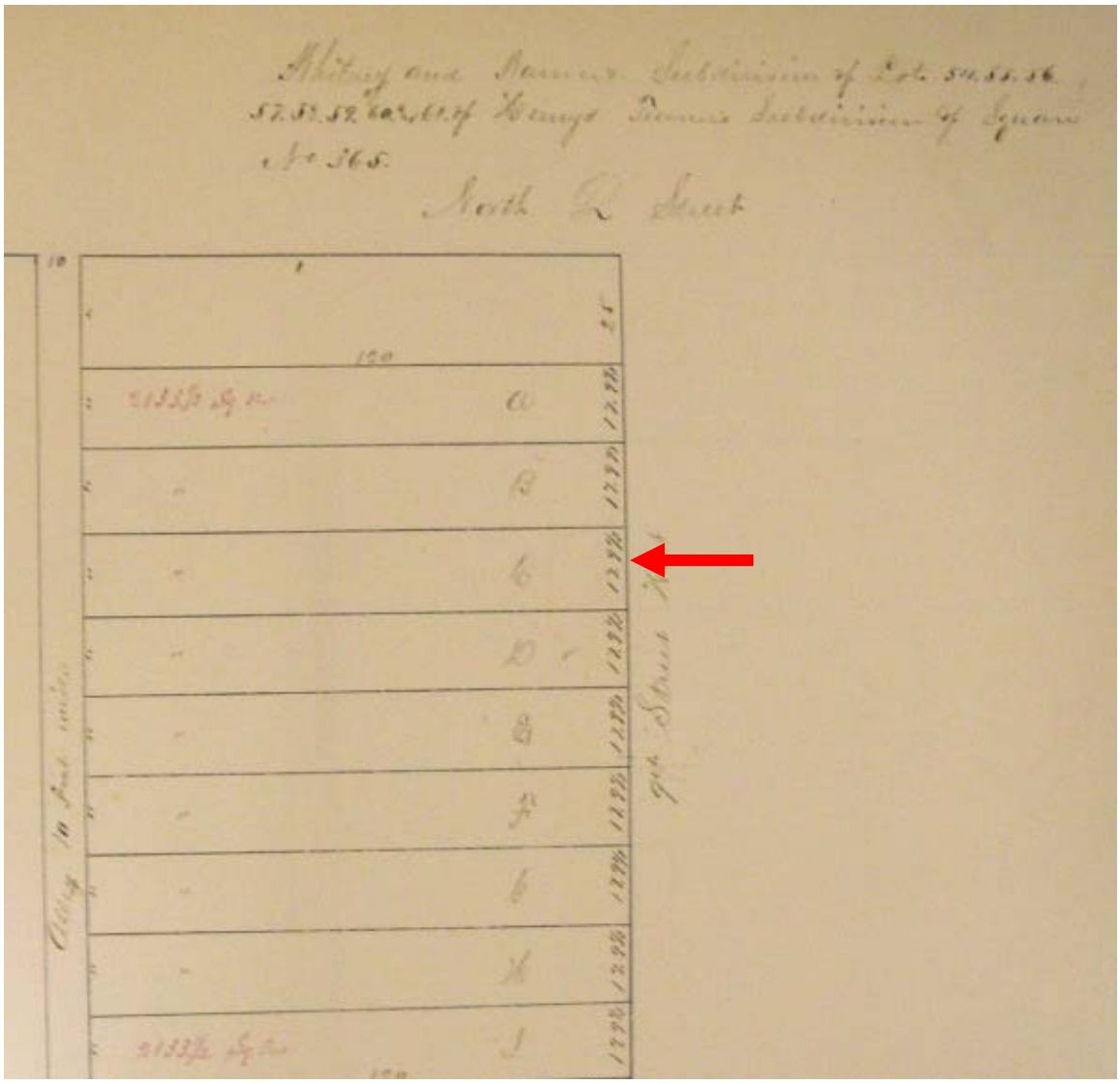


Figure 2-004: Lot C, at 1538 Ninth Street, NW, was created with Whitney and Warner's subdivision of Square 365, 1870 (From Liber C.H.B., Folio 223, Office of the Surveyor)

During the period of influence of the city's territorial government (between 1871 and 1874) municipal improvements fell to the Board of Public Works. Alexander "Boss" Shepherd served as director of the board until he became the territorial governor in 1873. The board was responsible for significantly altering the streetscape of the city – roads were regraded, paving and sewer lines were laid, sidewalks were improved, and trees were planted. Annual reports published by the board included maps to illustrate street improvements. By 1873, Ninth Street, NW, had been fully modernized with concrete paving and a sewer line and, by 1874, gas mains and water pipes were laid – assets that no doubt added to the value of the Whitney and Warner subdivision. (See Figures 2-005 and 2-006)

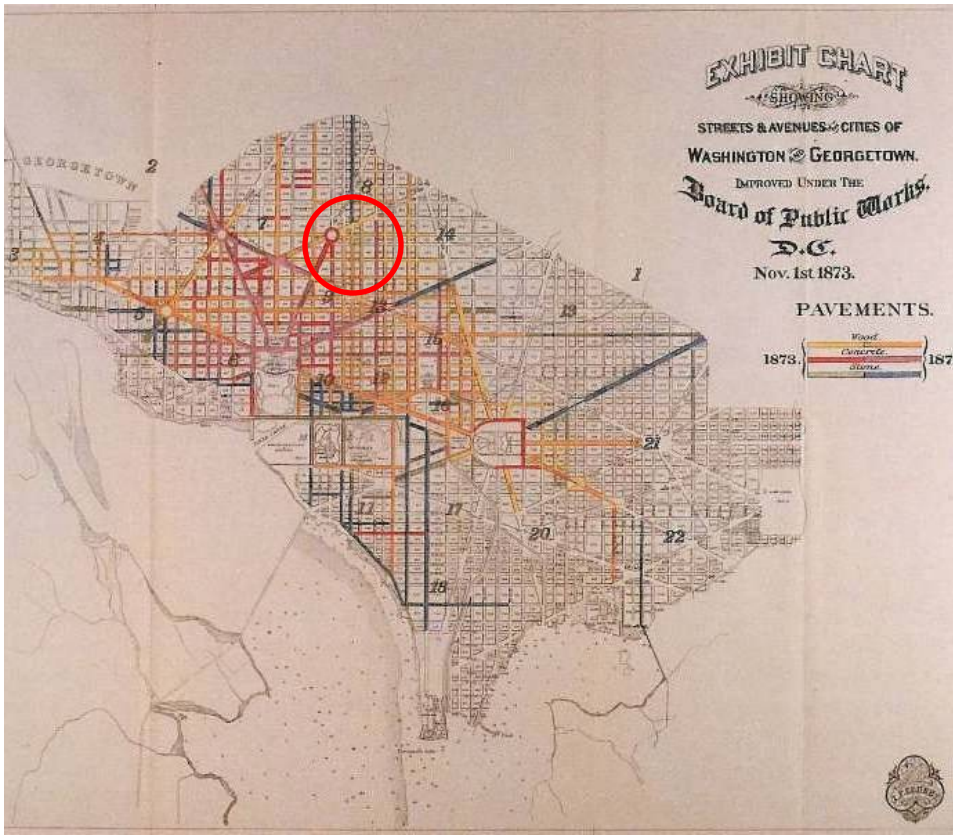


Figure 2-005: Map illustrating streets improved with pavement, 1873 (From John W. Reps, *Washington on View*)

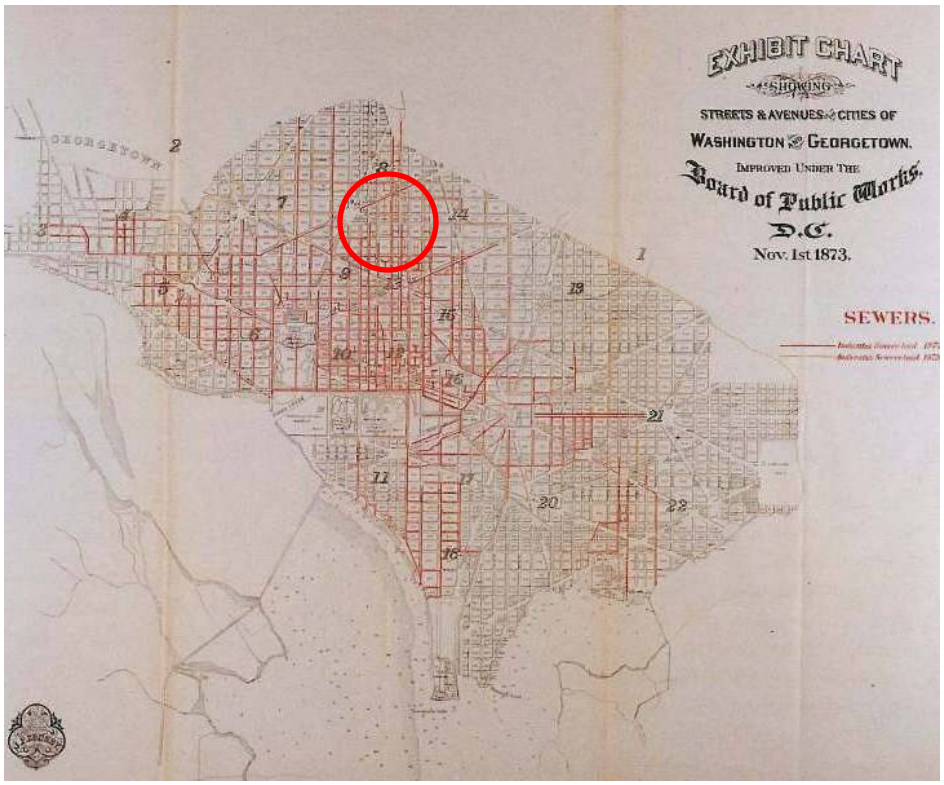
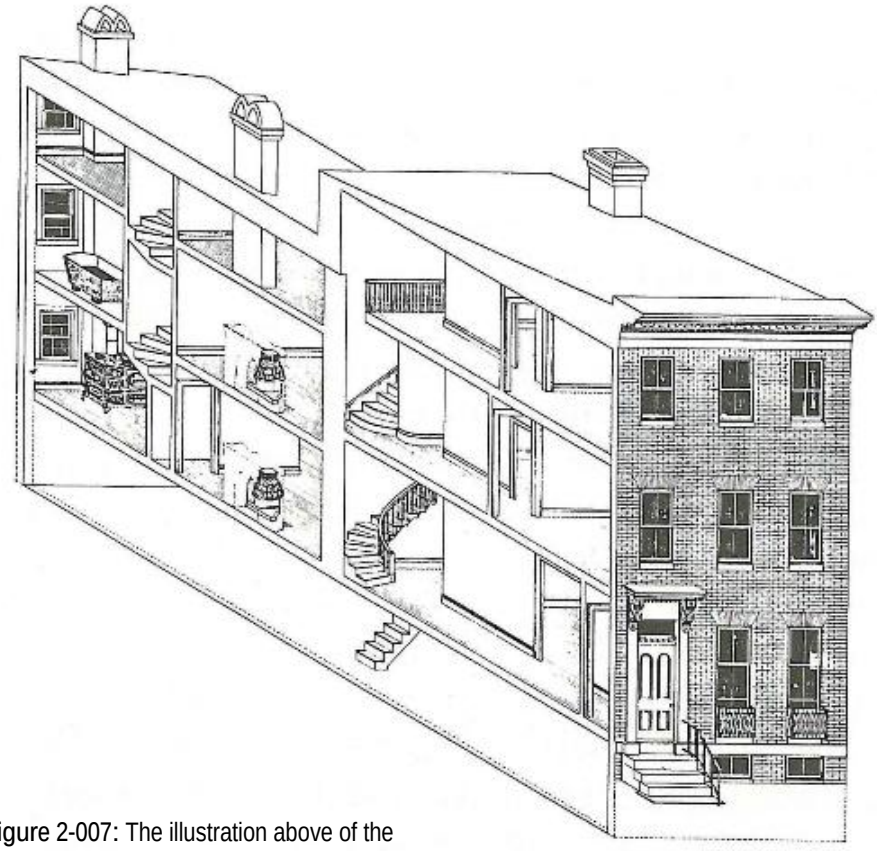


Figure 2-006: Map illustrating streets improved with sewer lines, 1873 (From John W. Reps, *Washington on View*)

In concert with Shepherd's comprehensive public works programs, Washingtonians took up the business of real estate with great enthusiasm, with over 1,200 new buildings constructed in 1872.[7] Housing multiplied throughout the city with "some designed by expensive architects for individual clients," and "more of them contractor-built…red brick rows," and speculative building was common.[8] In their chronicle of the evolution of Baltimore row houses, Hayward and Belfoure describe the development of what contemporary writers called "second-class houses." While the houses facing Baltimore's major squares and parks typically had facades measuring over 20 feet, the second-tier housing stock was typically "three-story, three-bay Italianate houses only sixteen to eighteen feet wide. Not only were they narrower, the main house was generally only one room deep (about thirty feet), containing a long parlor with bedrooms above. The dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and servants rooms were located in the back building, which also had a doorway opening into the rear areaway between houses, and a second set of stairs. The houses sold for about two-thirds the price of there first-class counterpoints, yet still had embellishments such as scroll-sawn brackets supporting door and window cornices, full-height French parlor windows, and marble steps and basements. Such houses filled block after block of west and east Baltimore, before and after the Civil War."[9] Although expressly written about a certain subset of Baltimore's row houses, this passage comes close to describing the Carter G. Woodson Home and its row. (See Figure 2-007)

[7] Green, *Village and Capital*, vol. 1, 355.
[8] Constance McLaughlin Green, *Capital City 1879-1950*, vol. 2 of *Washington: A History of the Capital 1800-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962): 12.
[9] Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999): 67.



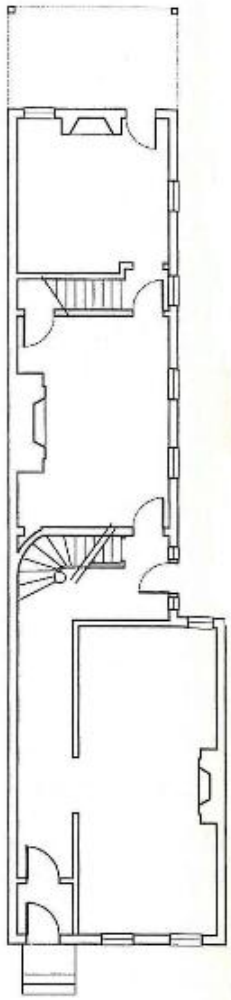


Figure 2-007: The illustration above of the three-story, three-bay row house located at 1412 Park Avenue in Baltimore, shows a floor plan typical of houses built between the 1850s and the 1880s. It features a back stair and single parlor, but is otherwise similar to the floor plan of the Carter G. Woodson Home as it was originally constructed. (From Hayward and Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*)

General assessment records for 1872-73 valued each of the nine lots of the Whitney and Warner subdivision at $854 based on a rate of $0.40 per square foot.[10] In 1874, the assessed values of the same properties increased to $3,500. This assessment was based on the same rate per square foot of land, but was re-valued to include "improvements" on the properties – a row of three-story brick houses.[11] Using the information from the general assessment and real estate directories, it is possible to identify a construction period for the house on Lot C – the Carter G. Woodson Home – as 1872 to 1874. The historic records researched to date do not identify an architect or builder for the row.

[10] General Assessment Books, Corporation of Washington, Volume 14 (1872-73).
[11] *Real Estate Directory of the City of Washington, D.C.* (Washington, D.C.: E.F.M. Faehtz and Fred. W. Pratt, 1874).

The continuous row of buildings constructed on the Whitney and Warner subdivision (1526-1542 Ninth Street, NW) represent a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. As originally constructed, the brick facades were flat and relatively simple, with decorative detail limited to the cornice and door surrounds. For both exterior and interior elements, builders took advantage of the availability of mass-produced architectural components. "Fireplace mantels, windows, doors, interior wood work, stair elements, gas light fixtures, bathroom fixtures, as well as brackets, finials, molded bricks and cast iron stairs were all mass produced elements which were purchased and pieced together by residential buildings in infinite varieties."[12] Insurance and real estate maps of Washington, D.C., provide more specific information about the appearance and construction of the house as it was originally built.[13] The structure was L-shaped in plan and was built of brick with a slate or tin roof. The front of the house, which faced east onto the street, was three stories (36 feet) high and had a wood cornice. The rear portion of the house was two stories high. The house had 8-inch thick masonry walls, and the party wall on the south side had a party wall that rose 12 inches above the roof between 1536 and 1538 Ninth Street.

In 1880, the house was enlarged through the construction of a two-story brick addition built onto the back of the house. According to building permits, this addition was to be constructed of brick and would measure 18 feet by 13 1/2 feet.[14] Insurance maps dating from 1888 indicate that at some point between 1880 and 1888 a small one-story frame addition was constructed behind the brick addition and a one-story frame structure or shed was built at the rear of the lot. The frame addition does not appear in insurance maps from 1903-16, indicating that it had been removed by 1903. Furthermore, maps show that the structure at the back of the lot was taken down between 1916 and 1924. (See Figures 2-008, 2-009, 2-010 and 2-011)

[12] Laura V. Trieschmann, Anne Sellin, and Stephen Callcott, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Greater U Street Historic District," 1 December 1998.

[13] See *Insurance Maps of Washington, District of Columbia* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company) for the years 1888, 1903-1916, 1927-28, and 1927-60; *Real Estate Plat Book of Washington, District of Columbia* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins) for the years 1887 and 1892; *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* (Philadelphia: G. Wm. Baist) for the years 1903, 1913, 1924, 1948, and 1957.

[14] "Application for Permit for Repairs, Alteration, &c., Permit No. 1632," Building Division, District of Columbia. This permit, dated 23 June 1880, lists the property owner as C.S. Henkle. The permit identifies the property has a "dwelling" occupied by one family. The cost of the proposed improvement is listed as "about $600," and the nature of the proposed alteration is "to enlarge and repair the back building by extending wall" and to make "general repairs."

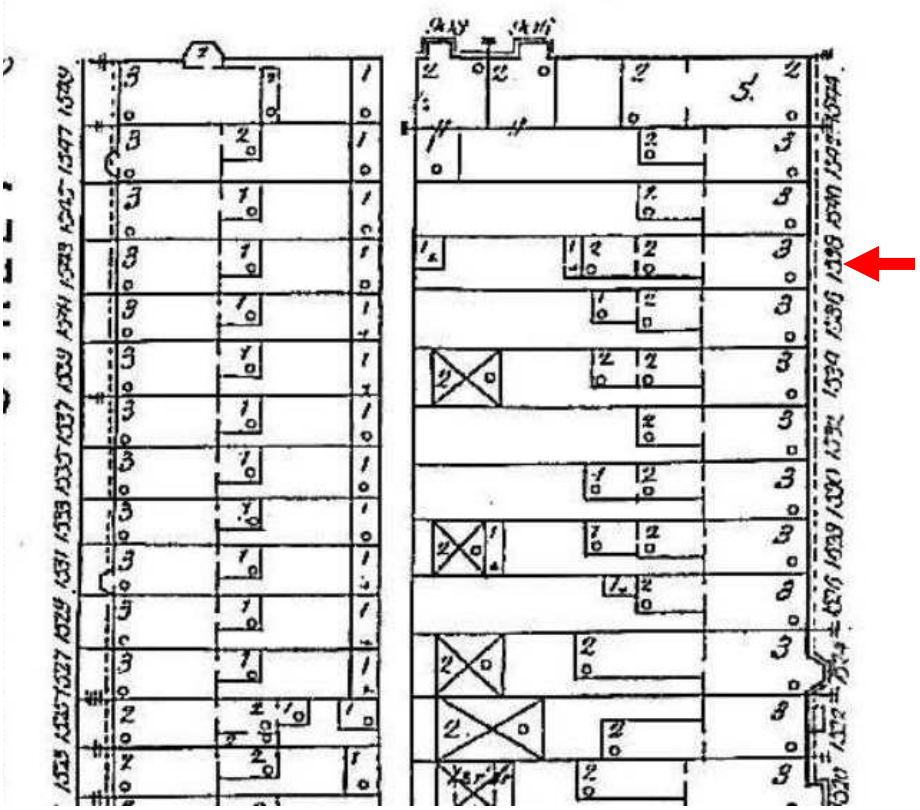


Figure 2-008: The Sanborn map from 1888 provides information on the construction of the original house, the 1880 two-story addition, the one-story frame addition, and the frame structure at the rear of the lot. (Library of Congress)

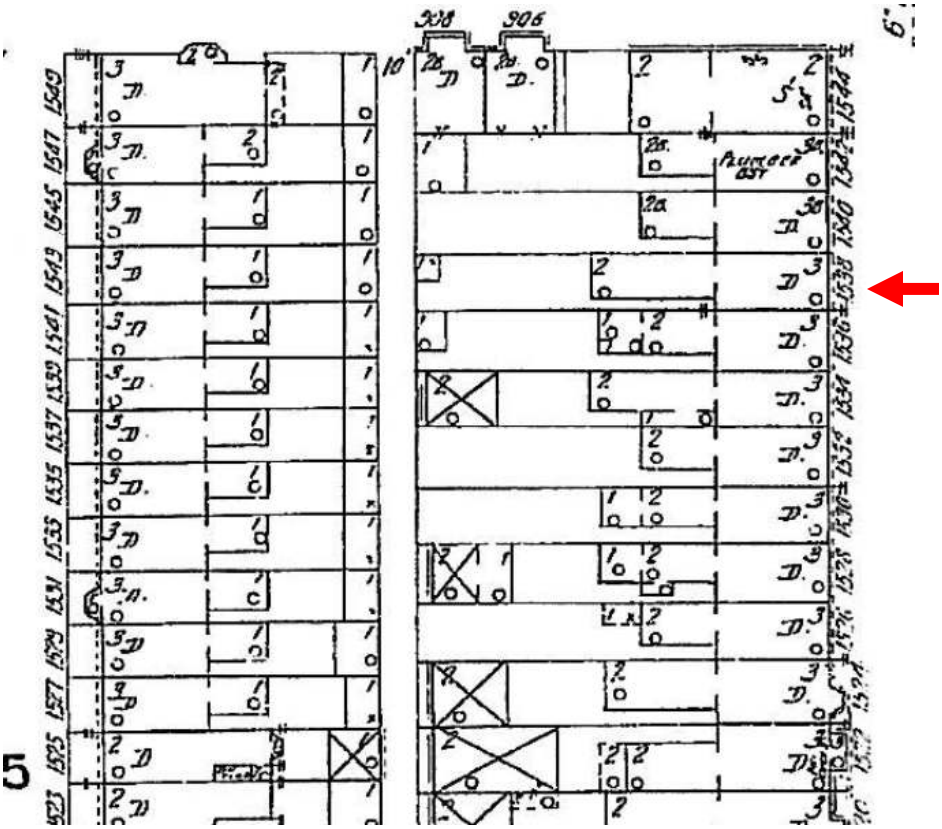


Figure 2-009: The 1903-1916 Sanborn map illustrates that the frame addition was taken down by 1903. (Library of Congress)

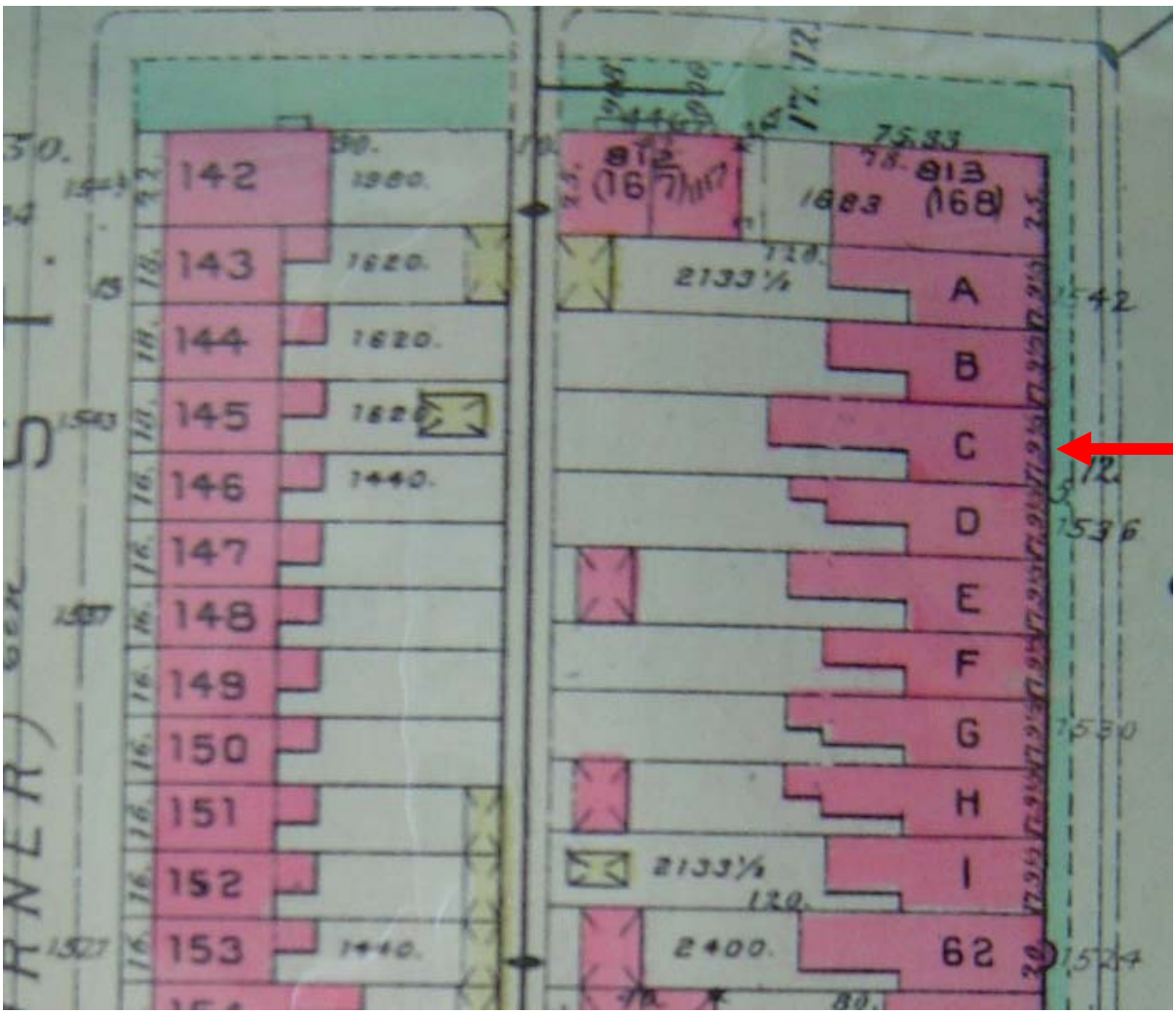


Figure 2-010: The Baist map from 1924 illustrates that the structure at the rear of the lot was removed by 1924. (Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

When the house was sold in 1899 by the family of its original owner, it was purchased by Jacob Xander, who is identified in census records as a landlord. Historical documents indicate that in the early years of the twentieth century, the house no longer served as a single-family residence. In 1920, for example, the house was occupied by 10 people, none of whom was the property owner. During this time, one can speculate that modifications were made to the interior spaces of the house in order to accommodate multiple families; however, building permits or other records have not been found to substantiate this assumption.

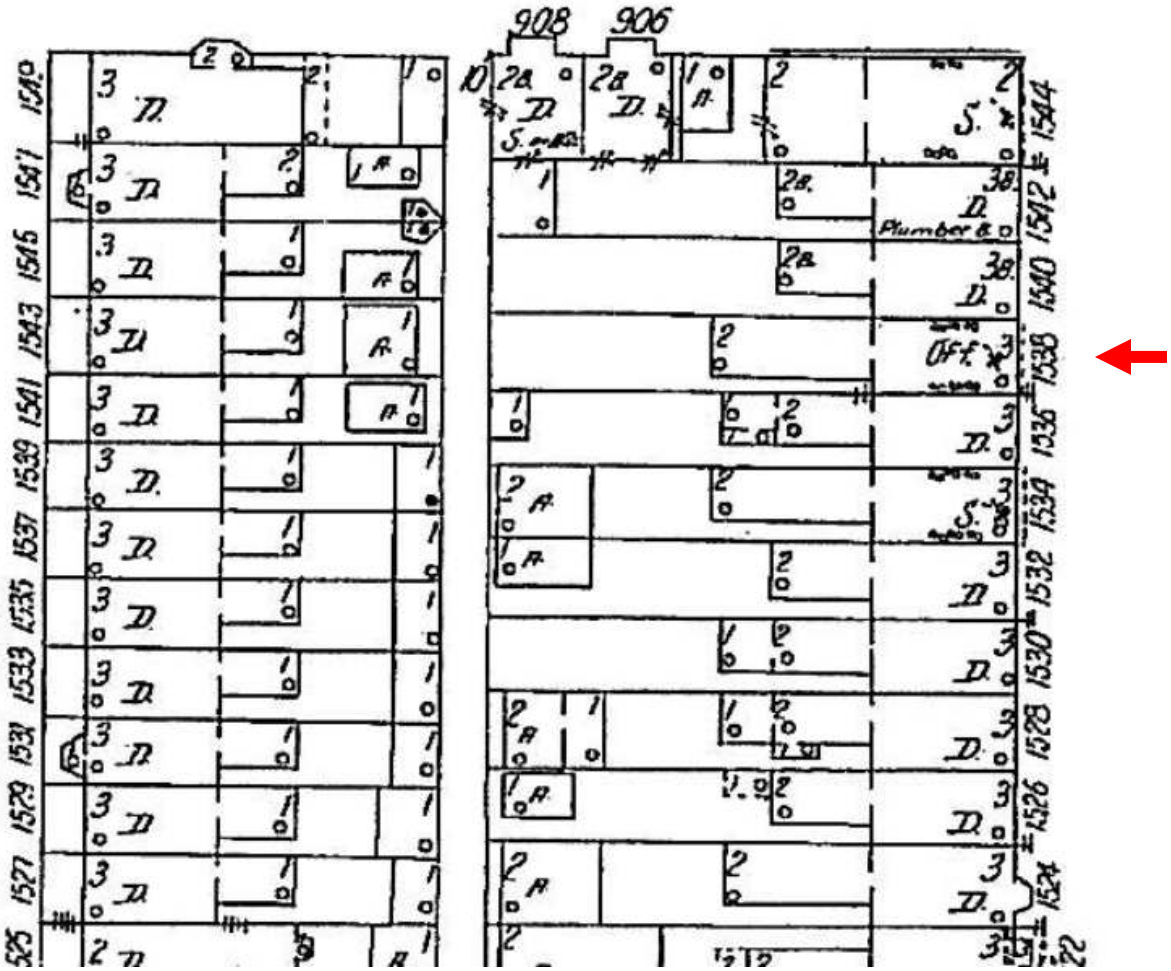


Figure 2-011: The 1927-29 Sanborn map illustrates the footprint of the house during the early years of Woodson's occupancy. (Library of Congress)

Little photographic evidence exists to document the appearance and condition of the house during the period of significance outside of what the consultant team was able to find at the Scurlock Photo Archives at the Smithsonian Institute. One photograph of the exterior of the house as it appeared during Woodson's occupancy features a metal and wood sign on the front facade that reads "The Associated Publishers Inc." Woodson received a permit to erect this sign in 1923.[15] (See Figure 2-012) In general it appears as if under Woodson's ownership the house's facade retained most of its original features including the sash windows, wood cornice, and bracketed lintel over the main entrance. Photographs discovered to date of the interior show little detail about architectural features, room layout, or furnishings. However, sketches of the floor plans of the house, produced from memory by Willie Leanna Miles, one of Woodson's employees in the 1940s, for an article published in *The Journal of Negro History* provide information as to how interior spaces within the house were arranged and how public and private space was divided. (See Figure 2-014) Note that the floor plans were erroneously labeled, and that there are discrepancies

[15] "Application for Permit to Erect Sign. Permit No. 6444," Building Division, District of Columbia.

between the illustration and Miles' written description of the room functions of the rooms, which has been reproduced on page 28 of this report.)

Existing conditions within the house suggest that changes were made to the interior by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (later the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History), the organization that took ownership of the property after Woodson's death. For example, the current configuration of interior walls on the first and second floors differs from what was described by Miles. Research to date has not been able to identify when these alterations were made.

Owners and Occupants:

From city directories, census records, and deeds, it is possible to reconstruct the ownership history and evaluate the patterns of use of the Carter G. Woodson Home. The first owner of the house was Clarinda S. Henkle, who purchased Lot C in Square 365 on 18 August 1874 from Brainard H. Warner and associated parties.[16] Little is known about Clarinda Henkle; however, her brother, Gen. Saul S. Henkle, who was listed in city directory of 1875 as a resident of the house, was a prominent and celebrated member of the District bar. Henkle was a native of Ohio, where he served as on the state Senate and was married and had a son, Edward A. Henkle. (His first wife died before he moved to Washington.) In 1880 he married Clara Emery, the daughter of Matthew Emery, who was the mayor of Washington City between 1870 and 1871.[17]

The 1876 city directory lists Clarinda, Edward, a student, and Gen. Henkle as residents of the house. Additional information on the Henkles is provided by the 1880 census.[18] Gen. Henkle is listed as the head of household. He was a white male, 52 years old, and a widower. Edward is listed as a single white male, 23 years old. Edward's occupation is given as "at home," and the census indicates that he was "maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled." (This seems to contradict information provided in city directories, which variously list Edward's occupation as a stenographer and a printer. For 1880, the year of the census, the city directory lists Edward as a printer working for the firm Henkle & Sheiry.) Clarinda, whose occupation is listed as "keeping house," was 49 and single. The Henkles had an black servant living with them whose name was Mary Brisco. She was a native of Washington, D.C., and at the time of the census she was 29 and single.

[16] Deed of Trust recorded 31 August 1874 in Liber 757, Folio 434, Land Records.
[17] Gen. Henkle first showed up in the Washington city directories in 1869. At that time, he was listed as a lawyer living and working at 215 F Street, N.W. In 1871 Henkle was listed as partner of the firm Henkle & Ingersoll at 412 5th Street, N.W., and was living at the St. James Hotel. Henkle's address changed again the following year, when he was listed as living and working at 460 Louisiana Avenue. In 1873 and 1874 he remained at the 460 Louisiana Avenue address, but his firm had changed to Henkle & Arrick. See *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W.H. Boyd) for the years 1869-1875 and "Sudden Death of Gen. Henkle, A Prominent Member of the District Bar and Active in Church Work," *The Washington Post,* 22 May 1895.
[18] 1880 United States Federal Census.

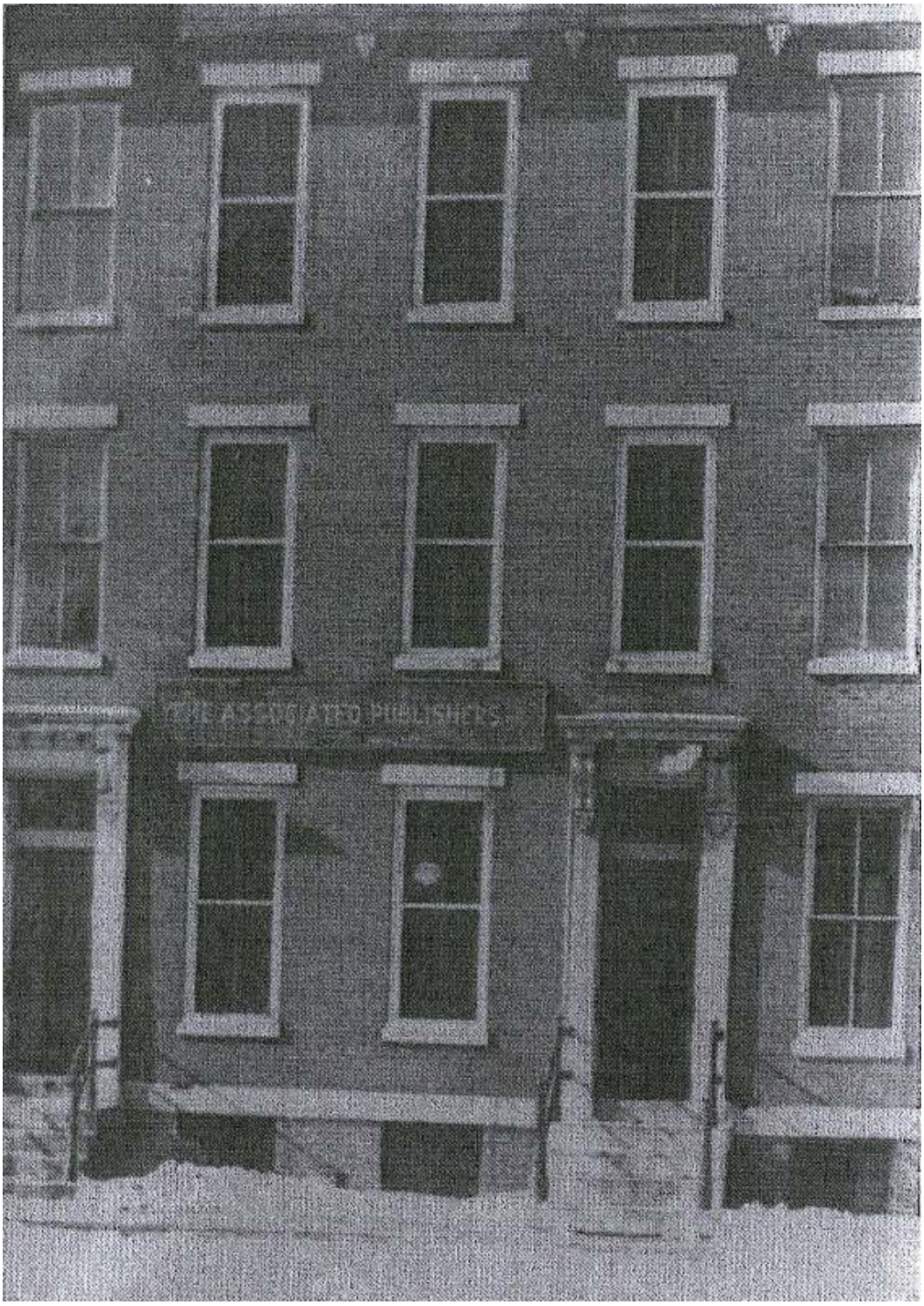


Figure 2-012: Exterior image of the Woodson Home during his occupancy, n.d. (From Jacqueline Goggin, *Carter G. Woodson: A Life in Black History*)

Gen. Henkle was no longer living at 1538 Ninth Street, NW, when he died in 1895. Edward Henkle eventually married and relocated to Philadelphia. Classified ads reveal that rooms in the house were rented in 1889, when two notices appeared in the newspaper advertising furnished rooms for rent in 1538 Ninth Street, NW, for $50.[19] Renting rooms was not uncommon in Washington. It was a means of "providing income for the homeowner and affordable housing for single people and young families in an era prior to the widespread development of the apartment building."[20] The last known year in which Clarinda Henkle was recorded as a resident of the house is 1894. The house remained in the Henkle family until 1899.

In January 1899, Edward Henkle sold the house to Jacob Xander.[21] In this year the property was assessed at $3,714.[22] According to census records for the year 1900, Jacob Xander, a landlord, was a 52-year-old white male, married, originally from Germany. His residence is listed as 3719 Brightwood Avenue. One can speculate that Xander purchased the property as an investment and rented the rooms.[23] In 1912 Jacob Xander sold the house to J. Edward Giles, who owned it for only a few days before transferring it to Ida J. Heiberger.[24] For the nine years in which Ida J. Heiberger owned the house, she also used it as a rental property. City directories provide a snapshot of the type of people living in the house over the years. Occupants included Joseph Gennari, a rigger, in 1914; Thomas Midgett, a driver and chauffer, from 1916 to 1920; and Thomas M. Galloway, an assistant secretary for the Service Men's Club of the YMCA, in the early 1920s.[25]

What is now referred to as the Shaw neighborhood was originally developed in the late nineteenth century as a racially and economically mixed community where "black and white, rich and poor, upper-, middle-, and lower-class persons all made their homes."[26] Nearby streetcar lines provided convenient transportation for residents, and the area was only a few blocks from the F Street and Seventh Street commercial corridors, the Northern Liberty Market, and the fashionable Logan Circle neighborhood. These factors made Shaw the "preferred neighborhood for middle-class white residents" – such as the Henkles – until around the turn of the century.[27] Concurrently, many of the thousands of freed slaves who poured into the capital in the post-Civil War period took up residence at the Wisewell Barracks, the Boundary Street refugee camp, and the Freedmen's Hospital – all in the vicinity of the Shaw neighborhood.[28] These camps and hospitals

[19] Classified ads, *The Washington Post*, 11 July 1889 and 23 August 1889.
[20] Trieschmann, National Register of Historic Places – Registration Form, "Greater U Street Historic District."
[21] Deed recorded 7 January 1899 in Liber 2345, Folio 445, Land Records.
[22] General Assessment Books, Corporation of Washington (1899-1900).
[23] 1900 United States Federal Census
[24] Deed recorded 31 December 1912 in Liber 3595, Folio 136 and Deed recorded 2 January 1913 in Liber 3599, Folio 7, Land Records.
[25] *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd) for the years 1914-1921.
[26] Kathryn Schneider Smith, ed., *Washington at Home* (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1988): 120.
[27] Ibid., 121.
[28] Michael Andrew Fitzpatrick, "Shaw, Washington's Premier Black Neighborhood: An Examination of the Origins and Development of a Black Business Movement, 1880-1920" (master's thesis, University of Virginia, 1989): 10.

provided a safe haven for the freedmen and refugees who relocated to the city from the deep South. Over the years, however, as the city center grew increasingly dense and transportation improved, white residents with the means to do so relocated into the new "suburban" developments in the higher elevations of the city, and, during the 1890s, "the racial composition of the neighborhood shifted toward black residential prominence."[29] Many single-family row houses in Shaw were converted into apartments or rooming houses to meet the demands of the growing city.

The situation at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., in the year 1920 demonstrates this trend. According to census data, the house was occupied by the Midgett family, which included Thomas, a chauffer, his wife and two children, and six additional boarders – Harry and Vera Little, husband and wife, two single females, and a Phillipino immigrant and his American-born wife. The Littles were white, in their twenties, and were born in Pennsylvania. Harry Little worked as an electrician. The single female boarders were twenty-six years old and worked as government clerks. The immigrant from the Philippines worked as a typist for the Philippine Mission.[30]

Prohibited from many areas of the city by restrictive housing covenants, African-Americans elected to stay in the Shaw neighborhood, and by 1920 made up the majority of residents. In a city where most white-operated establishments refused service to black patrons, Shaw and the nearby U Street corridor (known as the "Black Broadway") provided a place for disenfranchised African-Americans facing discrimination and exclusion to live in a separate black community where advancement could be obtained through "racial solidarity, cooperation, and separate economic and institutional development."[31] This philosophy of self-sufficiency was supported by many influential leaders and businessmen in Washington's African-American community including W. Calvin Chase, editor of *The Washington Bee*, and Andrew Hilyer, founder of the Union League. Thus, over several decades, the Shaw neighborhood and U Street corridor became a thriving African-American enclave where thousands of black-owned businesses – from barbershops to banks, from printing companies to photography studios –developed and prospered. Thus, the neighborhood provided a socially, commercially, and culturally supportive environment for Woodson as he made the decision in 1922 to purchase the house at 1538 Ninth Street, NW as his home and office.

City directories provide a glimpse into variety of occupants living on the 1500 block of Ninth Street during Woodson's occupancy. For the years 1923 through 1925, residents included Amedeo Michienzi (later listed as McKenzie), a shoemaker, who lived and worked at 1534 Ninth Street, NW and Harry Taylor, a museum foreman, who lived next door to Woodson. Other occupants of the street included Bert Singman, a painter, John M.

[29] Ibid., 12.
[30] 1920 United States Federal Census.
[31] Karl John Byrand, "Changing Race, Changing Place: Racial, Occupational, and Residential Patterns in Shaw, Washington, D.C., 1880-1920" (Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1999): 2.

Connor, a plumber, Annie White, a cook, various laborers, an upholsterer, and a dressmaker. The lot on the corner of Ninth and Q streets was a grocery store for many years. Its owners included Abraham Nimetz, followed by Phillip Golden, in the 1930s, and Alexander Berez starting in 1941.[32]

Purchase by Dr. Carter G. Woodson:

Dr. Carter G. Woodson had been living in Washington for over a decade before he purchased the house from Ida J. Heiberger on 30 August 1922 for $8,000. Documents related to the sale indicate that Woodson paid a deposit of $250 "to be applied as part payment of purchase price of Lot 'C' in Square 365 with improvements thereon." According to the terms of sale, he paid $1,500 cash and assumed two loans for $2,700 and $3,800 to be paid with interest at a rate of 7 percent in monthly increments of $75.[33]

Figure 2-013: Dr. Carter G. Woodson at his desk, n.d. (Scurlock Collection, Smithsonian Institution – National Museum of American History)

[32] *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd) for the years 1921-1948.
[33] Sales Contract, 18 July 1922, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress and Deed recorded 9 September 1922 in Liber 4734, Folio 290, Land Records.

Woodson lived and worked out of this brick row house for 28 years, until 1950. (See Figure 2-013) It served as the offices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH) and its publishing agency, the Associated Publishers, Inc. Woodson founded the ASNLH on 9 September 1915. It was a learned society, one that was, in his own words, "the first systematic effort of the Negro to treat the records of the race scientifically and to publish the findings to the world."[34] On 1 January 1916 the ASNLH published its first issue of *The Journal of Negro History*, and – finding it difficult to get publishers to produce scholarly publications by African-Americans – the Associated Publishers, Inc. was incorporated in 1920. Financial difficulties were a constant concern for the first few years; but starting in 1921 the Association received several substantial grants from charitable associations to support their work. Woodson purchased his house in 1922 and moved the headquarters of the Association with him. Starting in 1937, in an effort to reach a broader audience, the Association also began the production of *The Negro History Bulletin*, which had the following purpose: "To inculcate an appreciation of the past of the Negro."[35] From his home Woodson carried forth his mission to promote the study of African-American life and history through the publication of scholarly and popular books and journals and the collection of sociological and historical documents related to black history. He also managed the administrative operations of the ASNLH from the house. Executive council meetings were attended by prominent activists, scholars, and academicians including Mary McLeod Bethune, who served as the president of the Association between 1936 and 1951. From his house Woodson trained researchers and educators, engaged in personal research, and assembled a substantial collection of archival materials related to American history. Thus, the home is a nationally recognized cultural landmark and an important African-American heritage site, significant for its association with Dr. Carter G. Woodson – historian, editor, and collector – the "Father of Black History." (See Figure 2-015)

A few months after purchasing the house, Woodson received a building permit to erect "one metal and wood sign" that read "The Associated Publishers, Inc." (See Figure 2-012) The sign lay flat against the house, was hung 8 to 10 feet above the sidewalk, and measured 11 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet high. The permit application indicates that the John A. Garver Co. was the painter of the sign.[36] Later in the year, Woodson made cash payments for bookcases and office furniture.[37] In May 1935 Woodson received a construction permit to erect "one corrugated metal fence 6 feet high."[38] For the year 1936 Woodson's bills include payments to the District of

[34] Carter G. Woodson, "An Accounting of Twenty-Five Years," *The Journal of Negro History* 25, no. 4 (Washington, D.C., 1940.): 422.
[35] As published in the front matter of the *Negro History Bulletin*. Later editions include an expanded mission: "To inculcate an appreciation of the past of the Negro and to promote an understanding of his present status."
[36] "Application for Permit to Erect Sign. Permit No. 6444," Building Division, District of Columbia.
[37] Cash payments for August 1924 include $100 to W.B. Moses & Sons for office furniture and $136.80 for bookcases. Additional payments of $100 in September and $71.50 in October were made to W.B. Moses & Sons for office furniture. See Cash Book 1921-39, Microfilm Real 26, Series 140404(a), Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress.
[38] "Building Permit No. 180851," dated 27 May 1935, Building Division, District of Columbia.

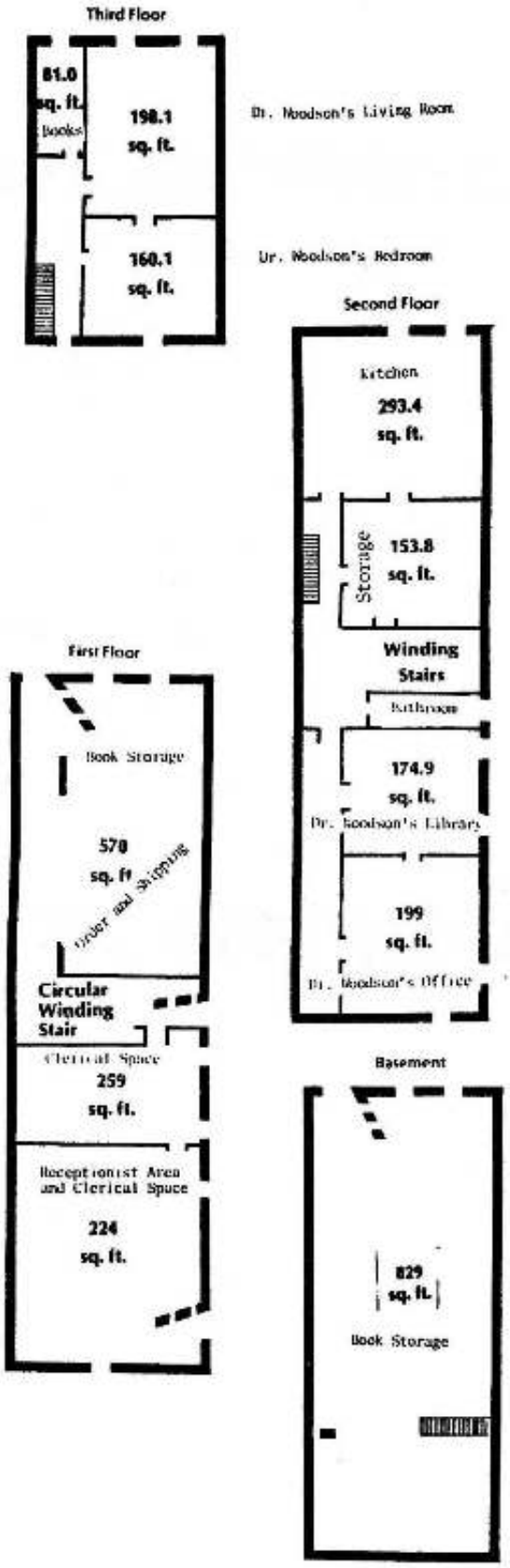


Figure 2-014: Floor plans and spatial use of the Carter G. Woodson Home during the period of his occupancy, n.d. (From Willie Leanna Miles, *The Journal of Negro History*) *Note that the illustration has been mislabeled. See page 30 for an accurate description of how Woodson utilized the spaces in the house.*

Columbia Water Register, the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company for furnace oil, the Potomac Electric Power Co., the Washington Gas Light Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.[39]

Willie Leanna Miles was an employee of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc. for seven years. In an article published in *The Journal of Negro History*, she described her experiences working with Woodson in the 1940s. Her memoir provides insight into how public and private space was differentiated and organized and how the structure was used as both a house and office. Miles described the layout of the house as thus: "His bedroom and living room were on the

Figure 2-015: Dr. Woodson in the house with his collection, February 1948 (Scurlock Collection, Smithsonian Institution – National Museum of American History)

[39] Miscellaneous bills, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress.

third floor. The kitchen and bath were located on the second floor back. His office and library were on the second floor front. The first floor front and back was where order and shipping, processing of *The Negro History Bulletin* and *The Journal of Negro History* and other miscellaneous clerical work was accomplished. The basement and every other available space in the building were used for storage of books, Bulletins, Journals, etc."[40] (See Figure 2-014) Thus, the third floor was reserved for Woodson's private use. The second floor was occupied by Woodson's office and library, and, in the back, a storage room and kitchen. The ground level was public space with room for a receptionist area, clerical space, book storage, and an area for orders and

Figure 2-016: Dr. Woodson with a manuscript, February 1948 (Scurlock Collection, Smithsonian Institution – National Museum of American History)

[40] Willie Leanna Miles, "Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson as I Recall Him, 1943-1950," *The Journal of Negro History* 76, no. 1/4 (Winter-Autumn, 1991): 92.

shipping. The basement space was utilized for book storage. Poet Langston Hughes worked briefly for Woodson and his responsibilities were to "…open the office in the morning, keep it clean, wrap and mail books, assist in answering the mail, read proofs, bank the furnace at night…"[41]

Many of the historical accounts written by persons associated with Woodson or at one time employed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History or the Associated Publishers, Inc. remark on the sheer volume of books and research materials stored at the office.[42] During his days in graduate school at Howard University, Roland C. McConnell had the opportunity to meet with Woodson whom he described as "seated at the side of his overflowing desk in a room on the second floor walled with books and journals."[43] (See Figure 2-013) The "overflowing" amount of literature described is not surprising for the offices of a publishing company. However, the substantial collection must have also included Woodson's personal library as well as the Association's archive and manuscript collection. Jacqueline Goggin, author of *Carter G. Woodson: A Life in Black History*, describes this collection and its significance in the following passage:

> By the mid 1920s Woodson had made significant progress in assembling a substantial collection of source materials at the library housed at association headquarters. In 1926 he reported that: 'Probably the most valuable part of the library is the rapidly growing collection of manuscripts. Realizing the value of the abundant manuscript materials now scattered in the homes of various Negroes and whites throughout the country, persons interested in the preservation of these records are inducing them to give them to the Association where they may be preserved in its archives.'[44]

As Executive Director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and editor of *The Journal of Negro History*, Woodson would eventually collect and preserve over five thousand documents – primary sources on African-American history. The collection spanned the period 1803 to 1936 and is now held in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress as the Carter G. Woodson Collection of Negro Papers and Related Documents. Another extensive and primary Carter G. Woodson collection can be found at Emory University.

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[41] Photocopied materials, Vertical Files, Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Library.
[42] In his memoir entitled *Selling Black History for Carter G. Woodson, A Diary, 1930-1933*, Lorenzo J. Greene recalls that Woodson struggled with the promoting and retailing his publications. He wrote: "[Woodson] then said he wanted to talk to me concerning the books of the Association, which were mildewing in the basement." See Greene, *Selling Black History for Carter G. Woodson, A Diary, 1930-1933* (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1996): 21.
[43] Photocopied materials, Vertical Files, Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Library.
[44] Goggin, Jacqueline. "Carter G. Woodson and the Collection of Source Materials for Afro-American History." *American Archivist* 48, no. 3 (1985): 261-271.

In 1925, the ASNLH held its annual meeting in Washington. Concurrent with the event, which featured travelers to Africa who spoke about the "the African background," the Association presented an exhibition of "engravings of the antique work of art of Benin, together with rare books and manuscripts" in their row house.[45]

Management by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

Woodson died in the house on 3 April 1950. According to his will, the majority of his estate was bequeathed to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.[46] The Association used the house as their national headquarters through the 1950s and 1960s. Identifying funding to adequately maintain the house and continue programming was challenging, and by January 1960, the ASNLH formed a Building Fund Committee to raise $50,000 in order to maintain the facilities carry on their work.[47] Throughout this period, the neighborhood realized substantial change. Restrictive housing covenants were no longer legal, opening up new neighborhoods to Washington's African-American middle class. The process of desegregation also resulted in increased competition for the businesses along the U Street corridor, and many were forced to close or relocate. This economic instability, in combination with an aging housing stock and increased density, contributed to the decline of the Shaw neighborhood.

The Urban Renewal movement emerged in the United States during the post-war period to combat blight and revitalize inner-city neighborhoods. Planners saw urban renewal, the process of clearing impoverished, overcrowded neighborhoods and decrepit or underutilized building stock followed by reconstruction and rebuilding urban centers and public works, as a solution to the problems that plagued many of the nation's cities. The Southwest Washington, D.C., Urban Renewal Area was one of such efforts in the United States and the first in Washington, D.C. Later, the creation of the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area and the Downtown Urban Renewal Area were seen as an opportunity to revitalize the areas of the city most affected by the riots and civil disturbances that occurred following the assassination of Dr.Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, which caused millions of dollars of property damage. The Shaw project was approved in 1969, and the goals established by National Capitol Planning Commission (NCPC) were to "eliminate physical blight and deterioration" and to establish an environment in which "the socio-economic problems confronting the residents…will be ameliorated and increased opportunities provided for employment and education, health and social services."[48] Responding to

[45] "Racial Problems Will Be Discussed at Meetings Here," *The Washington Post*, 6 September 1925. It is not clear from the newspaper article which room was used for this exhibition.
[46] Will, 30 November 1934, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress. The ASNLH changed its name to the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History in 1972 and is now known as the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History.
[47] Carter G. Woodson Building Fund Committee; National Park Service, Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, DcWaMMB; NCNW Archives; Series 10, Box 1, Folder 22.
[48] Gillette, Howard, Jr., *Between Justice and Beauty: Race, Planning, and the Failure of Urban Policy in Washington, D.C.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995): 183.

criticism about the wholesale displacement and relocation that typically accompanied redevelopment, the NCPC directed a landmarks study of the Shaw neighborhood so that "historical or architectural buildings" could be identified and where possible "restored or rehabilitated."[49] In 1967, *The Washington Post* reported that the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History planned to build a new building to house its headquarters and the local Washington chapter noting that "the present national headquarters building is in an urban renewal area and will be raised before long."[50] Although the NCPC study did not identify the Carter G. Woodson Home as a landmark, redevelopment did not, as speculated, result in the house or its row being razed.

The Association ceased using the house as its headquarters in 1971. Lacking the funding necessary to provide adequate upkeep or renovate for a new use, the house stood vacant for many years and fell into a state of disrepair with broken windows and crumbling steps.[51] The house was designated a National Historic Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 11 May 1976 and was listed in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites on 3 March 1979. Perhaps in response to this increased local and national recognition, the Association solicited bids for the exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation of the house.[52] (See Figure 2-017) Financial support for the project was provided by the Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the Department of the Interior. The extent of work completed as a result of the grant is unknown.

For a brief period in the mid- to late- 1980s, the Association rented the house to the publishers of *American Visions* magazine. The magazine, which covered African-American culture, was published between 1986 and 2000. Physical investigations indicate that interior improvements were made to the house in the 1980s most likely in preparation for its re-occupancy. Work included the installation of security grilles on windows, the construction of new partition walls and a bathroom on the first floor, putting in new bathroom fixtures on the second floor, and installing a new boiler and water heater. In 1989, the Association received a permit to do electrical work at the house which included the installation of fire alarm pull stations, control panel, and bells, the addition of new surface mounted outlets, and adding light fixtures.

In 2000, the National Park Service conducted a study of the house and its suitability for federal management. Preservation organizations rallied behind the cause. In 2001, the National Trust for Historic Preservation listed the property on their list of 11 Most Endangered Places. The same year, citing the "leaking roof, broken windows, and other interior damage," the D.C. Preservation League included the property on its Most Endangered Places

[49] National Capital Planning Commission, *Shaw School Urban Renewal Landmarks* (Washington, D.C.: National Capital Planning Commission, 1968).
[50] "Negro Study Group Plans Chapter Here," *The Washington Post*, 28 May 1967.
[51] "Bringing Black History Home to Shaw," *The Washington Post*, 14 June 1979.
[52] 125 Bids and Proposals, *The Washington Post*, 27 July 1979.

list. In May 2002, the National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded a Washington Convention Center Authority Historic Preservation Grant to the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History to provide security and stabilization measures. Work included the installation of a single ply membrane roof and filling window and door openings with concrete block. On 10 June 2005 the National Park Service purchased the house from the Association for $465,000.

Figure 2-017: The front facade of the Carter G. Woodson Home, 1979 (Photo by Walter Smalling, HABS No. DC-369-2)

Historical Timeline:

The following timeline presents the construction chronology of the Carter G. Woodson Home from 1792 to 2006. The information presented is based on historical documentation with corroboration from the architectural analysis of existing conditions and materials analysis. While not the focus of this project, biographical information about Dr. Carter G. Woodson and highlights of his career are included.

1797 The land owner of Square 365 in 1797 is Samuel Blodgett. The square is recorded in the surveyors plat books on 26 August 1797, and the boundaries are recorded as follows: north by Q Street North (297 feet 5 inches), east by Ninth Street West (450 feet), south by P Street North (490 feet), west by Tenth Street West (364 feet 2 inches), and northwest by Rhode Island Avenue (210 feet 9 inches).

[Rec. 2 Folio 365, Records of the Office of the Surveyor]

1861 The Boschke map of Washington indicates the areas of the city where development has occurred. The map shows that there are no buildings on Square 365 and that development is mainly concentrated south of O Street, N.W.

[Topographic Map of the District of Columbia by Alfred Boschke, 1861]

1866 By 1866, Henry Turner is the owner of Square 365. On 17 January 1866, he records a subdivision with the Office of the Surveyor, which parcels the property into lots numbered 1 through 81.

[Liber W.F., Folio 165, Records of the Office of the Surveyor]

1870 On 1 April 1870 Joshua Whitney and Brainard H. Warner subdivided Lots 54-61 of Turner's subdivision into Lots A-I. With this subdivision, Lot C (now known as Lot 819) with the address of 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., is created. The lot measures 120 feet deep by 17 feet 9 1/2 inches wide.

[Liber C.H.B., Folio 223, Records of the Office of the Surveyor]

1872-73 Tax assessment records indicate that Square 365, Lot C is 2,134 square feet and valued at $854.

[General Assessment Books, Corporation of Washington, Volume 14 (1872-73)]

1874 The assessed value of Square 365, of Lot C is $3,500 (at $0.40 per square foot). Records indicate an "improvement" on the property of "1 brick" structure. Using assessment records it is possible to identify the construction date of the structure as 1872-1874. (A plat map of Washington published the

same year demonstrates that most of the lots on Square 365 have been developed. The map also shows the alley that runs north-south in the middle of the block.)

[*Real Estate Directory of the City of Washington, D.C.* (Washington, D.C.: E.F.M. Faehtz and Fred. W. Pratt, 1874)]

The house on Lot C is purchased by Clarinda S. Henkle on 18 August 1874 from Brainard H. Warner.

[Deed of Trust recorded 31 August 1874 in Liber 757, Folio 434, Land Records]

1875 The Boyd's city directory lists Gen. Saul S. Henkle as the resident of 1538 Ninth Street, N.W. (His office is located at 460 Louisiana Avenue.)

According to his obituary, Henkle was "a native of Ohio, and one of the most prominent members of the District bar." His first wife, with whom he had a son, Edward Henkle, died before he moved to Washington. Later Henkle married Clara Emery, the daughter of Matthew Emory, who was the mayor of Washington between 1870 and 1871.

On 19 December 1875, Carter G. Woodson is born in New Canton, Virginia.

[*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd) for the years 1869-1875 and "Sudden Death of Gen. Henkle, A Prominent Member of the District Bar and Active in Church Work," *The Washington Post,* 22 May 1895]

1876 The Boyd's city directory lists the residents of 1538 9th Street, N.W., as Clarinda Henkle, Edward A. Henkle, a student, and S.S. Henkle, lawyer. Clarinda Henkle, who is listed on the deed as the owner of the property, is Gen. Henkle's younger sister.

[*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd, 1876)]

1878 The city directory indicates that Clarinda, Edward, and Gen. Henkle are residing in the house. Edward Henkle's profession is given as stenographer. Later, he is associated with the printing company Henkle and Sheiry.

[*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd) for the years 1878 and 1880]

1879 City tax records indicate that the total assessment value was of the house and land is $3,674.

[Taxbooks, Washington City, Volume 176 (1879)]

1880 The 1880 census record provides additional information on the Henkles at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W. The head of household is Saul S. Henkle who is listed as a white male, 52 years old, a widower, and a lawyer. Edward is listed as a white male, 23 years old, and single. Clarinda, whose occupation is listed as "keeping house," is 49 and single. The Henkle's have a servant named Mary Brisco who is black, 29, single, and was born in Washington, D.C.

In 1880 the Henkle's put an addition onto their house. A permit, dated 23 June 1880, lists the property owner as C.S. Henkle. The permit identifies the property has a "dwelling" occupied by one family. The cost of the proposed improvement is listed as "about $600," and the nature of the proposed alteration is "to enlarge and repair the back building by extending wall" and to make "general repairs." The dimensions of the proposed addition are 18 feet by 13 1/2 feet.

[1880 United States Federal Census and "Application for Permit for Repairs, Alteration, &c., Permit No. 1632"]

1885 The city directory lists the residents of 1538 Ninth Street as Edward A. Henkle and Clarinda S. Henkle. (At some point Gen. Henkle remarried and presumably moved out of his sister's house.)

[*Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd, 1885)]

1886 Square 365, Lot C measures 2,134 square feet and is assessed at rate of $0.50 per square foot. The value of the ground is $1,069, and the value of improvements is $2,000.

[General Assessment, Washington City (1886-87)]

1888 The house at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., is illustrated as a three-story row house constructed of brick with a slate or tin roof and a frame cornice. The house extends into the back of the lot – first with a two-story brick addition with a slate or tin roof then with a one-story frame addition. The map indicates a one-story frame structure at the end of the lot near the alley. At this time, all of the parcels along the west side of Ninth Street have been developed. Development is residential, except for the two corner lots. The structure at the northwest corner of Ninth and Q streets is labeled as a store, and the structure at the opposite end of Ninth Street is a church. (This is the Hamline M.E. Church, which later became Shiloh Baptist Church.)

[*Insurance Maps of Washington, District of Columbia* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company) for the year 1888]

1889 A notice appears in the classified section of the paper in July advertising the following: "For Rent – Houses: 1538 9th Street NW, fur, 6 rs."

A second advertisement in August reads: "For Rent: 1538 9th Street, nw, 7 rooms, fur. $50."

[*The Washington Post*, 11 July 1889 and 23 August 1889]

1894 Lot C is assessed to Gen. Henkle, and the ground and improvements are valued at a total of $4,347.

[General Assessment, Washington City (1893-94)]

1895 On 21 May 1895 Gen. Saul S. Henkle dies. According to his obituaries, Henkle was "the son of a Methodist minister and was educated to the legal profession." In Washington, "as a criminal lawyer, as one of the attorneys in the star route cases, and in the prosecution of claims against the government he had been justly celebrated. At the time of his death he was the attorney in a number of big interests, notably the Choctaw claims. He was largely interested in real estate and other business enterprises, and leaves property valued at about a quarter of a million dollars."

["Sudden Death of Gen. Henkle, A Prominent Member of the District Bar and Active in Church Work," *The Washington Post,* 22 May 1895]

1899 In January, Edward A. Henkle, sole heir of Gen. Henkle, sells the property to Jacob Xander. The tax assessment for this year values the ground and improvements at $3,714.

[Deed recorded 7 January 1899 in Liber 2345, Folio 445, Land Records and General Assessment, Washington City (1899-1900)]

1900 The 1900 census provides biographical information on Jacob Xander. Xander is a white male, 52 years old, married, and from Germany. He resides at 3719 Brightwood Avenue and his occupation is listed as landlord.

[1900 United States Federal Census]

1903 Maps indicate that the house at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., is a three-story brick rowhouse with a two-story rear addition. A one-story wood framed shed stands at the rear of the lot. This map indicates that the one-story faddition on the rear of the house is no longer extant. Also, the map records that there is a fire wall (the height of which extends 12 inches above the roof) between 1536 and 1538 Ninth Street. The property is assessed at $3,821.

[*Insurance Maps of Washington, District of Columbia* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company) for the years 1903-1916 and General Assessment, Washington City (1902-03)]

1903-1907 Woodson is living in the Philippines, working as a school supervisor.

1908 Woodson receives his masters degree from the University of Chicago.

1912 Jacob Xander transfers the property to J. Edward Giles.

[Deed recorded 31 December 1912 in Liber 3595 Folio 136, Land Records]

Woodson receives his Ph.D. in history from Harvard University.

1913 Ida J. Heiberger (unmarried) purchases the property at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., from J. Edward Giles. For the nine years in which Ida J. Heiberger owns the house, she uses it as a rental property. City directories provide a snapshot of the type of people living in the house over the years – Joseph Gennari, a rigger, in 1914; Thomas Midgett, a driver and chauffer, from 1916 to 1920; and Thomas M. Galloway, an assistant secretary for the Service Men's Club of the YMCA.

[Deed recorded 2 January 1913 in Liber 3599, Folio 7, Land Records and *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: W. H. Boyd) for the years 1914-1921]

1915 Woodson organizes the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH) (now the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History) at a meeting in Chicago. Through this organization Woodson "vigorously promoted the collection and preservation of documents that related to the black experience in the United States, Latin American, Europe, and Africa."

[Jacqueline Goggin, "Carter G. Woodson and the Collection of Source Materials for Afro-American History," *American Archivist* 48, no. 3 (1985): 261-271]

1916 Woodson establishes *The Journal of Negro History* (now *The Journal of African-American History*).

1920 The 1920 census indicates that the house is occupied by 10 people.

[1920 United States Federal Census]

Woodson establishes the Associated Publishers Inc.

1922 Woodson purchases the house from Ida J. Heiberger on 30 August 1922. Documents related to the sale indicate that Woodson paid a deposit of $250 "to be applied as part payment of purchase price of Lot 'C' in Square 365 with improvements thereon known as 1538 9th Street, N.W., in the District of Columbia." Woodson purchased the property for $8,000. According to the terms of sale, he paid $1,500 cash, assumed loans for $2700 and $3,800 to be paid with interest at a rate of 7 percent, which was paid off in $75 monthly increments.

[Sales Contract, 18 July 1922, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress and Deed recorded 9 September 1922 in Liber 4734, Folio 290, Land

Records] *Note: The deed book at the D.C. Archives where this deed is recorded is currently inaccessible.*

1923 Woodson received a permit, dated 22 January 1923, that gives him permission to erect "one metal and wood sign" with dimensions of 11 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet high. The permit stipulates that the sign is to have no lights and is to lie flat against the wall of the house. On the accompanying application for the permit (dated 16 January 1923) it is indicated that the sign will read "The Associated Publishers, Inc." and will be erected 8 to 10 feet from the sidewalk. The painter of the sign is listed as the John A. Garver Co.

Woodson's home and office is valued at $5,441.

["Application for Permit to Erect Sign. Permit No. 6444" and General Assessment, District of Columbia (1923-24)]

1924 Cash payments for August 1924 include the purchase of items presumable to help set up the office, i.e. - $100.00 to W.B. Moses & Sons for "office furniture" and $136.80 for "bookcases." Additional payments of $100.00 in September and $71.50 in October were made to W.B. Moses & Sons for "office furniture."

[Cash Book 1921-39, Microfilm Real 26, Series 140404(a), Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress]

1926 Woodson establishes Negro History Week.

1927 Maps provide additional information on the dimensions and construction details of the house. The height of the building is 36 feet and each of the three stories has 8 inch exterior walls. Additionally, the building is now indicated as an "office," rather than a "dwelling." By this date, the one-story frame structure at the rear of the lot has been removed.

Woodson's house is assessed at $7,041.

[*Insurance Maps of Washington, District of Columbia* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company) for the years 1927-28 and General Assessment, District of Columbia (1928-29)]

1930 The 1930 census lists Dr. Carter G. Woodson as the sole occupant of the house. He is 54 years old, single, and listed as working as the editor of the Association for the Study of Negro History and Life.

[1930 United States Federal Census]

1934 In this year, Woodson prepares his will giving $500 to each of his two brothers and to his sister. The remainder of his estate (including the house at 1538 Ninth Street, NW) is bequeathed to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

[Will, 30 November 1934, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress]

1935 Woodson receives a permit, dated 27 May 1935, to erect "one corrugated metal fence 6 feet 0 inches high entirely upon land of owner."

["Building Permit No. 180851"]

1936 Woodson's bills include payments to the District of Columbia Water Register, the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company for furnace oil, the Potomac Electric Power Co., the Washington Gas Light Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

[Miscellaneous Bills, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress]

1937 Woodson establishes *The Negro History Bulletin.*

1939 Woodson's house is assessed at $6,314.

[General Assessment, District of Columbia (1939)]

1949 In December 1949 Woodson receives a permit for repairs.

["Permit A-3183" dated 28 December 1949] *Note: The permits held at the National Archives stop at 7 September 1949, and there is no record of this permit at the D.C. Archives.*

1950 Woodson dies in his residence on 3 April 1950. One of his obituaries reads, "Mrs. Jessie Robinson, office manager of Associated Publishers, Inc., the venture founded by Dr. Woodson in 1922, told *The Courier* that she heard him stirring in his quarters, located on the third floor of the office building, earlier in the day and that he had evidently retired again. He had been suffering from a heart ailment for the past several years, she disclosed, but she did not become uneasy until he failed to 'come down to the office' at 12:30 as usual."

After Woodson's death, possession of the property transfers to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

["Noted Historian Gave Meaning to Past of Negroes," *The Pittsburgh Courier*, 8 April 1950 and Will recorded 30 November 1934, Woodson Papers at the Library of Congress]

1956 The Association receives a permit for a fence at the property.

["Permit B-8859" dated 15 March 1956] *Note: The D.C. Archives does not have a record of this permit.*

1960 Maps indicate that the building at 1538 Ninth Street, NW, is used as a store.

[*Insurance Maps of Washington, District of Columbia* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company) for the years 1927-60]

1966 In May 1966, the area boundaries for the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area are defined as West by Fifteenth Street, East by North Capitol, South by M Street, and North by Florida Avenue.

1968 The boundaries of the Shaw Urban Renewal Area are officially recognized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, making it eligible for federal funding.

[Smith, Kathryn Schneider, ed., *Washington at Home*]

The National Capital Planning Commission completes an inventory of landmarks in the urban renewal area so that "historical or architectural buildings and places are identified and when possible, restored or rehabilitated." This study does not identify the Woodson house as a landmark.

[National Capital Planning Commission, *Shaw School Urban Renewal Landmarks*]

1971 The Association moves out of the house, no longer using it as their headquarters.

1976 On 11 May 1976 the Carter G. Woodson Home is designated a National Historic Landmark and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

[National Register Number 76002135]

1979 On 3 March 1979, the Carter G. Woodson Home is listed in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites.

1985 Jacqueline Goggin, in her essay "Carter G. Woodson and the Collection of Source Materials for Afro-American History," writes:

By the mid-1920s Woodson had made significant progress in assembling a substantial collection of source materials at the library housed at association headquarters. In 1926 he reported that:

> 'Probably the most valuable part of the library is the rapidly growing collection of manuscripts. Realizing the value of the abundant manuscript materials now scattered in the home of various Negroes and whites throughout the country, persons interests in the preservation of these records are inducing them to give them to the Association where they may be preserved in its archives.'

[Jacqueline Goggin, "Carter G. Woodson and the Collection of Source Materials for Afro-American History," *American Archivist* 48, no. 3 (1985): 261-271]

For a brief period in the mid- to late- 1980s, the Association rents the house to the publishers of *American Visions* magazine. Interior improvements are made to the house in the 1980s, most likely in anticipation of its re-occupancy. Work included the installation of security grilles on windows, the construction of new partition walls and a bathroom on the first floor, putting in new bathroom fixtures on the second floor, and installing a new boiler and water heater.

1988 The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, prepares a field assessment to document the building's condition. The assessment identifies repair and restoration work, including patching of the front door and repair of the front stoop railing.

1989 The Association receives a permit for electrical work. Drawings accompanying the permit include floor plans.

["Permit No. B339515"]

1991 Willie Leanna Miles was an employee of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Associated Publishers, Inc. for seven years. In an article published in *The Journal of Negro History*, she described her experiences working with Woodson in the 1940s. Miles described the layout of the house as thus: "His bedroom and living room were on the third floor. The kitchen and bath were located on the second floor back. His office and library were on the second floor front. The first floor front and back was where order and shipping, processing of *The Negro History Bulletin* and *The Journal of Negro History* and other miscellaneous clerical work was accomplished. The basement and every other available space in the building were used for storage of books, Bulletins, Journals, etc."

[Willie Leanna Miles, "Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson as I Recall Him, 1943-1950," *The Journal of Negro History* 76, no. 1/4 (Winter-Autumn, 1991): 92]

The Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development and the Institute for Urban Development Research at George Washington University author the Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site and Management District Study.

2001 The Carter G. Woodson Home is placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of 11 Most Endangered Places and the D.C. Preservation League's Most Endangered Places list.

2002 The Association for the Study of African-American Life and History receives a Washington Convention Center Authority Historic Preservation Grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to stabilize the house and make improvements related to security. Work included the installation of a single ply membrane roof and filling window and door openings with concrete block.

A study by the National Park Service titled "Special Resource Study: Carter G. Woodson Home" is produced to evaluate the future management and operation of the site and determine its suitability of becoming a unit of the Park Service.

2003 On 19 December 2003, legislation is enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Carter G. Woodson Home in order to establish the historic site as a unit of the National Park System.

[Public Law 108-192, 117 Stat. 2873]

2005 On 10 June 2005, the National Park Service purchases the house from the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History for $465,000.

[District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, Online Public Records]

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

OVERVIEW

The development of the Carter G. Woodson Home can be divided into five periods that represent the times during which the most significant changes of use and construction occurred. Each of these periods will be described sequentially, outlining to the best of our knowledge, changes both physical and in use, on the interior and exterior of the building. Period 1 represents the house's original construction and spans the years from 1872 to 1879. Period 2 extends from 1880 to 1921, during which time the massing and interior layout of the house changed significantly. Period 3, dating from 1922 to 1950, represents the time during which Dr. Carter G. Woodson occupied the home. Period 4 (1951 to 1971) saw changes in use and layout as a result of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History using the house as their headquarters. In 1971, the ASALH outgrew the house and moved to new headquarters, beginning Period 5, the last period of change, including changes under both ASALH and NPS ownership.

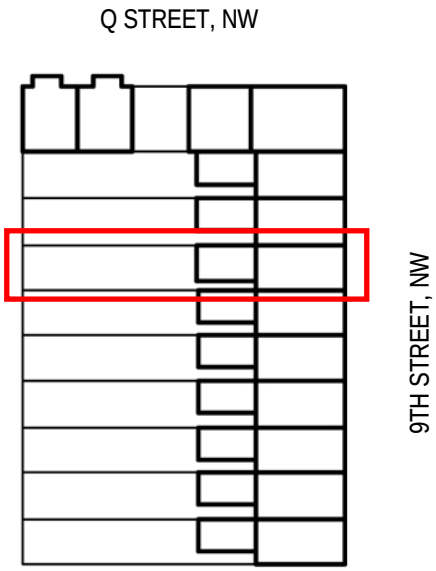


Figure 2-018: Period 1 site map with the Carter G. Woodson Home property highlighted.

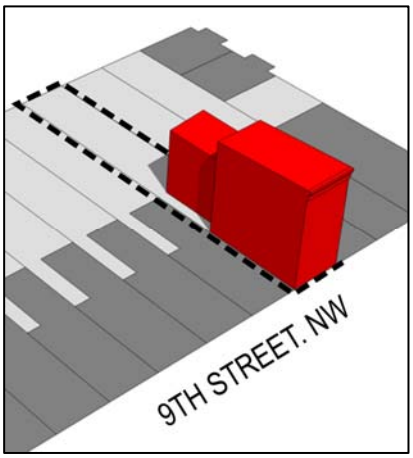


Figure 2-019: Three-dimensional view of the Carter G. Woodson Home as it was originally built.

METHODOLOGY

A narrative description of each period of the home is provided below. Accompanying each narrative are scaled floor plans diagramming the alterations and changes of use that occurred to the interior, as well as three-dimensional sketches showing how the massing of the structure changed.

PERIOD 1 – 1872 to 1879

Per the review of the real estate directories and the tax assessment records it can be identified that the Carter G. Woodson Home was constructed between 1872 and 1874 and was used as a single family house. The initial owner has been identified as Clarinda Henkle and the ownership of the property stayed within the family during this period.

Exterior:

- *Massing and overall arrangement* - The house was constructed with an L-shaped plan, with a three-story front portion measuring 18'-0" wide by 32'-3" deep and a rear extension measuring 12'-9" wide by 20'-4" deep The principal façade of the house (18 feet wide by 36 feet tall) is three stories with a basement and is capped by a painted wood cornice. Due to the main entry being several steps up from the sidewalk, the basement is partially visible on this elevation.

A clear separation joint in the brick construction and change of the type of red brick used (from Brick Type 3 to Brick Type 4) for the existing two story rear extension clearly delineates the Period 1 boundary of that extension (see Fig. 2-020).

Figure 2-020: View of joint showing end of Period 1 two-story structure on the left and beginning of Period 2 two-story structure on right.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

- *Windows and Door Openings* – The locations of original windows and doors that date to this period have not been significantly altered on the East, South and West Elevations. The original East Elevation windows were two-over-two double hung units with narrow wood muntins. Paint analysis evidence as well as the operation devices for the sashes show that the window frames, casings and sills for these East Elevation windows date to this period but that the sashes were replaced at a later period. The six-over-six double hung windows on the South and West Elevation date to Period 1.

Doors to Rooms 001, 101, and 103 - The three exterior doors that would have existed during this period (D001, D101, D103A) have been removed or replaced during later periods. However, paint and nail analysis at the door frame to D101 indicates that the frame does date to Period 1 although there were repairs to the paneling of the door frame at the side panels and transom during Period 5 as was noted in the NPS 1988 field assessment. Similarly, wood and nail remnants of the frame to D103A also date the opening to Period 1.

Door to Room 109 - An adjacent townhouse that still retains its 1870's configuration shows a door on the West Elevation of the two story addition. The existing opening D110 corresponds with that door location and would coincide with the Room 109 use as a kitchen and pantry, requiring direct access to the outside.

- *Foundation*: The L-shaped two- and three-story structure was constructed over a basement formed by brick foundation walls. A brick areaway was constructed below the East Elevation entry stoop to provide an exit from the basement to street grade. The basement windows at the East Elevation have no areaway and were installed with sills located directly at the sidewalk grade. The brick foundation walls still remain. Brick buttresses extend from this masonry wall into the basement at the three locations that correspond with the fireplace locations on the first floor.

- *Brick*: The primary East Elevation was constructed with a hard burned red brick with narrow lime mortar joints set in a running bond pattern. This brick exists today and lime mortar exists as well, although in many cases it has been covered up by sealant. The West and South Elevation were constructed with common red brick set in a common bond pattern with headers every eighth course.

Figure 2-021: Front Stoop.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

- *Marble*: The East Elevation window headers and sills and the water course were all constructed with white marble that dates to Period 1 and still exists today.

- *Front Stoop*: As was common with townhouse construction of the 1870's, solid marble steps and landing were provided as part of the front entrance stoop design. These marble elements survive today. Similarly, mass produced iron elements were also frequently used. The newel posts and railings date to Period I. Portions of the railing were removed during

Period 5 and documentation in the NPS 1988 Field Assessment Report indicates that it was stored and reinstalled.

Figure 2-022: Room 205 fireplace with wing wall at left edge of photo. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 2-023: View of basement west wall showing brick piers. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 2-024: Room 207. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Interior:

General Layout – Paint analysis has helped with the dating of the wood elements; however there has been no conclusive paint evidence as to the Period 1 interior wall configurations. Descriptions of room layouts in townhouses that date to this period were found in *The Baltimore Row House* by Hayward Belfoure and *Bricks and Brownstone; the New York Row House 1783-1929* by Charles Lockwood. Both documents describe a typical row house that would have existed during Period 1 to have a front entry and narrow hallway leading to either one large room or two small rooms with fireplaces on the first floor serving as parlors. The kitchen and bathrooms would have been located in the back of the building and bedrooms on the upper floors accessed by a decorative staircase. In the case of the Baltimore Row House description, Belfoure did emphasize that bathrooms were often on the second floor and located to the rear of the house. This was likely the case in the Woodson house as well, which at this time was used as a single family residence.

- *Rooms 104 and 105*: The existing wing wall along the south side of Room 105 and the location of the two existing fireplaces in that room as well as Room 104 confirm that the Period 1 layout would have included two parlors on the first floor. The interruption of lath at the ceiling in Room 105 confirms that there would have been a north wing wall as well, thus framing an opening between Room 104 and Room 105. This opening allowed the rooms to be defined as separate while allowing them to flow together.

- *Room 109*: The finishes of this room were replaced in Period 5. However, as was mentioned earlier, the evidence of brick piers in the basement directly below the west elevation of this room would suggest that there was a fireplace in this location. The fireplace would indicate that the room was used as a kitchen which would be in alignment with the descriptions provided in the previously mentioned books.

- *Room 207*: The bathroom in its current configuration dates to the 1980's as was confirmed by the manufacturer's date located on the inside of the toilet tank indicating June 1989. Square cut nails located in the studs at the wall separating Room 207 and 208 confirm that this wall was in place during Period 1. Furthermore, the cast iron sanitary piping and the square cut nails hooks used to anchor it to the exterior masonry on the South Elevation confirm that there was plumbing in this room during Period 1. The typical row house descriptions do place a bathroom in a house of the 1870s at the rear of the building on either the first or second floor. Alterations to door D207 and the base around this door indicate changes to this location which are a result of the installation of a modern tub in during Period 5.

- *Heating* – The manufacturers of the fireplace grilles, J. L. Mott Ironworks and Jackson & Sons, made these grilles to have metal tubes or

ducts attached to the back side to allow for hot air to be vented through the grilles. Holes in the basement wall were noted with metal tubes in them the extended to the first floor and beyond. These tubes were part of an early heating system. They would be attached to a furnace and run up the flues, elbowing out to attach to grilles set in the fireplaces or in the walls. This heating system dates to Period 1 based on the identification of similar grilles in catalogs of the previously listed manufacturers.

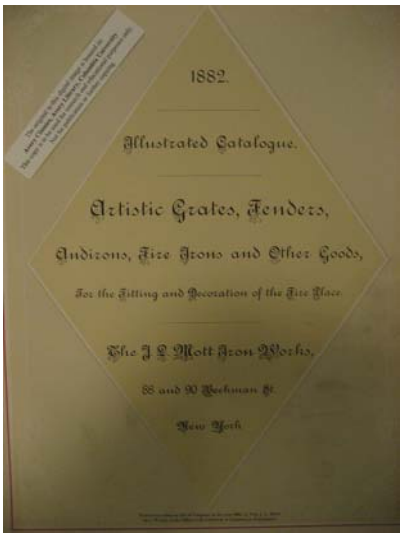


Figure 2-025: Cover of 1882 illustrated catalogue of artistic fireplace grates from J.R. Mott Iron Works.

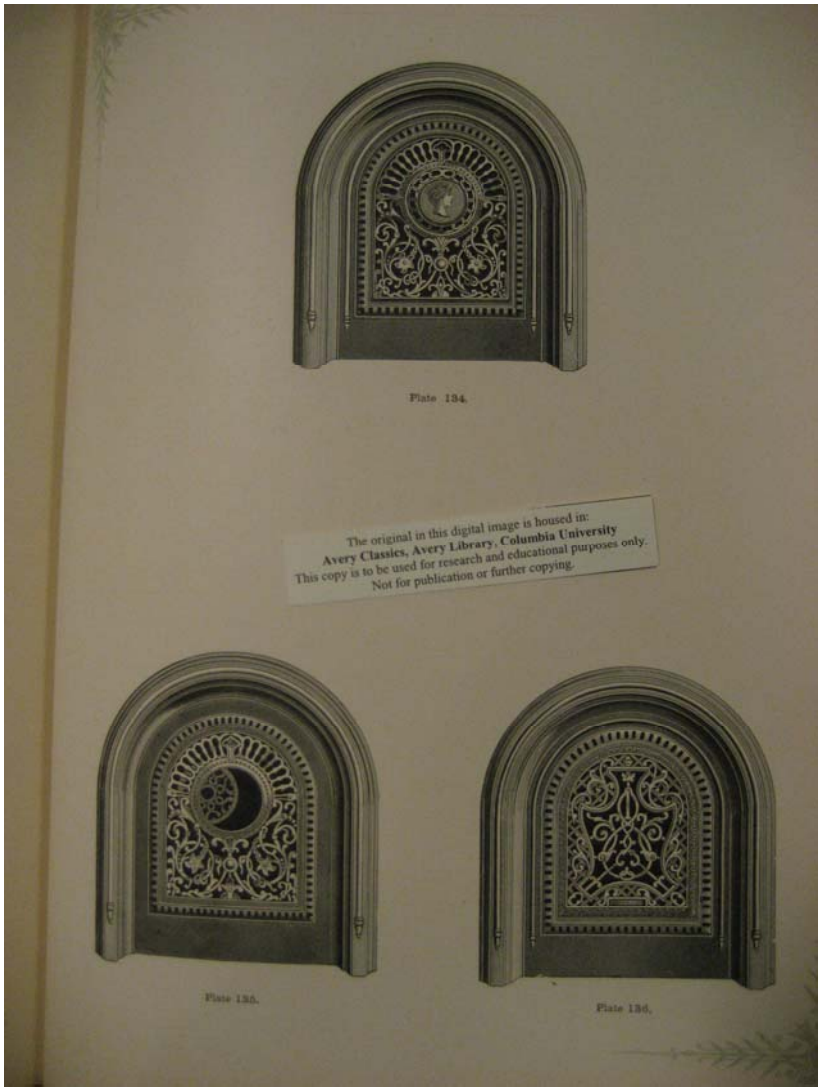


Figure 2-026: Illustrations of artistic fireplace grates from J.R. Mott Iron Works.

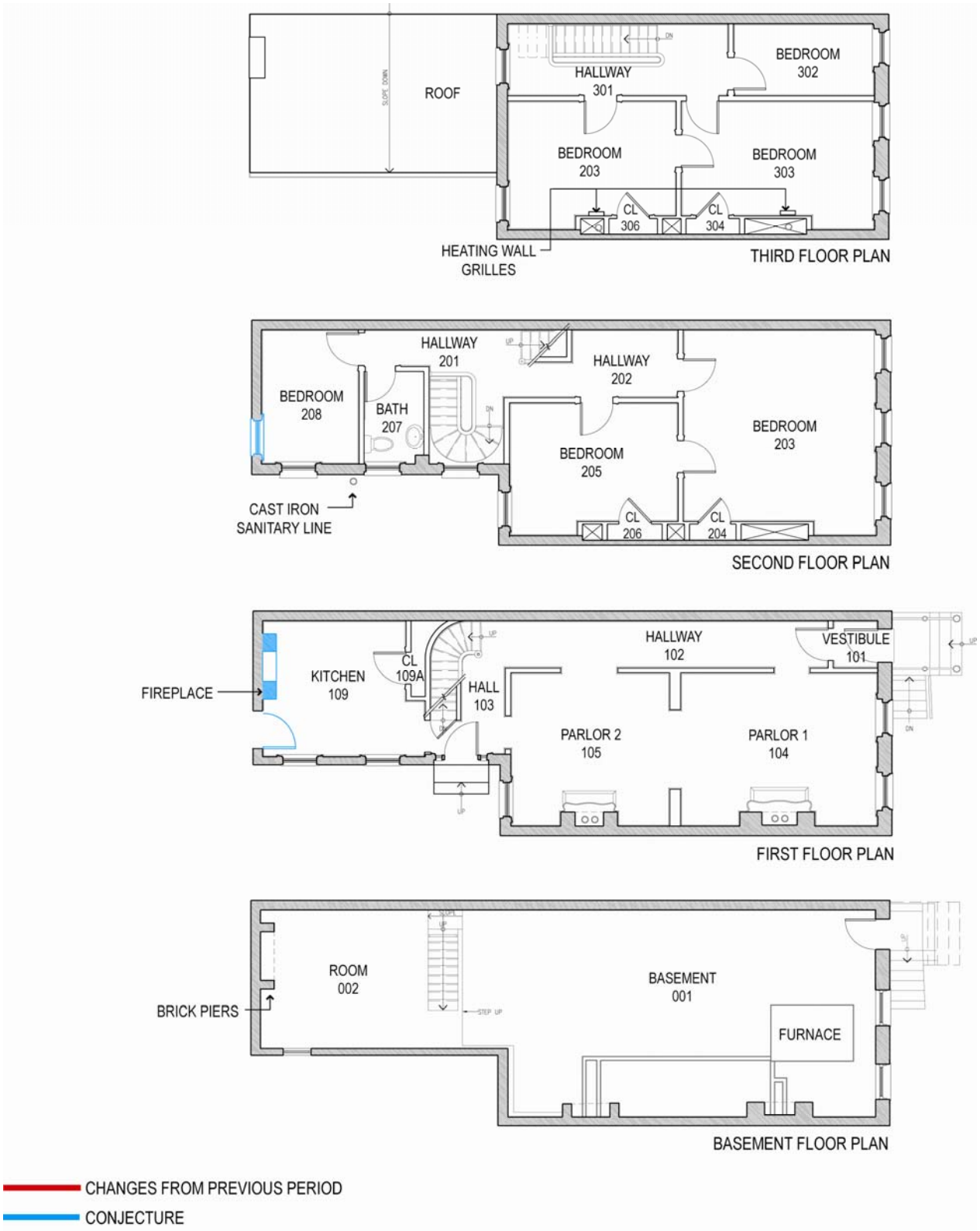


Figure 2-027: **PERIOD 1** *(1872-1879)*

Figure 2-028: Rear elevation with 1880 Addition. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

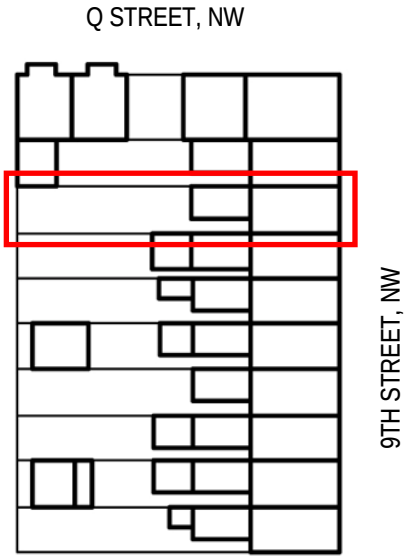


Figure 2-029: Period 2 site map with the Carter G. Woodson Home property highlighted.

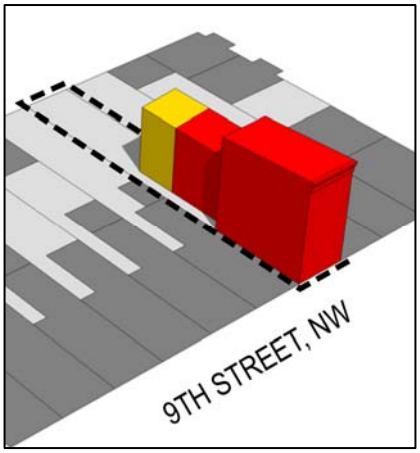


Figure 2-030: Three-dimensional view of the Carter G. Woodson Home as of 1880.

PERIOD 2 – 1880 to 1921

The Henkle family continued to own the Carter Woodson Home until 1899. Several additions were made to the house and property during their ownership, only one of which still survives. In 1899 the property was sold and transferred hands several times. Its primary use after the Henkle ownership period was as a rental property with multiple tenants.

Exterior:

- *Massing*: During Period 2 the most significant change to the structure was a two-story addition at the rear of the structure. This structure can be dated to 1880, when a permit application was filed. The addition is 12'-9" wide to correspond with the existing two story ell and extends 18'-3 ½" into the rear yard.

- *Windows and Door Openings*: Five additional windows were added as a result of the addition, but all original windows were contained within the addition, leaving all windows from Period 1 intact. These new six-over-six double hung wood windows matched the previous South and West Elevation windows.

Door to Room 110 – A door opening was added as part of the addition to give access from the exterior to the first floor room. This door was completely filled in during Period 5 as a result of the rotting and failure of the wood frame as well as the deterioration of the brick surrounding the opening.

- *Brick*: The addition was constructed of a common red brick of slightly different color than that of the original two-story L. The North, West and South Elevations were re-pointed sometime during Period 5 as an effort to repair and stabilize the masonry.

- *Foundation*: The two-story addition was built over a crawl space on brick foundations.

- *Roofing*: The 1880 Sanborn map indicates that the roof of the house is either slate or tin. Given the roof of the three-story portions of both of the adjacent townhouse have tin roofs; the roof would therefore have been tin during period 2. A membrane roof was installed during Period 5 as a stabilization measure. The 1880 addition would have required that at least the two-story addition be partially or fully re-roofed to accommodate the extension.

- *Other Additions*:

One Story Shed - The 1888 Sanborn map shows that a one story wood structure was added to the two story addition. This structure was removed by the 1903 Sanborn map. The existing West Elevation does have a cementitious coating that extends from mid point of the elevation to the roof which may indicate the height or extent of that one-story shed.

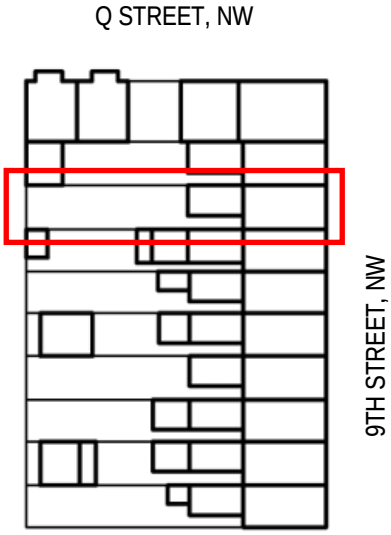


Figure 2-031: Sanborn Map of 1888 with the Carter G. Woodson site highlighted.

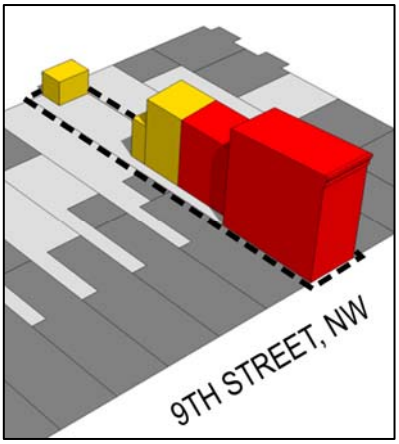


Figure 2-032: Three-dimensional view of the Carter G. Woodson Home as of 1888.

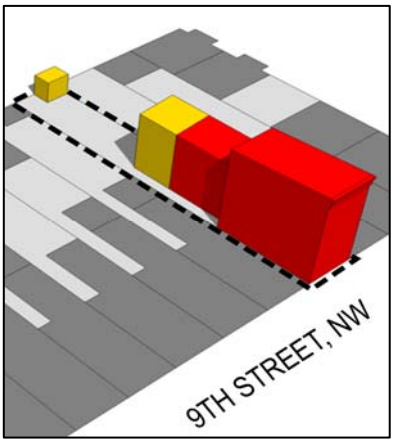


Figure 2-033: Three-dimensional view of the Carter G. Woodson Home as of 1903-1916 Sanborn Map.

One-Story Free Standing Structure – Both the 1888 and 1903 Sanborn maps show a one-story structure at the West End of the property. Without further archaeological research it would be difficult to determine the use of this shed.

Interior:

General Layout – As a result of the two story addition, the room layouts on both the first and second floors at the west end of the house changed. Given the current arrangement of the fireplace in Room 110, the kitchen was moved from Room 109 to Room 110 during this period. Internally, the additional rooms were accessible only through existing rooms from Period 1 and those rooms were slightly enlarged. By the end of Period 2 the house was occupied by 10 tenants, suggesting that all rooms on the second and third floors were used as bedrooms.

- *Room 110* – The old fireplace that was once part of Room 109 was removed and a new fireplace was installed in Room 110. This suggests that the Kitchen was relocated from Room 109 to Room 110.

- *Door to Room 109 from Room 110* – The door to Room 109 that was once an exterior door became an internal door separating Room 109 from Room 110 as part of the Period 2 changes. The matching molding profile and paint analysis confirmed this.

- *Room 109* – This room, formerly the kitchen, was extended to include an additional 3'-0". Given the adjacency to the kitchen, this room was probably used as a dining room.

- *Room 210* – The room on the second floor of the addition most likely served as another bedroom. The chimney of the new fireplace extends through the wall that divides Room 208 from 210.

- *Room 209* – A large closet was added to Room 209 in addition to the extension of the room by 3'-0". This closet is the largest in the house. Although the closet walls are lined with gypsum wall board which was added during Period 5, the wall board was nailed to wood lath which was attached to timber studs. In the south east corner of Room 209, it was observed that one of these studs had a cut nail, dating this wall to Period 2.

- *Steel in Basement* – The steel beams and columns in the basement were made by Phoenix Steel as is evidenced by the markings on the structural members. The size and shape of the steel sections identifies them as early versions of steel dating to them to post 1886 when Phoenix Iron Works started making steel. Although they could not have been installed during the time of the 1880 addition, they could have been installed post 1886 as part of the other miscellaneous additions. It was common to install steel at the basement level to align with the walls that defined the separation between corridor and occupied rooms on the upper floors even though the 9 ¾" x 2" wood members were of an adequate size to span the 18'-0" width of the row house.

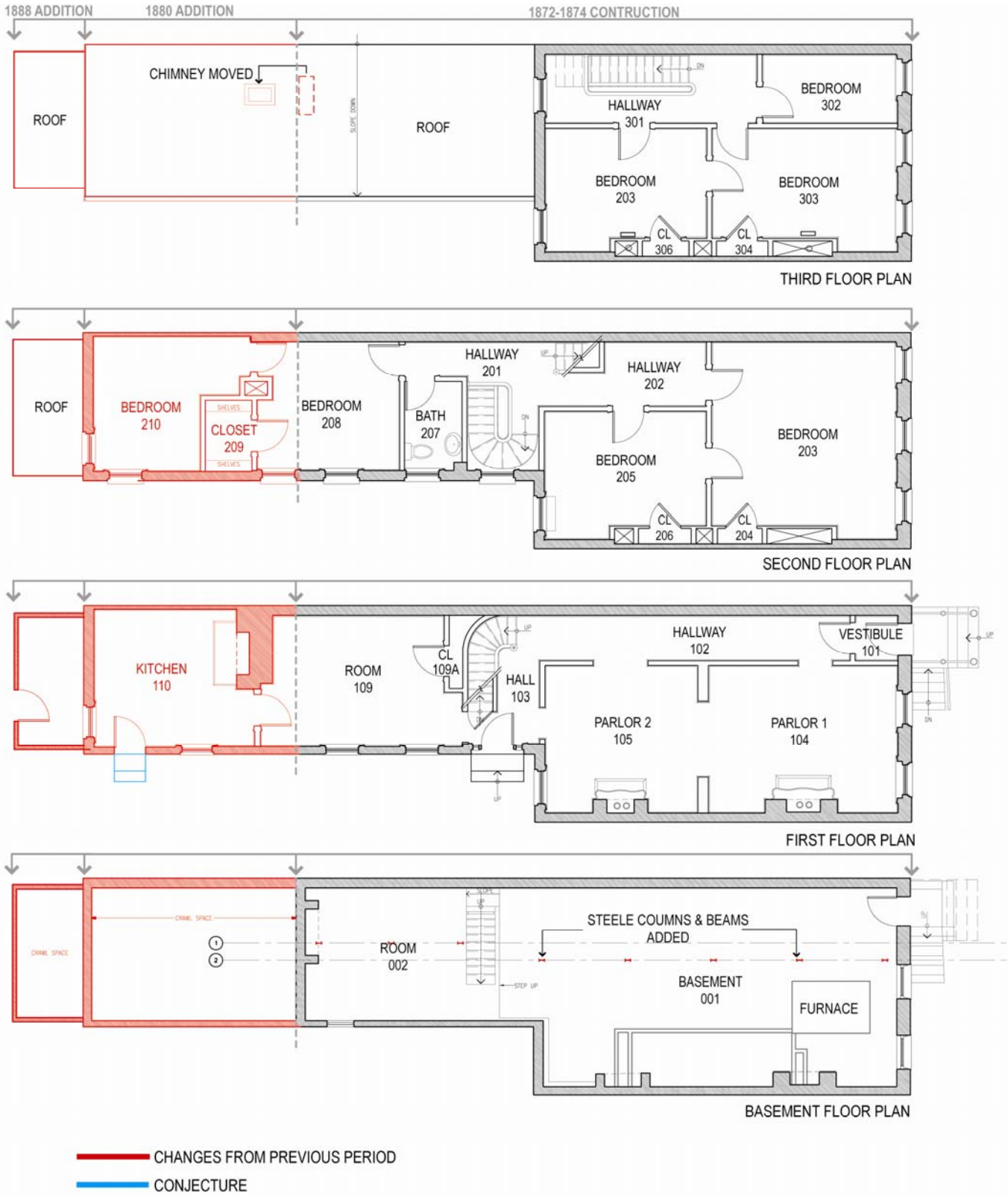


Figure 2-034: **PERIOD 2** *(1880-1921)*

SCALE: 0' 5' 10' N

PERIOD 3 – 1922 to1950: PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

As evidenced by documents of sale, Dr. Carter G. Woodson purchased the house from Ida J. Heiberger in 1922. Mr. Woodson lived and worked in the house from date of purchase until his death in 1950, thus defining Period 3. During this time, Mr. Woodson used his home as the headquarters for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which he founded. Several room changes were made during this Period to allow for the first floor to be more effectively used as office space.

The house retains a high level of architectural integrity as an example of Italianate row house design in the late 19th century. Its architectural significance is surpassed, however, by the historical significance of Dr. Carter G. Woodson; it is this association which merited listing in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a National Historic Landmark. Because of its connection to Dr. Carter G. Woodson and his use of the house both as a home and the office where he conducted his important work, Period 3 has been identified as the period of significance for the restoration and interpretation of the building.

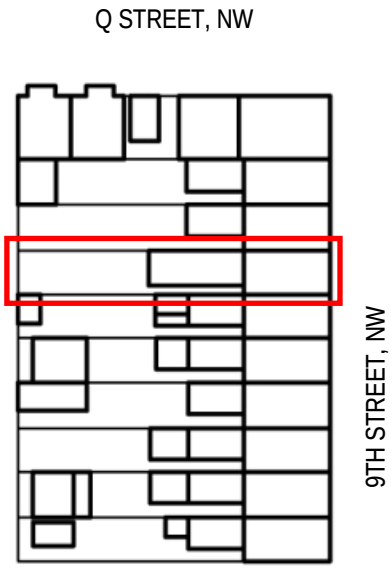


Figure 2-035: The 1927-1929 Sanborn Map with the Carter G. Woodson Home site highlighted.

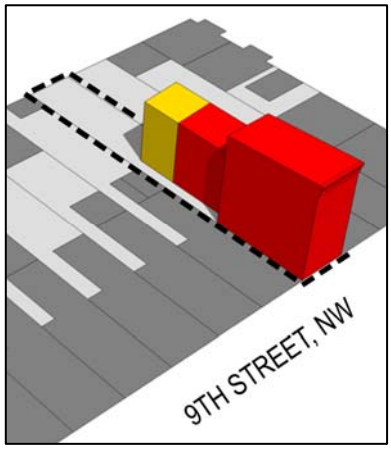


Figure 2-036: Three-dimensional view of the Carter G. Woodson Home as illustrated in the 1927-1929 Sanborn Map.

Exterior:

- *Massing*: There was no significant change to massing during Period 3 with the exception of the elimination of the one story free standing structure at the west end of the lot at some point between 1916 and 1924, as is evidenced by the Sanborn maps.

- *Windows:* As can be seen in a photograph of the exterior taken during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the house (See Figure 2-012 – Page 17), wood and wire screens were applied to the exterior of the windows on the East Elevation. The hooks for these screens are still visible on the window frames and date to Period 3.

- *Signage Brackets*: Dr. Carter G. Woodson was using the property both as his home and as the office for the Association. To advertise the fact that he was writing and publishing materials for the Association in the building, Mr. Woodson hung a sign on the East Elevation of his home. The permit records from 1922 indicate that he filed for a permit to install a metal and wood sign on the East Elevation measuring 11'-6" wide by 2'-0" high. Although the sign no longer exists, the ferrous metal brackets that once held the sign are still visible above the windows on the first floor.

Interior:

General Layout – Much of what is known about the interior of the house as it was used during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy is derived from the oral history of Willie Leanna Miles, mentioned earlier in the Developmental History. Her description in conjunction with black and white photographs of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in his home allow for an accurate understanding of the use of the rooms. The diagram provided in 2-014 indicates the correct used for the rooms during Woodson's occupancy of the house, but not the

correct locations. The written description on pages 29 and 30 gives a more accurate description than is conveyed in the floor plan diagrams. The east rooms on the first floor were used for administrative support for the Association, while the back rooms were used for support and storage. The east rooms on the second floor were used as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's office and library. Room 208 served as a kitchen and Room 210 was used as storage. Gas and plumbing were found in Room 208, confirming its use as a kitchen. Also, the historic photos of Mr. Woodson in his library (Fig 2-001, 2-014 and 2-015) confirm that Rooms 203 and 205 were his library and office. In Figure 2-015, one can see Door D203B with windows W202 and W203 beyond and a view to 9th Street in the background. The third floor was used exclusively by Mr. Woodson as his bedroom and living room. The following physical changes or use changes occurred during this period:

Figure 2-037: Historic radiator images.

- *Wall Along Hallway 102* – The wall along Hallway 102 was removed during this period as well a partial piece of the wall dividing Rooms 104 and 105. These changes were made so that Rooms 104 and 105 were treated as one large room. The large room was used for a reception area for the Association with clerical space designated for the west part of the room.

- *Room 109* – This room was designated as Order & Shipping to assist the Association with distribution of their publications.

- *Room 110* – This room was designated as storage, replacing its previous use during Period 1 and 2 as a kitchen.

- *Room 203* – In Figure 2-001 and Figure 2-014 in the Developmental History Section represent photographs taken in of Dr. Carter G. Woodson using this room. The photographs confirm that the wood base molding and window casings that were there during his occupancy still exist. Paint analysis dates those wood trim pieces to Period 1. The photos also confirm that he used this room as his office during Period 3.

- *Room 205* – Figure 2-015 and Figure 2-016 in the Developmental History Section suggest that Dr. Carter G. Woodson used Room 205 as his library. Evidence of the door and transom in the photo with a room visible beyond confirms that location from which the photograph is taken. The bookshelves represented in the photograph were removed during Period 4.

- *Room 208* – Room 208 was converted to use as a kitchen during Period 3. Although the kitchen layout was removed during Period 5, the sink plumbing and gas line for an oven still exist. A shadow of the outline of cabinetry and an oven can still be seen on the floor.

- *Radiators* – Most of the radiators located in the various first, second and third floor rooms of the house are clearly labeled as having been made by American Radiator Co. After a search of archival American Radiator catalogs, the radiators were identified as either the Three- or Four-Column Peerless, or Corto radiator models, which date them to no earlier than May of 1921 when they were patented. As a result, it is assumed that the

radiators were installed as part of a heating system upgrade immediately following Carter Woodson's purchase of the house. At this time, the ducted hot air system described in the Period 1 description was removed as well as the furnace. A boiler was installed to feed the radiators with hot water.

- *Plaster Wallboard Ceilings* – Samples of the plaster ceiling board have been closely inspected and have been identified to be an early version of Rock-lath that was used frequently in the early 20th century and continued to be used into the 1920's. This board was used at the ceilings in Rooms 203, 205, 301, 302, 303 and 305 and nailed directly to the wood studs as a substitute for wood lath. Once nailed in place only a finish coat of plaster was applied to finish off the ceiling. The use of this material suggests that Dr. Carter G. Woodson did extensive interior improvements to the interiors during his occupancy. The remainder of the rooms currently have gypsum wall board ceilings nailed wood lath or plaster ceilings applied to wire mesh (Rooms 103 and 202). The gypsum wall board was installed during Period 5 which would indicate that it was a replacement for failing plaster since the lath remained. Thus it can be assumed that these ceilings were plaster on lath during Dr. Woodson's occupancy of the house.

- *Lighting* – Figure 2-016 on page 24 of the Developmental History Section clearly shows a pendant incandescent light fixture hanging over Dr. Carter G. Woodson's desk in his second floor library, with Mr. Woodson in the background. All interior lighting was replaced in Period 4 and again in Period 5.

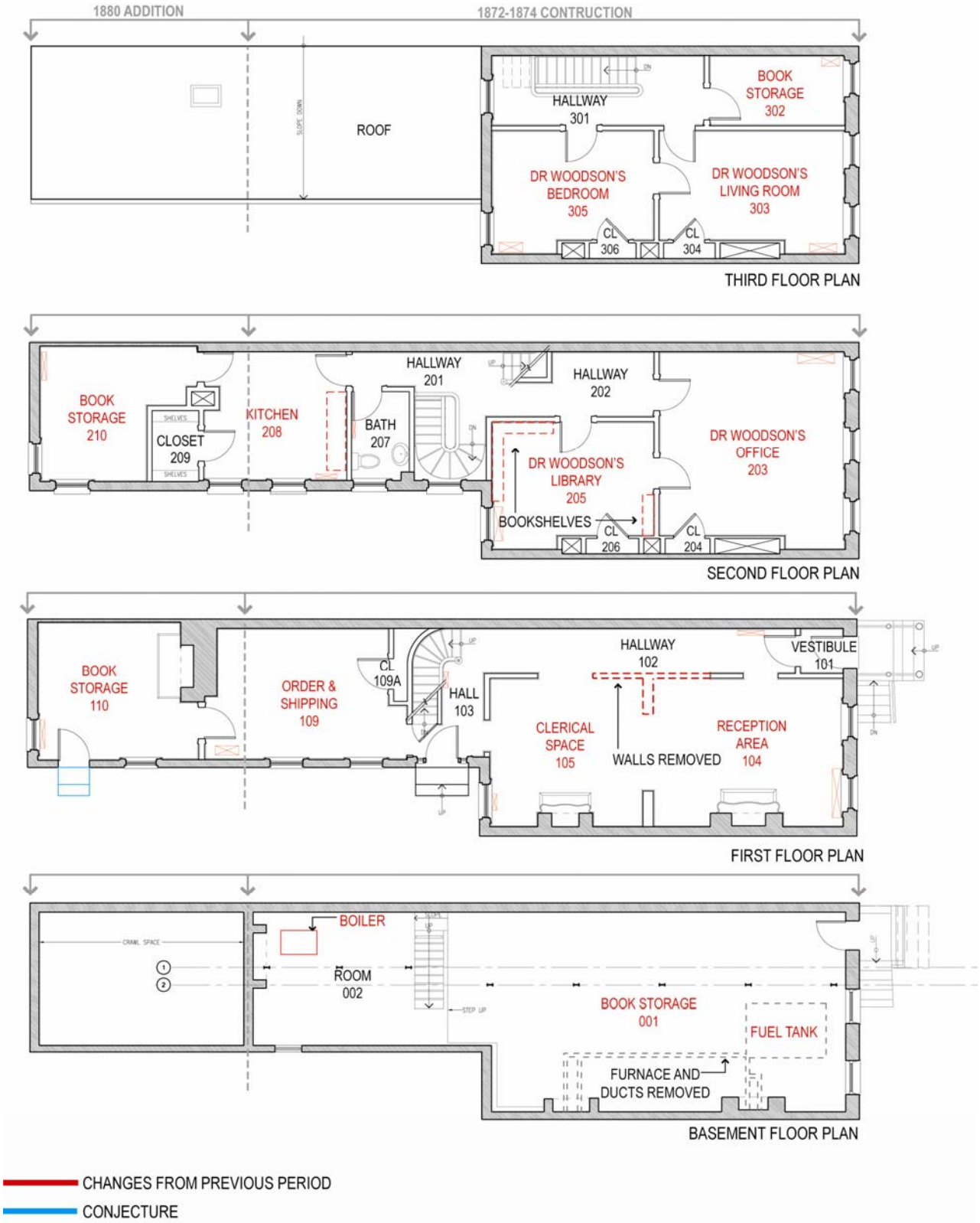


Figure 2-038: **PERIOD 3**

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (1922-1950)

PERIOD 4 – 1951 to 1971

Period 4 marks the time, following Carter Woodson's death, that the Association for the Study of African American Life and History occupied the house. In 1971 the Association moved out of the house to larger quarters, leaving the house vacant. During Period 4 the Association did not rearrange partitions but according to our research they did use the rooms on the first floor in a slightly different manner.

Exterior:

No significant changes were noted during this period regarding the exterior massing, elevations or roofing.

Interior:

- *General Layout* – The first floor was used during this period by the Association as offices. Room 104 and 105 are both identified as an open office area. The use of Room 109 has changed slightly from "Order & Shipping" to "Publication & Dispensing." We found no further documentation as to how the Association used the remainder of the rooms, however as noted above no major changes to partitions were noted since Period 3.
- *Basement Storage* – During Period 4 the Association built storage cubicles in the basement to assist with storing the publications. Boxes of these publications were still on site when the survey work was conducted.

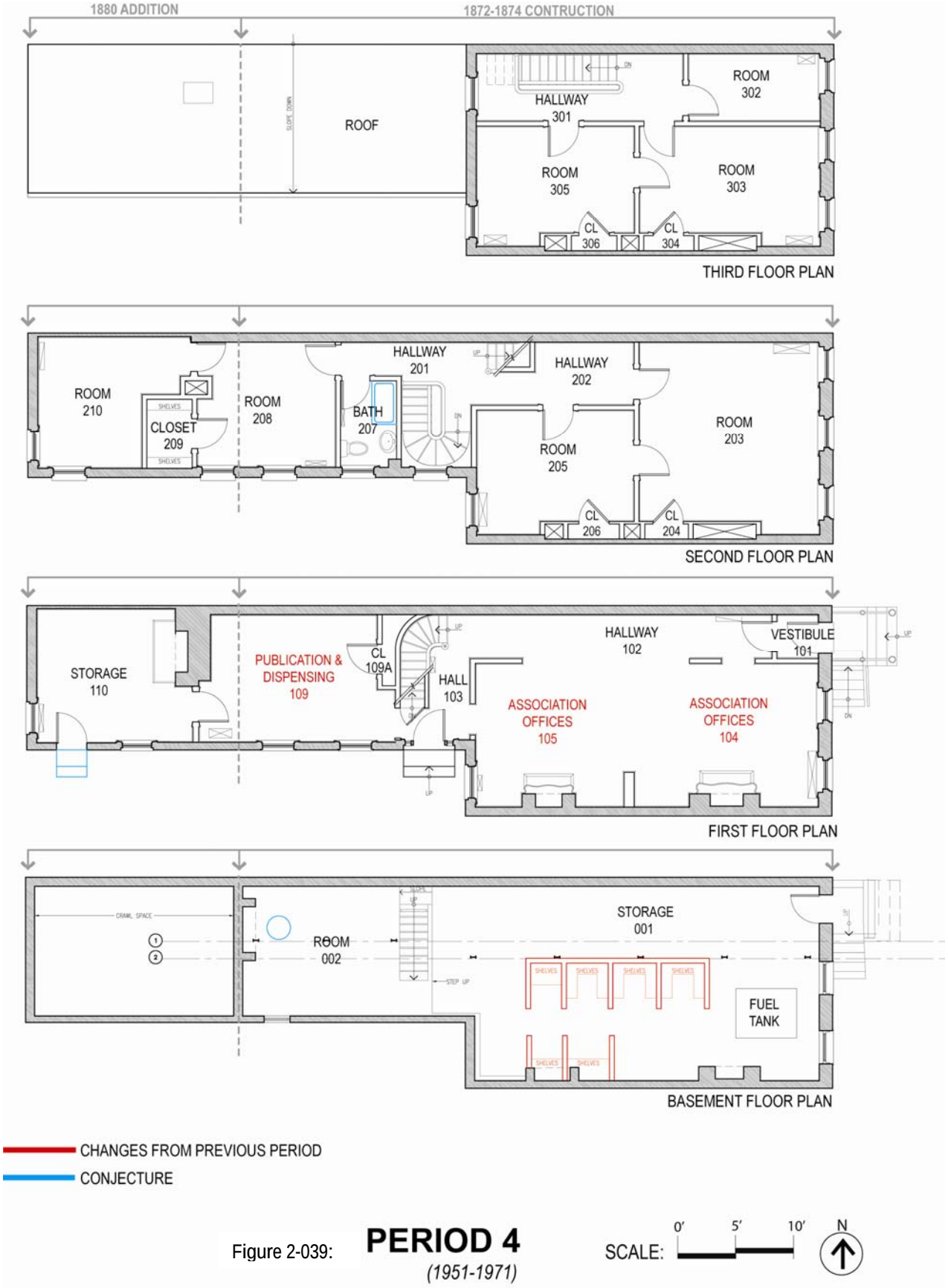


Figure 2-039: **PERIOD 4** *(1951-1971)*

SCALE: 0′ 5′ 10′ N

Figure 2-040: Streetscape HABS photo.

Figure 2-041: Front door HABS photo.

Figure 2-042: Front door at present. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

PERIOD 5 – 1972 to Present

Period 5 represents the time after the Association moved out of the building until the present day. For a brief period in the mid- to late- 1980s, the Association rented the house to the publishers of *American Visions* magazine. Significant changes to the layout and select features in the 1980's suggest that improvements were made in preparation for re-occupancy. An assessment of the property in 1988 followed by filed permit drawings indicate significant deterioration of exterior materials and noted specific repairs. The National Park Service purchased the building from the Association in June of 2005.

Exterior:

- *Roofing* – A single ply membrane roof was installed in 2002 as a temporary measure to arrest constant water penetration. The National Park Service Field Assessment Report from 1988 noted that the roofing was a built up roofing. It was unclear from the documentation whether this roof replaced the tin roof from Period 1 and 2 or another built up roofing system.

- *Window Grilles* – After the 1983 HABS documentation occurred, iron security grilles were installed on windows W102 and W103 of the East Elevation and all windows on the North, West and South Elevations.

- *Door Grilles* – Hinged iron security grilles were added after 1983 to the front door and the basement door.

- *Front Door and Door Surround* – The 1983 HABS documentation shows an exterior entry door. This door was of stile and rail construction with two-over-two recessed panels and applied molding. This door was replaced sometime after 1983. The 1988 NPS assessment report does indicate repairs to the door, the molding at the paneled returns and repairs to miscellaneous molding around the door which resulted in replacement of some molding. The replacement molding does not match the Period 1 molding in profile. The molding at the transom does date to Period 1 and is intact.

- *Window Sashes* – The East Elevation window sashes are double hung two-over-two set on aluminum tracks with spring operation. If these window sashes were to date to Period I, they would have been operated by pocketed counterweights and pulleys. The lack of significant paint accumulation and the serious deterioration of the sashes in the 1983 HABS photos suggest that these sashes were replaced in Period 5.

- *Concrete Block at Windows and Door Openings* – In an effort to stabilize the structure and protect it from vandalism, the Association installed concrete masonry units in all windows in Room 105, 109 and 110 in 2002. Concrete masonry units were also installed in the exterior door opening to Room 110 because the wood frame had rotted and the masonry surrounding the opening was failing. Additionally, the Association filled in the window openings on the second floor in Rooms 205 and 210 with concrete block.

Figure 2-043: Joint showing line of infill for opening to room 105. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 2-044: Gypsum wall board fur out at room 109 south wall. (Photo: BBB. 2006)

- *Door to Room 103* – The door and most of the frame for the exterior door that leads from the alley to Room 103 were removed and concrete block was installed at the opening at the same time that the windows were filled in. A rotting frame and rotting structure at the floor of Room 103 required that the opening be filled in.

Interior:

- *General Layout* – During Period 5 a new bathroom was introduced on the first floor and new gypsum wall board partitions were added to the first floor parlor rooms to separate them into distinct rooms.

- *Rooms 104 & 105* – New partition walls were added between Room 104 and Room 105 and the large opening connecting Room 105 to Hallway 102 was filled in, creating two separate rooms off the hallway. As a result, Room 104 can only be entered from Hallway 102 and Room 105 can only be entered from Hall 103. The partition wall installed to separate Room 104 and Room 105 was placed in a peculiar location directly abutting the fireplace in Room 104.

- *Bathroom 106* - The documentation during the late 1980's presents conflicting information. Drawings prepared by Bryant and Bryant Architects and labeled "Existing Conditions Drawings" indicate that there was not a bathroom on the first floor. These drawings can be found in Appendix D of this report. The 1988 electrical drawings filed by Princeton Electrical reflect the same floor plan layouts. However, the bathroom on the first floor was clearly installed in the 1980's because the manufacturing date noted on the inside of the toilet tank is 1980. It can be assumed that the first floor toilet room and the adjacent closet were installed in the late 1980's. The installation of this bathroom required the demolition of a closet (Room 109A) that dated to Period 1. This closet was noted as existing on the Bryan and Bryant drawings.

- *Room 109* – The walls in this room have been furred out with wood studs and lined with 5/8" modern sheetrock. These improvements were made at the same time as the installation of the bathroom. At a probe in the south wall it was observed that the wall beyond the gypsum wall board fur-out was the exterior brick. However, from a probe in the east wall of Room 110, a plaster wall could be seen behind the furred-out wall.

- *Room 207* – The bathtub and shower do not appear on the existing drawings created by Bryant and Bryant Architects in the 1980's. The tile at this room extends below the tub indicating that the tub was installed at a later date than the tile floor. The toilet was installed in 1989 or later because the date of the manufacture noted on the inside of the toilet tank is 1989. Therefore the bathtub and shower most likely installed some time after 1989. All walls in this room were lined with gypsum wall board when the tile was installed in the 1980's. This wallboard was nailed to existing wood lath wall construction as can be seen from a probe in the wall in Room 208. Cut nails, wood lath and irregular sized studs that were observed at this probe confirm that the east and west wall dates to Period 1. A probe should be

implemented at the north wall by Door D207 to confirm the wall construction and that it dates to Period 1.

- *Door to Room 207* – When the tub and shower were installed, door D207 and its frame were reduced in width. One can see the patching of the plaster at the location where the opening was reduced to accommodate the width of the tub within.

- *Fire Alarm* – The 1988 electrical drawings indicate the installation of fire alarm pull stations, a fire alarm control panel, and fire alarm bells.

- *Electrical Outlets and Lights* – The 1988 electrical drawings indicate the installation of new surface mounted electrical outlets in every room of the house. Similarly new light fixtures were installed in all of the occupied rooms and bathrooms, but not the hallways.

- *Bathroom 207* – Although it is assumed that Room 208 has continued to be used as a bathroom since Period 1, the manufacturer of the existing sink matches that of the first floor bathroom, which was installed in the 1980's, supporting the assumption that that the sink, toilet and shower were all installed at the same time as part of a renovation of this bathroom in the 1980's. All finishes and materials, with the exception of the entry door and frame, date to Period V. The entry door dates to Period 1.

- *Fuel Tank* – The fuel tank, installed in Period 3, was removed in Period 5 and may coincide with the changes in the late 1980's.

- *Boiler and Water Heater* – A new gas operated boiler and water heater were installed in the late 1980's as well.

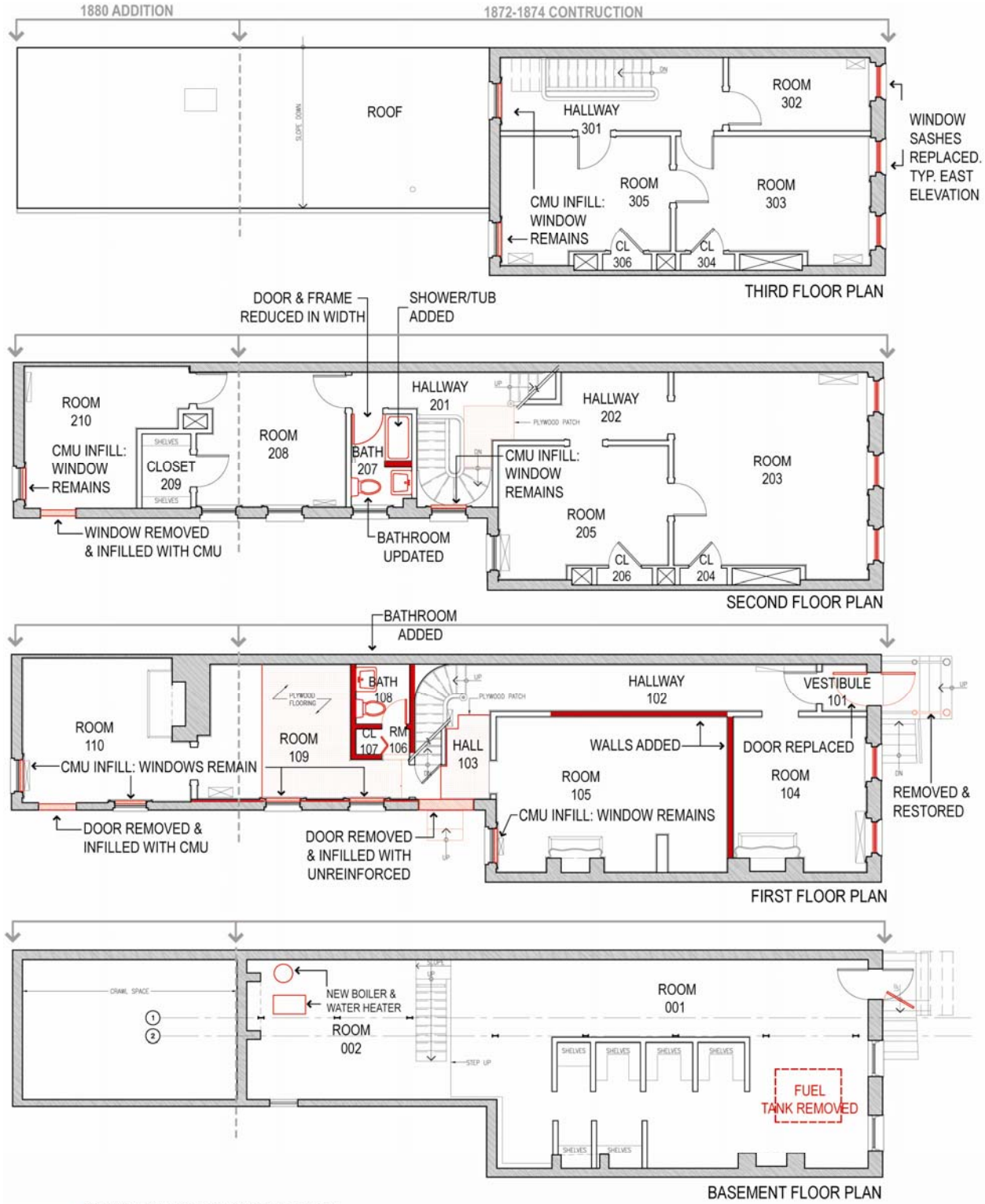


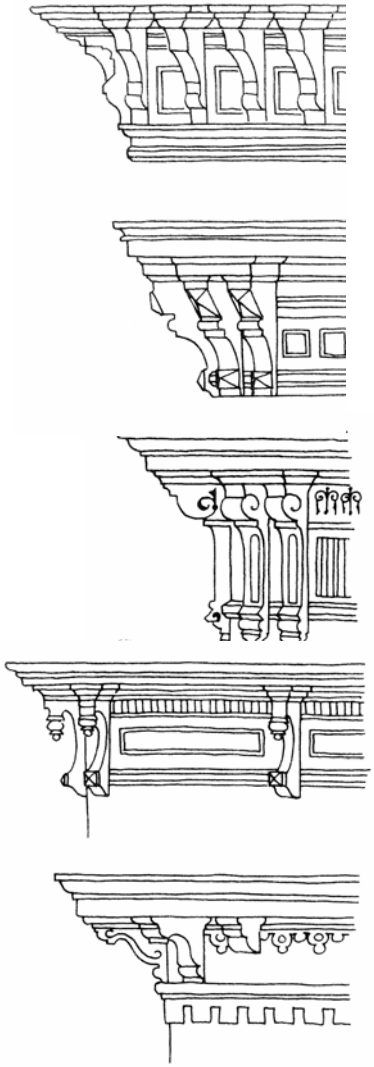
Figure 2-045: **PERIOD 5**
(1972 - PRESENT)

Physical Description

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

EXTERIOR

Figure 3-001: Typical Italianate Bracketed Cornices.



Character Defining Features of the Italianate Style:

The Carter G. Woodson Home and its intact neighbors are vernacular interpretations of the Victorian Italianate style, and feature many elements characteristic of the style.

Italianate was one of the most popular styles of the mid- to late-19th century Victorian period in American architecture. As the dominance of the Greek Revival style began to wane in the 1840s, the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles gained popularity as picturesque alternatives.[1] Italianate was classically derived and included derivations of features from the Romanesque. By the 1860s it had become more popular than Greek Revival. In its residential form, especially in free-standing houses, the Italianate is characterized by asymmetry in composition and massing. It commonly utilizes an L-plan or a T-plan with an engaged tower or rectangular mass and a square cupola, flat or low-pitched roofs, doors capped by a hood or overhanging element, and the adaptation of classical elements including paired brackets, modillions, quoins and pediments.[2]

As the populations of cities grew, the construction of residential neighborhoods increased rapidly in the mid- to late-19th century. The Italianate was frequently used in urban forms, most commonly for commercial buildings, with cast iron storefronts and row house construction. In its urban form, the style became more symmetrical, a quality that lent to its use for row house designs that lined entire blocks. Indeed uniform streets were created by the construction, often speculative, of rows of identical houses with continuous cornice lines and repetitive patterns of three bay Italianate row houses. Many neighborhoods in Washington, DC were transformed by this trend in the years following the Civil War.[3]

Bruce Wentworth, AIA, describes Italianate town houses as "identifiable by their wide projecting cornices with heavy brackets and their richly ornamented windows, porches, and doorways. Most American examples of Italianate mix details derived from both informal rural models and formal renaissance town houses."[4] Throughout the country in all permutations of the style, the defining feature is the use of single or paired decorative brackets under wide cornices. Urban Italianate row houses are typically two or three stories, three bays wide, with porches or stoops and elaborately hooded entries. Windows are tall and narrow, most commonly with two-over-

[1] *The Elements of Style: An Encyclopedia of Domestic Architectural Detail*, (Buffalo, NY: Firefly Books, New Edition 2005).
[2] Marshall, Philip Cryan, "American Architectural Styles; A brief, chronological list of American Architectural Styles with dates and principal features," epreservatin.net.
[3] Bruce Wentworth, AIA, "Historic Styles: Italianate 1840-1885," www.wentworthstudio.com
[4] Bruce Wentworth, ibid

two double hung sash, and usually arch-headed or with flat lintels or pediments.[5] Italianate doors are usually four-paneled stile and rail doors, often with raised ornament and arched shaped panels. The doors represent the first appearance of glazing within the door design, not just in side lights or transoms. In fact in many cases the glazed panels in doors replaced sidelights as a common feature. Based on historic atlases, it is possible to see that an "L" plan was common, with narrow extensions at the back of the houses, creating small alleyways between buildings at the rear and allowing light and air into spaces not directly overlooking the street.

Figure 3-002: Typical Italianate Row House Doors.

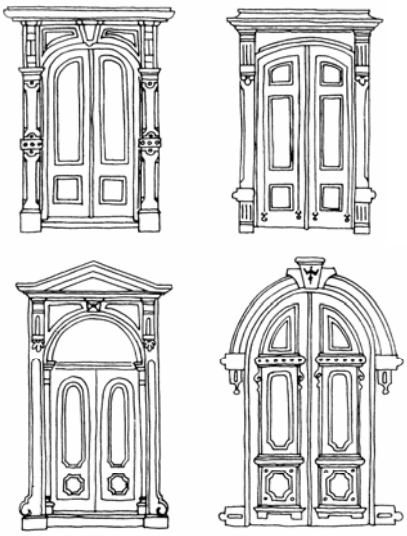


Figure 3-003: Typical Italianate Row Houses.

[5] "Housing Styles: Italianate, 1850-1890," Old House Web, www.oldhouseweb.com.

Figure 3-004: Carter G. Woodson house cornice. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-005: Bracketed and modillioned cornice. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-006: Front stoop with iron railing. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-007: Sign anchors above first floor windows. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

The Carter G. Woodson Home features many elements characteristic of the Italianate Style. These original architectural features are considered to be contributing elements to its significance as an example of an1870's Washington DC Italianate row house and include the following:

- Bracketed and modillioned cornice
- Wood window frames
- Two-over-two double hung wood sash (current sash are not original, however the configuration is appropriate to the period and replacement with historically appropriate sash is recommended)
- Main entry door with arch-framed panels (current door is not original; it is a flush wood door with applied moldings, replicating the original, true stile and rail paneled door) The original door's appearance and construction, as seen in historic and HABS photographs, is significant and character defining.
- Wood entry surround with foliate consoles supporting a projecting, modillioned entablature, or hood
- Decorative cast iron stoop railing
- Hard-burned brick masonry with narrow joints of lime-based mortar
- Marble lintels, sills, stoop and stair treads

Character Defining Features of the Carter G. Woodson Period:

The original architectural features are architecturally significant and were intact at the time of Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the home. The historical period of significance for the Carter G. Woodson Home has been identified as Period 3, the years of Woodson's occupancy, from 1922 until his death in 1950. Character defining exterior features from this period include the following:

- *Sign anchors* - Woodson hung a sign to advertise his office, the permit for which was filed in 1923. Iron anchors still existing in the east elevation bear testament to the location of this sign and are character defining features from the period of significance.
- *Screen hooks* - Woodson also hung screens on the windows, hooks for which still remain.

INTERIOR

Character Defining Features of the Italianate Style:

Row houses constructed in the Italianate style in the mid-to late 19th century typically featured a side entrance leading to a hallway running along one side of the building, with centrally located stairs and a parlor and dining room located on the first floor off the hallway. The Baltimore model, shown on in Figure 2-007 on Page 12, shows that the primary rooms would have been in the front of the house, and smaller, more utilitarian rooms were located in the "L" extension off the rear. In the Baltimore example the main three story portion of the house has only on large room on the first floor. This layout differs from what would have been the original condition of the Carter G. Woodson Home, which we know to have a footprint large enough to

accommodate two large rooms on the first floor of the three story construction with an extension beyond.

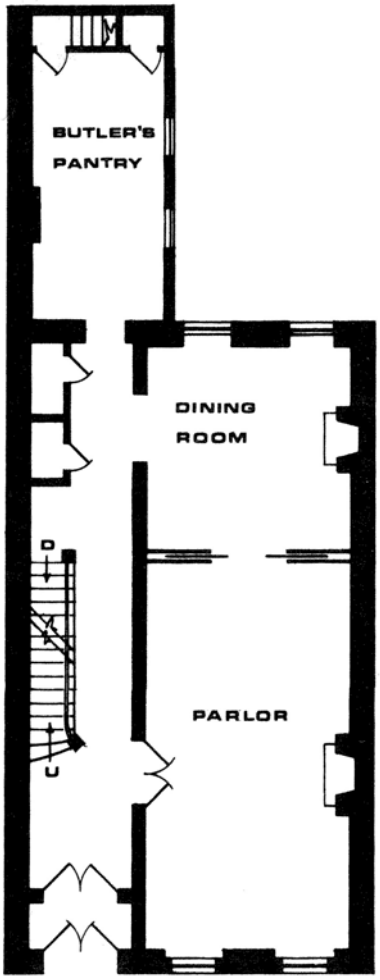


Figure 3-008: Lockwood Diagram.

Figure 3-009: Carter G. Woodson first floor stair. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

We see in the Figure 3-008, from Charles Lockwood's *Bricks and Brownstone; the New York Rowhouse 1783-1929,* the front and back parlor layout typical of houses constructed in New York in the 1860s and 1870s. This was during the Victorian period in architecture, and included the Italianate and the Second Empire styles, which differed primarily in roof form but in other ways were quite similar. The layout includes a front entry, long narrow hallway leading past two main rooms with fireplaces—in this case used as a parlor and a dining room—with a centrally located stair and a butler's pantry in the "L" extension. As seen in the morphology diagrams in the preceding section, the original floor plan of the Carter G. Woodson Home would have followed much the same layout but in mirror image with the hallway on the right (north) side of the plan.

The interiors of the Carter G. Woodson Home have been reconfigured throughout the house's history. Changes occurred during Period 2 when the two-story addition was constructed and the house was used for multiple tenants. When Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy began, changes were made. During Periods 4 and 5, following Mr. Woodson's occupation, the Association and the National Park Service carried out various changes including installing new plumbing fixtures and constructing a new wall between the two parlors on the first floor. Paint analysis and evidence of wood lath and cut nails have helped to date elements such as walls and door frames. However, without original plans it is difficult to know exactly which walls were original and which were products of early changes. We do know that the walls and ceilings were originally painted plaster, punctuated by wood door and window frames and ornamented with wood baseboard moldings. The plaster on these walls has been skim coated and most of the plaster ceilings have been replaced with rock lath or gypsum wall board. Where existing and associated with the original configuration, these elements are character defining features of the original house. These elements are clearly identified in the matrices included in the Room-by-Room Physical Descriptions. Other character defining features from the original Italianate period include the wood stairs located at the center of the building on the north side, the cast iron fireplaces on the first floor, and the wood floor boards.

Stairs:

The wood stairs located at the center of the house date to Period 1. They are situated at the end of the hallway on the first floor and curve up and to the south, where they reverse direction in front of a window to reach the second floor at a small landing. Stairs from the second to the third floors are located at the north side of this landing, and extend up in an east-west direction parallel with the main axis of the house. The stairs are constructed of wood, and are painted. They feature a wood banister, with its railing stained dark brown, and turned wood spindles and newels painted white. The first floor newel is more elaborate and heavy than the spindles; it features six-sided elements that were sawn and turned, in addition to turned

elements. Paint analysis indicates that the newel post, banisters and handrail were stained in Period 1. Portions of the stairs that are curved turn in a very tight radius; wood siding on the inner face of the stair and the wood baseboards running along the outer side are also curved, examples of original builders' craftsmanship and attention to detail. Wood treads are painted black and terminate with half round and ovolo moldings at their outer edges. Paint analysis indicates that the stair treads and risers were originally painted.

Figure 3-010: Fireplace at Room 105. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

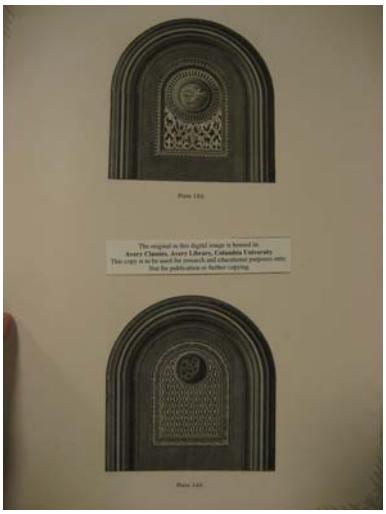


Figure 3-011: Illustrations of artistic fireplace grilles from 1882 J.R. Mott Iron Works Catalogue.

Figure 3-012: Doors in room 203. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Fireplaces:

The iron fireplaces, which help us understand the use and quality of the front parlors, are typical of the period. The fireplace located in room 104 was made by Jackson & Sons, of New York. The fireplace in room 105 was made by the J. L. Mott Ironworks, a company in business in New York City from the early 1800s to the early 20th century, making stoves and furnaces, fireplaces, radiators, plumbing fixtures, stoop railings, light standards, and many other decorative features for 19th century homes (See Page from J.R. Mott Iron Works Catalogue in Figure 3-011).

Both fireplaces are cast iron, and feature arched openings with decorative iron grilles. The fireplace surrounds are painted with a dark veined faux marble motif to resemble black marble. Similar fireplaces to that found in Room 105 are featured in the back of a J. L. Mott Ironworks catalogue from 1882, suggesting they were not the newest models and the existing fireplace is likely original to the house. The grilles found at the house had louvers on the back and were connected to a circular metal duct that led to the furnace in the basement. This system was an early example of a hot air heating design.

Wood Floors:

The pine wood tongue and groove flooring in the main portion of the house is an original character defining feature. The wood flooring throughout the original three-story portion of the house is laid east to west, running parallel to the party walls. Floorboards vary in size from 2 ½" to 6" and have been varnished many times over their lifespan. Today bare patches are evident where floor varnish has been worn through. This type of flooring is typical for houses of this period.

Doors, Door Frames and Transoms:

The doors and door frames in the house date to Period 1 or Period 2 and are character defining features. Interior doors are typically true stile and rail doors, with four recessed panels. In some cases these are surrounded by simple ovolo moldings and feature slightly projecting center panels with cavetto moldings. In other cases, on upper floors, the recessed panels are more elaborately framed with projecting beaded moldings, but do not include raised panels within them.

Door frames consist of concentric series beads, half round, ovolo and cyma moldings. They are typically coated with many layers of paint, the current

color being white. Many of the door frames feature transoms, which allow light into the depths of this narrow house and are character defining features of its original construction as are the doors, the door frames and the casings.

Window Casings, Sills and Sashes:

Window casings and sills throughout the house date either to its original construction (Period 1) or to Period 2 when the two story extension was constructed. The casings and sills have moldings very similar to those of the original door frames, creating a consistent appearance of these decorative features, which help define the historic character of the house. All sashes date to Period 1 or Period 2 and are character defining features with the exception of those sashes in the windows on the first, second and third floor windows of the East Elevation. These sashes were installed during Period 5 and are not character defining.

Character Defining Features of the Carter G. Woodson Period:

The Carter G. Woodson period, defined as the period of significance for the interpretation and restoration of the house, has additional character defining features of its own. These elements, while not original to the house, and its Victorian Italianate period, have gained significance in their own right due to their association with Dr. Carter G. Woodson. They include the room layout in place during Woodson's period; the steel beams in the basement, which are examples of early steel construction and likely installed concurrent with or just before Woodson's occupancy; radiators throughout the house, which are labeled American Radiator and match models seen in the company's catalogues dating from 1925; and elements seen in photographs from the period, such as bookshelves in Woodson's office, which are no longer extant but have enough documentation to recreate them as they appeared in the period of significance.

Room Configurations and Interior Layout:

The configuration of rooms in the Carter G. Woodson period is a character defining feature of his use of the house. Please refer to the preceding section's diagrams and analysis. The layout from Woodson's period is generally intact today, with the exception of the shape of the two parlor rooms on the first floor.

Steel in the Basement:

Figure 3-013: Phoenix steel beams at basement. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Steel I-beams in the basement were added at some point in the late-19th/early-20th century, to provide added structural support either when the house was renovated for multiple tenants or for Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy. The steel beams and posts are stamped with the label Phoenix. Phoenix Ironworks, in Phoenixville, PA, was in business from 1855-1949 as the Phoenix Iron Co. From 1949-1955 it was Phoenix Iron & Steel, and after 1955 was called the Phoenix Steel Corp. The Phoenix Iron Co. made railroad rails, the griffin gun (Civil War), and the Phoenix Column (a cast iron column), I-beams and other structural members. The company flourished in the mid-late 19th century, and constructed a great deal of worker housing in the town of Phoenixville. In 1886 the company began to manufacture steel as well as iron, so the steel dates to this date at the earliest. Robert Silman

& Associates, has determined the beams are an early form of steel. Whether or not they were installed in conjunction with or prior to Woodson's occupancy, the evidence above supports the assumption that they were in place during Woodson's occupancy and are character defining features of changes to the house during the period of significance.

Figure 3-014: American Radiator advertisement from 1915 catalog.

Radiators:

Based on research in historic trade catalogues located in Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library's Classics (Rare Book) Department, we know that all of the radiators in the house date to the Carter G. Woodson period.

Throughout the house are located American Radiator units of a few basic types. Tall units with narrow vertical elements are Corto radiators that were patented in 1921 according to a 1925 American Radiator catalog featuring this radiator. Peerless three- and four-column radiators, also featured in the 1920 catalog, are found throughout the house, some in shorter, under-window versions. Some radiators have the letters ARCO on them, which probably corresponds to a type of American Radiator heating unit, called the Arcola heater seen in a 1925 catalog.

DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTING VS. NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

The Carter G. Woodson Home retains many architectural features from its original construction in the 1870s, as well as changes associated with the occupancy of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in the mid-20th century. These architectural features are documented in detail in the following sections, which include existing condition drawings of each exterior elevation and interior floor plan, detailed narratives describing the elevations and interior spaces and their constituent architectural features, and architectural features inventories for the exterior and interior.

The architectural feature inventories include the age and significance of each element in the house, including decorative features and structural elements, based on analysis of documentary research, materials testing, and on-site forensic investigation. For purposes of historical interpretation and preservation recommendations, the architectural features have been assessed a level of contributing to the significance of the house as character defining features either of the Italianate style, or the Carter G. Woodson period. These levels of significance are defined as follows:

Contributing- Primary:
Architectural features, spaces and elements of the house which are original, character defining features of the Italianate style, or which date to and characterize the Period 3 – the Period of Significance (1922-1950).

Contributing-Secondary:
Architectural features, elements and spaces of the house which may date to the Carter G. Woodson period or earlier, but were of secondary significance historically, such as utilitarian spaces in the rear extension and basement.

Non-Contributing:
Architectural features, spaces and elements of the house which post-date the period of significance, most likely added as upgrades as the house aged.

PRESERVATION ZONES

Preservation zones have been designated to identify the level of intervention recommended to properly restore the building to its period of significance. Preservation zones integrate assessment of contributing and non-contributing features, levels of historical and architectural integrity, and condition of materials and architectural features. Definitions of these zones are based on the Secretary of the Interior's standards, and are described below.

Preservation:

Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and the retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. Treatment involves repair, protection and stabilization. Areas where preservation will be an appropriate treatment include existing historic features which have been unaltered since original construction, and are therefore character defining features of the Italianate style, or represent changes undertaken in the Carter G. Woodson Period of Significance.

Features, spaces and elements of the house falling within the Preservation Zone include elements assessed as Contributing-Primary, which date to the original construction of the house or the Carter G. Woodson Period. These generally include the following exterior elements:

Contributing to Italianate Style – Period 1

- Exterior masonry
- Decorative elements such as the wood cornice, marble lintels, sills and stoop
- Wood window frames
- Fireplaces
- Stair
- Interior door frames and doors
- Interior wood window casings and sills
- Wood flooring

Contributing to the Carter G. Woodson Occupancy – Period 3

- Metal embeds from his office sign and hooks to hold screens on the windows

The interior elements and room uses that are considered Contributing-Primary and help to define preservation zones are as follows:

- First Floor: Rooms 101/Vestibule, Room 102 & 103/Hallway, Room 104 and 105/Clerical Space-Reception
- Second Floor: Room 203/Dr. Woodson's private office, Room 205/library, Rooms 201 & 202/Hallway, Rooms 204, 206 & 209/Closets
- Third Floor: Room 303/Living room, Room 305/Bedroom, Room 302/Book Storage, Room 301/Hallwayl and Rooms 304 & 306/Closets
- Plaster walls in all rooms.

Restoration:

Restoration is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, by removal of features from other periods and reconstruction of period features. The Carter G. Woodson Home's period of significance spans the years between 1922 and 1950. By this time the house, which had been designed as a single family residence and later adapted to house multiple tenants, had lost some original interior features and room layouts had been slightly altered on the first floor. Woodson's use of the house brought about interior changes such as the reorganization of rooms and their uses, the construction of book shelves for storage, display and reference, and the installation of new fixtures such as American Radiator wall units, light fixtures and bathroom fixtures. Some rooms, such as Woodson's library, are more significant to the history of Woodson and his use of the house, than other areas, such as book storage or closets.

In areas were changes have been noted that do not date to the Period of Significance, room dimensions and layout, finishes and architectural elements that were altered or removed will be restored to the Carter G. Woodson period based on documentation and on site analysis.

On the interior, elements which have been altered or removed will be returned and restored to their original appearance. These will include:

- Rooms 105 and 104/Clerical-Reception – Partitions will be removed and openings widened to return the room to its Period 3 appearance.
- Room 205/ Woodson Library – Doors recreated and installed where missing, bookshelves recreated where removed.
- Room 208/Kitchen – Recreate kitchen and replace missing finishes such as missing baseboard.

On the exterior, elements which have been altered since the house's original construction but which do not date specifically to Woodson's use of the period will be restored to their appearance in the period of significance while elements that were added after the Period of Significance will be removed. These include:

- Replacement of wood window sashes on the East Elevation – Original sashes were replaced in 1970's.
- Restoration of the front entry door (Door D101) – Original door was replaced in 1980's.
- Restoration of front entry door frame – Replacement of molding put in during the 1980's with molding that matches the profile of the historic. Removal of parks sign and replacement of glass at the transom.
- Recreation of Door 103A at the alley – Original door was removed in 2000's.

- Removal of security grilles at all windows – Installed in 1980's.
- Removal of all CMU infill from windows – installed in 2003.
- Removal of all surface mounted material such as conduit and light fixtures on exterior facades.

Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet its continuing or changing use, while retaining the property's historic character. Rehabilitation generally recognizes and integrates changes over time, as well as invisible or unobtrusive contemporary interventions. Rehabilitation zones include the following:

- Any non-contributing spaces at the rear of the house, which may be required for administrative use when the building operates as a historic house museum
- The bathrooms, which were modernized in 1989 by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (the Association).

Historic Preservation Zone Diagrams:

The following diagrams graphically categorize the interior and exterior into the three preservation zones previously described.

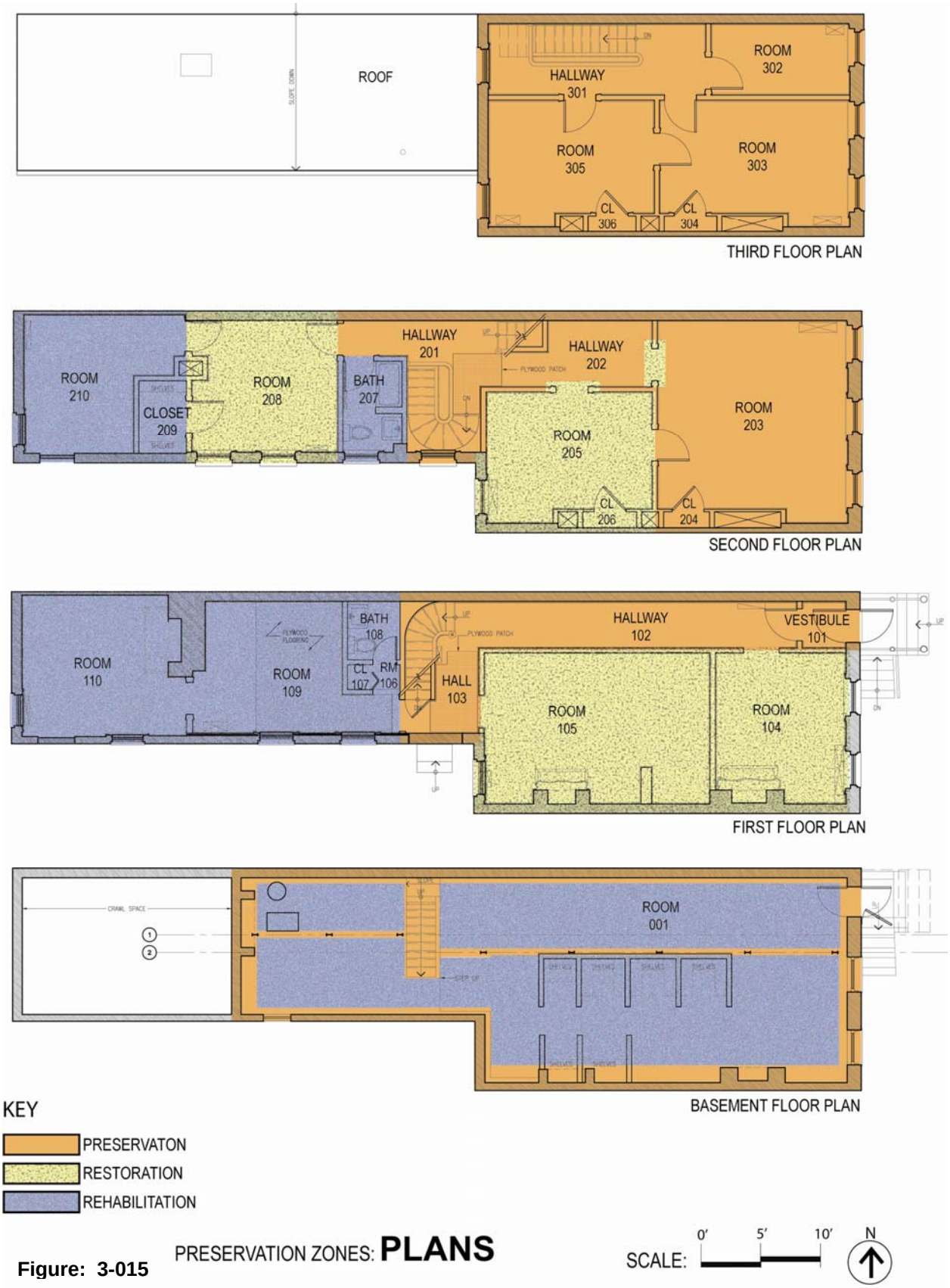


Figure: 3-015 PRESERVATION ZONES: **PLANS**

EAST ELEVATION
SOUTH ELEVATION
WEST ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
KEY
PRESERVATON
RESTORATION
REHABILITATION
PRESERVATION ZONES: ELEVATIONS
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

Figure 3-016:

EXTERIOR

OVERVIEW

Although the Carter G. Woodson Home has undergone many changes on the inside, the exterior East Elevation has been witness to only a few changes over time. Most of the historic elements from Period 1 are intact with the exception of the front door and the window sashes. The North and South elevations bear clear evidence of the 1880 addition with a visible seam in the brick. The West Elevation of both the two and three story portions of the building show the most significant deterioration due to major structural problems within the building as well as in the building envelope. Due to the lack of visibility of the North, East and South elevations, they have suffered significant damage due to vandalism, weathering and lack of maintenance. The south west corner of the two story addition is close to collapsing.

Figure 3-017: Street elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

METHODOLOGY

Beyer Blinder Belle and the design team spent several days at the site documenting the exterior conditions between the months of September, 2006 and January, 2007. The findings regarding physical description will be described on the following pages. Initially a description will be provided regarding the context in which the building sits and the massing of the structure. This narrative will be followed by a description of the defining features of the property. The descriptions will be organized by elevation and conclude with the roof. For each elevation and the roof a matrix will be provided that accounts for all materials according to age and significance. Accompanying each matrix will be an elevation diagram indicating the location of these features, followed by narrative and photographs describing the features.

SITING

The Carter G. Woodson Home is located on the west side of Ninth Street, NW, in the District of Columbia. Constructed as part of a row of contiguous Italianate row houses in the 1870s, it is the second of eight houses of similar style and appearance extending north to south along the street. The primary façade of the Carter G. Woodson Home is three stories tall above a raised basement, capped by an overhanging bracketed cornice, which extends into the building facades of adjacent buildings to the north and south. The house to the north retains its original exterior configuration—similar to the Carter G. Woodson Home but with painted brick—the house to the south, while retaining its cornice and upper floor window configuration, has been substantially altered at the ground floor.

Figure 3-018: Street elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

MASSING

The Carter G. Woodson Home is 18'-0" wide, 38'-6" deep and approximately 36'-6" tall, from sidewalk to top of cornice. The rear, or west elevation, of the house is red brick, with a two-story rear yard extension constructed in 1880. The two story structure is 12'-9" wide, 32'-0" deep and approximately 23'-0" tall.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY: EAST ELEVATION

Figure 3-019: East elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The east elevation facing Ninth Street is three bays wide and three stories tall above a raised basement. There are three double hung two-over-two windows symmetrically arranged along the center line of the façade on the second and third floor; the first floor consists of an entry in the northern bay and tall windows in the center and southern bays. The tall windows are capped with flat marble lintels and feature marble sills. Separating the basement from the first floor is a marble water table. Four marble steps with a decorative cast iron railing lead to the front entrance. An additional stair leads from the sidewalk down to the basement, which is entered through a door located below the main entrance stoop. Two single sash windows are located in the middle and southern bay of the raised basement.

Figure 3-020: East Elevation – Diagram of Features & Materials

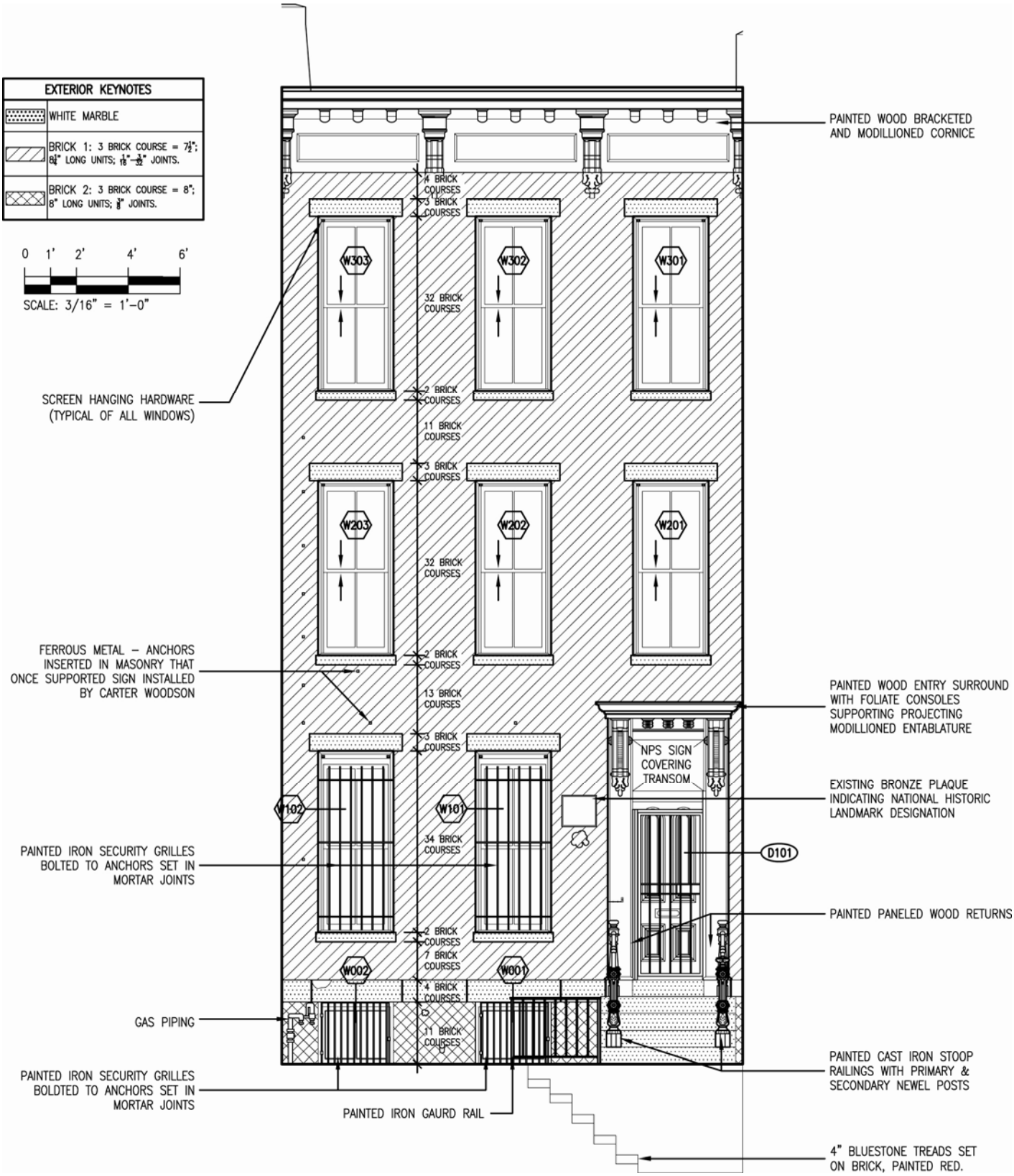


Figure 3-021: East Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Masonry/Stone							
1	Brick Masonry - Brick 1	Hard burned red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Brick does not appear to have been replaced and is represented in photograph from Woodson Occupancy (1922-1950) and HABS Photo (1983)	Set in running bond pattern with 1/8" mortar joints, 50% of joints currently filled by sealant	C - Primary
2	Brick Masonry - Brick 2	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above	Set in common bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints, brick currently painted over	C - Primary
3	Marble Window Sills	4.5 " Thick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above		C - Primary
4	Marble Window Headers	8" Thick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above		C - Primary
5	Marble Water Course	10" Thick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above	Set with 3/8" mortar joints	C - Primary
6	Front Stoop Marble Treads and Landing	10" Thick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above		C - Primary
7	Front Stoop Marble Treads and Landing	10" Thick	1872-74	Period 1	Same as above		C - Primary
8	Bluestone Treads	4" Thick	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that these have been replaced so assumed to be original.		C - Primary
Windows							
9	W001, W002	Single sash casement windows with two lites divided by a single vertical muntin.	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Paint testing at this location confirms date.	C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Appear in 1983 HABS drawing but no documentation that they exist prior to that date.		NC
10	W101, W102, W201-W203, W301-303	Two over two double hung wood window with single vertical muntin in each sash.					Window elements identified separately below
		Wood Window Sashes	Post 1983	Period 5	Window tracks are spring loaded aluminum. 1874 windows would have had chain or rope pulleys with counter weights. The minimum number of paint layer identified in the paint analysis report supports that they were installed within this time period.	Paint testing at this location confirms date.	NC
		Wood Window Frames	1950 or Earlier	Period 5	The window frames can be dated to 1950 or earlier because they still retain the screen hook for the screens that once held wood and wire screens, which show up in the photo taken during his occupancy taken from "Carter G. Woodson; A Life in Black History."	Paint testing at this location confirms date.	C - Primary
	Iron Grilles on W101, W102	Fixed painted iron security grilles bolted to iron anchors and recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	These security grilles do not appear in the 1983 HABS photographs. Although grilles do appear in these photos, they do not match what exists today. No grilles appear in the East Elevation photograph from 1950.		NC

Figure 3-021 cont'd: East Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
				Doors			
11	D003	Painted flush wood door set in painted wood frame.	Post 1988	Period 5	Maintenance survey from 1988 indicates replacement of door (JS to confirm) and flush wood doors only made after certain date (KL to confirm).	Frame has completely rotted and door has fallen out of frame.	NC
		Painted hinged iron security grille	Post 1988	Period 5	Maintenance survey from 1988 indicates replacement of door (JS to confirm) and flush wood doors only made after certain date (KL to confirm).	Grille has been removed and sits in Room 105 on the First Floor	NC
12	D101	Painted flush wood door with surface mounted molding to replicate a four paneled door with arched upper panels.	Post 1983	Period 5	HABS Photo very clearly shows original stile and rail construction of door and thus was potentially the original door. The current door does not match that of the 1983 HABS photo and was thus replace post 1983. The minimum number of paint layers on this door also supports that it is not original. The applied molding does not match in profile the molding used in the inner vestibule door, which is original.		NC
		Painted Paneled Wood Returns	1874 with exception of pieces of molding applied to lower panels.	Period 1	Painted wood recess panels with applied molding date to 1874 with the exception of molding applied at lower panels. This molding matches the molding on the replacement from doors and would thus be of the same time period as that door.		C-Primary with exception of replacement molding pieces.
		Transom Glass	Post 1983	Period 5	The 1983 HABS photograph indicates that this transom above the door includes applied gold numbers. There is currently no glass in the transom.		NC
		Painted hinged iron security grille	Post 1983	Period 5	1983 HABS photograph does not show this painted security grille.		NC
		Wood frame with projecting entablature supported by foliated consoles flanking three elaborate modillions.	1872-1874	Period 1	1983 HABS photographs, 1950's photographs and nail analysis indicate that this door decoration dates to 1872 with the exception of wood repair to bases of wood framing. This repair was noted in the 1988 NPS records and evidence of modern nails at this location confirms that.		C - Primary with exception of repair to wood trim
				Miscellaneous Metals			
13		(8) Metal Anchors	Post 1983	Period 5	1983 HABS photograph shows no evidence of these anchors.		NC
14		(4) Metal Sign Anchors set in mortar joints	Circa 1950	Period 3	1950's photograph of Woodson Home shows a surface mounted sign of approximate size that would correspond to these anchors. 1983 HABS photograph shows these anchors.		C-Primary
15		Bronze Plaque Indicating National Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places designation.	1976	Period 5		Plaque has been relocated from location in 1983 HABS photograph.	NC
16		Painted Iron Guard Railing at exterior stair to Basement	Post 1983	Period 5	1983 HABS photograph shows no evidence of this railing.		NC
17		Cast Iron Stoop Railing with primary and secondary cast iron newel posts, horizontal and diagonal rails	1872-1874	Period 1	Consistently shows up in every photograph of the exterior. 1988 maintenance records to indicate that portions of the railing were stored inside due to their deterioration and dislocation from the stairs.		C-Primary

Figure 3-021 cont'd: East Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Decorative Elements							
18	Cornice Above Door D101	Painted wood bracketed and modillioned cornice	1872-1874	Period 1	Consistently shows up in every photograph of the exterior.		C-Primary

Figure 3-022: Stone lintel. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: East Elevation

Masonry/Stone:

Brick Masonry – The façade is composed of hard burned red brick with narrow lime mortar joints set in a running bond pattern. Many of the masonry joints throughout the façade have been filled with a black sealant. The brick below the marble water table has been painted red and is a common brick different in shape and size from the hard burned red brick above.

Marble – The stone lintels at all of the first, second and third floor windows are 8" thick white marble and the sills, made of the same material, are 4 ½" thick. A water table is established above the basement with a 10" band of the same white marble. The marble water table serves as a continuous header for the two basement windows. Each of these windows has a marble sill which has been painted red and partially buried by the concrete sidewalk. The front stoop is constructed of three solid pieces forming steps and a large solid landing in front of the door. The recessed entry is one step above the landing, which also consists of the same white marble. The top tread of the stairs leading to the basement is white marble as is the top of cap to the retaining wall that defines the eastern edge of that stair.

Bluestone – The remaining treads leading to the basement are bluestone and have been painted with red paint. These treads are uneven due to displacement.

Figure 3-023: Front stoop. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Windows:
The eight windows on the first, second and third floor (W101, W102, 201-203, W301-303) are two-over-two double-hung wood windows with a single vertical muntin in each sash. The existing sashes are not original. They are light-weight wood and operate on spring loaded aluminum tracks. Original windows were two-over-two double hung wood sash, but would have operated with rope pulleys and counterweights. The window frames are original and contribute to Period 1. Each of the first floor windows has a painted fixed iron security grille bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.

The two basement windows (W001, W002) are single sash casements each with two lites divided by a single vertical muntin. These windows date to Period 1. These two windows also have a painted fixed iron security grille bolted to iron anchors recess into the masonry joints.

The east elevation windows once had screen as evidenced by a photograph taken during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the home. The metal brackets that held these screens are still mounted in place at the frames of the following windows: W102-103, W201-203, W301-303). These brackets date to Period 3, the Period of Significance.

Figure 3-024: Window at east elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-025: Basement window. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-026: Detail at D101. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Doors:
The basement entrance door (D003) is a flush wood door painted on both sides and set in a painted wood frame. This door is a modern door installed in Period 5. A painted hinged iron security gate with a deadbolt lock is located at the bottom of the stairs to the basement, the frame of which is anchored into the masonry. An additional painted hinged iron security gate protects the entrance door to the basement.

The main entrance door (D101) is located in the northern bay on the right-hand side of the east elevation. The door is recessed within an entry framed in wood and accented by projecting entablature supported by foliated

consoles flanking three elaborate modillions. Between the consoles is a transom window, which is currently obscured by signage. The door surround is painted brown and the door itself is painted beige. There are paneled returns at the sides and top of the frame. The molding for the paneling at the top of the frame by the transom dates to Period 1. The molding for the panels on the sides was replaced in the 1980's and has a slightly different profile than the original Period 1 molding.

The door is a painted flush wood door with surface mounted molding to replicate a four-paneled door with arched upper panels. A mail slot has been installed between the upper and lower panels. As seen in historic photographs, the original door was a true stile and rail paneled door. The existing door replicates the original's appearance but not its construction. Therefore the appearance of the original door is a character-defining feature and contributing the house's significance, but the existing door itself is a non-contributing element and dates to Period 5. A painted hinged iron security gate has been installed at the front entrance. The iron frame is anchored into the wood at the front door.

Miscellaneous Metals:
Ferrous Metal Anchors – (4) Iron anchors inserted in the masonry above the first floor windows indicate where Dr. Carter G. Woodson installed a sign advertising "The Associated Publishers." These are character-defining features of the Period 3.

There are (8) additional ferrous metal anchors recessed in the masonry that potentially held in place a surface mounted vertical service line.

Bronze - A bronze plaque has been mounted to the left of the main entrance door indicating that the building is a National Historic Landmark and has received a National Register of Historic Places designation.

Iron Guard Rail - There is a painted iron guardrail at 36 inches high at the east side of the basement stair to prevent people from falling into the areaway. This railing was installed in Period 5, as it does not show up in the 1983 HABS photograph.

Figure 3-027: D101. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-028: East elevation at street level. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

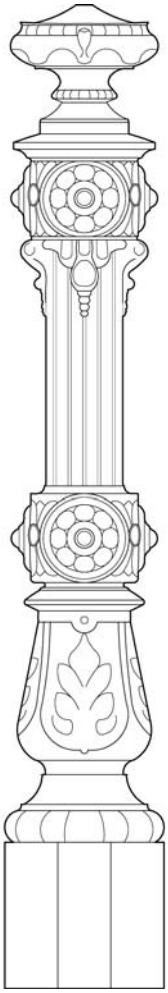


Figure 3-029: Cast iron newel post detail.

Cast Iron -- The front entrance railings, located on the north and south sides of the entrance stair, are composed of primary and secondary cast-iron newel posts each with fluting and decorative florettes. The horizontal and diagonal rails are painted cast iron and are decorated with cast iron beads flanked by tulip-shaped floral ornament at midpoint. The south primary newel post is missing its decorative cap. The railing is painted black.

Decorative Elements:
The façade is capped by a painted wood bracketed and modillioned cornice characteristic of its style and period. The cornice has four single brackets and modillions that match those of the entrance hood. The southern and northern brackets straddle the property line. Three modillions are located in the intervals between brackets. The cornice is painted brown.

Figure 3-030: Cast iron guard railing detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-031: Cast iron railing detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-032: Cornice. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY: WEST ELEVATION

Figure 3-033: West Elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The west elevation incorporates both the rear elevation of the two story addition and the rear elevation of the three story structure. Due to the "L" shaped configuration of the building, the three story structure has a portion of its west elevation that extends to grade at the alley. At this three-story elevation there are three double-hung wood windows with brick flat arches that are centered above one another and set slightly off center of the part of the elevation that extends to the alley. These windows correspond to each of the three floors within. A fourth wood double-hung window is set to the left of the third floor window by 8'-0" feet. This elevation is capped by a corbelled brick cornice of three courses. At the base of where this elevation meets the alley a cementitious coating has been applied to the existing brick up to 17". Located immediately in front of this area are concrete steps that lead to a sealed opening in the south elevation. Two brick chimneys extend above the roof on each side of the three story structure. The chimneys on the right hand side belong to the Carter Woodson Home.

The two story elevation represents the extent of the 1880's addition. Two double-hung windows framed with rounded brick arches are centered over on another on the right side of this elevation. On the top half of this elevation a cementitious coating has been applied to the brick. A brick chimney extends above the roof of the two story addition and has also been covered with a cementitious coating.

Figure 3-034: West Elevation – Diagram of Features & Materials

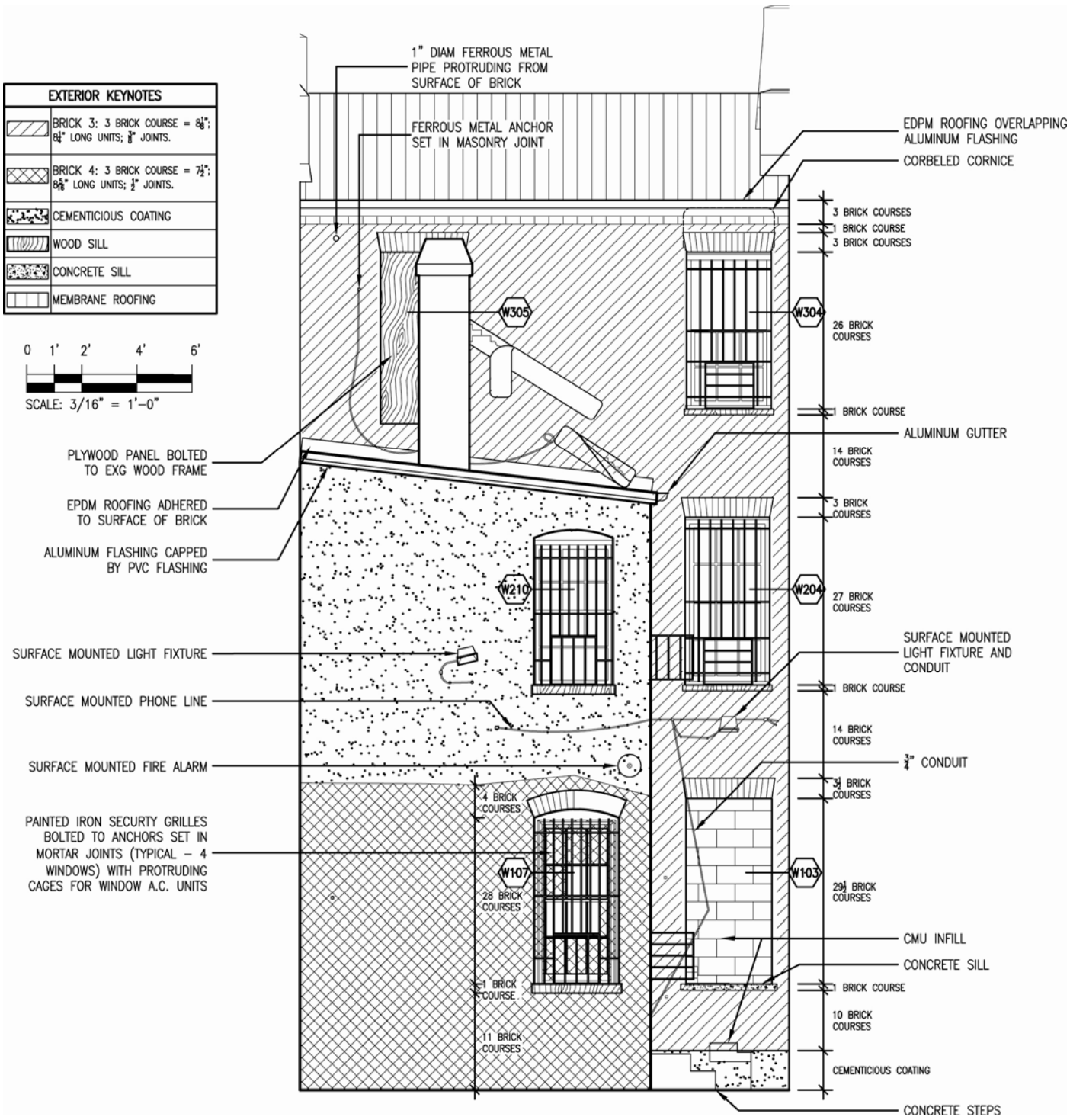


Figure 3-035: West Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Masonry/Concrete							
1	Brick Masonry - Brick 3	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Brick does not appear to have been replaced.	Set in running bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints. , 100% of joints re-pointed at a later date – brick used at three story construction.	C - Primary
2	Brick Masonry - Brick 4	Common red brick	1880	Period 1	Clear delineation in south elevation confirms where 1880's addition was constructed.	Set in common bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints, brick currently painted over and partially covered with cementitious coating – brick used at two story addition. Varies in size.	C - Primary
3	Concrete Masonry Units	8"x16"	2002	Period 5	Maintenance documentation provided by NPS dates installation of CMU to 2002	Used as infill at W103 and at basement opening	NC
4	Cementitious Coating – Three Story Elevation	Parging applied over existing brick	1980's	Period 5			NC
5	Cementitious Coating – Two Story Elevation	Parging applied over existing brick	1888 or later	Period 2	Cementitious Coating corresponds with approximate height and extent of two story wood structure added to this elevation during Period 2 per 1888 Sanborn Map.		C-Secondary
6	Concrete Stairs	Two risers and two treads – poured concrete	1980's	Period 5	Steps address Door D103A and but are not the entire width of the door nor do they provide a landing at the same level as the bottom of the door. Shadows of a profile of others stairs suggest that these stairs were replacement stairs.		NC
Windows							
7	W103	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites and wooden sills and counter weights with rope pulleys	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Concrete Sill	1983	Period 5		Concrete sill was added to replace rotting wood sill	NC
8	W204, W304	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites and wooden sills and counter weights with rope pulleys	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC

Figure 3-035 cont'd: West Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
9	W305	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites and wooden sills and counter weights with rope pulleys	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC
		Plywood Panel	2002	Period 5	Plywood panel installed as part of mothballing measures per NTHP recommendations from September 2001 memo.		NC
10	W107, W210	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites and wooden sills and counter weights with rope pulleys	1880	Period 2	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC
Miscellaneous Metals							
11		1" Metal Pipe	Post 1983	Period 5			NC
12		Aluminum Flashing	1980's	Period 5	Aluminum flashing appears to be part of roofing installed previous to membrane roofing.		NC
13		Surface Mounted Electrical Conduit and Ferrous Metal Anchors (11)	1980's	Period 5	Conduit and anchors correspond to installation of light fixtures.		NC
14		Miscellaneous Ferrous Metal Anchors (3)	TBD	TBD			NC
Miscellaneous Surface Mounted Materials							
15		Surface Mounted Light Fixtures	1989	Period 5	Assumed to be installed with the electrical and lighting upgrades that were documented in Bryant & Bryant file drawings of 1989.		NC
16		Surface Mounted Fire Alarm Bell	1989	Period 5	Installed as part of fire alarm system installation as documented in Bryant & Bryant drawings filed with building department.		NC
17		EPDM Roofing Membrane Flashing and Masonry Patching	2001	Period 5	Mention of recommended roof replacement appears in a NTHP memo dated September 2001. The work was implemented following this memo.	Masonry patch as already begun to separate from brick.	NC

Figure 3-036: View of windows W204 and W205. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-037: Corbelled cornice at third story elevation.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-038: Cementicious coating and painted brick. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: West Elevation

Masonry/Concrete:

Brick Masonry – The common red brick on the west elevation of both the two and three story structures are set in common bond. The brick used on the three story structure (Brick 3) is of a more consistent size and shape than the brick used on the two story structure (Brick 4). Windows at the three story elevation are framed with brick flat arches. Windows at the two story elevation have rounded brick arches. The rounded brick arch at window W107 is missing brick. The brick adjacent to window W305 is experiencing significant cracking and loss of brick.

The three story elevation is capped with a corbelled brick cornices composed of three courses. Much of that brick is loose or dislocated.

The brick at the first floor of the two story elevation has been painted red. The brick at the second floor of the two story addition has been parged with a cementitious coating and has been painted red. This coating is cracking in multiple locations above and below window W210.

Chimneys – A brick chimney extends up from the two story addition by 8'-3". This chimney is 1'-10" in width and 2'-7" in depth. It has been parged with a cementitious coating. There are (4) additional brick chimneys located at the three story roof. The chimneys on the south side of the roof serve the Carter Woodson Home. The chimneys on the north side of the roof serve the adjacent town house. These chimneys were constructed of the same red common brick that the three story brick was constructed of (Brick 3).

Concrete Block – 8"x16" Concrete Masonry Units were been used to infill window opening W103 to prevent entry into the building. A small area at the base of the three story elevation has been patched with concrete masonry units as well. This may have been an infill to a ventilation opening to the basement, similar to the one that appears on the South Elevation.

Concrete Stairs/Sill – Concrete stairs, composed of two risers and two treads, were installed in the alley to address door opening D103A on the South Elevation. These stairs are one riser short of being of being level with the First Floor Elevation, requiring that one step up into the building.

Figure 3-039: Chimney at two story addition. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-040: CMU infill and concrete sill at W103. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-041: Concrete steps and CMU infill below W103. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-042: W107.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-043: W305.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Concrete was also used to form a window sill at window W103. This may have been done to potentially replace a wood sill that most other windows have.

Figure 3-044: View of top of third story elevation with W304, W304 and chimneys in the distance. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Windows:

Five of the six windows on this elevation (W107, W204, W210, W304, and W305) are wood double-hung six-over-six windows with rope pulleys and counterweights. Windows W103, W204, W304 and W305 date to Period 1 while windows W107 and W210 date to Period 2. The window frames are simple wood frames painted white. In all but one case the sills are made of painted wood set into the brick. The one window that does not have a wood sill, window W103, has a concrete sill that has been installed. The window sill at W107 shows significant rot and deterioration of wood window W103 has been in-filled from the exterior with Concrete Masonry Units as was mentioned earlier. Window W305 has been covered with plywood that is bolted through to the interior.

Windows W107, W204, W210, and W304 have painted fixed iron security grilles bolted to iron anchors that are recess in the masonry joints. These security grilles date to Period 5. The grilles all have cage extensions that can accommodate window installed air conditioning units.

Figure 3-045: Aluminum flashing. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-046: Surface mounted light fixture and fire alarm bell. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-047: EPDM membrane patch and flashing detail at second story addition roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Miscellaneous Metals:

Protruding Piping – A 1" pipe protrudes from the three story elevation above and to the left of window W305. It was unclear as to what the pipe might have been used for. The end of the pipe is threaded suggesting something might have been attached to it.

Aluminum Flashing – Aluminum flashing appears at the top of the two-story and three-story elevation. This flashing was part of an earlier roofing system and has been partially overlapped by EPDM membrane roofing that was installed in the last part of Period 5 at the three-story structure roof. At the two story addition, the aluminum flashing has been partially covered by a 3 ½" PVC flashing that was part of the membrane roofing installation.

Ferrous Metal Anchors and Conduit – A series of (11) ferrous metal anchors have been installed in the mortar joints of the masonry to attach ½' metal electrical conduit to the façade. There were (3) additional ferrous metal anchors noted but it was unclear as to what they once anchored.

Miscellaneous Surface Mounted Materials:

Surface Mounted Lighting – A light fixture has been surface mounted both to the two story and three story facades. One light has been installed directly to the left of window W210 and the conduit for this light penetrates the brick and extends to the interior of the building. The second light is mounted to the brick directly below window W204 and the conduit supplying electricity to this light is surface mounted to the brick. Both light fixtures were installed during Period 5 as an effort to improve security at the year of the building.

Fire Alarm Bell - A fire alarm bell is mounted to the brick directly above and to the right of window W107. This fire alarm bell was installed as part of the installation of a fire alarm system during Period 5.

EPDM Roofing Membrane Flashing and Masonry Patching – The EPDM roofing membrane used at the two story addition roof was not properly installed with flashing. Instead, the membrane roof was turned up and directly adhered to the brick of the three story addition with asphalt. This lack of flashing has resulted in continued leaks at the joint between the two-story and three-story addition. This EPDM membrane was also used to attempt to temporarily patch the failing brick adjacent to window W305. The membrane was applied to the surface of the cracking and dislocating brick with asphalt.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY: SOUTH ELEVATION

Figure 3-048: South Elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The south elevation reflects only the rear two-story addition due to the three-story building sharing party walls with the adjacent town houses. A distinct seam in the brick clearly indicates where the 1870's two story extension stops and where the 1880's two story addition begins.

The 1870's two story elevation is composed of three bays of double hung six-over-six windows with flat brick arches. The eastern most bay has a six-over-six double hung window on the second floor with a door opening centered below on the first floor. Two concrete steps give access to this door opening which has been filled in with concrete masonry block. The

remaining two bays of windows are centered over one another. Four of these windows have wood sills and the remaining window has a brick sill. A 1'-1 ¼" x 2'-3 ½ " wood framed opening at the basement is centered on the windows of the western most bay and is covered with a wire mesh screen.

The elevation of the1880's addition has four openings. The two openings to the west are centered over one another and offset form the corner by 2'-0". The first floor opening was once a door. Both this opening and the window opening above have been filled in with concrete masonry units. An additional window on the first floor is located approximately 2'-8"" to the right of the door opening and is a six-over-six double hung window with a curved brick arch and a brick sill. Similarly, the second window on the second floor is a six-over-six double hung window with a flat brick arch and wood sill and its east edge is located directly adjacent to the joint between the 1870's and 1880's additions.

Figure 3-049: South Elevation – Diagram of Features & Materials

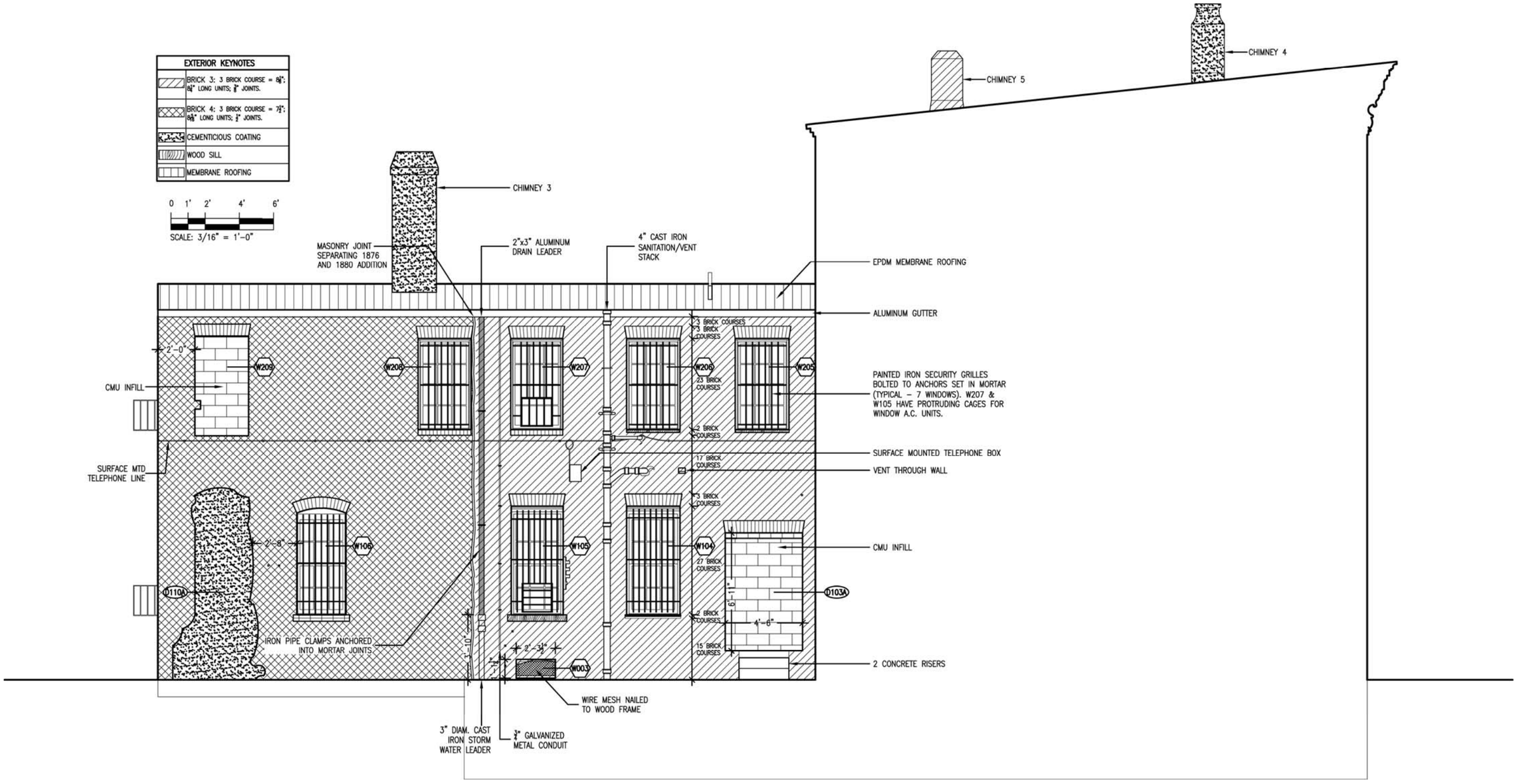


Figure 3-050: South Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Masonry/Concrete							
1	Brick Masonry - Brick 3	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Brick does not appear to have been replaced.	Set in running bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints. , 100% of joints re-pointed at a later date – brick used at three story construction.	C - Primary
2	Brick Masonry - Brick 4	Common red brick	1880	Period 1	Clear delineation with a vertical crack running from ground to roofline confirms where 1880's addition was constructed.	Set in common bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints. Varies in size.	C - Primary
3	Concrete Masonry Units	8"x16"	2002	Period 5	Maintenance documentation provided by NPS dates installation of CMU to 2002	Used as infill at D103A, D110A and W209	NC
4	Cementitious Coating	Parging applied over existing brick and CMU at infill of D110A	1980's	Period 5	Maintenance documentation provided by NPS dates installation of CMU to 2002		NC
5	Concrete Stairs	Two risers and two treads – poured concrete	1980's	Period 5	Steps address Door D103A and but are not the entire width of the door nor do they provide a landing at the same level as the bottom of the door. Shadows of a profile of others stairs suggest that these stairs were replacement stairs.		NC
6	Chimney 3	Brick chimney covered with cementitious coating	1880	Period 2	Piers in basement of 1874 two-story construction indicate fireplace construction that doesn't correspond with fireplace location above. Fireplace was reoriented as a result of 1880 addition and chimney shifted.		C- Primary
Windows							
7	W003	Wood framed opening	1872-74	Period 1			C- Secondary
		Wood frame and wire mesh cover	1980's	Period 5	Attached to wood frame with modern nails.		NC
8	W104, W105	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites, wooden sills and counter weights with rope pulleys and flat brick arches	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.		C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time as ones on east façade.		NC

Figure 3-050 cont'd: South Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
9	W106	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites and counter weights with rope pulleys and curved brick arch	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Common red brick sill	1980's	Period 5	Maintenance records indicate rotting wood sill repaired with brick.		NC
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time as ones on east façade.		NC
10	W205, W206	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites, wooden sills, counter weights with rope pulleys and brick flat arches.	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC
11	W207	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites, counter weights with rope pulleys and brick flat arch.	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Brick Sill	1980's	Period 5	Brick does not match adjacent brick on elevation was a replacement for what would originally have been a wood sill similar to the adjacent windows		NC
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints with extension cage to receive window air conditioning unit.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC
12	W208	Six over six double hung wood windows with true divided lites, counter weights with rope pulleys and brick flat arch.	1880	Period 2	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Jablonski confirmed date with collection of paint samples at this location.	C - Primary
		Brick Sill	1980's	Period 5	Brick does not match adjacent brick on elevation was a replacement for what would originally have been a wood sill similar to the adjacent w-indows		NC

Figure 3-050 cont'd: South Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
		Painted Iron Security Grilles bolted to iron anchors recessed in masonry joints.	Post 1983	Period 5	Painted iron grilles appear in 1983 HABS photo of East Façade. There is no documentation that they existed prior to that date. It is assumed that the grilles one the rear facades were installed at the same time.		NC
13	W209	Masonry window opening with flat brick arch.	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
		Concrete Masonry Unit Infill	2002	Period 5	Maintenance records indicating opening was filled.		NC
Doors							
14	D103A	Brick framed door opening with flat arch.	1872-74	Period 1	Cut nails at rotting wood head on interior confirm date of door.		C - Primary
		Concrete Masonry Unit Infill	2003	Period 5	Concrete Masonry Unit infill was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.		NC
15	D110A	Brick framed door opening with flat arc.	1880	Period 2	Inspection on interior showed brick framing of opening from arch down to ground.		C- Primary
16		Concrete Masonry Unit Infill with Cementitious Coating	2003	Period 5	Concrete Masonry Unit infill was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.		NC
Miscellaneous Metals							
17		4" Diameter Cast Iron Sanitation Stack	1872-74	Period 1	Cut metal anchors set in masonry to hold pipe in place.		C- Secondary
18		3" Diameter Cast Iron Storm Drain Pipe	1872-74	Period 1	Manufacturer's label on pipe is the same as the adjacent sanitary pipe.		C- Secondary
19		2"x3" Aluminum Drain Leader and Gutter	2003	Period 5	New roofing and gutter system l was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.		NC
20		Aluminum vent through wall	1989	Period 5	Vent is for first floor bathroom, installed post 1989 per date on toilet.		NC
		Metal Anchors	1880	Period 2	Cut metal anchors set in masonry to hold pipe in place.		C- Secondary
21		(14) Ferrous Metal Anchors	1989	Period 5	Anchors hold telephone cabling installed in 1989 renovation.		NC
22		(4) Ferrous Metal Anchors	Post 1880	Period 3			NC
Other							
23		PVC Vent Pipe at Roof	1989	Period 5	Part of second floor bathroom revisions date 1989 per date on toilet.		NC
24		EPDM Membrane Roofing	Post 2001	Period 5	Roof replacement was recommended in NTHP memo to AASLAH in 2001.		NC

Figure 3-051: Joint between 1872-74 addition & 1880 addition. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

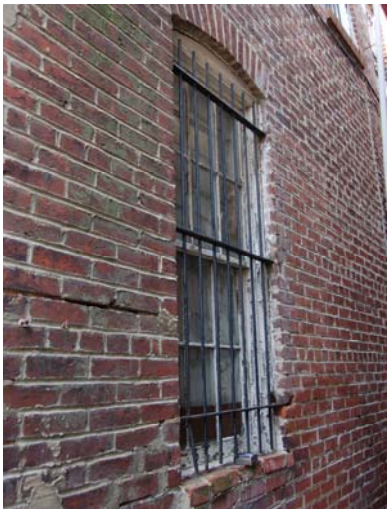


Figure 3-052: Window W106 with curved brick arch and replacement sill. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Masonry/Concrete:

Brick Masonry – The common red brick on the south elevation of both the 1872-74 and 1880 portions of the two story structure are set in common bond. The brick used on the 1872-74 extension (Brick 3) is of a more consistent size and shape than the brick used on the 1880 extension (Brick 4). All but one window (W106) have flat brick arches. Window W106 is framed by a curved brick arch. The brick sills provided at windows W106, W207 and W208 are replacement sills and date to Period 5. Windows at the two story elevation have rounded brick arches. The rounded brick arch at window W107 is missing brick. Door D103A is framed by a flat brick arch. The brick above this opening is significantly dislocated. Dislocated brick was also noted above W104 and above and below W105. The brick above and below D110A and W209 is not only dislocated but is also significantly bowing.

This elevation is capped with a corbelled brick cornice composed of three courses, most of which is covered by the roof gutter. Much of that brick is loose or dislocated.

It appears that this entire façade was re-pointed during Period 5 with a very hard mortar.

Cementitious Coating – A cementitious coating was applied to the concrete masonry unit infill at D110A in an attempt to prevent moisture penetration at the joints between the CMU and the brick. This coating was also installed at dislocated brick above the door opening to further stabilize the brick.

Chimneys – A brick chimney extends up from the two story addition by 8'-3". This chimney is 1'-10" in width and 2'-7" in depth. It has been parged with a cementitious coating. There are (4) additional brick chimneys located at the three story roof. The chimneys on the south side of the roof serve the Carter Woodson Home. The chimneys on the north side of the roof serve the adjacent town house. These chimneys were constructed of the same red common brick that the three story brick was constructed of (Brick 3).

Figure 3-053: Window W205 with brick cornice above. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-054: CMU infill and cementicious coating at W209 and D110A – note dislocated brick. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-055: Wood sill at window W105. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-056: Concrete stairs at D103A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-057: View of window W003. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-058: View of window W209 opening. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-059: Window W207 showing iron grille and replacement brick sill. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Concrete Block – 8"x16" Concrete Masonry Units were been used to infill window openings D103A, D110A and W209. D103A was filled in to prevent entry into the building however W209 and D110A were filled in to stabilize the failing openings.

Concrete Stairs – Concrete stairs, composed of two risers and two treads, were installed in the alley to address door opening D103A on the South Elevation. These stairs are one riser short of being of being level with the First Floor Elevation, requiring that one step up into the building.

Windows:

All six existing windows on this elevation (W104, W105, W106, W205, W206, W207, W208) are wood double-hung six-over-six windows with rope pulleys and counterweights. Windows W104, W105, W205, W206 and W207 date to Period 1 while windows W106 and W208 date to Period 2. The window frames are simple wood frames painted white. The wood sills for all windows were originally wood, but brick replacement sills have been installed at windows W106, W207 and W208 during Period 5. The existing wood sills show significant wood deterioration and the wood frames and trim are consistently separating from the masonry.

An opening to the basement (W003) does exist and provides ventilation. The opening is framed with wood and a wire mesh has been nailed to the wood frame to allow ventilation while preventing access to the basement. The brick shows no evidence of alteration at this opening, so it is believed that it dates to Period 1, but the wood frame and wire mesh most likely date to Period 5 (poor drainage at the alley would require that the frame be replaced).

W209, although the opening dates to Period 2, is missing its wood window. The opening, as was mentioned earlier, has been filled in with concrete masonry to stabilize the opening.

Windows W104-106, W205-208 have painted fixed iron security grilles bolted to iron anchors that are recess in the masonry joints. These security grilles date to Period 5. Two of these grilles have cage extensions that can accommodate window installed air conditioning units.

Doors:

Door opening D103A, measuring 4'-6" x 6'-11", has been filled in with concrete masonry units during Period 5 however the door dates to Period 1. This was done not only for security reasons but also because the wood door frame and the floor structure behind the door was experiencing significant deterioration due to water damage, rot and termite damage. The door no longer exists and all that remains of the door frame on the inside are remnants of the head jamb which show shadows of where mullions were removed that once created side lights for the door.

Door opening D110A also no longer has its door or frame. The brick opening has failed so severely that there are no traces of the wood frame.

Figure 3-060: Door D103A with CMU infill. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-061: Four-inch cast iron sanitary pipe with bolted anchor brackets and nail and hook anchors. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

This opening has also been fully filled in with concrete masonry units. The door opening dates to Period 2.

Miscellaneous Metals:

Cast Iron Pipe – A 4" diameter cast iron pipe extends from the alley paving to just above the gutter line. Two labels were noted on these pipes, one stating "XR Richmond" and the other stating "Permanent." This pipe is anchored to the masonry by a combination of iron clamps and bolts and cut iron nail hooks. Based on the nature of the cut iron nail hooks, this pipe dates to Period 1. The pipe has two extensions that penetrate the exterior wall corresponding to where the bathroom is located on the second floor.

A 3" diameter cast iron pipe extending x feet from the alley concrete receives the roof leader. This pipe label reads "Charlotte NC, 9 ½ Lbs Per Ft". This pipe dates to Period 2 when the roof drainage system would have to have been revised as a result of the 1880 addition.

Rain Gutter and Leader – A 2"x3" aluminum rain leader and a 5" aluminum rain gutter were installed after 2001 as replacements to a previous drainage system. The leader and gutter would most likely have originally been copper and copper gutters were noted on the adjacent existing roofs.

Aluminum Vent – The through-wall aluminum wall vent was installed to provide ventilation, per code, for the installation of the first floor bathroom in 1989.

Ferrous Metal Anchors and Conduit – A series of (14) ferrous metal anchors have been installed in the mortar joints of the masonry to attach telephone wiring and metal electrical conduit to the façade. The installation of this phone system dates to 1989 when the building was updated to accommodate the Association offices. There were (4) additional ferrous metal anchors noted but it was unclear as to what they once anchored.

Figure 3-062: Three-inch cast iron storm drain, surface mounted conduit and miscellaneous ferrous anchors. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-063: Flat cut nail and hook anchor for rain leader.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

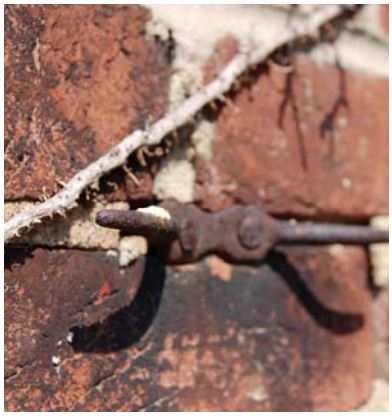


Figure 3-064: Miscellaneous metal anchor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-065: Miscellaneous metal anchor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Miscellaneous Surface Mounted Materials:

Telephone Box – A telephone box was surface mounted to the brick below window W207 during Period 5 and is connected to telephone wire that is also surface mounted to the brick via ferrous metal anchors.

Other:

3" PVC Vent Pipe – This vent pipe was installed to comply with venting requirements when the second floor bathroom was renovated in 1989 (Period 5).

EPDM Roofing Membrane – The EPDM roofing membrane was installed after 2001 to protect the building from further water penetration. This roofing was installed at the same time as the replacement gutter and leader. The roofing is noted on the south elevation because the roof pitches downward to the south, so one can see the highpoint of the roof in the south elevation. The membrane roofing has been adhered to the cementitious coating of chimney 3 and has not been properly flashed.

Figure 3-066: Surface mounted telephone box and cable. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY: NORTH ELEVATION

Figure 3-067: North Elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The north elevation reflects only the rear two-story addition due to the three-story building sharing party walls with the adjacent town houses. A distinct seam in the brick clearly indicates where the 1870's two story extension stops and where the 1880's two story addition begins. A fire escape is located adjacent to the 1870's portion of the structure but is not anchored to it in any way. The fire escape gives access to all floors in the adjacent townhouse and is not part of the Carter Woodson Home.

Figure 3-068: North Elevation – Diagram of Features & Materials

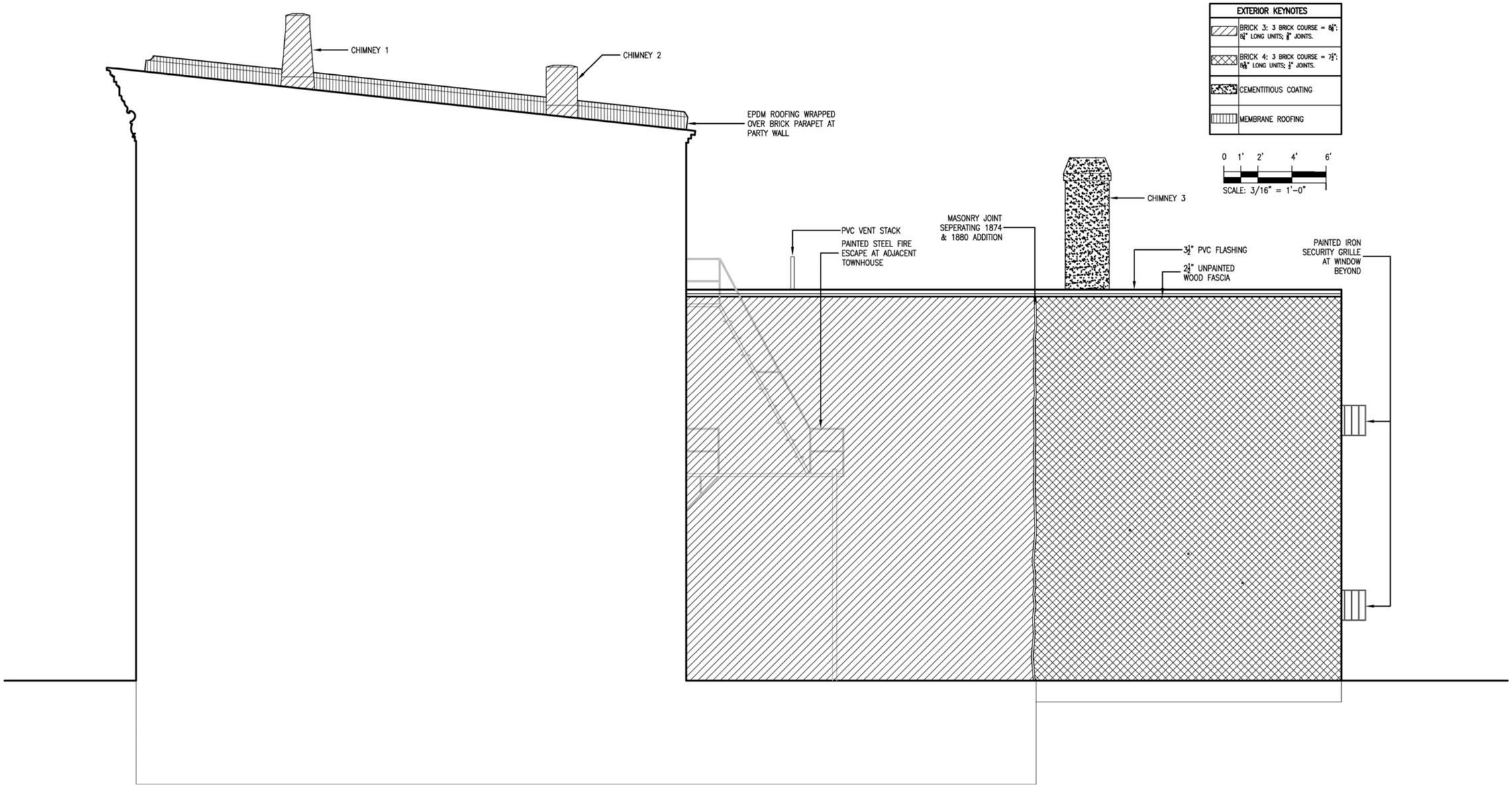


Figure 3-069: North Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Masonry/Concrete							
1	Brick Masonry - Brick 3	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Brick does not appear to have been replaced.	Set in running bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints. , 100% of joints re-pointed at a later date – brick used at three story construction.	C - Primary
2	Brick Masonry - Brick 4	Common red brick	1880	Period 2	Clear delineation with a vertical crack running from ground to roofline confirms where 1880's addition was constructed.	Set in common bond pattern with 3/8" mortar joints. Varies in size.	C - Primary
3	Chimney 1	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces below which are part of Period 1 portion of house.	Chimney has been sealed with mortar.	C-Primary
4	Chimney 2	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces below which are part of Period 1 portion of house.	Chimney has been sealed with mortar and slate.	C-Primary
5	Chimney 3	Brick chimney covered with cementitious coating	1880	Period 2	Piers in basement of 1874 two-story construction indicate fireplace construction that doesn't correspond with fireplace location above. Fireplace was reoriented as a result of 1880 addition and chimney shifted.		C-Primary
6	Cementitious Coating	Partial coating at lower portion of 1880's addition.	Undet.	Undet.		Coating has worn off in most places.	NC
Miscellaneous Metals							
7		(2) Ferrous Metal Anchors	Post 1880	Period 2	Cut nails date to that period.		NC
8		(1) Ferrous Metal Nail	Post 1920's	Period 2	Identified as wire nail, post dating cut nails	Nail is set in brick, not in mortar joint, causing brick to crack.	NC
9	Fire Escape	Extends three floors	Undet.	Undet.		Belongs to town house next door, runs along but doesn't touch North Elevation.	NC
Other							
9	PVC Vent Pipe at Roof	1 ½" Diam.	1989	Period 5	Part of second floor bathroom revisions date of 1989 per date on toilet.		NC
10	PVC Flashing	3 ½" Wide	Post 2001	Period 5	Roof replacement was recommended in NTHP memo to AASLAH in 2001.		NC
11	Wood Fascia	6" Wide	Post 1880	Period 2	Cut nails provide anchoring to brick.	Wood has completely lost all paint.	C-Secondary

Masonry/Concrete:

Brick Masonry – The common red brick on the north elevation of both the 1872-74 and 1880 portions of the two story structure is set in a common bond pattern. The brick used on the 1872-74 extension (Brick 3) is of a more consistent size and shape than the brick used on the 1880 extension (Brick 4). Header courses are located every 7 courses. However, the header courses on the Period 1 portion of the elevation are two courses higher than the header courses on the Period 2 portion of the elevation.

A significant crack has formed between the 1872-74 addition and the 1880's addition. This crack has been filled with mortar. The entire façade has been re-pointed during Period 5. The brick of the 1880 addition is bowing outward by up to 2 ½" inches at its worst point.

Cementitious Coating – A cementitious coating was applied to the lower portion of the 1880's elevation. Most of this coating has worn off and is evident on individual bricks.

Figure 3-070: Joint on brick between 1872-74 and 1880 construction. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-071: Cementitious coating and open joints. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-072: One of three ferrous metal anchors. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Chimneys – A brick chimney (Chimney 3) extends up from the two story addition by 8'-3". This chimney is 1'-10" in width and 2'-7" in depth. It has been parged with a cementitious coating. The chimney is capped with two courses of brick that project out by 1 ½" followed by four courses of brick that step inward. Chimney 3 dates to Period 2.

Chimneys 1 & 2 correspond to the locations of the fireplaces on the first floor. Both chimneys are built with common red brick (Brick 3) and date to Period 1. The chimneys have been sealed over with a combination of mortar, slate and brick. Chimney 1 cants inward on all sides for the first 8 courses and then extends vertically for four courses. They both have significant areas with open joints.

Figure 3-073: Fire escape to adjacent building. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Miscellaneous Metals:

Ferrous Metal Anchors and Conduit – (3) Ferrous metal anchors are located on the 1880's portion of the elevation. Two of the three anchors are recessed into mortar joints and are cut nails, dating them to Period 1. All three anchors form a diagonal along the elevation. The installation of this phone system dates to 1989 when the building was updated to accommodate the Association offices. There were (4) additional ferrous metal anchors noted but it was unclear as to what they once anchored.

Fire Escape – Although the steel fire escape is not attached to the North Elevation, it does run by it. This structure is part of the adjacent townhouse construction and addresses each of the three floors of that townhouse. It has been used during our field survey site visits as the primary means of accessing the Carter Woodson Home roof.

Other:

1 ½" PVC Vent Pipe – This vent pipe was installed to comply with venting requirements when the second floor bathroom was renovated in 1989 (Period 5).

3 ½" PVC Flashing – This flashing was installed to correspond with the installation of the membrane roofing post 2001.

6" Wood Fascia – The wood fascia was installed with cut nails dating it to Period 1 or 2. However, it is continuous over the entire elevation, dating it to Period 2. The wood is fully exposed with no paint coverage remaining. Some of the wood has begun to dislocate from the elevation.

Figure 3-074: 3 ½" PVC flashing over 6" wood fascia. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY: ROOF

Figure 3-075: Upper Roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Upper Roof -

The upper roof is an EPDM (ethylene propylene diene terpolymer) single ply rubber membrane roofing that was installed post 2001 (Period 5) in an effort to prevent further water penetration into the existing building. The roof extends the length of the three story portion of the house and pitches from its high point at the east end to the low point at the west end with an approximate slope of 1:9.5. Based on the existence of historic standing seam roofs on the townhouses both to the north and to the south, it can be assumed that the original roofing material for the Carter G. Woodson Home was the same. The roofing to the south terminates at a brick parapet approximately 12" high that tops the party wall between the Woodson Home and the townhouse to the south. This upper roof has no gutter, but evidence of gutter bracket anchoring devices in the masonry indicates that there was once a gutter that would have drained water from the upper roof to the lower roof via a downspout. Currently the water drains to the lower roof by pouring over the western edge of the upper roof. This condition may be the cause of the continuing water damage at the seam between the two-story and three story structure.

There are four chimneys at this upper roof, two that serve the Woodson Home and two that serve the adjacent townhouse to the north.

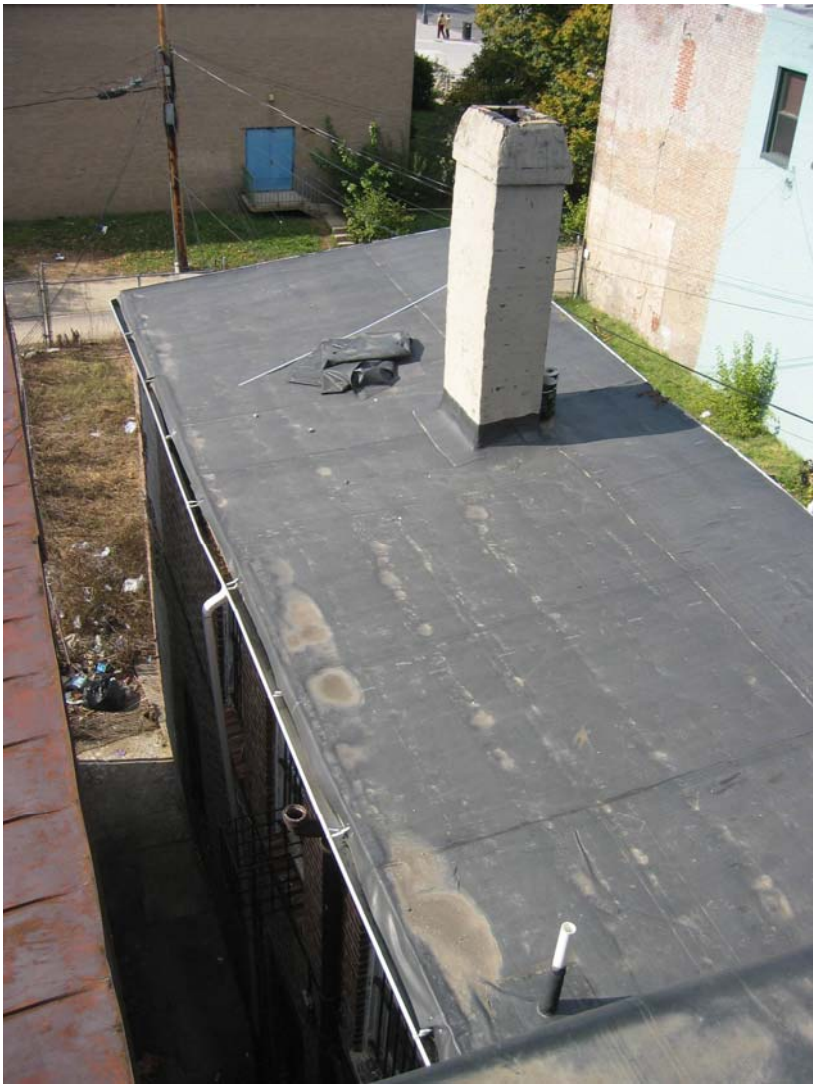


Figure 3-076: Lower Roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Lower Roof –

Similar to the upper roof, the lower roof is an EPDM membrane roofing that was installed post 2001 (Period 5). This roofing extends the entire length of the two story structure. The roof slopes from its high point to the north to its low point to the south with an approximate slope of 1: 8.5. Water is collected at the south end in an aluminum gutter. Chimney 3 extends from this roof to a height of 8'-3" and serves as the flue for the boiler in the basement. The roof at the east end directly abuts the west elevation of the three story addition. It is this joint that has caused so many problems regarding water infiltration into the building.

Figure 3-077: Roof – Diagram of Features & Materials

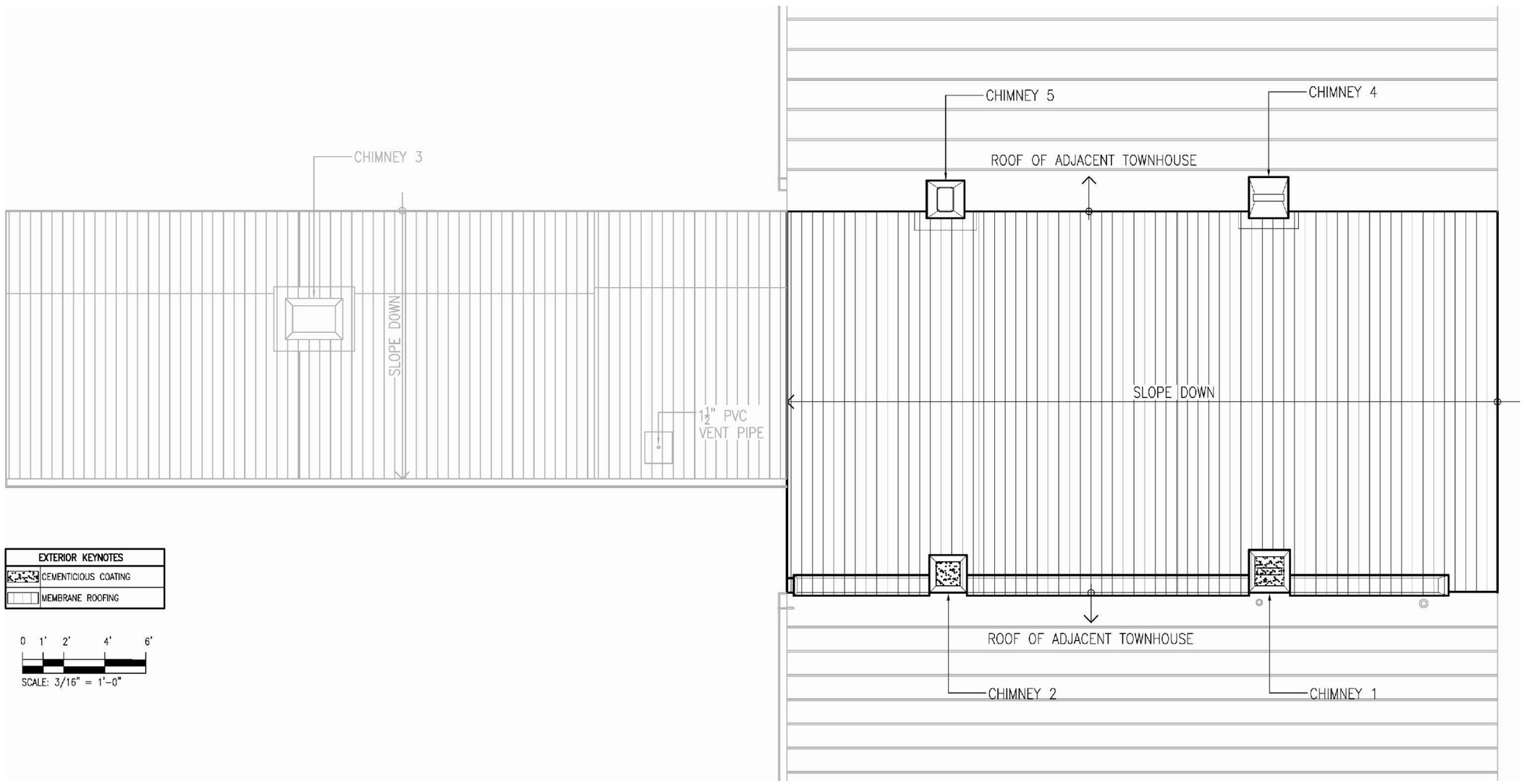


Figure 3-078: Roof – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

No.	Feature and Designation if Applicable	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
Masonry							
1	Chimney 1	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces below that are part of Period 1 portion of house.	Chimney has been sealed with mortar.	C-Primary
2	Chimney 2	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces below that are part of Period 1 portion of house.	Chimney has been sealed with mortar and slate.	C-Primary
3	Chimney 3	Brick chimney covered with cementitious coating	1880	Period 2	Piers in basement of 1874 two-story construction indicate fireplace construction that doesn't correspond with fireplace location above. Fireplace was reoriented as a result of 1880 addition and chimney shifted.		C-Primary
4	Chimney 4	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces of adjacent townhouse.		C-Primary
5	Chimney 5	Common red brick	1872-74	Period 1	Chimney corresponds with fireplaces of adjacent townhouse.		C-Primary
Miscellaneous Metals							
6	Aluminum edge strip	1"	Post 2001	Period 5	Roof replacement was recommended in NTHP memo to AASLAH in 2001.		NC
7	Aluminum gutter	4"x5"	Post 2001	Period 5	Roof replacement was recommended in NTHP memo to AASLAH in 2001.	Only exists at Lower Roof. Upper Roof has no gutter.	NC
Other							
8	PVC Vent Pipe at Roof	1 ½" Diameter	1989	Period 5	Part of second floor bathroom revisions date of 1989 per date on toilet.		NC
9	PVC Flashing	3 ½" Wide	Post 2001	Period 5	Roof replacement was recommended in NTHP memo to AASLAH in 2001.		NC
10	Wood Fascia	6" Wide	Post 1880	Period 2	Cut nails provide anchoring to brick.	Wood has completely lost all paint.	C-Secondary

Masonry:

Chimney 1/Chimney 2 - Chimney 1 is constructed of common red brick (Brick 3), is 25"x24" at its base but after eight brick courses cants upward. This chimney is capped with mortar and a brick. The chimney once served the fireplace in Room 104 and potentially other openings in Rooms 203 and 303 and dates to Period 1. Chimney 2, also constructed of common red brick (Brick 3), is approximately 22" square and is capped with mortar and two pieces of slate. The chimney once served the fireplace in Room 105 and potentially other openings in Rooms 205 and 305 and it also dates to Period 1. It was noted at the first floor fireplaces that two 8" tin pipes are

Figure 3-079: Chimney 1.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-080: Chimney 2.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

within the flues that extends to these chimneys. The masonry at these chimneys has significant open mortar joints that will require re-pointing. The south sides of both chimneys engage the parapet of the brick party wall between the townhouses.

Chimney 3 – Chimney 3 served a fireplace in Room 110 at one time, but the flue for that fireplace has since been sealed up. Evidence in the basement did indicate that the boiler vent pipe does currently extend into chimney 3. The chimney measures 22" x 31" and is 8'-3" tall. It is constructed with common brick (Brick 4) and coated with a cementitous parging from top to bottom. The chimney tilts slightly to the north. Of the top four brick courses, the bottom two project outward by 2 ½" and the remaining four courses are battered inward.

Figure 3-081: Chimney 3.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-082: Chimney 4.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-083: Chimney 5.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-084: Open joints at chimney 1. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-085: Roof flashing at party wall; chimney 1 joint. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-086: Aluminum gutter at lower roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Chimney 4 & 5 – These chimneys belong to the adjacent townhouse but partially project into the roofing of the Carter G. Woodson Home. Chimney 4 measures 23"x24" and its surface is covered with a cementitious parging. The chimney cap consists of sloped mortar topped with a brick. Chimney 5 measures 22"x23" and at its top mortar is applied to corbelled brick. It is the only one of the chimneys at the upper roof that has an open flue and that flue is terra cotta. The joints at this chimney require re-pointing.

Membrane Roofing:
The EPDM membrane roofing, as was mentioned earlier, was installed post 2001 to correct ongoing roof leaks that were causing water damage throughout the interior of the building. At the upper roof, the membrane was installed in sheets approximately 112" in depth and extending the entire width of the upper roof (18'-0"). At the northern edge of the roofing, the membrane has been adhered to the standing metal seam roof of the adjacent townhouse. The roofing at the southern edge laps over the brick masonry party wall parapet and is adhered to this party wall with an aluminum clip screwed to the masonry after adhesive was applied. At locations where the membrane roofing meets the vertical surfaces of the chimneys, the membrane roofing is turned up and attached to the chimney brick with adhesive. At the western edge of the upper roof, the membrane roofing is just run over the edge with no termination detail.

At the lower roof, six membrane sheets of varying sizes were used to cover the roof. The roofing is trimmed to the PVC edge flashing at the north and west edges and this roofing system was installed during Period 5. At the southern edge, the roofing wraps over into the aluminum gutter. Similar to the upper roof, it can be assumed that it was originally a standing seam roof. This roofing would have been modified during Period 2 due to the two story extension constructed in 1880. As was mentioned earlier, the eastern edge of this roofing meets the west elevation of the three story construction. The membrane roofing turns up and 6" of material is mounted to the brick with adhesive. This joint has continued to fail, allowing water to penetrate to the interior, causing significant damage to the structure and the interior finishes. The roofing at this location should be properly flashed and regleted into the masonry.

Miscellaneous Metals:
Aluminum Roofing Strip – As was mentioned in the description of the membrane roofing, the membrane at the upper roof southern edge runs up and over the party wall parapet. At the top of this parapet, a 1" aluminum attachment strip is bolted to the masonry. This strip was installed during the Period 5 roof upgrades.

Aluminum Gutter – As part of the post 2001 roofing replacement, a 4"x5" aluminum gutter was installed along the south edge of the lower roof. A 2"x3" aluminum drain leader guides the storm water to a cast iron pipe at

Figure 3-087: Aluminum gutter at lower roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

grade in the alley. The aluminum gutter is a replacement of a gutter that would have been either tin or copper. Original gutters were noted on the adjacent townhouse roofs that would be similar to what was originally installed at the Carter G. Woodson Home.

Other:

1 ½" PVC Vent Pipe – This vent pipe was installed to comply with venting requirements when the second floor bathroom was renovated in 1989 (Period 5).

3 ½" PVC Flashing – This flashing was installed to correspond with the installation of the membrane roofing post 2001 (Period 5).

6" Wood Fascia – The wood fascia was installed with cut nails dating it to Period 1 or 2. However, it is continuous over the entire elevation, dating it to Period 2. The wood is fully exposed with no paint coverage remaining. Some of the wood has begun to dislocate from the elevation.

Figure 3-088: PVC flashing and wood fascia at lower roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

INTERIOR

OVERVIEW

As can be seen from the review of the Chronology of Development and Use, the Carter G. Woodson Home has seen many changes of use and construction that have altered its interior historic fabric. Most of the original details in the rooms in the three story portion of the home still remain and are in fair to poor condition as a result of the long period during which the home was vacant. The rooms in the two-story wing have fewer details that date to the Period of Significance (Period 3) and are in fair to poor condition.

METHODOLOGY

The following section will initially describe the typical finishes and details that are common amongst the interior rooms. These descriptions will be followed by overall plans showing the floor by floor layout that give a sense of the entire building. A room by room physical inventory will be described in detail and will include; a summary description of Period Changes, a partial plan of the room described, a matrix indicating a systematic accounting of all features and materials according to age and significance, a narrative describing each element, photographs and detail sketches accompanying the narrative.

Figure 3-089: Pine tongue and groove flooring at Room 104.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

TYPICAL FINISHES AND DETAILS

Flooring: The flooring throughout the house is either pine tongue and groove flooring of varying size (2 ½" to 6"") or 2 ¼" pine tongue and groove strip flooring. The varying sized flooring dates to Period 1 while the strip flooring either dates to Period 3 or Period 5.

Walls: The walls are either painted plaster or gypsum wall board. The plaster walls vary in construction in the following manner:

- Plaster applied directly to brick
- Plaster applied to lath on brick
- Plaster applied to lath

As was noted in the conservators report located in Appendix A, the plaster on the wall does not have enough layers of paint to correspond with the age of the house (Period 1 & 2). Therefore the top layers of plaster were replaced throughout the house most likely during Period 3 prior to Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the house. There is also evidence of a skim coat that would have been applied during Period 5.

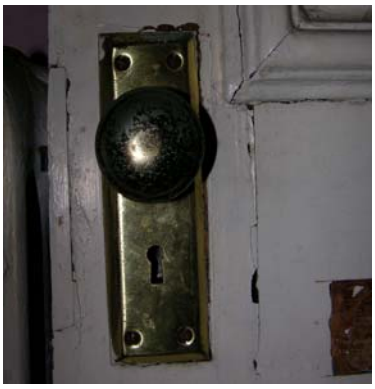
Figure 3-090: Paneled Door D204.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

Doors: The doors are consistently of stile and rail four paneled construction and have been painted. The doors that lead from the corridors on the

second and third floor to the private rooms beyond have transoms. There are two types of doors whose panel details vary slightly.

Door Hardware: The door hardware is not consistent from door to door. A simple brass knob set on a surface mounted rectangular iron lock mechanism is the most consistent hardware and can be found on several of the Period 1 doors (see Door Hardware Sets 8, 9 & 13). These rim lock door hardware sets are typical of hardware being used during the early 1900's and most likely date to Period 1 or 2. The other predominant hardware set is composed of a simple round brass knob with elliptical brass keyhole escutcheon and is used on most of the Period 1 or 2 doors that don't have the rim lock (See Door Hardware Sets 3, 7b, 11).The remainder of the hardware sets look to be replacement from different periods. The following photos represent the range of door hardware that was documented. Further investigation of the hardware outside of this report will be required to be more conclusive about the exact date of manufacture.

Figure 3-091: Door Hardware Matrix

Door Hardware Set 1	Door Hardware Set 2	Door Hardware Set 3
Photo at Door D101	Photo at Door D102	Photo at Door D103
		
Door Hardware Set 4	**Door Hardware Set 5**	**Door Hardware Set 6**
Photo at Door D106	Photo at Door D107	Photo at Door D203B

Door Hardware Set 7a	Door Hardware Set 7b	Door Hardware Set 8
Photo at Door D204 - Room Side	Photo at Door D204 - Closet Side	Photo at Door D206 - Room Side
Door Hardware Set 9	**Door Hardware Set 10**	**Door Hardware Set 11**
Photo at Door D207	Photo at Door D209	Photo at Door D210
Door Hardware Set 12	**Door Hardware Set 13**	
Photo at Door D302	Photo at Door D303B	

Windows: The windows on the primary East Elevation are two-over-two double hung wood windows with thin vertical divider muntins. These sashes operate on spring loaded aluminum tracks. The window frames clearly date to Period 1, however the sashes were replaced in either Period 4 or Period 5. The basement windows on the East Elevation are casement windows with two vertically divided lites. The windows on the North, West and South Elevations are painted wood six-over-six double hung windows with roped counter weights that date to Period 1. All of the windows at the first floor on the North, West and South elevation have been filled in either on the inside or the outside with concrete block. Several on windows on these same elevations at the second and third floors have also been filled in.

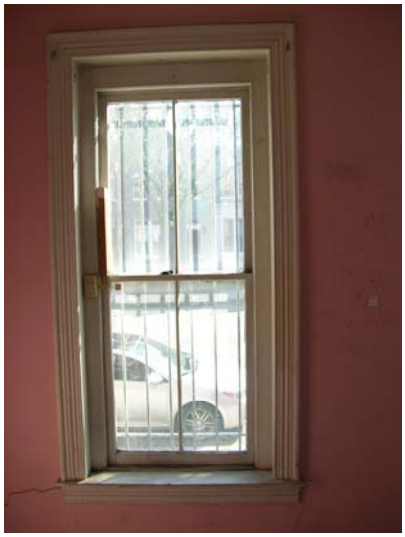


Figure 3-092: Typical east elevation window. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-093: Typical north / west / south elevation window. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Window Hardware: The window hardware varies only slightly as can be seen in the following photos.

Figure 3-094: Window Hardware

Window Hardware Set 1	Window Hardware Set 2
Photo at Window W101	Photo at Window W207

Ceilings: The ceilings are mostly plaster and vary in construction. The variations are as follows:

- *Plaster board nailed directly to the wood structure*
- *Plaster board nailed over wood lath (with plaster removed)*
- *Plaster on metal lath that has been nailed to the wood structure.*

Radiators: Historic radiator manufacturer catalogs were used to identify the radiators as being made during the 1920's by using specific models found in the Woodson home and comparing them to the models, make and year of manufacture in the catalog. The radiators were all made by American Radiator.

Figure 3-095: Radiator Matrix

Radiator Type R1	Radiator Type R2	Radiator Type R3
Room Location: 104	Room Location: 102, 303	Room Location: 103, 207
Size: 9.5"Dx49"Lx22"H	Size: 9.5"Dx27"Lx38.5"H	Size: 3.5"Wx17"Lx24.5"H
Radiator Type R4	**Radiator Type R5**	**Radiator Type R6**
Room Location: 105	Room Location: 109	Room Location: 110
Size: 5"Wx17"Lx25"H	Size: 5"Wx17"Lx25"H	Size: 4,5:Wx27.7"Lx24.5"H

Figure 3-095 cont'd: Radiator Matrix

Radiator Type R7	Radiator Type R8	Radiator Type R9
Room Location: 203	Room Location: 205	Room Location: 208
Size: 9.5"Wx37"x38.5"L	Size: 8.5"Wx34"Lx22"H	Size: 5"Wx20.5"Lx25"H
Radiator Type R10	**Radiator Type R11**	**Radiator Type R12**
Room Location: 210	Room Location: 302	Room Location: 305
Size: 5"Wx27"Lx25"H	Size: 9.5"Wx17"Lx38.5"H	Size: 9.5"Wx22"Lx38.5"H

OVERALL PLANS

The following plans represent the existing layout of each of the four floors as was documented by the design team between October of 2006 and February of 2007. The Room by Room Physical Inventory will include partial room plans extracted from these overall plans that accompany the room descriptions

Figure 3-096: Basement Floor Plan

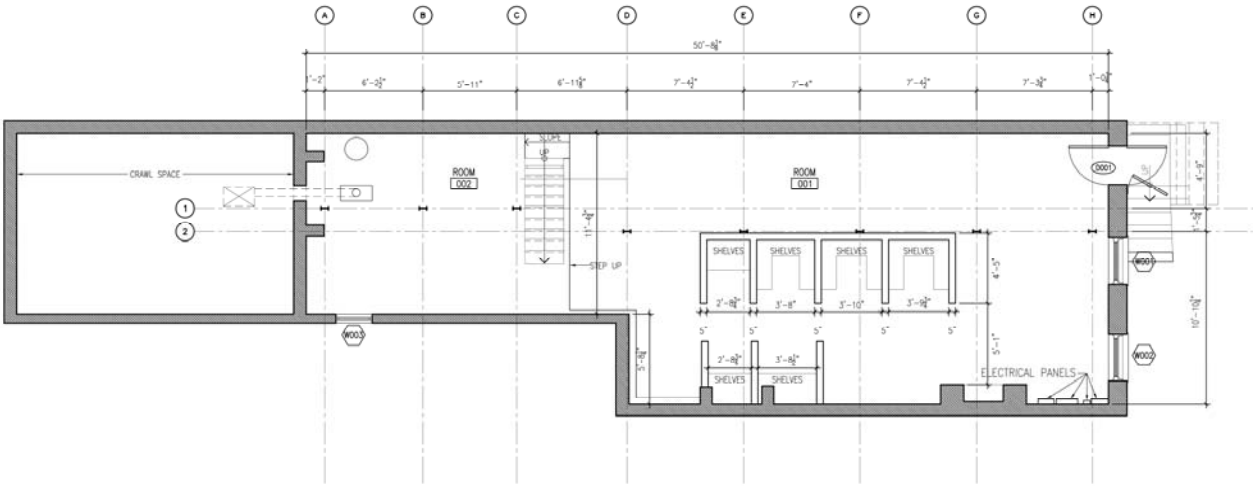


Figure 3-097: First Floor Plan

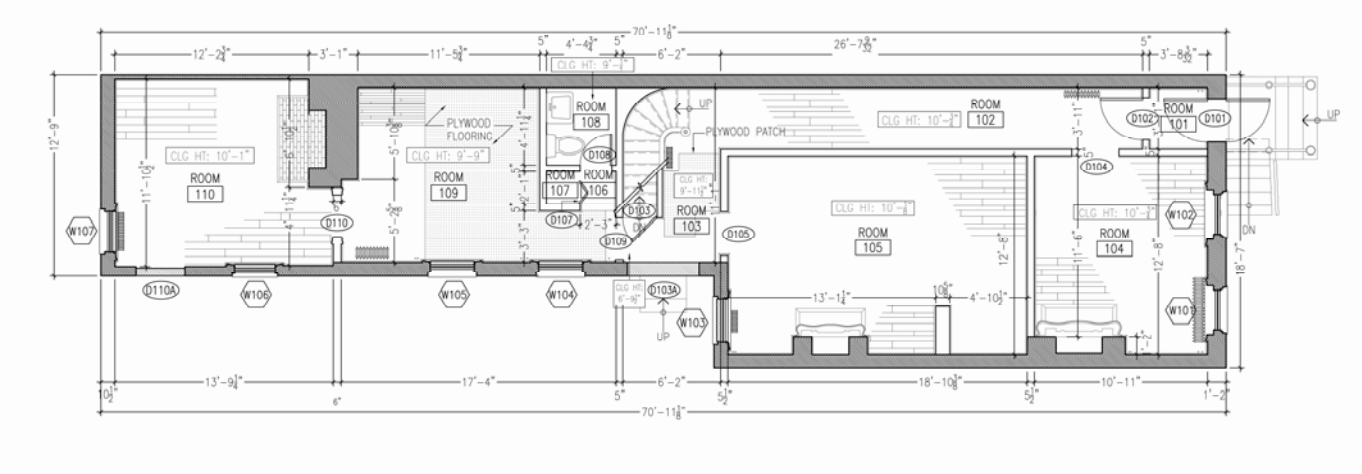


Figure 3-098: Second Floor Plan

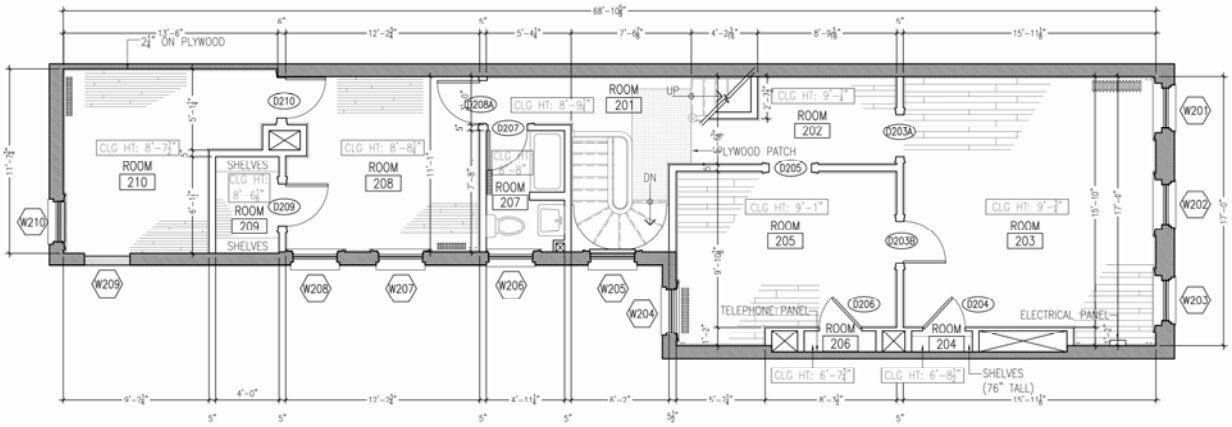
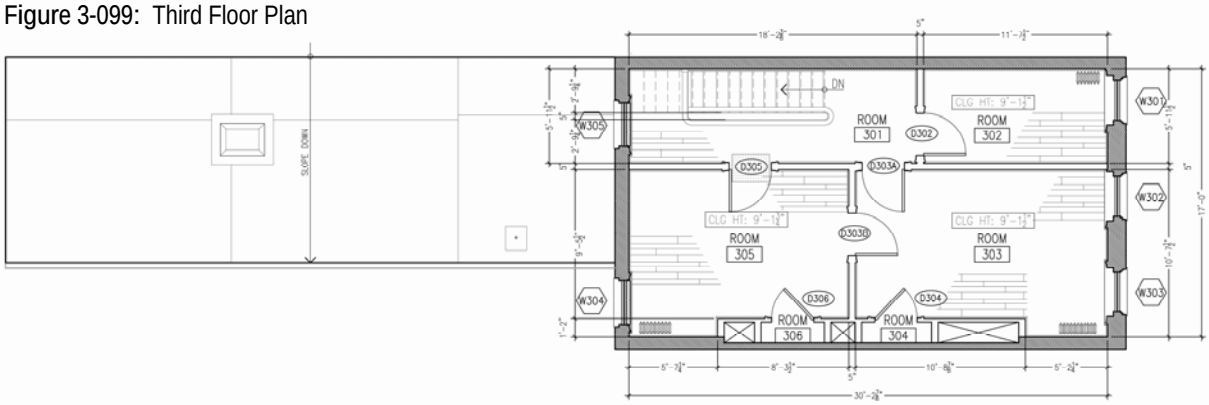


Figure 3-099: Third Floor Plan



INTERIOR PHYSICAL INVENTORY

ROOM 001

Figure 3-100: View looking east with Phoenix steel columns on right. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 001 dates to Period 1 with modifications during Period 3 with the addition of the steel and Period 4 with addition of the shelving.

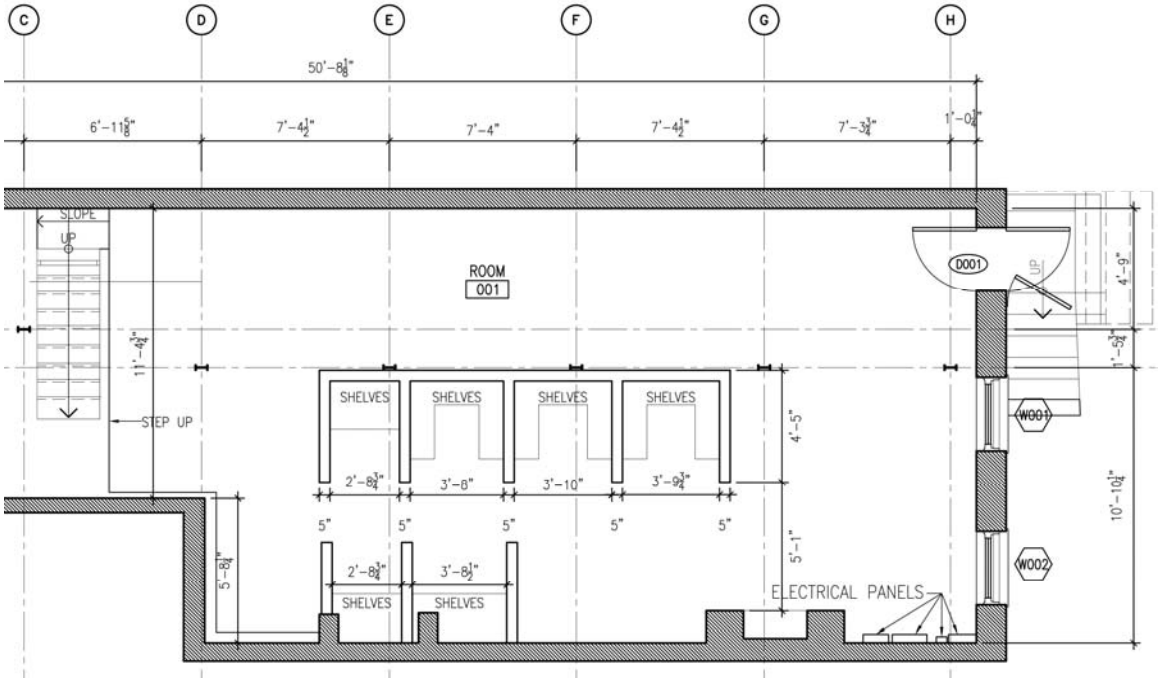


Figure 3-001: Room 001 floor plan. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-102: Room 001 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Rectangular east room	1872-74	Period 1		Partitions for storage added during Period 4.	C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Concrete	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
3	North Wall	Exposed Brick – Party Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
4	East Wall	Exposed Brick – Exterior Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	South Wall	Exposed Brick – Party Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
6	West Wall - Partial	Exposed Brick – Exterior Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
7	W001, W002	Single sash casement windows with two lites divided by a single vertical muntin. Muntin Type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that windows have been replaced.	Paint samples from exterior confirm date.	C - Primary
8	D001	Painted flush wood door set in painted wood frame. Casing mold Type-1.	Post 1988	Period 5	Maintenance survey from 1988 indicates replacement of door and flush wood doors only made after certain date.	Frame has completely rotted and door has fallen out of frame.	NC
9	Fireplace Piers	Brick Piers that support fireplace above.	1872-74	Period 1	Fireplaces date to this period per labeling on fireplace mantels, so piers must also date to this period.		C - Secondary
10	Radiator piping	Radiator piping that leads to the radiators on the floors above is run below the first floor support joist.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on the dating of the radiators to the 1920's, the piping would have been installed at that time.		C - Secondary
11	Steel Columns	Steel I-beam columns and beams made by Phoenix Ironworks.	Pre-1950	Period 3 or earlier	Steel labeled Phoenix. Name of company changed in 1949.		C - Secondary
12	Electrical Panel and Meter	Modern Electrical Panel and Electrical Meter.	1980's	Period 5	Electric services were upgraded in the 1980's in anticipation of American Visions moving in as tenant.		NC
13	Pipe Penetrations at Exterior Wall	4" Pipe, 1.5" Water Pipe.	Undetermined	Undet.			NC
14	Light Fixtures - Incandescent	Incandescent light fixtures are attached to rigid conduit.	1950's or earlier	Period 3 or earlier	Rigid conduit dates to 1950's or earlier and light fixtures are attached to the conduit.		C-Secondary
15	Light Fixtures - Fluorescent	2' fluorescent fixtures surface mounted to underside of wood joists.	1980's	Period 5	Replacement lighting installed as part of preparation in the 1980's for American Vision to move in.		NC
16	Exit Sign	Located on east wall at ceiling.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
17	Smoke Alarm Devices	Located at underside of ceiling joists.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
18	Fire Alarm Strobe, Pull Station, Bell	Located on north wall.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
19	Shelving	Wood shelving with gypsum wall board dividers.	1970's	Period 4	Shelving installed by ASALH to store publications. Some boxes with these publications are still on site.		NC

Description of Features and Materials: Room 001

Figure 3-103: Concrete roofing at steel column. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-104: Open joists at north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-106: View looking west toward stair with shelving enclosure at left. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: Poured concrete slab on grade with concrete footings for steel columns. Water has frequently collected on this floor due to the fact that there are not floor drains and door D001 is does not close.

Walls: The walls are painted brick. All walls have deteriorating mortar and significant areas with open mortar joints. On the north wall a fire alarm strobe, fire alarm bell and fire alarm pull station were surface mounted. A battery operated emergency lighting pack has also been surface mounted along this wall. Surface mounted conduit on the east wall supplies power to an exit sign. A 4" and a 1.5" disconnected pipe penetrate the east wall. The 4" pipe was most likely a fuel line that fed a fuel tank. Early drawings do indicate a reference to a fuel tank in the east area of Room 001.

Figure 3-105: East wall with pipe penetration. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The primary electrical panel and electrical meter are located in the east corner of the south wall. They are mounted on plywood. Adjacent to this equipment is an abandoned electrical box. Also along the south wall, directly above the fireplace opening are two circular openings in the masonry with circular metal tube lining. Similar openings and tubes appear above the fireplace location further west on the same wall. These tubes were part of an early heating system. The tubes connected to the furnace in the basement and connected on the floors above to decorative grilles. These grilles still exist on the first floor in the fireplace of Rooms 104 and 105. The backs of the grilles had louvers that could be opened and closed to control heat flow. The tubes were also noted on the third floor in Room 303, indicating that there were wall grilles in those locations.

Figure 3-107: Fire alarm equipment on north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-109: Door D001. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

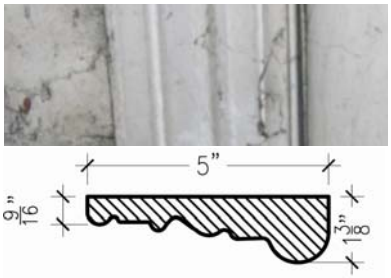


Figure 3-110: Door D001 casing molding type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

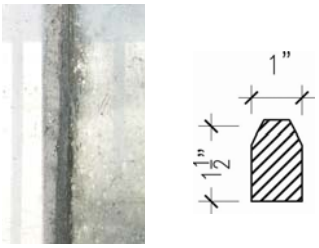


Figure 3-111: Window W001 muntin molding photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-108: Electrical panels on south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D001: Mitered wood frame painted white. Flush wood door painted white on both sides. Modern brass hardware has been installed on the door. The frame has rotted causing the door to dislocate from the frame allowing water, moisture and small creatures into the basement.

Windows W001 & W002: Simple rectangular wood stock painted frames mounted directly to the masonry. The sash is a top hinged casement window with two lites vertically divided, painted white. The metal locking mechanisms are rusted and locked in place.

Figure 3-112: Window W001. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-113: North wall looking east. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is composed of exposed wood joists (2 5/16"x9 ¾") painted white. These joists rest on steel beams (3 ¼"x6") which are supported by steel columns (3"x5"). The plumbing and electrical conduit is also exposed. A mixture of rusting rigid conduit and flexible conduit has been surface mounted to the joist.

Lighting: Abondoned incandescent fixtures are attached to rigid conduit. (4) 2' fluorescent fixtures are surface mounted to the underside of the existing joists.

Fireplace Piers: A painted brick fireplace with arched brick opening is located on the south wall that corresponds with the fireplace above in Room 104. The flue has been sealed. Based on the line of the piers, the arched opening and fill above was installed after the brick piers. As was mentioned earlier there are two circular openings in the brick above the fireplace that have been filled with insulation material and lined with metal. Similar piers are located further west on the south wall that correspond with the fireplace in Room 105 above.

Figure 3-114: East fireplace piers at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-115: Phoenix steel beam. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-116: Shelving partitions and fireplace pier at west of south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-117: Looking west at shelving enclosures. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Miscellaneous: The (4) steel columns are spaced approximately 7'-4" apart and run east to west. These columns are rusting at their base as a result of continuous water accumulation on the basement floor. This water enters the building through door opening D003 because the door no longer closes. These columns all have labels on them indicating that they were made by the Phoenix Ironworks. The columns support a steel beam. This additional structure was either installed during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy (Period 3) to support the increased load of office use on the floors above or installed immediately prior to his purchase of the house (Period 2).

The shelving dates to Period 4 when the ASALH were using the house. Many of their publications were still being stored in boxes on these shelves when the consultant team conducted their survey. Mildew was evident on most surfaces of the gypsum wall board used for the enclosures of these shelves as a result of the floor being consistently wet.

ROOM 002

Figure 3-118: View looking west toward boiler and water heater. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 002 dates to Period 1 with modifications during Period 3 with the addition of the steel and Period 5 with the addition of the new boiler and water heater.

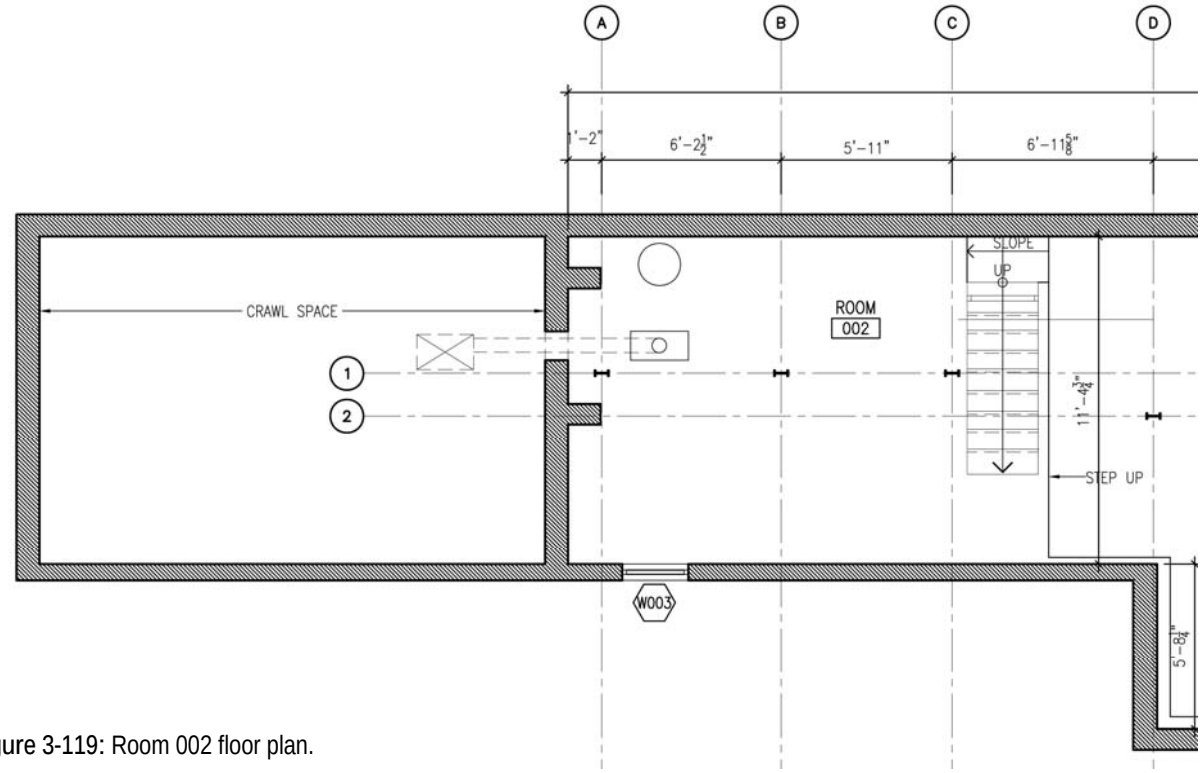


Figure 3-119: Room 002 floor plan.

Figure 3-120: Room 002 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Rectangular east room	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Concrete	1872-74	Period 1		Concrete slab in this area is raised up by 2" from Room 001	C - Secondary
3	North Wall	Exposed Brick – Party Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
4	East Wall	Open to Room 001	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	South Wall	Exposed Brick – Exterior Wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
6	West Wall - Partial	Exposed Brick – Exterior Wall	1872-74	Period 1		This wall is adjacent to the crawl space	C - Secondary
7	W003	Wood framed opening	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
		Wood frame and wire meshed cover	1980s	Period 5	Attached to wood frame with modern nails		NC
8	Fireplace Piers	Brick Piers that support fireplace above.	1872-74	Period 1	Fireplaces above dates to this period, although it was reoriented in Period 2.		C- Secondary
9	Radiator Piping	Radiator piping that leads to the radiators on the floors above is run below the first floor support joist.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on the dating of the radiators to the 1920's, the piping would have been installed at that time.		C - Secondary
10	Steel Columns	Steel I-beam columns and beams made by Phoenix Ironworks.	Pre-1950	Period 3 or earlier	Steel labeled Phoenix. Name of company changed in 1949.		C - Secondary
11	Boiler	Hydro-Therm Boiler Model Number HC-100B	1980's	Period 5	Date on serial plate of boiler		NC
12	Water Heater	Bradford Water Heater 18" diam x 46" tall	1980's	Period 5	Date on serial plate of boiler		NC
13	PVC Pipe	5" Pipe penetrates south exterior wall	1980's	Period 5	Pipe installed to connect first floor bathroom to soil stack and first floor bathroom toilet tank dates to 1980.	PVC Pipe taps into historic cast iron soil pipe on exterior at south elevation.	NC
14	Light Fixtures - Incandescent	Incandescent light fixtures are attached to rigid conduit.	1950's or earlier	Period 3 or earlier	Rigid conduit dates to 1950's or earlier and light fixtures are attached to the conduit.		C- Secondary
15	Light Fixtures – Fluorescent	2' fluorescent fixtures surface mounted to underside of wood joists.	1980's	Period 5	Replacement lighting installed as part of preparation in the 1980's for American Vision to move in.		NC
16	Exit Sign	Located on east wall at ceiling.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
17	Smoke Alarm Devices	Located at underside of ceiling joists.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
18	Stair	9 Treads with open risers	1872-74	Period 1		Significant termite and water damage.	C- Secondary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 002

Figure 3-121: PVC pipe penetration with radiator pipes and conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-122: PVC piping at ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-123: Opening W003 with wood frame and rusting wire grille. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-125: Framing east of the stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: Poured concrete slab on grade with concrete footings for steel columns. This slab is raised by approximately 2" from the adjacent slab and slopes to the east.

Walls: The walls are painted brick. All walls have deteriorating mortar and significant areas with open mortar joints.

Along the south wall an opening (W003) allows for ventilation in the basement. A PVC pipe also penetrates to the east of window W003 and connects to the cast iron piping outside along the south elevation. This PVC pipe is the sanitation pipe for the bathroom installed on the first floor in the 1980's.

Figure 3-124: West wall with boiler and water heater. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

On the west wall, two piers are located in the north corner that indicate where the fireplace was once located in Room 109 on the first floor during Period 1. When the extension was added during Period 2, the fireplace above was reoriented. A gap at the top of this wall allows one to see into the crawl space below the Period 2 extension. Radiator piping extends through this gap to feed the radiators in that area of the building. A hole in this wall with a pipe extension directly behind the boiler allows for the boiler exhaust to connect to the chimney that extends to above the two-story addition. An additional hole with pipe extension is directly above the boiler exhaust connection. Based on the appearance of the exhaust connection, this boiler has been retrofitted to a connection meant for an earlier boiler.

Figure 3-126: Sistering of joints. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-127: View looking down basement stair opening from the first floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-128: Bottom of stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Window W003: Simple rectangular wood stock painted frames mounted directly to the masonry. Rusting wire mesh is attached on the exterior to this frame. The opening dates to Period 1 but the frame and wire mesh date to Period 4.

Ceiling: The ceiling is composed of exposed wood joists. Unlike the joists in Room 001, these joists are new and have not been painted. Some of these joists are sistered to older joists that have experienced significant wood rot or termite damage. The plumbing piping is surfaced mounted to these joists. A mixture of rusting rigid conduit and flexible conduit has been surface mounted to the joists to feed the light fixtures and smoke alarms.

Lighting: Abandoned incandescent fixtures are attached to rigid conduit. (4) 2' fluorescent fixtures are surface mounted to the underside of the existing joists.

Fireplace Piers: As was mentioned earlier there are two brick piers on the west wall indicating where the Period 1 fireplace was in Room 109 above.

Stair: The stair is composed of 9 treads attached directly to wood stringers. This stair has no handrails and is very unstable due to its stringers being attached to the first floor framing that has suffered significant water and termite damage. The bottom tread of this stair has lost a piece of wood.

Miscellaneous: The (3) steel columns are spaced approximately 7'-4" apart and run east to west. These columns are rusting at their base as a result of continuous water accumulation on the basement floor. This water enters the building through window opening W003. These columns all have labels on them indicating that they were made by the Phoenix Ironworks. The columns support a steal beam. This additional structure was either installed during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy (Period 3) to support the increased load of office use on the floors above or installed immediately prior to his purchase of the house (Period 2).

Figure 3-129: Termite damage at stair opening framing. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 101

Figure 3-130: D101.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

Period Summary: This Room dates to Period 1 with minor modifications in Period 3 when the ceiling was replaced and Period 5 when Door D101 was replaced.

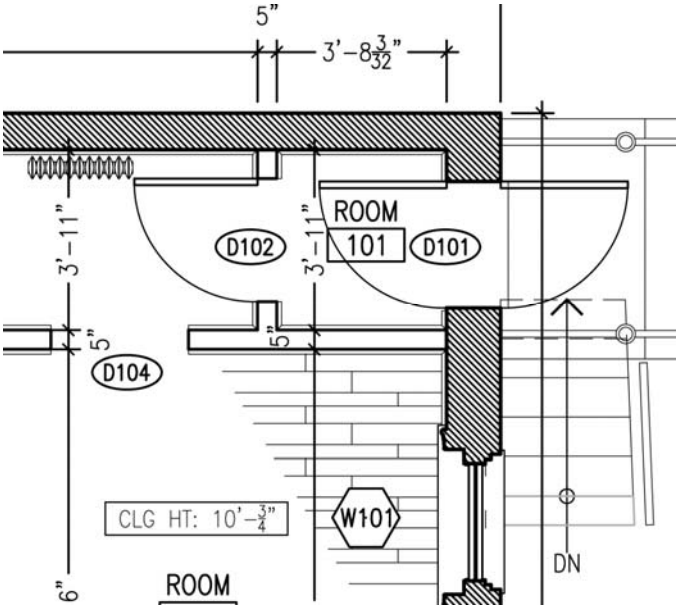


Figure 3-131: Room 101 floor plan.

Figure 3-132: Door D101. (Photo: BBB, 2005)

Figure 3-133: Room 101 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Small square entry vestibule located in north east	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6" with sheet metal patch.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - All Walls	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Type-I: n, e, s walls; Type-2: n wall; Type-3: w wall.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall. Base type-1.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick - exterior wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on wood lath. Base type-1	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door D101	Painted flush wood door with applied molding on exterior side and mail slot at mid-point. Door molding type-1.	Post 1983	Period 5	1983 HABS photo indicates a true stile and rail door with recessed panels and applied molding. The current door is not of true stile and rail construction.		NC
9	Door D101 - Frame	Door frame is painted wood with fixed transom. Plexiglas installed in transom instead of glass. Casing molding type-2. Transom type-1.	1872-1874	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
10	Door D101 - Hardware	Hardware Set 1 - Brass escutcheon plate and knob, two deadbolts.	Post 1983	Period 5	Hardware was replaced when door was replaced.		NC
11	Ceiling	Plaster wall board - "Sackett Board" or rock lath	Post 1922	Period 3	JB reviewed sample and identified as rock lath used into the 1920's.		C - Primary
12	Radiator Pipes	Painted pipes running from floor to ceiling	Post 1922	Period 3	Radiators date to 1920's and pipes would have been installed at the time of installation of the radiators.		C - Secondary

Figure 3-134: Room 101 floor.
(Photo: BBB, 2005)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 101

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood that varies in size from 2 ½' to 6" and runs in an east/west direction. The floor finish has been worn off to expose bare wood and the only evidence of the floor finish is at the edges of the floor by the base. This floor finish appears to be a clear finish with no stain.

Figure 3-135: Door D101 from the exterior. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Base: The bases on the north and south elevations are wood painted white and composed of a quarter round molding and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. This base receded behind the door frame casing on the east and west elevation. There is no base on the east and west elevations as a result of the placement doors.

Ceiling: This ceiling is plaster wall board nailed to 1 ½'" wood lath. Most of the ceiling has been removed and the wood lath is exposed.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted white. The plaster on the north wall is directly applied to the brick party wall. The east wall plaster is directly applied to exterior masonry. The plaster on the south and west walls is applied to wood lath. Two vertical riser pipes are located against the north wall that feed the radiator in room of the floor above.

Figure 3-136: View of ceiling (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-139: Condition at floor, Room 101. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-140: View of transom, D102. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

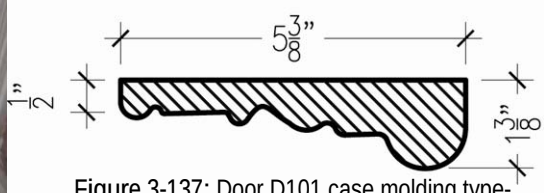


Figure 3-137: Door D101 case molding type-2 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

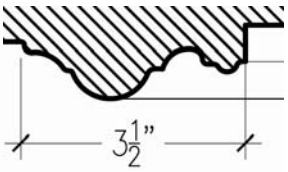


Figure 3-138: Door D101 molding type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D101: Door D101 (35"x83") is a flush wood door with applied molding on the front. (type-1) The hardware has been replaced many times as is evidenced by the wood damage to the door frame and the holes that have been filled in on the door. The hardware consists of two deadbolts and a bronze door handle with rectangular escutcheon plate. A mail slot has been installed in the middle of the door between the applied panels. The door frame includes a transom (type-1) (21½"X36") above and the glass panel has been replaced with Plexiglas. The frame is trimmed with mitered painted molding type-2 sill is a 4" modern aluminum sill. The exterior paneling is described as part of the East Elevation exterior description.

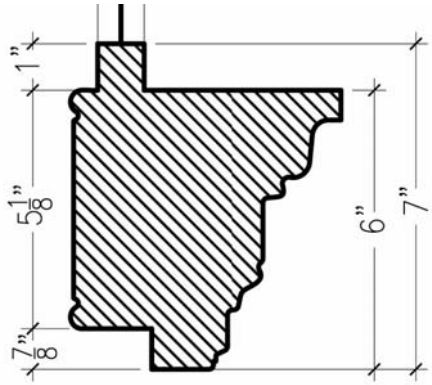


Figure 3-141: Door D101 transom type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 102

Figure 3-142: Room 102, looking east.
(Photo: BBB, 2005)

Figure 3-143: Room 102, looking west.
(Photo: BBB, 2005)

Period Summary: This room is primarily a Period 1 room with changes to the south wall and ceiling in during Period 3 and Period 5. The ceiling was replaced in Period 3. An opening on the south wall was filled in during Period 5 that had been opened up in Period 3. See the Chronology of Development and Use section for further information.

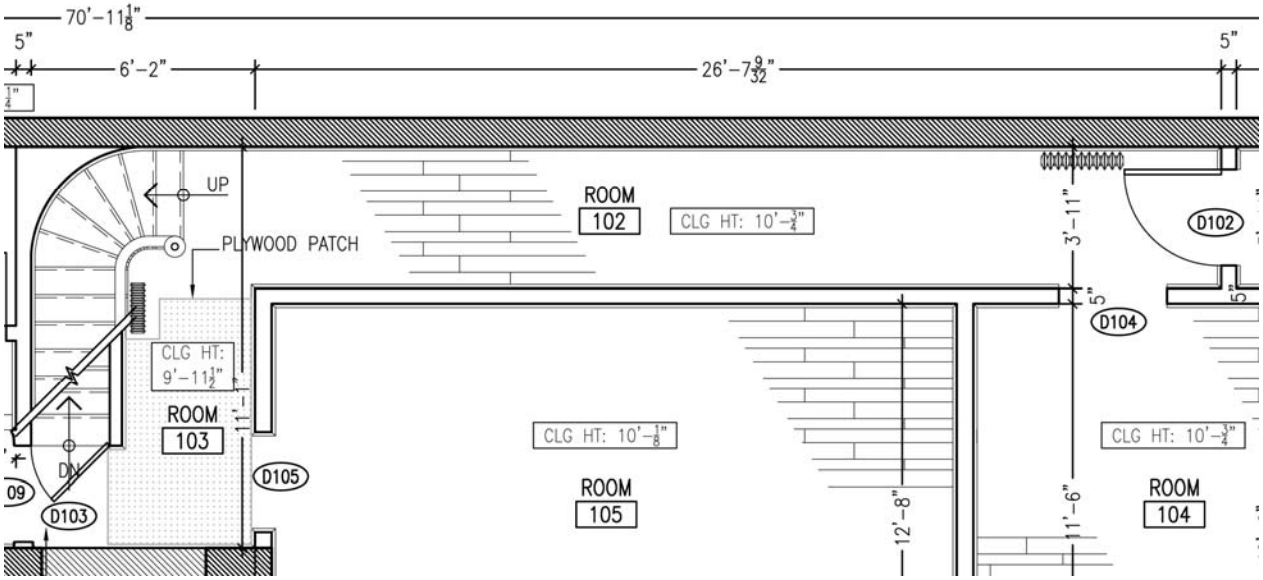


Figure 3-144: Room 102 floor plan.

Figure 3-145: Room 102 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Long rectangular corridor leading to stair from entry	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North and East Wall	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Paint testing confirms that layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
4	Base - South Wall Partial	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile 1	1874-74	Period 1	Paint layering of molding coincides with dating to Period 1 for portions of wall.		C - Primary
	Base - South Wall Partial	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile-2.	Opening infill dating to Post 1971	Period 5	Molding profile change indicates location where molding was added to infill wall.		NC
5	North Wall	Plaster on brick - exterior wall. Base type-1.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	East Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	South Wall	Plaster on lath/Gypsum Wall Board infill. Base type-2.	1872-74/ Post 1971	Period 1/ Period 5	Paint layering of wall coincides with Period 1. Lines evident in wall indicating gypsum wallboard infill.		C - Primary/ NC
8	West Wall	Plaster on lath - curved wall coincides with curved stair.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
9	Door D102 and Frame	Painted wood stile and rail door with recessed panels, applied molding, glass panel and wood and glass transom. Door molding type-2. Casing molding type-3. Door molding type-2.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Paint testing confirms that layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
10	Door D102 - Hardware	Hardware Set 2 – Brass knob and escutcheon plate.	Post 1989	Period 5	Modern Hardware		NC
11	Ceiling	Plaster wall board - Rock lath.	Post 1922	Period 3	JB reviewed sample and identified as rock lath used into the 1920's.		C - Primary
12	Light Fixture	(3) Surface mounted incandescent fixtures. One fixture still contains a glass globe.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 indicate replacement of light fixtures.		NC
13	Radiator	Type R2 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. located on North Wall by Room 101.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary
14	Fire Alarm Conduit, Strobes and Bells and Exit Sign	Located on south wall and ceiling.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC

Figure 3-146: Room 102 floor damage. (Photo: BBB 2005)

Figure 3-147: D102. (Photo: BBB 2005)

Figure 3-148: D102 transom and fire safety fixture. (Photo: BBB 2006)

Figure 3-149: D102 mail slot. (Photo: BBB 2006)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 102

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood of varying widths ranging from 2 ½ " to 6" that runs in an east/west direction. A sheet metal patch has been nailed to the floor at mid-point of the room to cover over gaps in the floor boards. The finish has been completely worn off of the floor boards except along the baseboards. The floor shows significant wear; the wood is splintering and the grain of the wood is very pronounced.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round molding and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. At areas along the south wall the base has been patched to accommodate the infill of the opening.

Ceiling: The ceiling is white painted plaster wall board nailed to 1 ½" wood lath. The wall board at the west end has fallen, leaving the wood lath fully exposed.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The plaster on the north wall is directly applied to the brick party wall. The plaster on the west wall is applied to wood lath. This wall curves, following the profile of the stair, and meets the north wall. The plaster on the east wall is applied to wood lath. The south wall is composed mostly of plaster on wood lath. 5/8" gypsum wall board applied to wood studs has been installed to fill in a previous opening. Conduit for the fire alarm system, pull station, the fire alarm control panel and a fire alarm bell have all been surface mounted to the south wall.

Door D102: The door frame is painted wood and includes a transom ((21 ½"x36") with a single pane of glass. The painted mitered wood door casing is type-3. The painted wood door (36"x84") is of stile and rail construction with two recessed lower panels and one large glass upper panel (21 ¼"x37 ½"). The door molding is type-2. Transom moldings is type-2. The door threshold is 3 ¾" pine. A mail slot has been installed in the middle horizontal rail of the door. The hardware is modern and consists of a simple brass knob and escutcheon plate. An exit sign and supporting conduit have been mounted to the transom bar of the frame.

Figure 3-150: Line of infill patch at south wall. (Photo: BBB 2005)

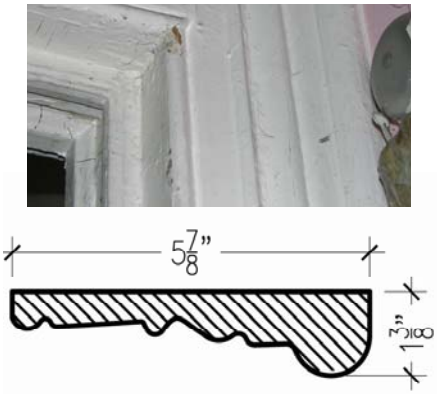


Figure 3-151: D102 casing molding type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-152: D102 door molding type-3 photos and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D104: See Room 104 Description.

Stair: See Stair Description.

Fixtures: Three circular incandescent light fixtures are surfaced mounted to the ceiling. Two of these three fixtures are missing the textured glass globes.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R2) is located directly adjacent to the front entrance along the north elevation.

Figure 3-153: Incandescent ceiling light fixtures. (Photos: BBB 2006)

Figure 3-154: Ceiling at Room 102 (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-155: View looking west toward stair. (Photo: BBB, 2005)

ROOM 103

Period Summary: This room is the north south extension of the hall (Room 102). During Period 5 door D103A was filled and the door, trim and most of the frame were removed. Also in Period 5 the floor was patched and the stair stabilized. During Period 3 door D103 was replaced.

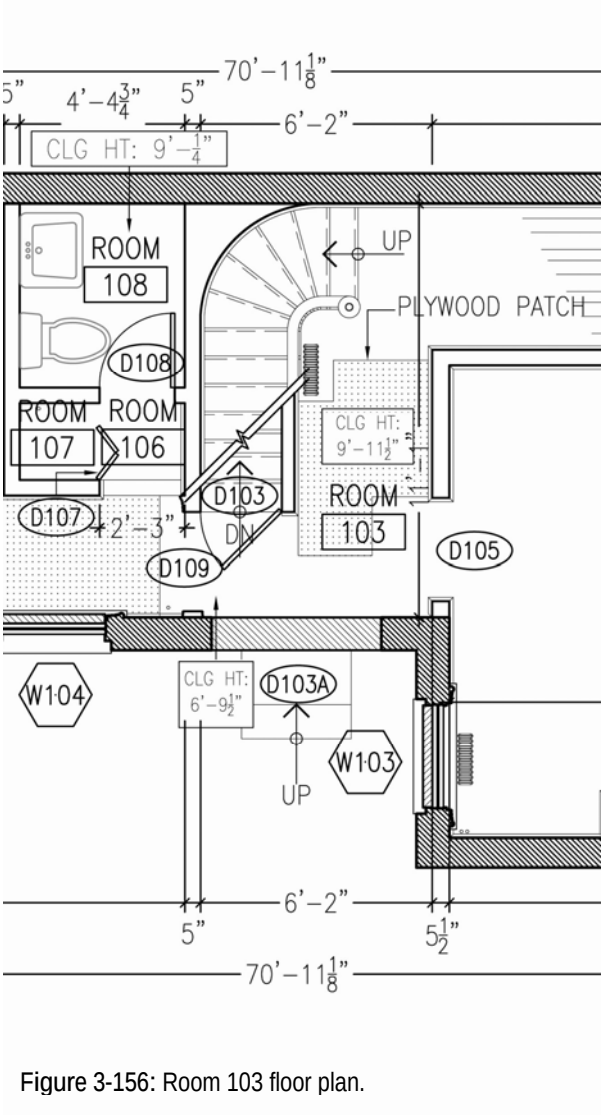


Figure 3-156: Room 103 floor plan.

Figure 3-157: View looking south to door 103A. (Photo: BBB, 2005)

Figure 3-158: Room 103 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	L-Shaped plan, includes curved stair to second floor.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring - Wood Tongue and Groove	Pine wood flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Flooring Patch	Plywood patch at base of stair.	2003	Period 5	Plywood floor patch part of stabilization efforts indicated in NPS documentation.		NC

Figure 3-158 cont'd: Room 103 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
4	Base - North, East and West Wall	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile-1. Base on east wall curves to follow profile of stair.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
5	Base - South	Wood base missing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	North Wall	Plaster on brick - exterior wall, wall begins to curve to follow profile of stair, at which paint wall shifts to plaster on lath. Base type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering of wall coincides with Period 1.		C - Primary
7	East Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	South Wall	Plaster on lath, exposed brick.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering of wall coincides with Period 1.		C - Primary
9	West Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
10	Door 103	Painted wood stile and rail door with four panels. Door molding type-3.	1920's	Period 3	Profile of door, panels and hardware does not match doors that are consistently used throughout other parts of house.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
11	Door 103 - Frame	Painted wood frame with simple rectangular stock molding.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
12	Door 103 - Hardware	Hardware Set 3 - Simple brass knob and oval brass key plate.	1920's	Period 3	Hardware dates to period of door.		C - Primary
13	Door 103A	Door has been removed and door frame is mostly been removed for the header. All casing is missing.	1872-74	Period 1	Analysis of nail dates header to Period 1.		C - Primary
14	Door 103A - Masonry Infill	CMU was installed in opening.	Post 2003	Period 5	Concrete Masonry Unit infill was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.		NC
15	Door Opening D105	Simple opening with no trim and base molding	1872-1874	Period 1			C - Primary
16	Door Opening D109	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-5.	1872-1874	Period 1			C - Primary
17	Ceiling - Flat	Plaster board on lath/Exposed lath	Post 1922	Period 3	JB reviewed sample and identified as rock lath used into the 1920's.		C - Primary
18	Ceiling - Curved Below Stair	Curved plaster ceiling - plaster applied to metal lath.	Post 1922	Period 3	Metal lath dates installation of plaster to Period 3.		C - Primary
19	Light Fixture	(1) Surface mounted incandescent	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 indicate replacement of light fixtures.		NC
20	Radiator	Type R2 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. located on North Wall by Room 101.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary
21	Stair	Detailed description provided in narrative.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
22	Exit Sign	Located on south wall and ceiling.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC

Figure 3-159: Room 103 floor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-160: Room 103 ceiling damage and incandescent light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-161: Door D103. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 103

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood of varying widths ranging from 2 ½" to 6" that runs in an east/west direction. Plywood has been installed to cover over areas where the floor and the structure below it have deteriorated. The floor shows significant wear in the path of traffic. The clear floor finish is evident around the base moldings. Significant rot and termite damage of the floor boards has occurred at the base of door D103A.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter-round molding and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. At areas along the south wall, by door D103A, the base has been removed.

Ceiling: There are two types of ceiling construction in this area. The ceiling below the stair is plaster and has been applied to metal lath which is nailed to the wood structure. This ceiling follows the complex curvature of the underside of the stair and the plaster shows significant water damage.

The ceiling construction changes when the curved ceiling meets the flat ceiling. It is assumed the flat ceiling was constructed of plaster wall board applied to 1 1/2" wood lath however all of the wall board has been removed, fully exposing the lath. In some cases the lath has either separated from the structure partially or entirely.

Walls: The north wall has two construction types. The east portion is plaster, painted pink, applied directly to the brick party wall. The west portion of this wall is curved and the plaster is applied to curved wood lath. The plaster on the east and the portion of the west wall below the stair is applied to wood lath and painted pink.

The plaster on the south wall is applied to wood lath which is then applied to the exterior brick wall. Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the south elevation to provide power to an egress light.

Door D103: This painted wood stile and rail door (26"x74 ¼") has a painted wood frame. The door has two upper and two lower recessed panels and the panel boards have a raised profile. (Type-3) The casing at this door frame is different that of most other doors because the door and frame have to fit so tightly under the stair. The painted mitered molding is of simpler rectangular wood stock. The hardware is composed of a simple brass knob and escutcheon plate.

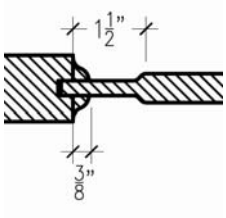


Figure 3-162: Door D103 molding photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-163: Door 103A head detail – not shadow of removed mullion. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-164: View looking west with cast iron radiator in front of painted bead board at stair. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-165: Door 103 jamb detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D103A: The door at this location is not extant. The door frame has almost completely been removed and all wood trim has been removed, exposing the brick wall and the edges of the plaster and lath at the door opening. Remnants of the head jamb profile are still nailed to the rotting head framing. These remnants show shadows of where mullions were removed that once created side lights for the door.

Door Opening D105: This door opening is framed with plaster and has no molding profile.

Door Opening D109: This door opening is framed with plaster, casing, molding type-5.

Stair: See Stair Description.

Fixtures: One incandescent fixture was surfaced mounted to the ceiling but is now hanging by wires. This fixture is missing its glass enclosure, is rusted and has begun to fall apart. An exit sign and supporting conduit are surface mounted to the frame of door D103A.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R3) is located at base of stair on the west elevation.

Figure 3-166: View looking north towards base of stair. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 104

Figure 3-167: Overall view of room 104. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Period Summary: Room 104 was modified in Period 3 when the Period 1 configuration, which had the room arrangement centered on the fireplace, was changed by eliminating the partition wall between Room 104 and Room 105. In Period 5, a partition wall was reinstalled in a different location to separate these rooms again. For further information review the Chronology of Development and Use section.

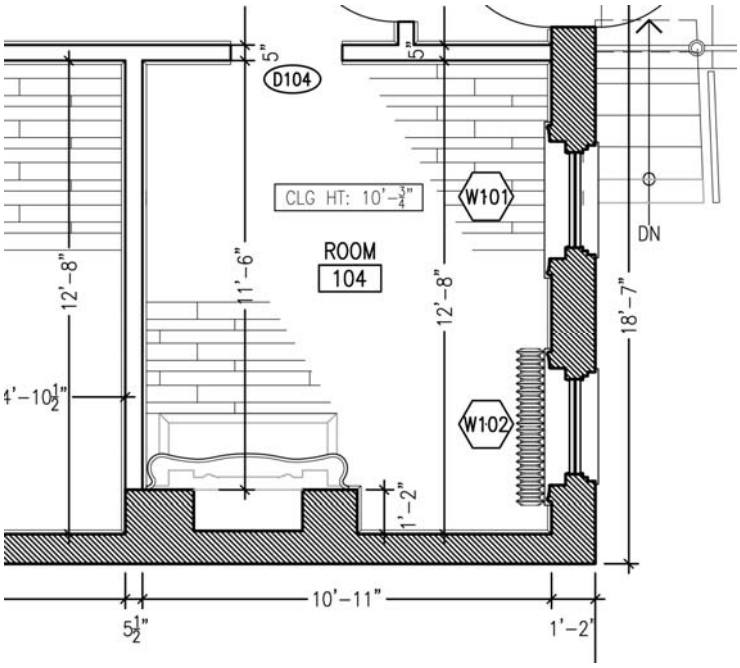


Figure 3-168: Room 104 floor plan.

Figure 3-169: Fireplace grille detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-170: Room 104 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Rectangular northeast room	1872-74	Period 1		West wall was added to room during Period 5, changing original shape of room.	C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - Partial North, East and South Walls	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
4	Base - Partial North	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-2.	Post 1922	Period 3		Layers of paint to coincide with Period 1dentification. Period 1 opening may have been adjusted during Period 1II and reduced in size.	C - Primary
5	Base - West Wall	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-3.	Post 1971	Period 5			NC
6	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	East Wall	Plaster on brick – ext. wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	South Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
9	West Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Post 1971	Period 5	Wall does not correspond with description given by Willie Miles of first floor plan. This room was described as being open to the adjacent room.		NC
10	Door D104	Plaster framed opening leading to Room 102	Post 1922	Period 3	This opening is not centered on the fireplace as it would have been in Period 1. It appears that the opening has been reduced in size and shifted based on change in base molding profile.		C - Primary
11	Window Sashes - W101, W102	Double hung two-over-two wood sashes with spring operated aluminum track set in historic frame.	Post 1971	Period 5	Date of construction of aluminum spring loaded windows and quantity of layers of paint.	Sashes may have been replaced post 1983 as a result of window deterioration noted in HABS photographs.	NC
12	Window Trim - W101, W102	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Muntin type-2, frame type-1, sill type-1	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint and dating of window trim confirmed Period 1.	C - Primary
13	Ceiling	Plaster wall board - "Sackett Board" or rock lath	Post 1922	Period 3	JB reviewed sample and identified as rock lath used into the 1920's.		C - Primary
14	Light Fixture	Surface mounted 4' fluorescent strip lighting	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 indicate replacement of light fixtures.		NC
15	Fireplace	Decoratively painted cast iron fireplace with concrete hearth	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1. Manufacturer noted on back of decorative grille dates fireplace to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
16	Radiator	Type RI - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary
17	Radiator Pipes	Located on south wall - painted pipes running from floor to ceiling	Post 1922	Period 3	Radiators date to 1920's and pipes would have been installed at the time of installation of the radiators.		C- Secondary

Figure 3-171: Room 104 pine wood flooring patch. (Photo: BBB, 2005)

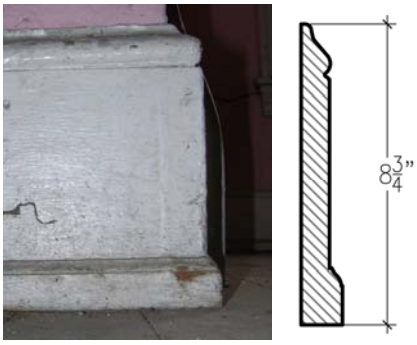


Figure 3-172: Base molding type-1, photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

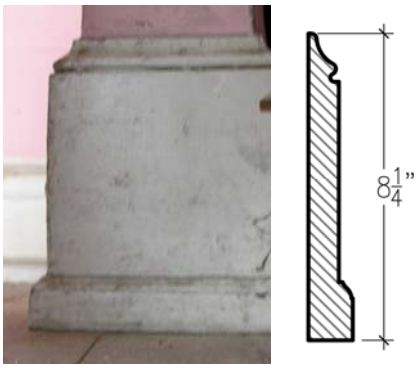


Figure 3-173: Base molding type-2, photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-174: Base molding type-3, photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 104

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 3", 3 ½", 4 ½" and 5 ½" that runs in an east west direction. A metal patch has been nailed to the floor at the middle of the room to cover over a gap in the floor boards.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter-round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. At areas along the west wall the base has been installed to match the existing base but it is of a slightly different profile (type 2).

Ceiling: The ceiling is plaster wall board nailed to the existing 1 ½" wood lath and painted white.

Walls: The north, east and south walls are of plaster construction and painted pink. The plaster on the north wall is applied to wood lath and painted pink. The plaster on the east wall is applied directly to masonry of the exterior wall. The plaster on the south wall is directly applied to the brick party wall. The west wall is painted gypsum wall board on wood studs. Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north elevation for increased outlet distribution as part of Period 5 improvements. Painted radiator pipes do run from floor to ceiling along the south corner of the east elevation, providing hot water for radiators on floors above.

Door D104: This door opening is framed by painted plaster and has no wood trim or door with the exception of the wood base.

Figure 3-175: Door Opening D104. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Window 101& 102: The window frames and stools are mitered wood painted white. The window sashes are two-over- two divided lites set on aluminum tracks and spring loaded. Due to the type of modern type of construction of these sashes, they are not original and were installed during Period 5. The window hardware consists only of a window lock which is brass and dates to the time of replacement of the window sashes.

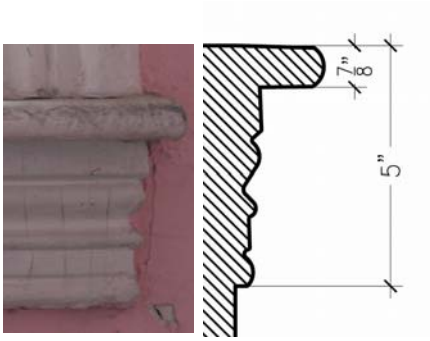


Figure 3-176: Window W101 sill type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-177: Windows W101 and W102. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

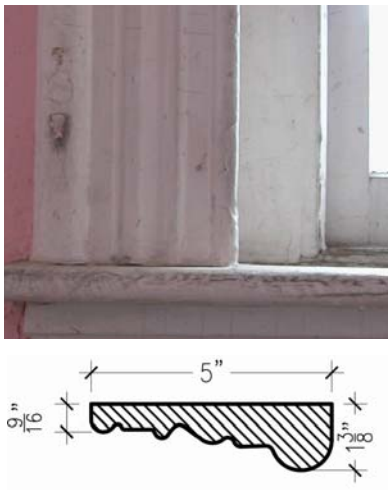


Figure 3-178: Window W101 casing type-1 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

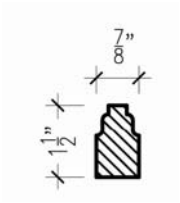


Figure 3-179: Window muntin type-2 profile.

Figure 3-180: W101 sash, showing muntin, hardware and aluminum spring operated track. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-181: Light fixture in Room 104. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-182: Surface mounted electrical outlets (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Fireplace: A decoratively painted cast iron fireplace is located on the south elevation. The fireplace surrounds are painted with a dark veined faux marble motif to resemble black marble. The fireplace is missing its decorative iron keystone. A removable arched decorative grille screens the arched fireplace opening. The hearth is composed of a single piece of marble edged with mitered pine floor boards.

Fixtures: One 4' strip fluorescent fixture is mounted to the ceiling, centered on the room.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R1) is located directly in front of window W102.

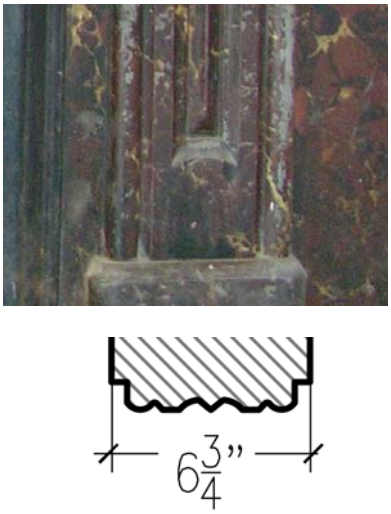


Figure 3-183: Fireplace detail photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-184: Fireplace elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

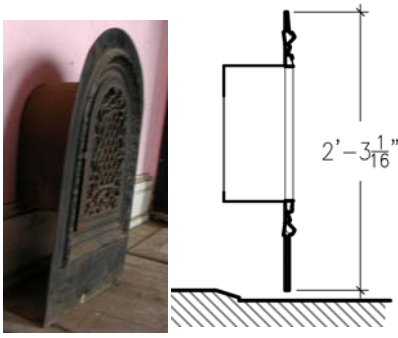


Figure 3-185: Fireplace grille photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-186: Fireplace mantel and face detail and side elevation photos and profile. (Photos: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 105

Figure 3-187: Room 105 looking south. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Period Summary: Room 105 was modified in Period 3 when the Period 1 configuration, which had the room arrangement centered on the fireplace, was changed by eliminating the partition wall between Room 104 and Room 105 and by eliminating part of the separation wall between Rooms 105 and 102. In Period 5, a partition wall was reinstalled to separate Rooms 104 and 105. At that time a wall was also installed to fill in the opening between Room 105 and 102. For further information review the Chronology of Development and Use section.

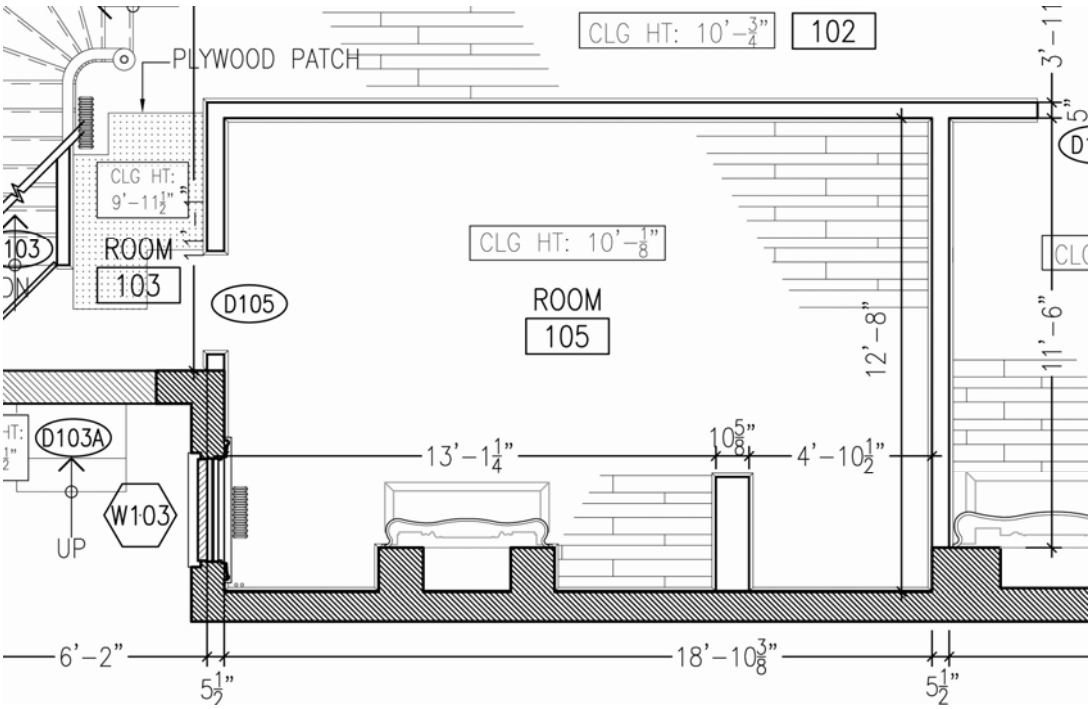


Figure 3-188: Room 105 floor plan.

Figure 3-189: Room 105 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Rectangular northwest room	1872-74	Period 1		East wall was added to room during Period V, changing original shape of room.	C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - Partial North, West and South Walls	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile Type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	Base – Partial North, East Wall	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile Type-2 and Type-3.	Post 1971	Period 5		Break in base molding at North wall indicates infill of Period 3 opening during Period 5.	NC
5	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath/Gypsum wall board infill	1872-74/ Post 1971	Period 1/ Period 5			C - Primary
6	East Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Post 1971	Period 5	Wall does not correspond with description given by Willie Miles of first floor plan. This room was described as being open to the adjacent room.		NC
7	South Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Wing Wall at South Wall	Wing Wall/Gypsum Wall Board on Wood Lath	1872-74/Post 1971	Period 1/ Period 5	Evidence in ceiling of break of wood lath where matching wing wall to the North was located.	This wing wall would have been coupled with a wing wall to the north to form the symmetrical separation between the first floor parlors.	C-Primary/ NC
9	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath attached to brick exterior wall/Gypsum Wall Board over wood lath	1872-74/Post 1971	Period 1/ Period 5		Opening D105 was modified with Gypsum Wall Board and metal corner edging during the post 1971 modifications.	C-Primary/ NC
10	Door D105	Plaster framed opening leading to Room 105	Post 1922	Period 3	Opening would have been located there to give easy access from parlor to support rooms to the rear.	Opening would have had some molding during Period 1 and 2 that has been removed. Opening may once have had a door. Modified during Period 3.	C - Primary
11	Window Sahes - W103	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope and weighted pulley operation.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C-Primary
12	Window Trim – W103	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Muntin type-3, frame type-1, sill type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Trim severely damaged by installation of plywood panel nailed directly to the trim.	C - Primary

Figure 3-189 cont'd: Room 105 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
13	Window – CMU Infill	CMU installed at the outside of the window frame	Post 2001	Period 5	Installed for security reasons as noted in NTHP e-mail dated 02/04/03.		NC
14	Ceiling	Gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath.	Post 1989	Period 5	GWB ceiling installed in many locations as a result of 1989 renovation	Significant loss of GWB along northern wall.	NC
15	Light Fixture	Surface mounted (2) 4' fluorescent strip lights	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 indicate replacement of light fixtures.		NC
16	Fireplace	Decoratively painted cast iron fireplace with cast iron insert grille and blue stone hearth	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1. Manufacturer noted on back of decorative grille dates fireplace to Period 1.	Catalogue has been found for J.L. Mott, the manufacturer of listed on the back of the insert grille.	C - Primary
17	Radiator	Type R4 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary
18	Radiator Pipes	Located on south wall - painted pipes running from floor to ceiling	Post 1922	Period 3	Radiators date to 1920's and pipes would have been installed at the time of installation of the radiators.		C- Secondary
19	Surface Mounted Conduit	Electric and telephone outlets and jacks surface mounted to the North, West and East walls.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 indicate addition of power outlets.		NC

Figure 3-190: Flooring patch in front of fireplace with metal patch. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-191: Rotting floor below window W103. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 105

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood plank of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6" that runs in an east west direction. Several small metal patches have been nailed to the floor a the middle of the room to cover over gaps in the floor boards. A large patch (3'-x4') has been made in the middle of the floor directly in front of the fire place. The flooring below window W103 has rotted and is very unstable.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. At areas along the east and partial north walls, the base has been installed to match existing but is of a slightly different profile. At areas along the north wall the base has been patched to accommodate the infill of the opening.

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board nailed to the existing 1 ½" wood lath and painted white. Portions of the ceiling along the north wall have begun to separate from the lath due to water damage from above. In this area the lath is fully exposed and one can see the interruption of the lath where the north wing wall used to be located that contributed in separating

Figure 3-192: Break in lath at ceiling showing where north wing wall once was. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-193: Water damage at northwest corner. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-195: Window W103. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

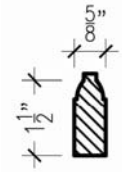


Figure 3-196: Window W103 muntin type-3 profile.

Rooms 104 and 105 as separate parlors. Significant water damage and mold formation was evident at the north corner of the west elevation.

Walls: The west and south walls are of plaster construction and painted pink. The plaster on the west wall is applied to wood lath that is attached to the exterior masonry. The plaster on the south wall is directly applied to the brick party wall. The east wall is painted gypsum wall board on wood studs. The north wall is constructed partially of plaster applied to wood lath and partially of gypsum wall board. This wall once had a large opening made during Carter Woodson's occupancy (Period 3) that was later filled in during Period 5. Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north, east and west elevation for increased outlet distribution as part of Period 5 improvements. Painted radiator pipes do run from floor to ceiling along the south corner of the west elevation, providing hot water for radiators on floors above.

Figure 3-194: West elevation with door D105 & window W103. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D105: This door opening is framed by painted plaster and has no wood trim or door with the exception of the wood base. Based on evidence of metal gypsum wall board trim at the edges of the doorway this opening was modified as part of the Period 5 improvements.

Window W103: The window frame and stool is mitered wood painted white. The window sashes are six-over-six divided lites that are operated with rope pulleys and pocketed counterweights. The window hardware consists only of a window lock which is brass and dates to the time of the window sashes. This window was secured with a plywood panel nailed to the interior frame during Period 5, followed by the installation of concrete masonry block on the outside of the frame. Three panes of glass are missing from the sashes. The molding is separating from the plaster around the top and north edges of the frame. Frame molding type-1, sill type-1 and muntin type-3.

Figure 3-197: Fireplace grille photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-199: Fireplace attachment to masonry. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-200: Light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-201: Surface mounted conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-198: Fireplace. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Fireplace: A decoratively painted cast iron fireplace is located on the south elevation. The fireplace surrounds are painted with a dark veined faux marble motif to resemble black marble. The fireplace arch is accented with a crest. A removable arched decorative grille screens the arched fireplace opening. It was noted on the back of this grille that is was manufactured by J.L. Mott Ironworks, a New York company that makes fireplaces and radiators for 19th century homes. The hearth is composed of a single piece of bluestone edged with mitered pine floor tongue and grooves.

Fixtures: Two 4' strip fluorescent fixture are mounted to the ceiling, centered on the room.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R4) is located directly below window W103. A thermostat is mounted to the middle of the north wall and was installed in Period 5.

Figure 3-202: Fireplace mantel and face detail and side elevation photos and profile. (Photos: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 106

Figure 3-203: Room 106 looking north. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 106 was created in Period 5 as part of the installation of the bathroom in Room 108. From Period 1-4, part of this area served as a closet addressing Room 109.

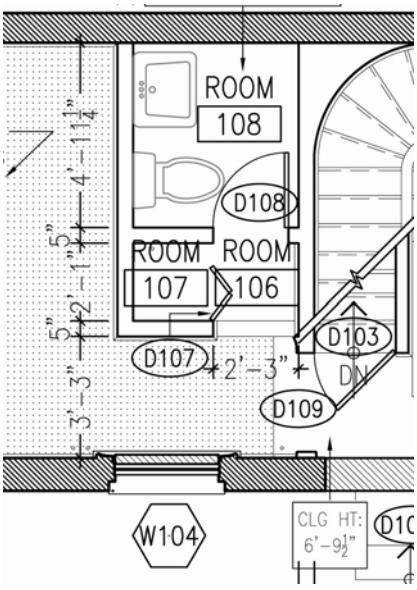


Figure 3-204: Room 106 floor plan.

Figure 3-205: Detail of door D108 frame and bottom of door D107. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-206: Room 106 – Character Defining Features, Age & Significance Matrix.

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Square northwest room	Pre-1988	Period 5	Dates to installation of bathroom in this location, and bathroom toilet dates to 1980's per label in toilet tank. Bathroom was installed pre-1988 since it was noted on NPS 1988 field assessment.	Room does not show up on 1988 Bryant and Bryant existing conditions drawings	NC
2	Flooring	Porcelain tile over plywood	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
3	Base – East and West Walls	Painted one piece molding. Type-4.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
4	North Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
5	East Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood lath	Pre-1988	Period 1/ Period 5		Wall was in this location, but GWB nailed over it in 1989 renovation.	C – Primary/NC
6	South Wall	Not Applicable	Pre-1988			Open to Room 109	
7	West Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
8	Door D107	Bi-Folding Wood Door, each panel with two recessed panels.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
9	Door D107 - Door Frame	¾" painted wood trim. Casing molding type-4.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
10	Door D107 - Hardware	Painted 1 2/3" diameter wood knob Hardware Set 7b. Door molding type-4.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
11	Door D108	1 ½" painted flush wood door. Casing molding type-4.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
12	Door D108 – Door Frame	Mitered painted wood molding	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
13	Door D108 - Hardware	2' Brass knob – Hardware Set 7a	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
14	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
15	Ceiling Mounted Smoke Alarm	4" Diameter	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC

Figure 3-207: Tile floor at Room 106. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 106

Flooring: The flooring is white porcelain mosaic tile with 3/4" and 1 ½'" squares, and ¾"x 1 ½ " rectangles used in a non-regular pattern. The tile is set on a mortar bed on top of a plywood underlayment. A 3½" wood threshold is located at the south end of the tile to transition the tile flooring to the wood flooring of Room 109.

Base: The base is wood painted white and is a simple one piece molding with shallow profiles. Base type-4.

Walls: The north and west walls are constructed of gypsum wall board and painted pink. The east wall is composed of gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath.

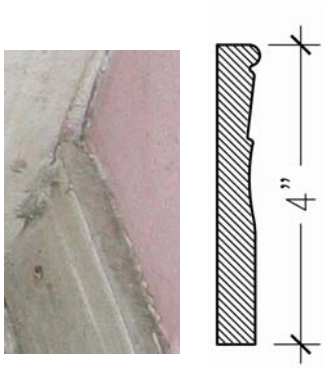


Figure 3-208: Photo and profile of Base Type 4. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D107: This is a bi-fold paneled door leading to a closet (Room 106). Each of the two doors has a top middle and bottom recessed panel (molding type-4) and is 11 ¾"Wx80"Hx1 3/8"D. The doors are set in an aluminum track and slide open. Both doors are painted white.

Door D108: This door is a flush wood door (23 ¾"Wx79 ½" Hx1 ½"D) painted white on one side and pink on the other side and leads to a toilet room beyond (Room 108). The door frame is composed of painted mitered wood 4" casing of molding type-4.

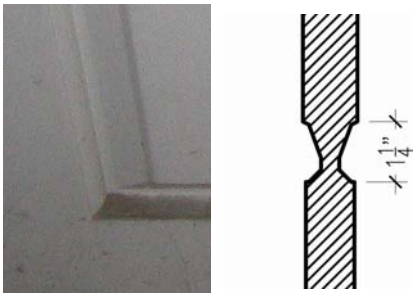


Figure 3-209: Door D107 molding type-4 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

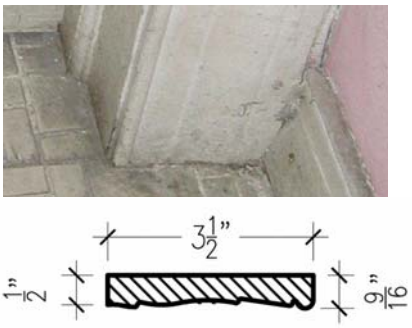


Figure 3-210: Door D108 case molding type-4 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-211: Joint of door frames at door D107 and door D108. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board applied to the underside of the wood floor joists above and painted white.

Miscellaneous: A 4 ½" diameter white smoke detector is mounted to the ceiling.

Figure 3-212: Smoke detector and conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 107

Figure 3-213: Room 107 looking west – closet with shelving. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 107 was added when the bathroom (Room 108) was added during Period 5.

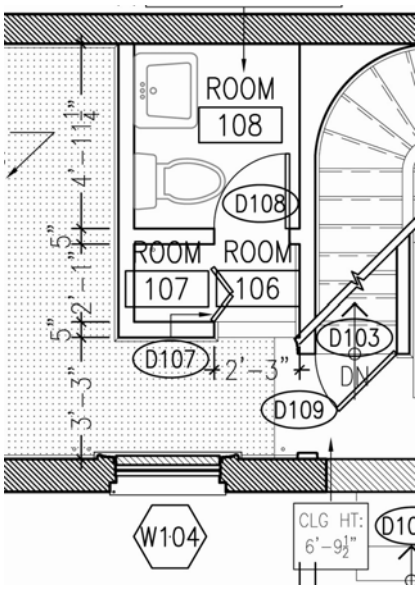


Figure 3-214: Room 107 floor plan.

Figure 3-215: Top of door D107. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-216: Room 107 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Square northwest room	Pre 1988	Period 5	Dates to installation of bathroom in this location, and bathroom toilet dates to 1980's per label in toilet tank	Room does not show up on 1988 Bryant and Bryant existing conditions drawings	NC
2	Flooring	Unfinished plywood	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
3	Base – North, West and South Walls	Painted one piece plain 4" wood base	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
4	North Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
5	East Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood lath	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
6	South Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood lath	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
7	West Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood lath	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
8	Door D107	Bi-Folding Wood Door, each panel with three recessed panels. Door molding type-4.	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
9	Door D107 - Door Frame	¾" painted wood trim. Casing molding type-4 at top.	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
10	Door D107 - Hardware	Painted 1 2/3" diameter wood knob Hardware Set 7b	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC
11	Ceiling	Painted wood boards/Painted GWB	Pre 1988	Period 5		Ceiling installed at 5'-6" leaving a space above the closet with a GWB ceiling above in alignment with the ceiling in Room 106.	NC
12	Water Pipe	3" Diameter	Pre 1988	Period 5		Provides water for water for radiator in bathroom above.	NC
13	Shelves	12" painted plywood	Pre 1988	Period 5			NC

Figure 3-217: Plywood flooring with wood base. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 107

Flooring: The flooring is ¾" unfinished plywood.

Base: The base is made of a 4" painted piece of wood with no molding profile.

Walls: All four walls of the closet are gypsum wall board painted white with painted wood shelving attached to the North, West and South walls.

Door D107: This door is a bi-fold paneled door with each of the two leafs having a top, middle and bottom recessed panel (type-4). The door is painted white.

Figure 3-218: Painted wood ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-219: Detail of door D107. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling of the closet is made of painted wood board. Above the closet is a storage space that extends to the gypsum wall board ceiling that is flush with the ceiling of the adjacent Room 106. This ceiling is painted white.

Figure 3-220: Space above closet with painted water pipe. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Water Pipe: A 3" water pipe rises through the closet, bends slight to the west above the closet and penetrates the GWB ceiling. This pipe provides heater water from the basement to the radiator in the bathroom above.

ROOM 108

Figure 3-221: Room 108 looking north. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 108 was added as a bathroom in Period 5. Prior to Period 5 part of this area was a closet and the remainder of it was part of Room 109.

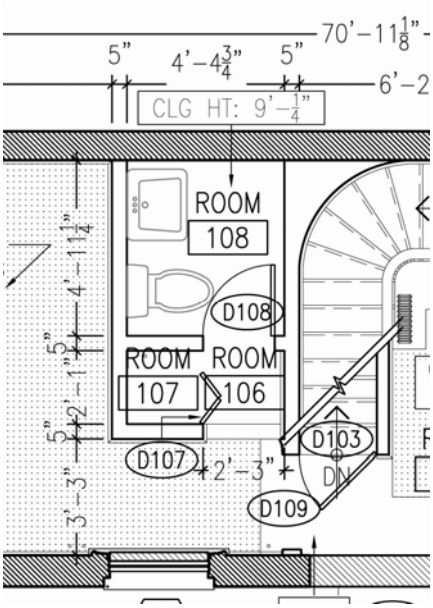


Figure 3-222: Room 108 floor plan.

Figure 3-223: Door D108. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-224: Room 108 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Square northwest room	Pre-1988	Period 5	Date on toilet tank indicates toilet was made in 1980 but 1989 permit plans don't show bathroom. However 1988 Field Assessment notes bathroom, dating room to pre 1988.		NC
2	Flooring	Porcelain tile over plywood	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
3	Base – North, West and South Walls	Ceramic Tile	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
4	North Wall	Gypsum Wall Board/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
5	East Wall	Gypsum Wall Board/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
6	South Wall	Gypsum Wall Board/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
7	West Wall	Gypsum Wall Board/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1988	Period 5		Large hole punched in wall behind toilet	NC
8	Door D108	1 ½" painted flush wood door	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
9	Door D108 – Door Frame	Mitered painted wood molding. Casing molding type-4.	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
10	Door D108 - Hardware	2' Brass knob – Hardware Set 7a	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
11	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5		Ceiling installed to underside of existing wood joists.	NC
12	Light Fixture	12"x12" light fixture recessed into ceiling.	Pre-1988	Period 5		.	NC
13	Paper Towel Dispenser	8"Hx12"Wx5"D – Made by Georgia Pacific	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
14	Toilet	Porcelain Toilet with tank made by Gerber.	Pre-1988	Period 5	Date on inside of toilet tank states May 20, 1980. 1989 permit drawings don't show this toilet, dating room to post 1989.		NC
15	Sink/Faucet	17"x19"	Pre-1988	Period 5	Installed at same time as toilet.		NC

Figure 3-225: Porcelain mosaic floor tile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 108

Flooring: The flooring is white porcelain mosaic tile with 3/4" and 1 ½"" squares, and ¾" x 1 ½" rectangles used in a non-regular pattern. The tile is set on a mortar bed on top of a plywood underlayment.

Base: The base is a 2"x4" white ceramic tile with no cove at its base.

Figure 3-226: Ceramic wall tile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-227: Hold in GWB at west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-228: Detail at door D108. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The walls are gypsum wall board painted pink with a 4x4 white ceramic tile wainscot applied up to 3'-6". The wainscot is capped with a 2"x6" ceramic coved trim piece. On the west wall a hole has been made above the tile wainscot that penetrates through the other side of the wall. It was noted that the water pipes within this wall had been cut. The whole was most likely made to cut these pipes so that water was not contained within them during the period that the house was not occupied.

Door D108: This door is a flush wood door (23 ¾"Wx80"Hx1 ½"D) painted white on one side and pink on the other side. The door has a 2" brass knob. Casing molding type-4.

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted gypsum wall board nailed to the underside of the existing wood joists supporting the second floor.

Figure 3-229: Light fixture at ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Light Fixture: 12"x12" steel framed incandescent light fixture with square translucent glass lens. Fixture is semi-recessed into the ceiling.

Figure 3-230: Toilet fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-231: Date and manufacturer of toilet. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-232: Sink. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Fixtures: The bathroom contains a modern toilet and sink. The toilet is made by Gerber and the date on the inside of the tank states that it was made on May 20, 1980. The sink is approximately 17"x19" and the PVC pipe fittings below the sink were labeled Gerber so it can be assumed that the sink was made by Gerber as well. Also, the single piece faucet has knobs labeled Gerber.

Miscellaneous: A wall mounted painted metal hand towel dispenser manufactured by Georgia Pacific is located directly above the sink.

Figure 3-233: Paper towel dispenser. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-234: Faucet with manufacturer's name. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 109

Figure 3-235: Room 109 looking west at door D110. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 109 was original to the house in Period 1 but was changed when the house was added onto in Period 2. The room was again modified during Period 5 with the addition of the bathroom. See the Chronology of Development and Use section for further information.

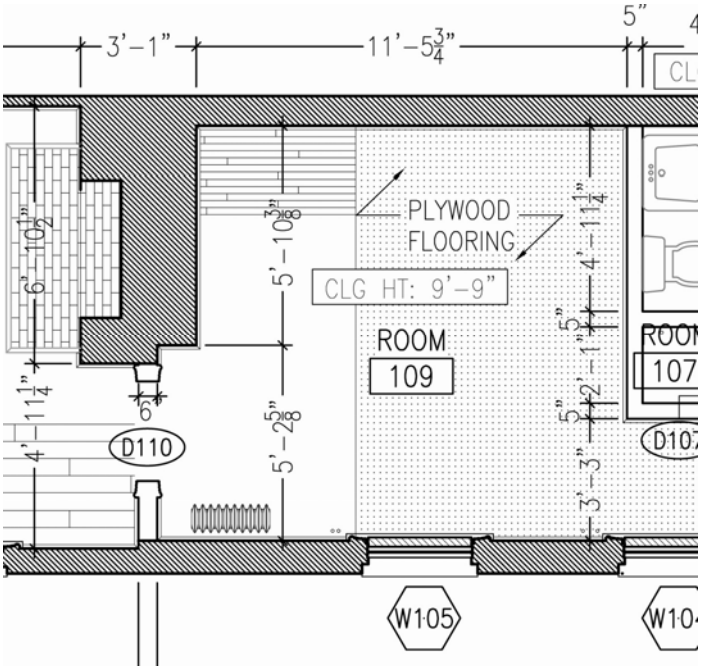


Figure 3-236: Room 109 floor plan.

Figure 3-237: Door D109. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-238: Room 109 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Square northwest room	Pre-1988	Period 5	Furring out of walls dates to installation of bathroom which was installed pre-1988.		NC
2	Flooring – Entry for Room 103	5 ½" Pine Wood Tongue and Groove Flooring	1872-74	Period 1		Flooring extends approximately 2' into space before changing to plywood. This plank flooring not the same as plan flooring of varying sized in previous rooms.	C-Primary
3	Flooring – East portion of room	4'-8' Plywood panels	Post 1988	Period 5	Plywood underlayment noted in NPS 1988 Field Assessment to be installed in this area.		NC
4	Flooring – West portion of room	2 ¼" Pine Wood Tongue and Groove Strip Flooring	1922-1950	Period 3	Matches flooring on second floor Rooms 208 & 210 and Room 208 has shadows of kitchen on floor referenced to existing during Woodson Occupancy		C-Primary
5	Base	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type 1& 3.	Pre-1988	Period 5	Molding installed at same time as wall installation.		NC
6	North Wall	Gypsum Wall Board applied to wood studs set in from exterior masonry wall.	Pre-1988	Period 5	Furring at wall installed when bathroom was installed in front of wood lath and plaster.	Can view furring detail from hole in wall in Room 110.	NC
7	East Wall	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5	Wall installed when bathroom was installed.	Large opening in wall exposes wood studs, plumbing pipes.	NC
8	South Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood Studs furred out from exterior brick masonry wall by 4".	Pre-1988	Period 5	Furring installed when bathroom was installed.		NC
9	West Wall	Gypsum Wall Board on wood lath/Gypsum Wall Board on wood studs	Pre-1988	Period 5	Removal of door trim at Door Opening D110 shows wood lath and plaster. North portion of fire place was furred out in Pre-1988 renovations with GWB.		NC
10	Door Frame - D109	Framed opening with painted wood trim leading to Room 103. Casing type-5.	1872-74	Period 1		Wood casing on south side cut due to opening's proximity to exterior wall.	C-Primary
11	Door Frame - Door D110	Framed opening with painted wood trim leading to Room 110. Casing type 4 & 5.	1880	Period 2	Opening would have to have been modified as a result of reconfiguration due to addition.	Wood casing missing on north side of opening.	C-Primary
12	Window Frames and Sashes – W104, W105	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation.	1872-74	Period 1	Exterior paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C-Primary
13	Window Trim – W104, W105	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Frame type-2, sill type-2, muntin type-3.	Pre-1988	Period 5	Moldings are of one piece and applied to the exterior of the GWB furred out wall thus date to installation of that wall.		NC
14	Window CMU Infill – W104, W105	8"Hx16"Wx4"D Concrete Masonry Infill	Pre 2003	Period 5	E-mail to ASALH from NTHP indicates infill was completed.		NC

Figure 3-238 cont'd: Room 109 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
15	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board attached to the underside of wood joists supporting second floor.	Pre-1988	Period 5	GWB ceiling noted in NPS 1988 Field Assessment. Repairs noted to ceiling by bathroom due to leaks of bathroom above.		NC
16	Light Fixture	(1) 4' Fluorescent light fixture	Post 1989	Period 5	1989 Permit drawings indicate replacement of fixtures.	.	NC
17	Radiator	Type R5 – Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along South wall.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C-Primary
18	Radiator Pipes	Painted pipes running from floor to ceiling.	Post 1922	Period 3	Radiators date to 1920's and pipes would have been installed at the time of the installation of the radiators.		C - Secondary
19	Fire Alarm System Conduit, Strobes, Bells and Pull Station	Located on South wall by D109.	Post 1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC

Figure 3-239: Tongue and groove and plywood flooring at door D109. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-240: Transition of plywood to pine strip flooring below window W105. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-241: Wood base along west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 109

Flooring: There are three types of flooring in this room. The flooring directly at the east entry to the room, from Room 103, is 5" pine wood tongue and groove which dates to Period 1. The flooring is 2 ¼" pine tongue and groove strip flooring dates to Period 3. Much of the floor is covered over with ¾" plywood patching which dates to Period 5 and was installed as a result of the rotting and termite damage to the joists and original flooring. This damage has been caused by the fact that this room, as well as Room 110 have only a crawl space below which has resulted in trapped moisture. The flooring is sagging significantly in the southwest corner, most likely caused by the continued deterioration of the wood floor joists in the crawl space below.

Figure 3-242: East wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-243: Sagging of floor in south west corner. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

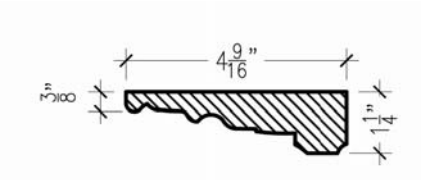


Figure 3-244: Door D109 case molding type-5.

Figure 3-245: Door D110. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap, installed in Period 5. (Base type-3) This molding is slightly different in profile than the molding used during Period 1 and Period 2.

Walls: The north wall is gypsum wall board applied to wood lath and painted pink. The east wall is composed mostly of gypsum wall board on wood studs. This wall has a significant hole that exposes the construction of the wall as well as the piping that feeds the plumbing for the fixtures in the adjacent bathroom. The hole was most likely made to cut the pluming pipes to prevent bursting of pipes will the building stood vacant. A small portion of this elevation is composed of plaster on lath surrounding door opening D109. The south wall is gypsum wall board on wood studs that are attached to the exterior masonry wall, leaving a 4 ½" gap between exterior wall and the finished GWB.

The west wall is a combination of gypsum wall board on wood lath and gypsum wall board on wood studs. Along this wall a bump out occurs the represents the back side of the fireplace located in Room 110. This fireplace was once oriented to Room 109 during Period 1, but was reoriented during the 1880's addition. At the north corner of this west wall the furring of the wall covers over a recess that represented the return of the fireplace masonry. This chase can be seen from a hole in the wall in Room 110.

Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north, east and south elevations for increased outlet distribution and for the installation of fire alarm bell and strobe and pull station during Period 5.

D109: This door opening (80"x32") is framed with mitered painted wood molding, casing molding type-5. No door is extant but shadows of hinges on the frame indicate that there was once a door in this location.

Figure 3-246: Furr-out at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-247: Door D110 casing detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-248: Door D110 casing detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-251: Radiator at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-252: Light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D110: This door opening (31"x80") is framed with mitered painted wood molding that matches wood molding profiles type 4 & 5. The north vertical casing is missing, exposing the wood lath and plaster construction of this wall. No door is extant, but existing hinges remaining on the frame indicate that there was once a door in this location. The door has a 1 ½" aluminum sill.

Windows W104 & W105: The window frames and stools are mitered wood painted white. This window trim was installed during Period 5 when this wall was furred out and the casing follows frame molding type 2. The window sashes are wood double sashes with six-over-six divided lites painted white. The existing window hardware is brass. The windows are covered over with concrete block infill installed in Period 5.

Figure 3-249: Window W104. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-250: Window W105. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted gypsum wall board nailed to the existing wood joists supporting the second floor and was installed in Period 5. Patching of this ceiling was noted in front of Room 106 and was also noted in the NPS 1988 Field Assessment as a result of water leakage from the bathroom above.

Fixtures: One 4' fluorescent fixture is surfaced mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R5) is located directly to the right of window W105. Radiator pipes extend from floor to ceiling to the right of Window W104, feeding the radiator for Room 208 above.

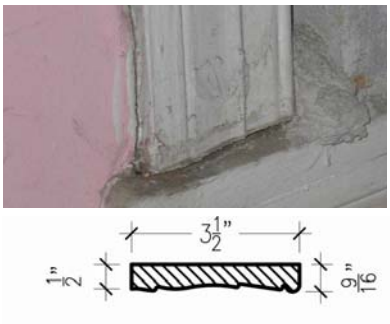


Figure 3-253: Window 104 case molding type-2 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

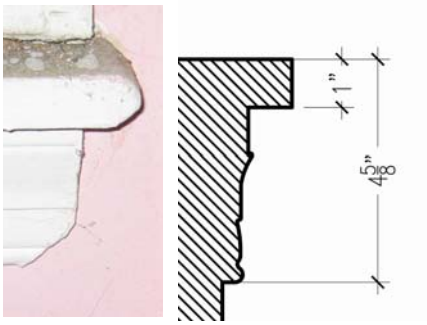


Figure 3-254: Window 104 sill type-2 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 110

Figure 3-255: Room 110 looking west to window W107. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 110 was added as part of the Period 2 extension to the house. Modifications occurred in Period 3 when the fireplace was sealed over and during Period 5 when openings were filled in.

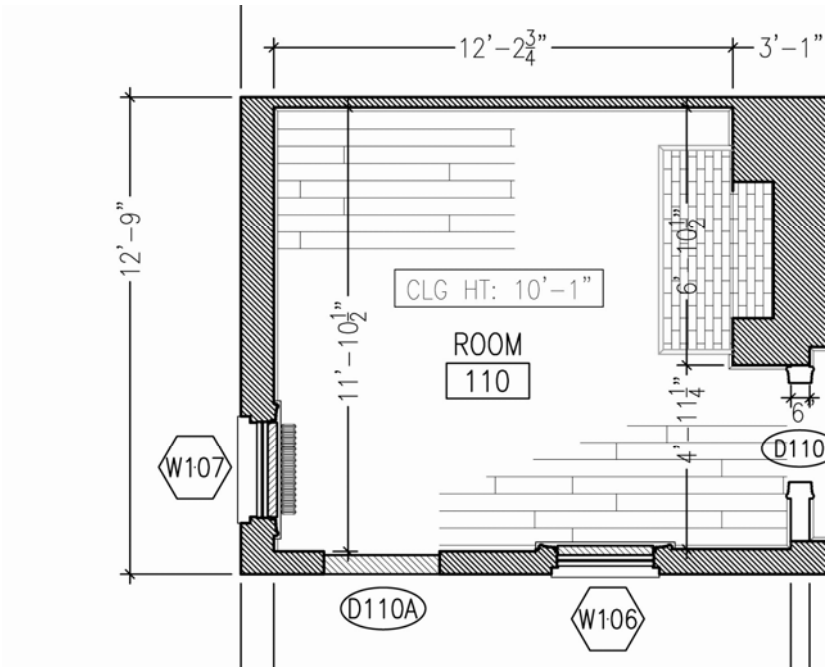


Figure 3-256: Room 110 floor plan.

Figure 3-257: Partial west elevation, including D110. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-258: Room 110 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Square western most room	1880	Period 2			C-Primary
2	Flooring	5" Pine Wood Tongue and Groove Flooring	1880	Period 2			C-Primary
3	Base	Painted wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap – Base Molding type-1.	Post 1920's	Period 3	Radiator piping installed prior to base molding as is evidenced by how base molding is cut around pipes, and radiators installed in 1920's.		C-Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall.	1880	Period 2			C-Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on wood lath/Gypsum Wall Board on wood studs	1880/Pre-1988	Period 2/Period 5		Portions of this wall at the north end were furred out to cover over the return of the fireplace.	C-Primary/ NC
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1880	Period 2	Plaster dislocating from brick, no evidence of previous finishes.		C-Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1880	Period 2	Plaster dislocating from brick, no evidence of previous finishes.		C-Primary
8	Door Frame - Door D110	Framed opening with painted wood trim leading to Room 109. Casing molding type-4 & type-5.	1880	Period 2	Opening would have to have been modified as a result of reconfiguration due to addition.		C-Primary
9	Door Opening - D110A	Door opening framed by brick	1880	Period 2	Clean vertical edging of brick exposed from the inside extends from lintel to floor.	Opening has lost all trim work, door and lintel.	C-Primary
10	Door CMU Infill – D110A	8"Hx16"Wx4"D Concrete Masonry Infill	Pre 2003	Period 5	E-mail to ASALH from NTHP indicates infill was completed.		NC
11	Window Frames, Sashes and Trim – W106, W107	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation. Sill type-3, frame type-3, muntin type-3.	1880	Period 2	Exterior paint layering coincides with dating to Period 2.		C-Primary
12	Window CMU Infill – W106, W107	8"Hx16"Wx4"D Concrete Masonry Infill	Pre 2003	Period 5	E-mail to ASALH from NTHP indicates infill was completed.		NC
13	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board	Pre-1988	Period 5	Gypsum wall board was replacement to plaster on lath and was installed after Carter Woodson occupancy, most likely during ASLAAH 1980's improvements.		NC
14	Light Fixture	Fixture missing but wiring and junction box remain.	Post 1989	Period 5	1989 Permit drawings indicate replacement of fixtures.	.	NC
15	Fireplace - Opening	North, East and South vertical walls with arched opening located on East elevation.	1880	Period 2			C-Primary

Figure 3-258 cont'd: Room 110 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
16	Fireplace – Plaster Coating	On interior surfaces of north, east and south vertical walls	1920's	Period 3	When radiator system was installed, boiler was added and flue for this chimney was converted to flue for boiler, flue sealed over. Radiators installed in 1920's.		C-Primary
17	Fireplace-Hearth	Common Red Brick	1880's	Period 2			C-Primary
18	Radiator	Type R6 – Painted cast iron radiator made by American Radiator Co., located on West wall by window W107.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C-Primary
19	Radiator Pipes	Painted pipes running from floor to ceiling.	Post 1922	Period 3	Radiators date to 1920's and pipes would have been installed at the time of the installation of the radiators.		C-Secondary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 110

Figure 3-259: Five-inch wood plank flooring. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-260: Wood base at radiator pipes. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: The flooring is 5" pine wood tongue and groove that runs east to west and dates to Period 2. This flooring does not match the varying sized tongue and groove flooring used in the three story portion of the house nor does it match the varying sized tongue and groove flooring that can be seen resting on the second floor joists above Room 110 as a result of portions of the ceiling having fallen. The south portion of the floor in this room is sagging as a result of rotting floor joists in the crawl space below.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. (Type-1) Upon first investigation it appears that this molding dates to Period 2 because in areas where the molding is pulling away from the plaster, raw plaster is exposed with no paint. However, at the North wall where radiator pipes lead to the second floor, the base was cut around these pipes indicating that is was installed after the radiators which can be dated to the 1920's.

Figure 3-261: Exposed joists with shadowing of lath. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-262: Plaster damage at west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-263: Door D110. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-265: Door D110A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied to exterior brick and is painted pink. The east wall is a combination of plaster on wood lath and gypsum wall board on wood studs. At the north corner of this elevation the return of the fireplace brick has been furred out with wood and GWB. The brick fireplace enclosure has also been furred out with brick while the fireplace itself has had plaster applied directly to the brick. The south portion of the west wall by door D110 is plaster applied to wood lath.

The south wall has plaster applied directly to the exterior brick. At least fifty percent of the plaster has fully dislocated from the wall, leaving much of the inside face of the exterior load bearing brick wall exposed. The west wall has plaster applied directly to the exterior brick as well and is painted pink. A think layer of plaster and paint is delaminating from this wall exposing a dark green color of a previous room finish. This delaminating of material clearly indicates that this room has been skim coated at some point.

Figure 3-264: View of south wall and window W106 and D110A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north, east and south elevations for increased outlet distribution and for the fire alarm bell and strobe.

Door D110: This door opening is framed with painted wood molding and leads to Room 109. No door is extant.

Door D110A: This door opening dates to Period 2. However, due to severe deterioration of the wood frame, the opening is close to collapse. There is no longer evidence of the wood frame or wood door. The opening has been filled in with concrete masonry units to stabilize the opening and the exterior wall. It can be noted from the interior that the vertical edge of a brick framed opening does extend from a 7'-0" height to the floor, clearly indicating that this was a door opening, not a window opening.

Windows W106 and W107: The windows have wood frames with mitered wood casings and sills. (Frame type-3, sill type-3, muntin type-3) The window sashes are

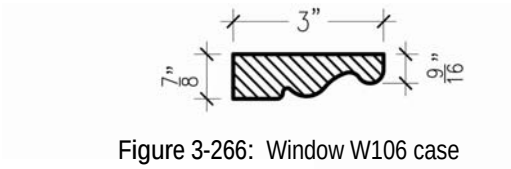


Figure 3-266: Window W106 case molding type-3. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

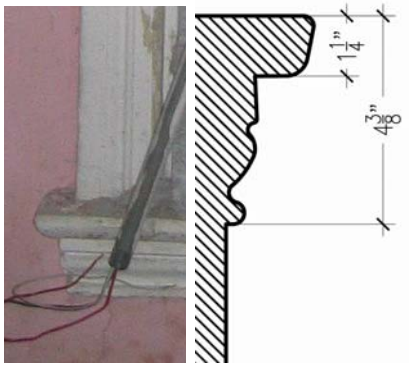


Figure 3-267: Window W106 case molding type-3. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-270: Window W107. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-271: Second floor joists with exposed underside of original tongue and groove flooring. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

wood, double hung with six-over-six lites and rope pulleys and counterweights. These windows date to Period 2. The molding profile for the wood casings is X. The existing window hardware is brass. Both windows have been filled in with concrete masonry units in Period 5 to prevent entry to the building. Both window frames have brackets for blinds attached to them as well as security devices that are no longer operational.

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted gypsum wall board that has been nailed to existing wood joists that support the second floor. A significant portion of the ceiling has been removed along the south elevation and the second floor framing is exposed. The floor joists have experienced significant rot and termite damage. Several joists have new components sistered to them to correct the failing structure. The joists do show a shadow of the wood lath that was once there during Period 1-3.

As was mentioned earlier, the varying sized wood tongue and groove flooring used in other parts of the house that dates to Period 1 can be seen above half of these joists. However, this is not the finished floor that is visible in Room 210. Above the

Figure 3-268: Fireplace. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-269: Hearth detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

remaining half of the joist it appears that plywood sub-flooring have been installed as the preparation for the installation of the new floor in the room above. Fire damage along with water staining can be seen at the underside of this second floor wood flooring.

Fixture: No fixtures exist in this room, but a conduit does hang from the ceiling where a fixture was once located.

Fireplace: A simple arched fireplace niche is located on the east wall. The niche has been coated with plaster and painted pink. The hearth is paved with brick and is edged with pine plank. This fireplace dates to Period 2. Given that the interior surface of the fireplace has been finished with plaster and no flue is evident, it can be assumed that the fireplace was sealed up during Period 3 when the radiator system was installed in the house. The current boiler uses the chimney for this fireplace as its flue.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Type R6) is located directly to the right of window W108. Radiator pipes are located in the west corner of the north elevation that run from floor to ceiling and serve the radiator in Room 210.

ROOM 201

Figure 3-272: Room 201, partial south elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 201 forms the western part of the second floor hallway and dates to Period 1. The materials have experienced only minor changes since Period 1 and the configuration has for the most part stayed the same.

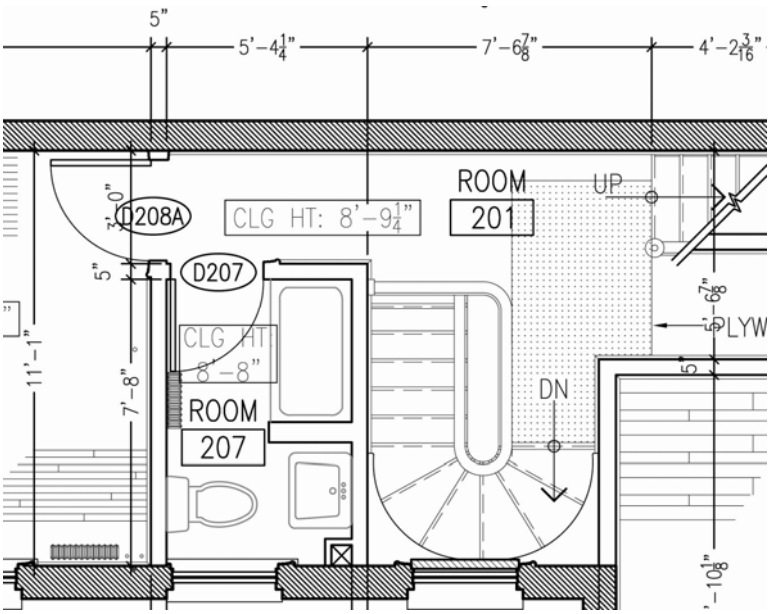


Figure 3-273: Room 201 floor plan.

Figure 3-274: View looking west at door D208A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-275: Room 201 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	L-Shaped – Continuous with Room 202 to form corridor.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile 1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1		Experiencing de-lamination from substrate	C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall/plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1		Two portions to south elevation	C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door Frame – D207	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-7 & type-6.	1872-74	Period 1		Door frame has been modified in Period 5	C - Primary
9	Door - D207	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. Door molding type-5	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Door has been modified in Period 5	C -Primary
10	Door Hardware - D207	Hardware Set 9 – Rim lock	1920's-1930's	Period 3	1920's-30's Sweets Catalogs		C - Primary
11	Door Frame – D208	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites. Casing molding type-6	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
12	Door- D208	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Door molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	JB to confirm that layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
13	Door Hardware – D208	Hardware Set 12	1872-74	Period 1	Matches hardware on several other doors of Period 1.		C - Primary
14	Window Sash - W205	Double hung six-over-six wood sash operated with rope pulleys and counterweights	1872-74	Period 2	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
15	Window Trim – W205	Wood casings are mitered wood painted white, wood stool extend into stairwell and follows curve of stair	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
16	Ceiling	Gypsum wall board	Pre-1988	Period 5			NC
17	Fire Alarm	Conduit, Strobe, Pull Station Bell and Exit Sign	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
18	Stair Tread/Railing	See Stair Description	1872-74	Period 1			C-Primary

Figure 3-276: Plywood patch at top of stairs. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-277: Deterioration of wood base. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-279: Door D207. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-280: Door D207 hardware. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 201

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½" and 5 ½". Plywood floor patching has been provided at the top of the stairs where the flooring has significantly deteriorated due to rot and termite damage.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quart r round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. (Type-1)Along the east wall the base has suffered significant water damage due to water infiltration from above. At the south wall by Room 207, the base molding has been adjusted due to the shifting of the D207 door frame to allow for the installation of a shower in Room 207 during Period 5.

Figure 3-278: Plaster separating from substrate at north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied directly to the brick party wall and painted pink. The plaster in locations directly adjacent to door D208A is delaminating from the brick. Surface mounted conduit, along with an exit sign, a fire alarm pull station and a fire alarm bell are mounted on this wall. Water damage has occurred at the location of this conduit because it corresponds with the joint of the two and three story structure directly above which has been a consistent source of water infiltration.

The east wall is plaster applied to wood lath and this wall has experienced significant water damage due to the infiltration at the structural joint mentioned and suffers water damage for the same reason the east wall does. The south wall along the bathroom is plaster applied to wood lath. A clear joint can be noted to the left of door D207 that indicates this wall and the adjacent door frame have been modified. The door frame was shifted

and the wall patched when the installation of the shower in Room 207 occurred during Period 5.

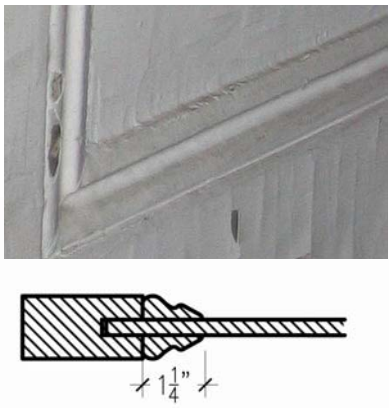


Figure 3-281: Door D208 molding TYPE-6 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The west walls (one at the stair and one at Door D208A) are plaster on wood lath and painted pink. The east, south and west walls do have lower portions that curve to respond to the contour of the stair. Surface mounted electrical conduit on the north wall supplies power for an exit sign. Surface mounted electrical conduit on the south wall provides power to a smoke alarm device.

Door D207: The door frame has painted mitered casing trim (type-7) and as was mentioned earlier, the left side of the frame has been trimmed and shifted to the left to accommodate the tub in the bathroom beyond during Period 5. The right side of this frame has no casing because the frame directly abuts the frame of door D208 which is perpendicular to it. The door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels and has been trimmed on the right side to fit into the trimmed frame molding type-5. The hardware is composed of a rim lock 4"x3 12" in size with a dark marble knob on the interior and exterior.

Figure 3-282: Intersection of door D207 and door D208 frames. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-283: Door D208. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

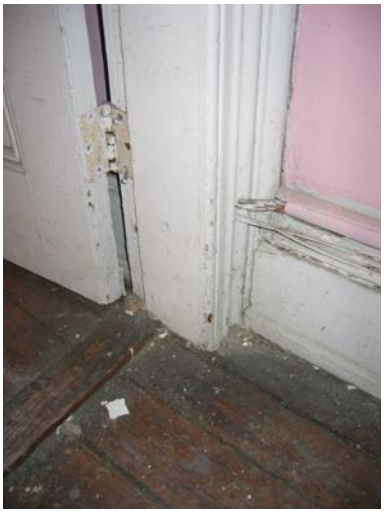


Figure 3-284: Base detail at door D108 door frame. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D208: The door has a painted wood frame (type-6) with mitered casing molding and a transom (transom type-3) with three vertically divided lites. There is no casing on the left side of the frame because the north wall of Room 207 abuts the frame. The painted wood door is paneled with two recessed lower panel molding type-6 over two recessed upper panels. The door hardware is composed of a simple brass door knob with a small brass key plate.

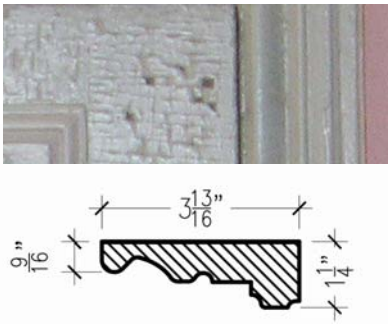


Figure 3-285: Door D208 case molding type-7 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-286: Door D208 transom. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-287: Jamb detail at window W205. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-289: GWB and wood lath separating from structure. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-290: The alarm equipment on north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-288: Window W205. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Window W205: The window frame is mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-1) The window stool is stained mahogany that transitions into a sill atop a curved wall at the stair landing. The sashes are wood double hung with six-over-six divided lites and they have been painted white. The window opening has been filled in with concrete masonry units from the interior during Period 5.

Stair: See Stair Description.

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath. Most of the ceiling has fallen at the east end above the stair and the wood lath is exposed and is also detaching from the wood joists. The wood lath is rotting and shows signs of termite damage. This ceiling shows significant water damage due to the continued water penetration at the poor flashing joint of the roof above.

Fixtures: One incandescent fixture and one exit sign are surface mounted to the ceiling.

Figure 3-291: Light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 202

Figure 3-292: Room 202 looking east. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 202 forms the eastern part of the second floor hallway and dates to Period 1. The materials have experienced only minor changes since Period 1 and the configuration has for the most part stayed the same.

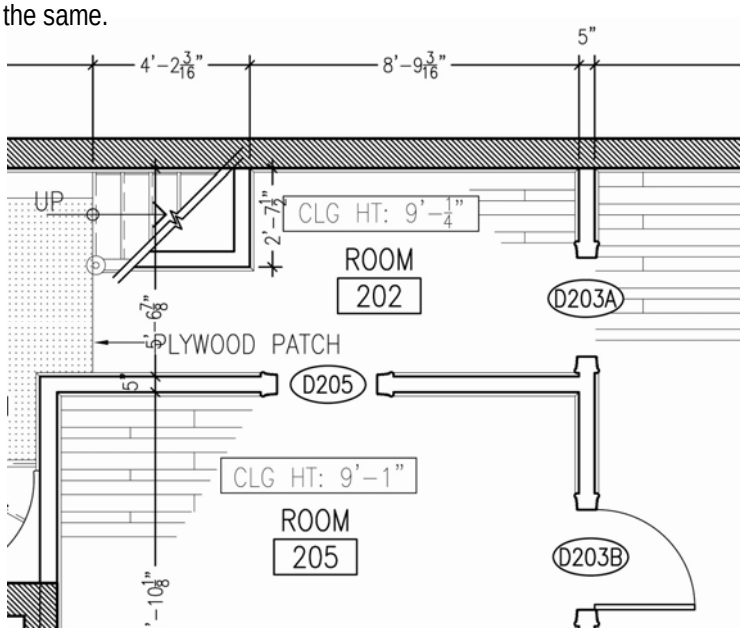


Figure 3-293: Room 202 floor plan.

Figure 3-294: Sloped ceiling below stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-295: Room 202 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Rectangular Shaped – Continuous with Room 201 to form corridor.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, East and South	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1		Experiencing de-lamination from substrate	C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that wall has been added or moved.		C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1	No evidence that wall has been added or moved.	Significant water damage at east corner.	C - Primary
7	West Wall	Open to Room 201	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door Frame – D203A	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites. Casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1. Frame molding consistent with other door frames of same period.		C - Primary
9	Door Frame – D205	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites. Casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1. Frame molding consistent with other door frames of same period.	Significant paint loss and water damage on frame.	C - Primary
10	Ceiling - Corridor	Plaster on wire mesh	1920's	Period 3 or later	Wire mesh not used for plaster applications until the early 1900's.	Significant loss of plaster from mesh due to water damage.	C - Primary
11	Sloped Ceiling – Below Stair	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
12	Fire Alarm	Conduit and Smoke Alarm	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights.		NC
13	Stair/StrairTread/Railing to Third Floor	See Stair Description	1872-74	Period 1			C-Primary

Figure 3-296: Wearing of floor boards. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 202

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½" and 5 ½". Plywood floor patching has been provided at the top of the stairs where the flooring has significantly deteriorated due to rot and termite damage. Significant wear of the wood flooring was noted, with most original finishes having been worn off. Evidence of an original finish was noted along the base of the north wall beneath the stair to the third floor.

Figure 3-297: Typical base with surface mounted conduit above.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-299: North wall below stair with cracking plaster.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-300: West wall with evidence of skim coat below stair.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round toe molding and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and is consistent with the molding profile of other Period 1 rooms. Along the east wall the base has suffered significant water damage due to water infiltration from above.

Figure 3-298: South wall – east corner water damage and surface mounted conduit.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied directly to the brick party wall and painted pink. The plaster directly below the stair to the third floor is separating from the brick. In this same area surface mounted electrical conduit was installed during Period 5. The east wall is plaster applied to wood lath and is painted pink.

The south wall is constructed of plaster applied to wood lath. The east portion of this wall has suffered severe water damage due to the infiltration of water at the joint above between the two and three story structure. At this location a smoke alarm and conduit have been surface mounted to the plaster. Further water damage is evident above and around door opening D205 where a previous leak in the roof allowed water to transfer from the third floor to the second floor. Directly to the left of and above door opening D205 surface mounted electrical conduit was installed during Period 5.

There is a small portion of plaster construction that constitutes the west wall, which is located underneath the stair. This wall is constructed of plaster on wood lath. The plaster at the south edge of this wall has fallen off revealing a wood stop. This condition indicates that at some point the plaster wall was skim coated, most likely immediately prior to or during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy.

Door D203A: See description in for Room 203.

Door D205: See description for Room 205.

Figure 3-301: Plaster ceiling damage. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is plaster applied to metal lath which is nailed to the underside of the wood joists. It is unusual that this ceiling differs from the ceiling of Room 201 since they are really one extended corridor. A slight change in elevation of the ceilings marks the transition of the plaster ceiling for Room 202 and the gypsum wall board ceiling of Room 201. This transition directly corresponds with the location of the failing beam that supports the load of the exterior brick wall of the third floor above. Much of the finish plaster in this area has fallen off and the scratch coat has been exposed. In one or two areas the scratch coat has separated from the metal lath, exposing this substrate. A wood trim was applied at the opening in the ceiling for the stair to the third floor and serves as a finish stop for the plaster.

The ceiling at the underside of the stair is plaster applied to wood lath and painted white and it is in good condition.

ROOM 203

Figure 3-302: View looking east showing windows W201, W202, W203.
(Photo: BBB, 2005)

Period Summary: Room 203 has been identified as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's office during Period 3. The room has had only minor changes since Period 1.

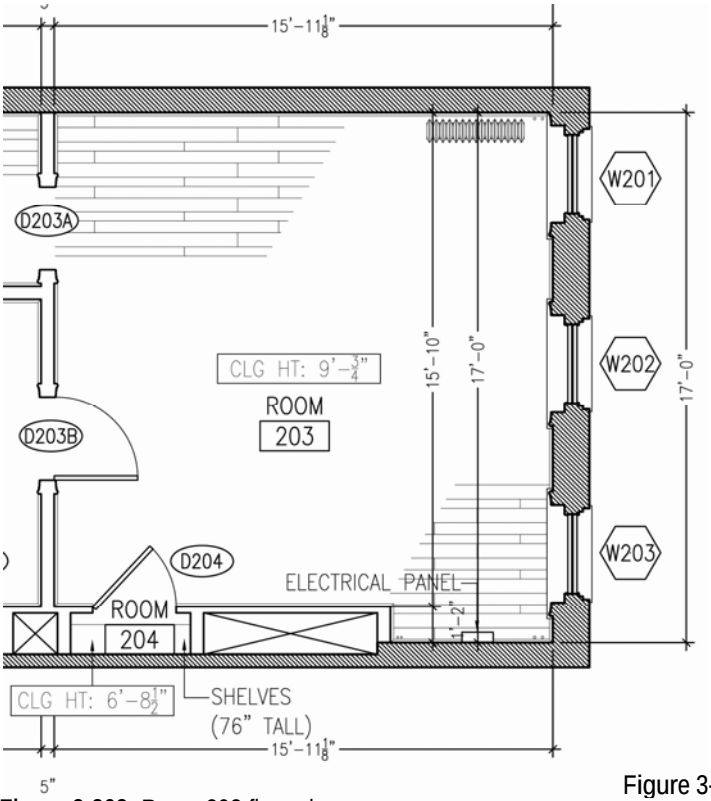


Figure 3-303: Room 203 floor plan.

Figure 3-304: Surface mounted conduit and box.(Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-305: Room 203 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large Square Room	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood flooring varying in size from 2 1/2"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	JB to confirm that layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick - exterior wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door - D203A	Door is missing.					
9	Door Frame - D203A	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three divided lites. Casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C -Primary
10	Door - D203B	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. Molding type-3.	1922	Period 3	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 3 and construction type matches Door 103 of similar period.	Layers of paint coincide with Door 103.	C - Primary
11	Door Hardware - D203B	Hardware Set 4 - Decorative escutcheon plate - knob missing.	Undet.				C - Primary
12	Door Frame - D203B	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three divided lites. Transom type-3, casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
13	Door - D204	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Molding type-5.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
14	Door Hardware - D204	Hardware Set 5 - Surface mounted square lock box with brass plated knob and oval key plate.	Undet.			Evidence that the door hardware was reversed at some point.	C - Primary
15	Door Frame – D204	Painted wood casing and frame.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
16	Window Sashes - W201, W202, W203	Double hung two-over-two wood sashes with spring operated aluminum track set in historic frame. Casing molding type-6.	Post 1971	Period 5	Date of construction of aluminum spring loaded windows and quantity of layers of paint.	Sashes may have been replaced post 1983 as a result of window deterioration noted in HABS photographs.	NC
17	Window Trim - W101, W102	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Sill type-1, frame type-1, muntin type-2.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint and dating of window trim.	C - Primary
18	Ceiling	Plaster wall board - "Sackett Board" or rock lath - portions of ceiling have fallen	Post 1922	Period 3	JB reviewed sample and identified as rock lath used into the 1920's.		C - Primary
19	Radiator	Type R7 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along north wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary

Figure 3-306: Floor damage at Door D203. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-307: Room 203 base molding. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-308: Loss of plaster wall board ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure3-310: Door 203A. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 203

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove boards of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½" and 5 ½" that runs in an east/west direction. Two electrical outlets have been recessed into the floor. Evidence of a clear finish coating can be seen around the perimeter of the room at the baseboard, but the finish coating at flooring in the middle of the room has been completely worn off. The bare floor boards show significant wear and raised graining has become pronounced.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and follows molding base type-1.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The plaster on the north wall is applied directly to the brick party wall. The plaster on the east wall is applied directly to the inner face of the exterior brick wall. The plaster on the west wall is applied to 1 ½" wood lath. The south wall plaster is applied to both brick and lath; the chimney chase and closet encroach on the room along this wall. Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north elevation for increased outlet distribution. An electrical panel and associated conduit have been surface mounted to the south wall by window W203.

Figure 3-309: View looking west showing doors D203B & D203A (left to right). (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D203A: This painted wood door frame has mitered wood molding painted white and transom (31 ½"x80") with three divided lites. The door is not extant. The door casing follows molding profile 2.

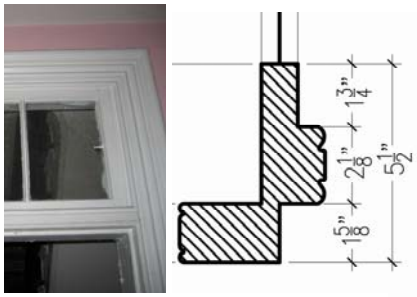


Figure 3-311: Door 203A transom type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

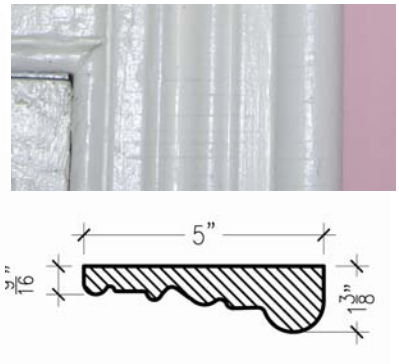


Figure 3-312: Door 203B casing molding type-6 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

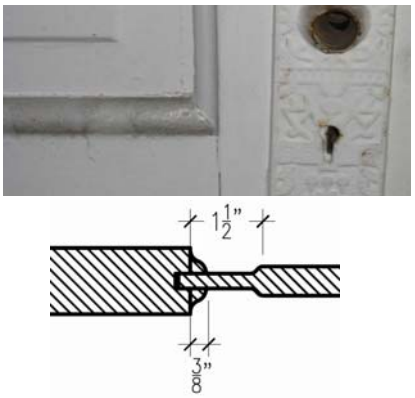


Figure 3-313: Door 203B panel molding type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-314: Door D203B. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D203B: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 31 1/2"x80" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 ¾"x31") with three vertically divided lites and the door casing follows casing molding type-6. The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Molding type-3) The panels have raised profiles and the door appears to have been altered with an addition of a vertical strip to make it fit the door opening, indicating it is not original to this opening. The door hardware is composed of a simple brass escutcheon plate that has been painted. The knob is missing.

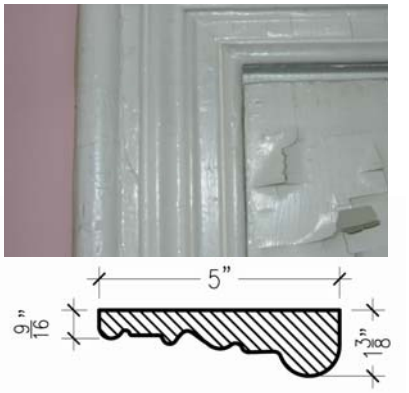


Figure 3-315: Door 204 case molding type-6 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-316: Door 203B hardware detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Door D204: Painted wood door frame with mitered wood molding. (Case molding type-6) The painted wood door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Door molding type-5) The door hardware is composed of a surface mounted painted brass locking mechanism with brass knob. This type of hardware is typical of the closet

doors throughout the house and differs from the door hardware used for the doors in leading to rooms and corridors.

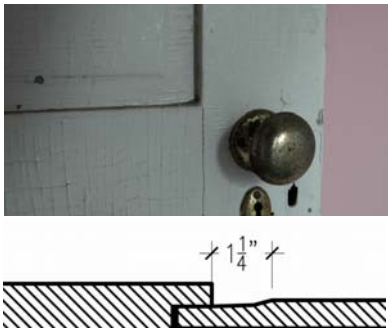


Figure 3-317: D204 interior molding type-5 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-318: D204, inside. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-319: D204, outside. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

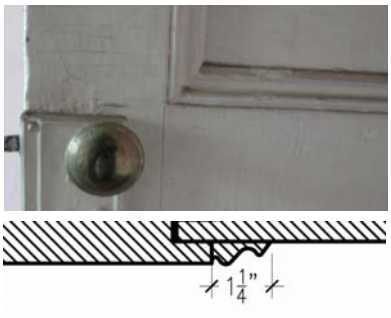


Figure 3-320: D204 exterior molding type-5 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Windows 201, 202 & 203: The window frames and stools are mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-1, sill type-1) The windows are two over two windows with aluminum tracks and have been retrofitted into the existing frame with a painted wood frame extension. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted white. At window W201, the left lite of the bottom sash is cracked. At window W202, the bottom sash has Plexiglas laminated to the outside and the left lite is broken. At window W203 right lite of the top sash is cracked.

Figure 3-321: Window W201 head detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-322: Window W203 sill detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-323: Window W202 sill. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-324: Room 203 light fixture before falling to the floor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted plaster board and unlike ceiling construction on the first floor, it is nailed directly to the structure with wood lath between. A large section of the plaster board in the middle of the ceiling has fallen exposing the third floor framing. This framing does show shadows of where wood lath has been removed.

Fixtures: Two 4' fluorescent fixtures are surfaced mounted to the ceiling. The wiring for these fixtures was run through a rigid conduit that appears to date to the 1920's. The conduit is of a rusted metal and joints are soldered at joints. The conduit runs from the center of the room along the floor joists to the north wall and turns upward to potentially feed the lighting for the rooms above.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator is located by window W201 on the north wall.

Figure 3-325: Room 203 ceiling failure. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 204

Figure 3-326: Room 204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 204 serves as a closet for Room 203, Carter G. Woodson's primary office, and has served as a closet since Period 1 with minor changes regarding shelving.

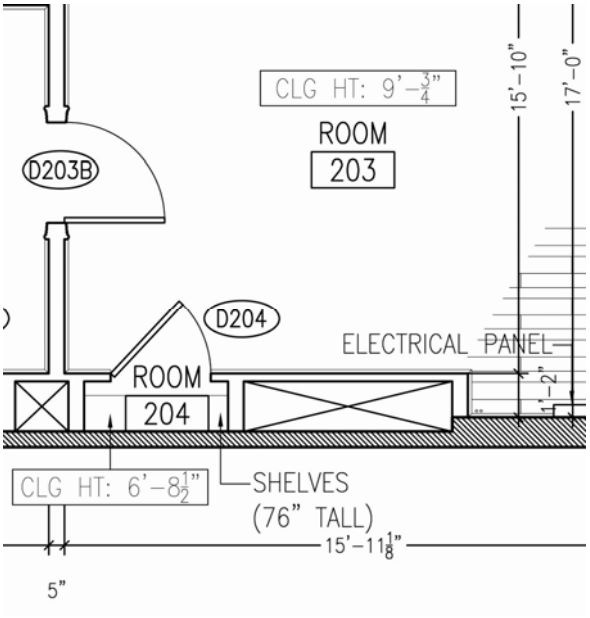


Figure 3-327: Room 204 floor plan.

Figure 3-328: Floor finish. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-329: Room 204 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Narrow rectangular shaped.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1		Evidence of original finish due to lack of wear on floor.	C - Secondary
3	Base - North, East, South and West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Secondary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	East Wall	Plaster on masonry	1872-74	Period 1		Wall is part of flue for fireplace below	C - Secondary
6	South Wall	Plaster on masonry – exterior wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
7	West Wall	Plaster on masonry	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
8	Door Frame – D204	See Room 203					
9	Door – D204	See Room 203					
10	Ceiling	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1		Ceiling is lower than ceiling of Room 203	C - Secondary
11	Wood shelving		1920's	Period 3	Shelf overlaps area once designated for clothing rod; thus it must have been put in after time when room was used as a clothing closet. Room used as office during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy.		C- Secondary

Figure 3-330: Shelf support with notch for clothing rod. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 204

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6" that runs in an east/west direction. Evidence of a clear finish coating can be seen throughout this floor and was most likely and early finish for Room 203.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and follows base type-1.

Walls: The north wall is plaster on lath painted pink. The east wall is plaster on masonry. The masonry of this wall forms part of the chimney flue for the fireplace below in Room 104. The south wall is plaster on the exterior party wall. The west wall is plaster on masonry which forms part of another chimney flue. Telephone wiring has been stapled directly to the wall above the base along the east and south walls.

Door D204: See Room 203 for description.

Ceiling: This ceiling is made of plaster applied to wood lath and is painted white. It is set at a different height than the ceiling of the main room.

Miscellaneous: Wood shelving and shelf supports were installed in the closet. The top wood support members on the east and west walls have been notched to receive a clothing rod. Currently these top members support a shelf. This closet could therefore have been used for a clothing closet; however during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy he used this room as his office. The shelving could pre-date Woodson's occupancy but was most likely modified during his use to be a closet that supported his office.

Figure 3-331: Shelving and base condition. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 205

Figure 3-332: View of west elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 205 has been identified as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's library during Period 3. The room has had only minor changes since Period 1.

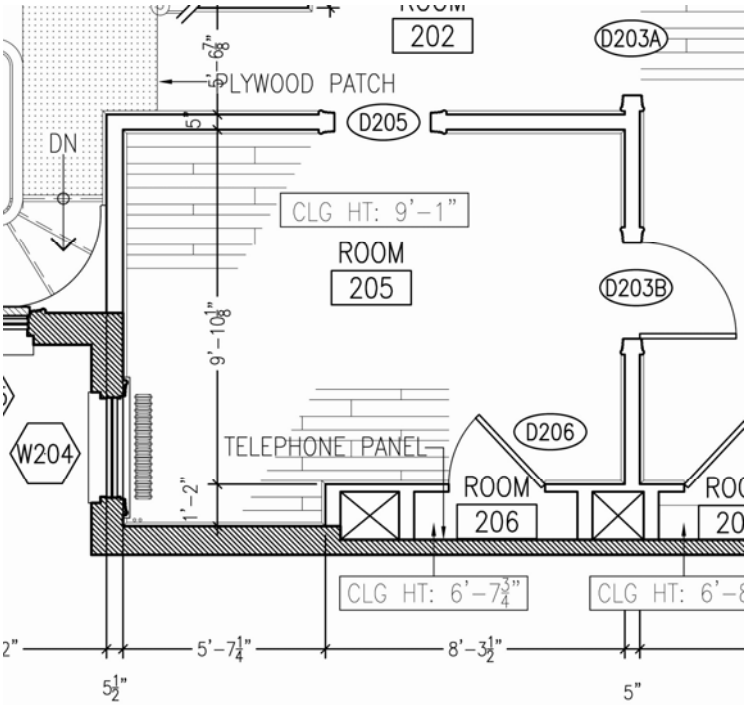


Figure 3-333: Room 205 floor plan.

Figure 3-334: Door D205. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-335: Room 205 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large Rectangular Room	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2.5"-6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall/Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1		Combination of wall construction due to Closet – Room 206	C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath/ plaster on wood lath over exterior masonry wall.	1872-74	Period 1		Combination of wall construction due to part of wall being exterior masonry.	C - Primary
8	Door Frame/Door/Hardware-D203B	See Room 203					
9	Door Frame - D205	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites. Frame type-6, transom type-3.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
10	Door - D205	Missing					
11	Door - D206	See Room 206 Description					C - Primary
12	Window Sash - W204	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
13	Window Trim – W204	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Frame type-1, sill type-1, muntin type-3	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
14	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board nailed to wood lath.	1980's	Period 5	Ceiling improvements occurred when lighting was changed in late 1980's		NC
15	Radiator	Type R8 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along west wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		

Figure 3-336: Wear in flooring. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 205

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6" that runs in an east/west direction. Evidence of a clear finish coating can be seen around the perimeter of the room at the baseboard, but the finish coating at flooring in the middle has been completely worn off. The bare floor boards show significant wear and raised graining has become pronounced.

Figure 3-337: Wood base at south east corner. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter-round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and follows molding type-1.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The plaster on the north wall is applied to wood lath. Due to the continuous leaks from the roof and the transferring of water from the third to the second floor along this wall as a result of these leaks, much of the plaster is in poor condition and has suffered severe water damage.

Figure 3-338: Water damage at north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-339: Hairline cracks at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-340: Plaster damage below window W204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The plaster on the east wall is applied to wood to 1 ½" wood lath. To the right of door D203B there are a series of holes in the plaster that are arranged in a regular pattern indicating that something was once fixed to this wall. This wall was the location for bookshelves during Period 3 as can be seen in Figure 15 in Section 2. However these holes only extend halfway up the wall and the bookshelves in the historic photograph extend the full height of the wall.

The south wall plaster is applied to both brick and lath; the chimney chase and closet encroach on the room along this wall. The west wall has plaster applied to wood lath which is both applied to wood studs and masonry as a result of the wall being partly composed of an exterior wall. This west wall has experienced severe water damage to the plaster below window W204. There are major cracks and loss of plaster behind the radiator.

Surface mounted electrical and telephone conduit were installed on all four walls during Period 5 to increase the amount of electrical and phone jacks within the room.

Figure 3-341: Transom at door D205. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-342: Frame profile at D205. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D203B: See description for Room 203.

Door D205: The wood door frame has mitered wood molding and a transom (type-3) (15 ¾"x31") with three vertically divided lites and the door casing follows casing molding type-1. One of the lites in the transom panel is broken. The door opening measures 31 ½"x79" however the door is not extant. There is a wood threshold that measures 2 ¾" in width. There are remnants of hardware that exist on the frame that are composed of one hinge and a latch for the box set hardware. This frame has suffered significant deterioration due to water damage, with loss of paint and wood rot.

Door D206: See Room 206 for description.

Figure 3-343: Door D206. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-344: Door hardware at door D206. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-345: Door frame at door D206. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-346: Window W204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Windows 204: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-1, sill type-1) The window is a six over six wood double hung window with a rope pulley and counter weight operation. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted white however there is significant paint loss on the lower sash and the sill. The window dates to Period 1.

Figure 3-347: Window W204 frame detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-348: Molding detail at window W204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-349: Hardware at window W204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-350: Fluorescent light fixtures. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath. A third of the ceiling has fallen at the north end of the room, exposing the wood lath that was part of the original (Period 1) ceiling construction. This ceiling has fallen due to the water damage from the leaks in the roof that have transferred water to the third and second floor.

Fixtures: Two 4'-0" fluorescent fixtures are surface mounted to the ceiling and were installed as part of upgrades during Period 5.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator is located by window W204 on the west wall.

Figure 3-351: Ceiling damage at north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 206

Figure 3-352: View of entry to closet. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: This room was a closet during Period 3 that would have served Carter G. Woodson's Library. Prior to Period 3 this room would have served as a clothing closet. Little change has occurred to this room.

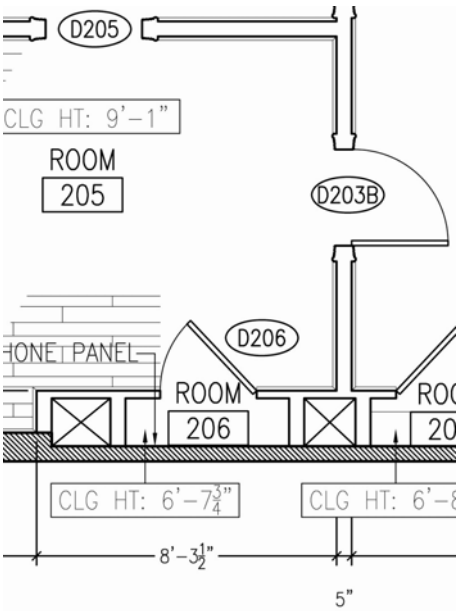


Figure 3-353: Room 206 floor plan.

Figure 3-354: Flooring and base molding. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-355: Room 206 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Narrow rectangular shaped.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Pine wood tongue and groove flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" - 6"	1872-74	Period 1		Evidence of original finish due to lack of wear on floor.	C - Secondary
3	Base - North, East, South and West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Secondary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	East Wall	Plaster on masonry	1872-74	Period 1		Wall is part of flue for fireplace below	C - Secondary
6	South Wall	Plaster on masonry – exterior party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
7	West Wall	Plaster on masonry	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
8	Door - D206	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Molding type-5.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
9	Door Frame – D206	Painted wood casing and frame.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Layers of paint coincide with window trim.	C - Primary
10	Door Hardware - D206	Hardware Set 8 - Surface mounted rim lock with brass plated knob and oval key plate.	Undetermined			Evidence that the door hardware was reversed at some point.	C - Primary
11	Ceiling	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1		Ceiling is lower than ceiling of Room 205	C - Secondary
12	Wood shelving		1872-74	Period 2			C- Secondary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 206

Flooring: The flooring is tongue and groove wood plank of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6" that runs in an east/west direction. Evidence of a clear finish coating can be seen throughout this floor and was most likely and early finish for Room 203.

Base: The base is wood painted pink and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and follows molding profile 1.

Figure 3-356: Telephone distribution box on south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-357: Note shadow in paint where shelf once was. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The north wall is plaster on lath painted pink. The east wall is plaster on masonry. The masonry of this wall forms part of the chimney flue. The south wall is plaster on the exterior party wall. The west wall is plaster on masonry which forms part of another chimney flue for the fireplace in Room 105. Telephone wiring has been nailed directly to the wall above the base along the east and south walls. A large telephone distribution panel is mounted on the south wall.

Door D206: Painted wood door frame type-6 with mitered wood molding (Type-5). The painted wood door (31 ½"x79 ½") is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. The door hardware is composed of a surface mounted painted brass locking mechanism with brass knob – Hardware Set 8. This type of hardware is typical of the closet doors throughout the house and differs from the door hardware used for the doors in leading to rooms and corridors.

Ceiling: This ceiling is made of plaster applied to wood lath and is painted pink. It is set at a different height than the ceiling of the main room. There is a hole in this ceiling where telephone distribution wires have been run from the panel up to the third floor.

Miscellaneous: Wood shelving and shelf supports were installed in the closet. The top wood support members on the east and west walls have been notched to receive a clothing rod. Shadows in the paint show where a shelf was once installed that was later removed. This closet could therefore have been used for a clothing closet; however, during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy he used this room as his library. The shelving could pre-date Woodson's occupancy but was most likely modified during his use to be a closet that supported his library.

Figure 3-358: Hole in plaster at ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 207

Figure 3-359: Room 207 looking south. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: It has been identified that this room served as a bathroom during Period 3 when Carter G. Woodson occupied the home. The room did exist during Period 1 and 2 and based on the evidence the exterior historic soil stack, it most likely had plumbing. During Period 4 and 5 the location of plumbing fixtures and quantity of fixtures changed.

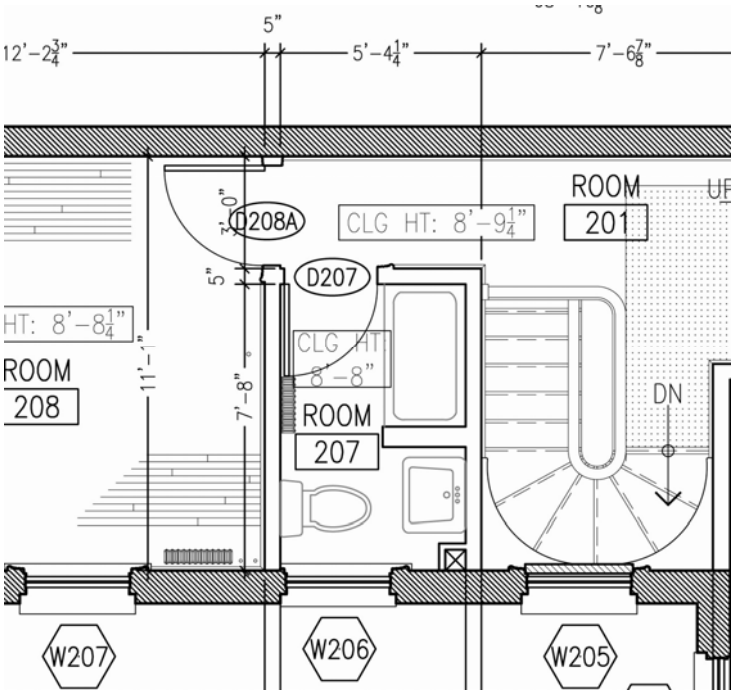


Figure 3-360: Room 207 floor plan.

Figure 3-361: tile at shower. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-362: Room 207 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Small rectangular shaped.	1872-74	Period 1	Cut nails noted at base of north wall. Cut nail hooks also noted as anchor for exterior cast iron soil stack.		C - Primary
2	Flooring	1 ½" square, ¾" square and ¾"x1 ½" rectangular porcelain mosaic tile.	Pre-1989	Period 5	Tile extends below tub and tub was installed in 1989 when toilet was installed.		NC
3	Base - North, East, South and West	2"x4" ceramic tile base.	Pre-1989	Period 5	Wall tile and floor tile installed at the same time.		NC
4	North Wall	Gypsum wall board on wood lath/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1989	Period 5			NC
5	East Wall	Gypsum wall board on wood lath/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1989	Period 5			NC
6	South Wall	Gypsum wall board on wood lath/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1989	Period 5			NC
7	West Wall	Gypsum wall board on wood lath/Ceramic Tile	Pre-1989	Period 5			NC
8	Door Frame – D207	See Room 201					C - Primary
9	Door – D207	See Room 201					C - Primary
10	Window Sash - W206	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
11	Window Trim – W206	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Frame type-4, sill type-4, muntin type-3.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
12	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board	1872-74	Period 5	Gypsum wallboard installed as part of 1980's improvements.		NC
13	Light Fixture	Surface mounted incandescent.	Pre-1989	Period 5	Light fixture installed at same time as ceiling or later.		NC
14	Toilet	20"x7 ¾" porcelain tank with 19"x14" seat.	June, 1989 or later	Period 5	Date identified on inside of porcelain tank.		NC
15	Sink	17"x19" Gerber Sink	1989 or later	Period 5	Installed when toilet was installed.		NC
16	Shower	26"x45" Metal Enamel Tub	1989 or later	Period 5	Installed at same time as toilet.		NC
17	Radiator	Type R3 – Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, this type of radiator date to early 1920's.		C - Primary
18	Radiator Pipes	Painted pipes running from floor to ceiling.	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, this type of radiator date to early 1920's.		C - Secondary

Figure 3-363: Patch at tile flooring.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 207

Flooring: The flooring is white porcelain mosaic tile with ¾" and 1 ½" squares and ¾"x1 ½" rectangles used in a non-regular pattern. The tile is set on a mortar bed on top of a plywood underlayment. The tile beneath the sink has been patched with a tile of similar size but a slightly different texture. The tile extends fully beneath the tub indicating that shower was installed at a later date during Period 5.

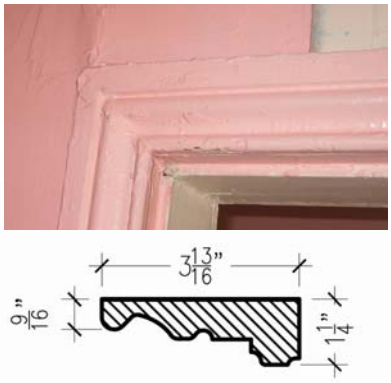


Figure 3-364: Door D207 case molding type-7 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-366: Window W206. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-367: Window W206 hardware. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-365: Tile extending below tub. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is a 2"x4" white ceramic tile with no cave at its base.

Walls: The walls are gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath. This condition could be observed from exposed conditions in Room 209. A wainscot of 4x4 white ceramic tile has been applied to the wall up to 3'-6". The tile is capped with a 2"x6" ceramic coved trim piece. At the shower the wainscot extends to a 5'-0" height. The south wall has surface mounted electrical conduit and a GFI outlet as well as a chase in the southeast corner. On the north wall to the right of the door frame the wall has been patched as a result of the door frame being shifted to accommodate the installation of the shower/tub during Period 5.

The location of the west wall is peculiar given how it intersect the window frame at the south wall. However, close inspection of this west wall from Room 209 indicated that the studs were 3"x4" timber and they were fixed to the floor joists with cut nails, dating the wall construction to Period 1. Photos of this wall construction are included in the Room 209 description.

Door D207: See Room 201 description.

Window W206: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. The window is a six over six wood double hung window with a rope pulley and counter weight operation. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted pink however there is significant paint loss on the lower sash and the sill. The window dates to Period 1. (Sill type-4, frame type-4, muntin type-3) The bottom sash has Plexiglas mounted to the inside of the sash and one glass lite is missing in this sash. The west wall of this room intersects the window frame at a peculiar location. The application

Figure 3-368: Wall runs into window frame. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

of gypsum wallboard to the original wall makes this condition even more exaggerated.

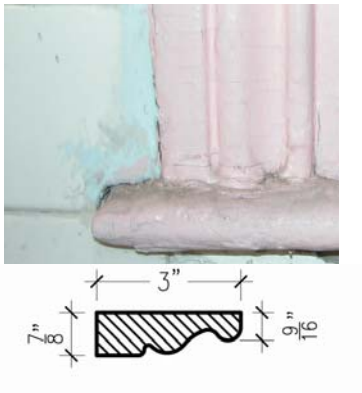


Figure 3-369: Window W206 casing molding type-4. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

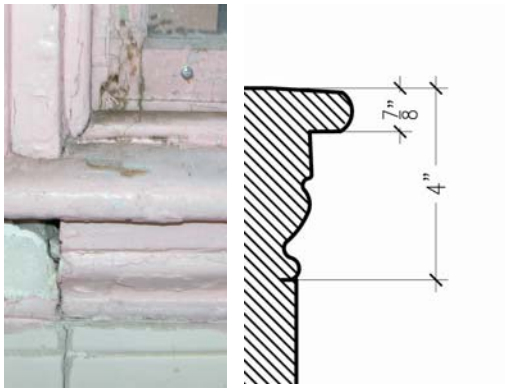


Figure 3-370: Window W206 sill molding type-4. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-371: Sink. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is a painted gypsum wall board nailed painted white.

Fixtures: The bathroom contains a modern toilet and sink. The inside of the toilet tank identifies that the toilet was made in Venezuela in June of 1989 placing it in Period 5. The sink was manufactured by Gerber, measures 17"x19" and matches the sink installed in Room 108 which was installed in Period 5. The tub/shower is made of enameled metal and has Kohler plumbing fixtures. As was noted in the floor description, the tile extends underneath the tub indicating that the tub was installed at a later date, most likely when the sink and toilet were replaced in 1989.

A surface mounted incandescent fixture is located at the center of the ceiling and is missing its glass globe.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Type R3) is located on the north wall adjacent to the toilet.

Figure 3-372: Shower / tub. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-373: Surface mounted incandescent fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

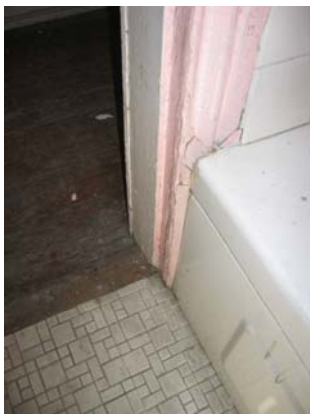


Figure 3-374: Tub interferes with door frame. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-375: Toilet. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 208

Figure 3-376: View of south elevation, including windows W207 and W208. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 208 has been identified as Carter G. Woodson's kitchen during Period 3. The room was significantly changed during Period 2 when the two story extension was added and experienced changes during Woodson's occupancy (Period 3) to add the kitchen. Minor changes occurred to the room during Period 4 and 5.

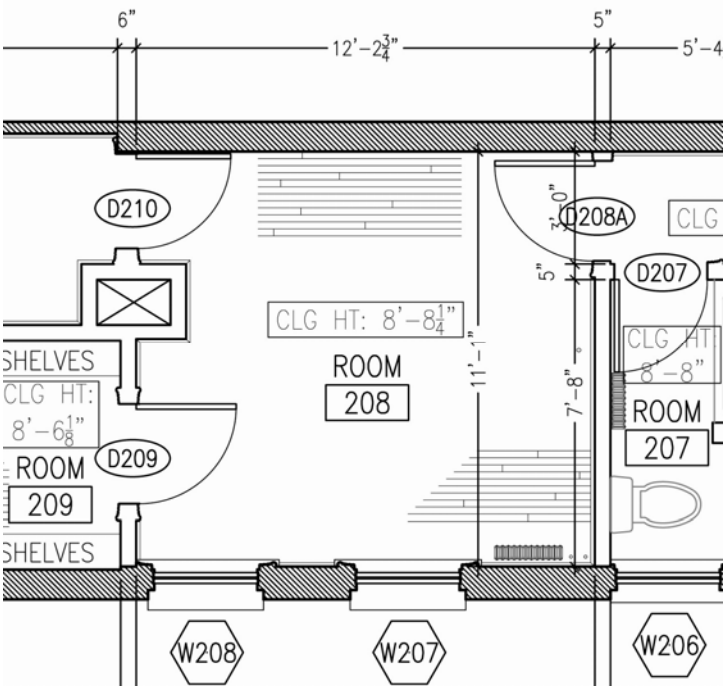


Figure 3-377: Room 208 floor plan.

Figure 3-378: Shadowing of kitchen at floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-379: Room 208 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large Square Room	1872-74/ 1880	Period 1/ Period 2	The joint on the exterior delineating the addition falls directly along the east edge of window W208.		C - Primary
2	Flooring	2 ¼" pine tongue and groove strip flooring	1920's	Period 3	Shadow of kitchenette identified in Willie Mils account.		C - Primary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1880's	Period 2	Molding was replaced when addition was put on. May have been replaced again when floor was replaced but paint sampling dates it to Period 2.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on masonry party wall	1872-74/ 1880's	Period 1/ Period 2	Plaster would have to have been replaced as a result of the addition. Wall was partly constructed in each period.		C - Primary
5	East Wall Structure	3"x4" Timber Studs with wood lath	1872-74	Period 1	Cut nails in wood wall supports date wall to Period 1 or 2		C – Primary
6	East Wall Finish	Gypsum Wall Board nailed to wood lath	1980's	Period 5			NC
7	South Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1872-74/ 1880	Period 1/ Period 2	Plaster would have to have been replaced as a result of the addition. Wall was partly constructed in each period.		C - Primary
8	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath/ Plaster on masonry	1880	Period 2	3"x4" stud with cut nails visible from inside closet dating wall to 1880's	.	C - Primary
9	Door Frame/Door/Hardware-D208	See Room 201					C - Primary
10	Door Frame - D209	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-8 & type-9.	1950-1971	Period 4	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 4.	.	NC
11	Door - D209	Painted wood stile and rail door with two over two recessed panels. Molding type-3.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Door dating doesn't match door frame dating. Door may have been relocated.	C - Secondary
12	Door Hardware – D209	Rim Lock with crystal knob	1880's-1920	Period 2	Rim Locks used during that period.		C - Secondary
13	Door Frame – D210	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-10.	1880	Period 2	Door molding matches that of molding at door D110.		C - Primary
14	Door – D210	Painted wood stile and rail door with two over two recessed panels. Door molding type-7.	1880	Period 2	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 2		C - Primary
15	Door Hardware – D210	Hardware Set 11	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
16	Window Sash - W207	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation. Frame type-5, sill type-5, muntin type-3.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary

Figure 3-379 cont'd: Room 208 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
17	Window Trim – W207	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
18	Window Sash – W208	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation. Frame type-6, sill type-5, muntin type-3.	1880	Period 2	Window dates to when addition was put on.		C - Primary
19	Window Trim – W208	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white.	1880	Period 2	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 2.	Molding profile is slightly different than that at W207.	C - Primary
20	Ceiling	Gypsum Wall Board nailed to wood lath.	1980's	Period 5	Ceiling improvements occurred when lighting was changed in late 1980's		NC
21	Light Fixture	4' Surface Mounted Fluorescent	1980's	Period 5	Lighting changes reflected on 1989 Bryant and Bryant file drawings.		NC
22	Radiator	Type R9 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along west wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary
23	Gas Pipes		1922	Period 3	Most likely installed when Carter Woodson used room as kitchen.		C - Secondary
24	Plumbing Pipes	PVC Plumbing Pipes	1980's	Period 5		Although there was plumbing in this location during the Carter Woodson occupancy, this piping was installed in Period 5.	NC

Figure 3-380: Change in wood flooring at entry to Room 208. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-381: Base at south wall separating from wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 208

Flooring: The flooring is 2 ¼" tongue and groove pine strip flooring that runs in an east/west direction. This flooring has been directly applied to the wood joists as can be seen where a portion of the wood flooring has failed by door D208. This flooring is replacement flooring and was installed prior to or during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy because one can make out the shadow or outline of the kitchen cabinet and oven on the floor that correspond to the gas piping and plumbing pipes that are still there. The Willie Miles written description confirms that kitchen was in this room. Evidence of a clear finish coating can be seen around the perimeter of the room at the baseboard, but the finish coating at flooring in the middle has been mostly worn off. The bare floor boards show significant wear. The floor sags significantly along the south wall as a result of the wood joists below separating from the pockets in the exterior masonry wall.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim and follows molding profile 1. The baseboard dates to Period 2 when the room was reconfigured after the 1880 addition was put on. A portion of the base board is missing

Figure 3-382: Exposed studs and lath at east wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-384: West wall with doors D209 and D210. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-385: North wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

along the east wall where the kitchen cabinetry was located. The base along the south wall shows significant water damage and a gap has formed

Figure 3-383: Missing base board at east wall exposing timber studs and cut nails.

between floor and base as a result of the floor sagging. This same base is also separating from the wall.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The plaster on the north wall is applied to directly to the exterior masonry wall. The east wall has gypsum wall board nailed to1 ½" wood lath. This wall construction can be seen along the floor where the baseboard was removed. The studs supporting this wall are 3"x4" timber studs and cut nails can be seen protruding from both the sides and bottoms of these studs. The cut nails place the wall in Period 1 or 2. It appears that the floor joist that these studs were once nailed to has sagged, for none of the bottoms of these studs remain attached to the joists.

The south wall plaster is applied directly to the exterior masonry. Significant cracks have formed in the plaster below windows W207 and W208. The west wall has plaster applied to wood lath which is both applied to wood studs and masonry as a result of the wall being partly composed of a chimney flue which was installed during Period 2 when the fire place below was reversed.

Figure 3-386: East wall with door D208. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-387: Door D209.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Surface mounted electrical conduit has been applied to the north, east and south walls and dates to Period 5 to increase electrical distribution within the room.

Door D208A: See description for Room 201.

Door D209: The wood door frame has mitered wood casing painted white. The stile and rail door (31 ½"x79") has two over two recessed panels. (Molding type-3) The paint samples indicate that the casing for the frame dates to the 1950's but that the door dates to Period 1. (Casing type-8 & type-9) Perhaps the door was relocated. Hardware Set 10 was used on this door, a box latch with a crystal knob. The box latch sets are typically used on the closet doors within the house. The knob is a replacement because the other box latch hardware sets within the house have brass knobs. There is a wood threshold that measures 4" in width.

Figure 3-388: Door D209 hardware.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

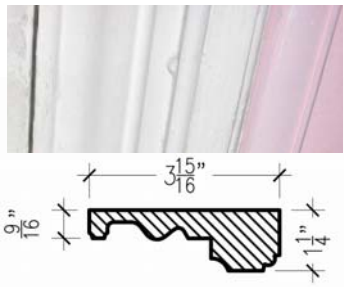


Figure 3-389: Door D209 casing molding type-8 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

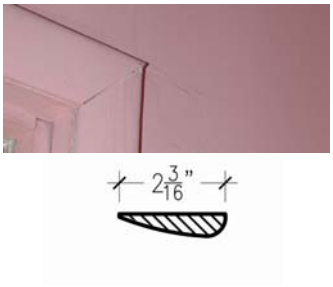


Figure 3-390: Door D209 casing molding type-9 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D210: This painted wood door frame has mitered wood casing. (type-10) The painted wood door (29 ½" x 77") is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Door molding type-7) The door hardware is composed of a surface mounted painted brass locking mechanism with brass knob – Hardware Set 11. The hinges have been relocated on the door and frame. This door is of a different size than Door D209.

Figure 3-391: Door D210.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

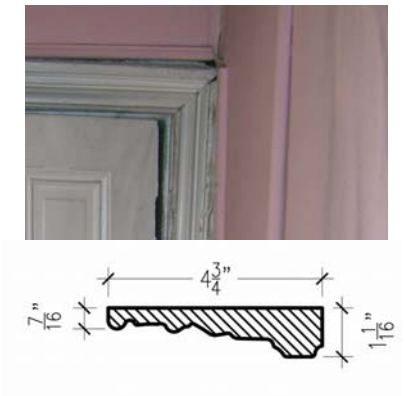


Figure 3-392: Door D210 case molding type-10 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

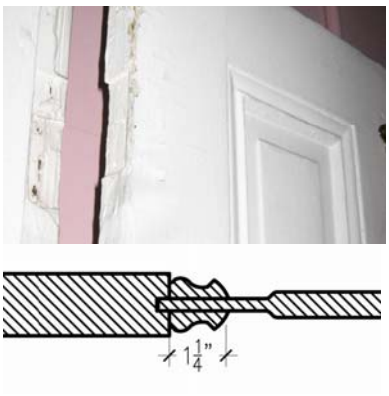


Figure 3-393: Door D210 molding type-7 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-394: Window W207. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Window W207: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-5, sill type-5, muntin type-3) The window is a six over six wood double hung window with a rope pulley and counter weight operation. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted white however there is significant paint loss on the lower sash and the sill. The window dates to Period 1.

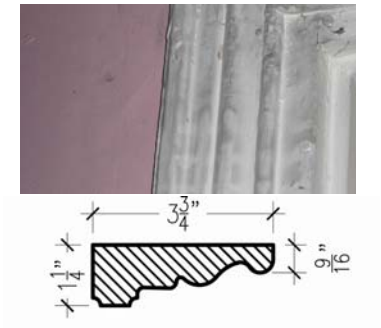


Figure 3-395: Window W207 casing molding type-5. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

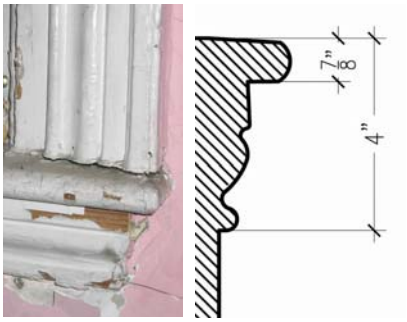


Figure 3-396: Window W207 sill molding type-5. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-397: Window W207 sill. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Window W208: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-6, sill type-5, muntin type-3) This window casing has a slightly different molding profile than that of Window W208. The window is a six over six wood double hung window with a rope pulley and counter weight operation. The rope pulleys have both been cut. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted white however there is significant paint loss on the lower sash and the sill. The window dates to Period 2 when the 1880 extension was added to the house.

Figure 3-398: Window W208. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath and painted white.

Fixtures: One 4'-0" fluorescent fixture is surface mounted to the ceiling and was installed as part of the electrical upgrades during Period 5.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator is located by window W207 on the south wall and dates to Period 3. A capped gas pipe does extend from the floor along the west wall. This gas pipe once fed the oven that was part of Dr. Carter G. Woodson's kitchen. Similarly, plumbing pipes extend from the floor that once served the sink for this kitchen. The plumbing pipes are made of PVC and have therefore been installed during Period 5.

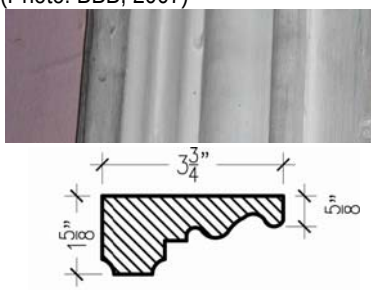


Figure 3-399: Window W208 casing molding type-6. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-400: Light fixture at ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-401: Gas pipe and plumbing. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 209

Period Summary: Room 209 was created during Period 2 and modified during Period 3 and Period 5 with minor changes.

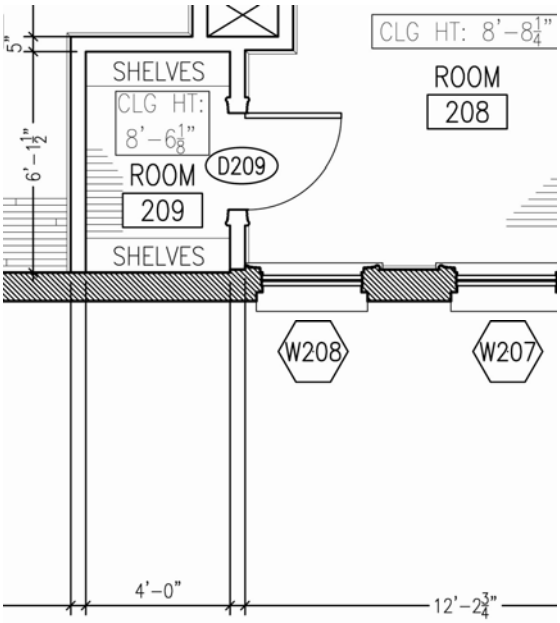


Figure 3-402: Room 209 floor plan.

Figure 3-403: View looking into room 209. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-404: Room 209 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Small Rectangular Closet	1880	Period 2	3"x4" wood studs with cut nails and wood lath identified at probe in wall.		C - Primary
2	Flooring	2 ¼" pine tongue and groove strip flooring with 3 5" pine planks at south side	1920's	Period 3			C - Secondary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1980's	Period 5	Molding was replaced when gypsum wall board was installed.		NC
4	North Wall	Gypsum wall board on wood lath	1980's	Period 5	Small probe exposed 5/8" GWB with lath and plaster beyond.		NC
5	East Wall Structure	3"x4" Timber Studs with wood lath	1880	Period 2	Cut nails in wood wall supports date wall to Period 1 or 2		C – Primary
6	East Wall Finish	Gypsum Wall Board nailed to wood lath	1980's	Period 5			NC
7	South Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
8	West Wall	Gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath.	1980's	Period 5			NC
9	Door Frame and Door – D209	See Room 208					C - Primary
10	Ceiling	Gypsum wall board	1980's	Period 5	Installed when GWB was installed.		NC
11	Wood Shelving	Wood shelving and supports	1980's	Period 5	Installed when GWB was installed.		NC

Figure 3-405: View looking into room 209. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-406: 2 ¼ Strip flooring and floor patches. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-408: Partial south and west walls. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-409: Opening at east wall corner along south wall exposing timber stud. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 209

Flooring: The flooring is 2 ½" tongue and groove pine wood strip flooring. There are three 5" pine planks at the south end of the closet. Several metal patches were installed at the north end of the closet. The floor finish is in relatively good shape in the closet and gives a good approximation of what the floor finish looked like in Room 208.

Base: The base is wood painted pink and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim matching molding profile 3. This base was replaced when the gypsum wall board was installed in the 1980's (Period 5).

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The north wall is gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath as is the east wall. Where the east wall meets the south wall a gap reveals the 3"x4" wood studs and the wood lath of the east wall, dating it to Period 2. The south wall is plaster applied directly to exterior brick. This plaster has suffered water damage. The west wall is also gypsum wall board nailed to wood lath.

Figure 3-407: Probe at west wall showing GWB with wood lath beyond. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is gypsum wall board painted pink.

Door D209: See description for Room 208.

Miscellaneous: Wood shelving has been installed and is painted pink and two wood clothing rods have been installed indicating that at sometime during Period 5 the closet was used for clothing.

Figure 3-410: Water damage at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-411: Wood shelving. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 210

Figure 3-412: South elevation with window opening W209 showing complete loss of plaster. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 210 was created during Period 2 and experienced only minor changes since that time.

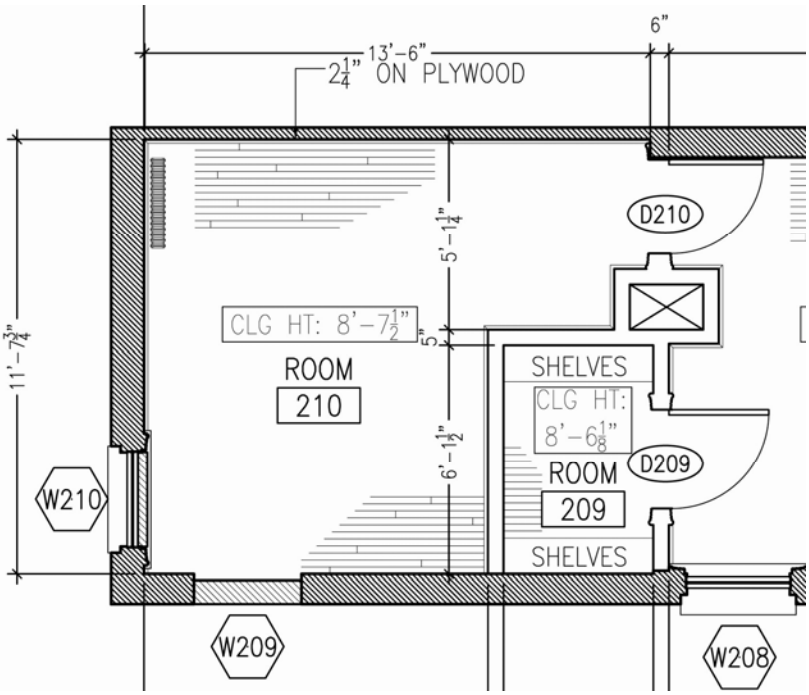


Figure 3-413: Room 210 floor plan.

Figure 3-414: Door D210. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-415: Room 210 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large L-Shaped Room	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
2	Flooring	2 ¼" pine tongue and groove strip flooring	1920's	Period 3	Period 2 varying sized pine plank floor can be seen from Room 110 below.		C - Secondary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile-1.	1880	Period 2	Wall surfaces have not been covered over.		C - Secondary
4	North Wall	Plaster applied to exterior masonry wall.	1880	Period 2			C - Secondary
5	East Wall Structure	3"x4" Timber Studs with wood lath	1880	Period 1	Cut nails in wood wall supports date wall to Period 1 or 2		C – Primary
6	East Wall Finish	Gypsum Wall Board nailed to wood lath	1980's	Period 5			NC
7	South Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
8	West Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1880	Period 2			C - Primary
9	Door Frame and Door – D210	See Room 208					C - Primary
10	Window Opening W209		1880	Period 2	Window dates to when addition was put on.	Window and window frame completely removed.	C - Primary
11	Window W209 – CMU Infill	Concrete masonry infill	2001	Period 5	NTHP letter documenting windows had been infilled.		NC
12	Window Trim – W210	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Frame type-6, sill type-5.	1880	Period 2	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 2.		C - Primary
13	Window Sash – W210	Double hung six-over-six wood sashes with rope pulley and counter weight operation.	1880	Period 2	Window dates to when addition was put on.		C - Primary
14	Window W210 – CMU Infill	Concrete masonry infill	2001	Period 5	NTHP letter documenting windows had been infilled.		NC
15	Ceiling	Gypsum wall board	1980's	Period 5	Installed when lighting was installed.		NC
16	Light Fixture	4' Surface Mounted Fluorescent	1980's	Period 5	Lighting changes reflected on 1989 Bryant and Bryant file drawings.		NC
17	Radiator	Type R10 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along west wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.		C - Primary

Figure 3-416: Worn pine strip flooring. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 210

Flooring: The flooring is 2 ½" pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring that runs in an east-west direction. This floor was installed on top of a plywood underlayment that rests on the 1880's floor. This layering of flooring can be observed from Room 110 below and indicates that the top flooring was replacement flooring. The floor sags significantly as a result of

Figure 3-417: Wood base and plaster damage at chimney flue. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-418: North elevation showing water damage to plaster. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

the failing floor joists below. These joists are no longer resting on the south masonry wall and as a result the floor sloped significantly to the south.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. (type-2)

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The east wall is composed partly of gypsum wall board applied to wood lath and partly of plaster on masonry. To the north end of this east wall the chimney for the fireplace in Room 210 engages the wall and protrudes into the room adjacent to Door 210. Plaster has begun to separate from the masonry and it is clear that at some point a skim coat was applied to the walls. At the north wall the plaster is applied directly to the exterior masonry wall. The plaster has begun to separate from the brick along fifty percent of the wall and in some cases there is complete plaster loss. At the west wall, plaster is again applied directly to the exterior masonry. The south wall has lost most of the plaster and the interior face of the brick masonry load bearing wall is almost fully exposed.

Figure 3-419: West elevation with window W210. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-420: Plaster damage above W210. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-421: Failing flat arch at window W209. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-422: GWB ceiling with florescent light fixture.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Electrical conduit has been surfaced mounted to the north and east elevation for increased outlet distribution.

Door D210: See Room 208 description.

Window Opening W209: This window has been completely removed from the masonry opening and the opening has been filled with concrete masonry units during Period 5. The window was infilled as a result of both the rotting wood window and the failing brick flat arch.

Figure 3-423: Windows W209 and W210.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Window W210: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. The window is a six over six double hung wood window with rope pulleys and a narrow muntin. The existing window hardware is brass. The sashes are painted white. The window has been in filled with concrete masonry units from the inside.

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted gypsum wall board nailed to the existing wood lath.

Fixtures: One 4' fluorescent fixture is surfaced mounted to the ceiling.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Type R10) is located at the north end of the west wall.

ROOM 301

Figure 3-424: View looking west to window W305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 301 is composed of the stair and corridor and dates to Period 1 with only minor changes since that period.

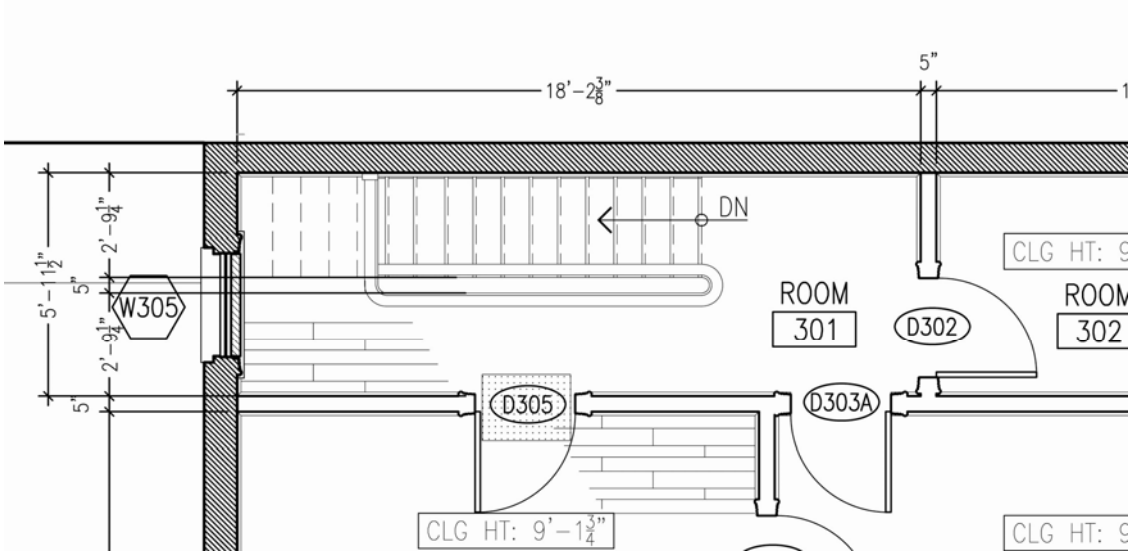


Figure 3-425: Room 301 floor plan.

Figure 3-426: Room 301 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Narrow Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" - 6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath over exterior masonry wall.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door D302	See Room 302 Description.					
9	Door Frame – D303A	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites. Casing molding type-6, transom type-3.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
10	Door- D303A	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
11	Door Hardware – D303A	Hardware Set 12	1872-74	Period 1	Matches hardware on several other doors of Period 1.		C - Primary
12	Door Frame – D305	Painted wood casing and frame.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
13	Door – D305	Door Missing					
14	Window Sash – W305	Double hung six-over-six wood sash operated with rope pulleys and counterweights	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
15	Window Trim – W305	Wood casings are mitered wood painted white, wood stool extend into stairwell and follows curve of stair. Frame type-1, sill type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
16	Window W305 – Masonry Infill	8"x16"x4" Concrete Masonry Unit	Post 2001		Concrete Masonry Unit Infill was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.		NC
17	Ceiling	Rock lath panels – 4'x16"	1920's	Period 3	Rock lath product made and used in early 1920		C - Secondary
18	Light Fixture	Surface Mounted Incandescent	1920's	Period 3			C - Primary
19	Fire Alarm	Conduit, Strobe, Pull Station, Bell and Exit Sign	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system and exit lights		NC
19	Stair Tread/Railing	See Stair Description	1872-74	Period 1			C-Primary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 301

Figure 3-427: Plywood patch at floor of door D305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-428: Floor and base damage at south west corner.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½" and 5 ½". Plywood floor patching has been provided at door opening D305 where the flooring has significantly deteriorated due to rot and termite damage. The flooring along the west wall and at portions of the south wall is sagging significantly as a result of the deteriorating second floor wood floor joists below. A small floor patch has been provided directly below window W303.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. (Base type-1) Along the east and south wall the base has suffered significant water damage due to water infiltration.

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied directly to the brick party wall and painted pink. Paint is failing at the top portion of this wall due to water infiltration. Surface mounted conduit, along with an exit sign are mounted on this wall.

The east wall is plaster applied to wood lath and has been painted pink. The south wall is plaster applied to wood lath. Above and surrounding door D305 the plaster has experienced severe water damage. As a result of the hole in the ceiling above this door and the staining visible on the roof joists, this location was previously a point of significant water penetration due to a failing roof. The roof has since been patched preventing further deterioration of plaster in this location. A smoke alarm, pull station, fire alarm strobe, fire alarm bell and surface mounted conduit are located on this wall to the right of door D303A.

Figure 3-429: View looking east at door D302. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-430: Plaster damage at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The west wall has plaster applied to lath that is attached to the exterior masonry wall. Major cracks were noted throughout this wall as a result of the significant shift of the wall due to the failing support structure below. In addition to the cracks, there is significant water damage to the plaster directly below window W303, with major cracks and separation of the plaster from the lath.

Door 302: See Room 302 description.

Figure 3-432: Door D302 hardware and panel detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-433: Door D302 transom from Room 302. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-434: Frame detail at D303A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door 303A: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 31 ½"x78 ¾" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 ¾"x32") with three vertically divided lites and the door casing follows molding type-6. The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Molding type-6) The door has hardware set 12, with an additional dead bolt added above during Period 5. The molding is missing from the bottom of the top recessed panels on the room side of the door. The door jamb is splintered and damaged where hardware latch devices have failed or been relocated. There is a 3 ¾" wood threshold located at this door.

Figure 3-435: Door D303A from Room 303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-436: Door D303A transom. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-437: Door D303A frame detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-438: Damage to door frame D303A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-439: Missing wood molding at door D303A from room 303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D305: The door opening (31 ½" x 78 ¾") has a wood frame painted white with mitered casing molding and a transom with three vertically divided lites. (Casing molding type-6, transom type-3) There is a 3 ½" wood threshold that is mostly covered over by the plywood patch panel. The door is detached from the frame as a result of the hinges disengaging from the wood because of water deterioration and is of a stile and rail construction with two over two recessed panels. (Molding type-8) This door has significant paint loss as does the frame due to the constant leaking of water directly above the door. Hardware set 11 was used and a deadbolt had been installed on the Room 305 side of the door. An additional latch is located on the frame indicating that there has another deadbolt on this door previously. Similar to door D303A, the door jamb has been damaged due to frequent relocation of latching devices.

Figure 3-440: Transom damage at door D305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-441: Door D305 – room 301 elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-442: Door D305 – room 305 elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-443: Door D305 panel detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-444: Door D305 frame damage. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Window W305: The window frame is mitered wood painted white. The sashes are wood double hung with six-over-six divided lites operated by rope pulleys and counter weight. The window frame and sashes have been painted white. (Frame type-1, sill type-1) The window opening has been filled in with concrete masonry units from the interior during Period 5. The frame is significantly out of plumb as a result of the sagging of the brick wall. Major paint loss has occurred on the wood casing due to constant water penetration through the window opening and the crack/hole in the exterior wall at that location.

Figure 3-445: Frame damage at W303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-446: Sill condition at W303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-447: Frame detail at W303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-449: Cracks at rock lath ceiling panels. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-450: Incandescent light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-451: Fire alarm equipment on south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-448: Stair looking down from room 301 to room 201. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Stair: See Stair Description.

Ceiling: The ceiling is rock lath nailed to the wood joists. Rock lath, as noted in the Conservator's Report in Appendix A, is an early version of gypsum wall board that came in panels of 16"x4'-0". The seams of the panels have generated hairline cracks in the ceiling finishes that clearly delineate the size and location of each panel. This ceiling shows significant water damage directly above door D305 due to water penetration at a roof leak that has since been patched. A wire mesh and plaster patch was attempted at the top of this door at some point after the installation of the rock lath.

Fixtures: One incandescent fixture is mounted to the ceiling.

ROOM 302

Figure 3-452: View looking west to D302.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 302 was used as a storage room for books during Dr. Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the home. The room dates to Period 1 and has experienced only minor changes during the subsequent Periods.

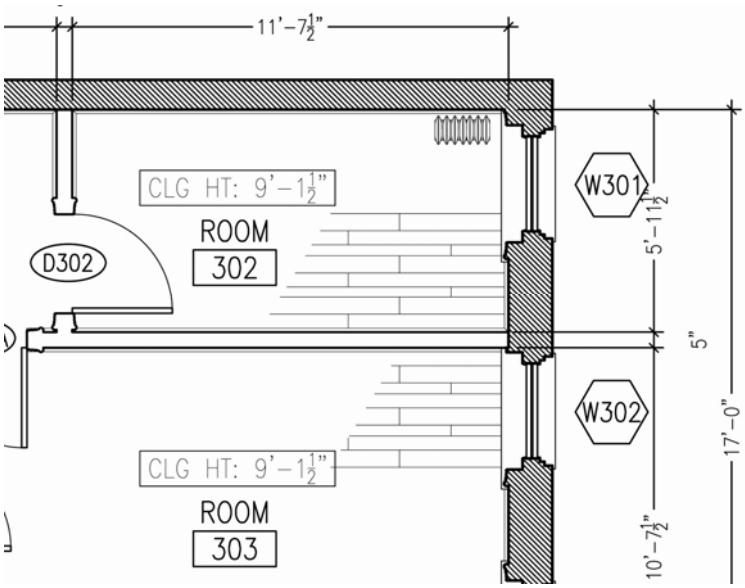


Figure 3-453: Room 302 floor plan.

Figure 3-454: Water damage to plaster at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-455: Room 302 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Narrow Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on brick - party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door Frame – D302	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with three vertically divided lites	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
9	Door- D302	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
10	Door Hardware – D302	Hardware Set 12	1872-74	Period 1	Matches hardware on several other doors of Period 1.		C - Primary
11	Window Sashes – W301	Double hung two-over-two wood sashes with spring operated aluminum track set in historic frame.	Post 1971	Period 5	Date of construction of aluminum spring loaded windows and quantity of layers of paint.	Sashes may have been replaced post 1983 as a result of window deterioration noted in HABS photographs. Paint analysis confirms this.	NC
12	Window Trim – W301	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white. Sill/frame type-1, muntin type-2.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Paint analysis confirms this.	C - Primary
13	Ceiling	Rock lath panels – 4'x16"	1920's	Period 3	Rock lath product made and used in early 1920		C - Secondary
14	Light Fixture	4' Fluorescent Fixture.	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system, exit lights and lighting.		NC
15	Radiator	Type R11 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along north wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.	Found age and date by reference of old Amermican Radiator catalogs.	C - Primary

Figure 3-456: Wood floor and base.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-457: Base detail showing evidence of floor finish.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 302

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6". The finish of the floor is still evident around the edges of the room at the baseboard. Otherwise, the finish has been worn off to bare wood.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The north wall has plaster applied directly to the brick party wall. The east wall has plaster applied directly to the exterior masonry wall. The south and east walls have plaster applied to wood lath. A large quantity of hair line cracks were noted on the

Figure 3-458: Hairline cracks on walls close to ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-461: Window W301. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

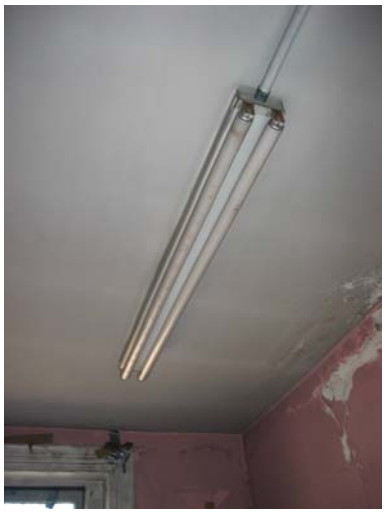


Figure 3-462: Light fixture fluorescent. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

south wall as well as loss of paint due to water damage. A major crack in the plaster was noted to the right of door D302 that extends the length of the wall. A hairline crack appears approximately 5" below the ceiling on all four walls. Electrical conduit is surface mounted to the north and south walls to provide additional outlets.

Figure 3-459: North wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-460: Major crack in plaster by door D302. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door 302: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 32"x79 ½" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 ¾"x32") with three vertically divided lites and the door casing follows molding profile x. The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. The panels have raised profiles. The door hardware (Hardware Set 12) is composed of a simple brass escutcheon plate that has been painted. There is no threshold at this door.

Window W301: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. The windows are two over two windows with vertical muntins. The sashes operate on spring loaded aluminum tracks and have been retrofitted into the existing frame with a painted wood frame extension. (Frame type-1, sill type-1, muntin type-2) Due to the type of construction of these sashes, they are not original and were installed during Period 5. The window hardware consists only of a window lock which is brass and dates to the time of replacement of the window. Aluminum hardware at the top inside frame of the window indicates where roll down shades were once installed.

Ceiling: The ceiling is rock lath nailed to existing wood joists. The seams of the panels have generated hairline cracks in the ceiling finishes that clearly delineate the size and location of each panel.

Fixtures: One 4' fluorescent fixture is surface mounted to the ceiling as is the conduit that supplies the fixture.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type is located by window W301 on the south wall and dates to Period 3.

ROOM 303

Figure 3-463: View looking east to window W302 and W303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 303 was used as a bedroom during Carter G. Woodson's occupancy of the home (Period 3). The room dates to Period 1 and has experienced only minor changes during the subsequent Periods.

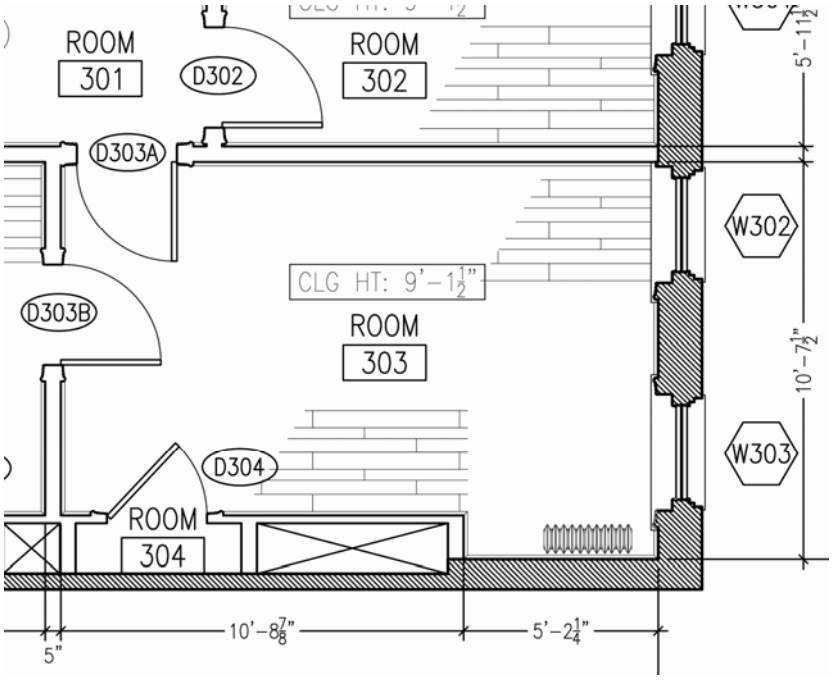


Figure 3-464: Room 303 floor plan.

Figure 3-465: Room 303 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine tongue and groove wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6".	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster wood lath.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick – exterior wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick-exterior wall party wall /plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1		The wall is composed partly of the exterior brick party wall and partly by walls for the closet and fire place flue.	C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door Frame – D303A	See Room 301					C - Primary
9	Door Frame – D303B	Painted wood casing and frame with transom with single lite	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
10	Door- D303B	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
11	Door Hardware – D303B	Hardware Set 13	1872-74	Period 1	Matches hardware on several other doors of Period 1.		C - Primary
12	Window Sashes – W302, W303	Double hung two-over-two wood sashes with spring operated aluminum track set in historic frame. Frame type-1, sill type-1, muntin type-2.	Post 1971	Period 5	Date of construction of aluminum spring loaded windows and quantity of layers of paint.	Sashes may have been replaced post 1983 as a result of window deterioration noted in HABS photographs. Paint analysis confirms this.	NC
13	Window Trim – W302. W303	Wood casings and stools are mitered wood painted white.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	Paint analysis confirms this.	C - Primary
14	Ceiling	Rock lath panels – 4'x16"	1920's	Period 3	Rock lath product made and used in early 1920		C - Secondary
15	Light Fixture	4' Fluorescent Strip	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system, exit lights and lighting.		NC
16	Radiator	Type R2 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along north wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.	Found age and date by reference of old American Radiator catalogs.	C - Primary

Figure 3-466: Separating at wood floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 303

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6". The finish of the floor is still evident around the edges of the room at the baseboard. Otherwise, the finish has been worn off to bare wood. Significant wear was noted on the floor resulting in splintering and loss of wood.

Figure 3-467: Wood base at south wall with surface mounted conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-468: Loss of plaster at north wall exposing wood lath. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-470: Probe at south wall chimney chase. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-471: Metal tube elbow at chimney. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. At locations below the windows on the east wall the base shows significant paint loss.

Walls: The walls are plaster, painted pink. The north wall has plaster applied to wood lath. This wall has suffered severe water damage as a result of a previous leak in the roof. Major cracks are evident in the plaster and there is loss of plaster in the middle of the wall, exposing wood lath.

The east wall has plaster applied directly to the exterior masonry wall. There is loss of paint below windows W302 and W303. The south wall is composed partly of the masonry party wall where plaster is applied directly to the brick. The protrusion from this wall is composed of a chase for the chimney flues and a closet. The chase is constructed of brick and plaster is applied directly to the brick. The closet is framed with wood studs and plaster is applied to wood lath. The eastern edge of this protrusion has a wood edge strip that has loss of paint and plaster. The partial exposure of this edge strip shows that the wall was at some point skim coated.

Figure 3-469: North wall showing water damage and loss of plaster. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

A probe hole was made at the chase location of this wall, revealing the construction of the flue. A curved metal tube was found in the chase. This metal tubing was also found in the first floor fireplaces and in the basement. Per the historic catalog documentation found on the fireplaces and grilles on the first floor, this tubing was an early form of ductwork that was attached to the furnace in the basement and attached on each floor to a decorative grille with louvers. The uncovering of the elbow at this location implies that the tube turned to the wall to meet a grille at this location. This tubing dates to Period 1 when the fireplace grilles were installed.

Figure 3-472: Wood ledge strip at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The west wall has plaster applied to wood lath. Paint loss is evident to the right of door D303B. 5" Electrical conduit is surface mounted to the north east and south walls to provide additional outlets.

Figure 3-473: West wall with door D303B. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-474: Door D303B. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D303A: See Room 301 Description.

Door 303B: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 31 ½"x79 ¼" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 ¾"x32") with one large lite. (Casing type-6, transom profile type-3) This transom is different from all of the other transom in the house which have 3 vertically divided lights. The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Molding type-8) The door has hardware set 13. This box latch hardware set was has typically been used only on closet doors within the house, so this hardware may have been relocated. Shadows on the door frame indicate that the bottom hinge was moved.

Door D304: See Room 304 Description.

Figure 3-475: Transom at door D303B. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-476: Frame detail at door D303B. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

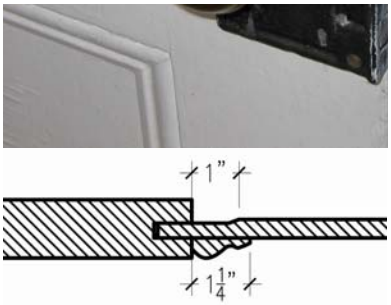


Figure 3-477: Door D303B molding type-8. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-478: Light fixture.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Windows W302, W303: The window frame and stool are mitered wood painted white. The windows are two over two windows with vertical muntins. The sashes operate on spring loaded aluminum tracks and have been retrofitted into the existing frame with a painted wood frame extension. (Frame type-1, sill type-1, muntin type-2) Due installed during Period 5. The window hardware consists only of a window locks which are brass and date to the time of replacement of the windows. Aluminum hardware at the top inside frame of the window indicates where roll down shades were once installed. Both windows show significant paint loss at the sills. There is no casing on the left side of W302 due to the wall abutting the frame. There is no evidence that this was not the original configuration.

Figure 3-479: Window W303.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-480: Window W303 frame and shade hardware.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-481: Window sill at W303.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-482: hole in ceiling by door D303B. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: The ceiling is rock lath nailed to wood lath. The seams of the panels have generated hairline cracks in the ceiling finishes that clearly delineate the size and location of each panel. Partial loss of ceiling was noted by door D303B as a result of previous water penetration from leaks in the roof.

Fixtures: One 4' fluorescent fixture is surface mounted to the ceiling.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R2) is located by window W303 on the south wall and dates to Period 3.

ROOM 304

Period Summary: Room 304 dates to Period 1 with minor modifications during Period 3 when the shelving was altered.

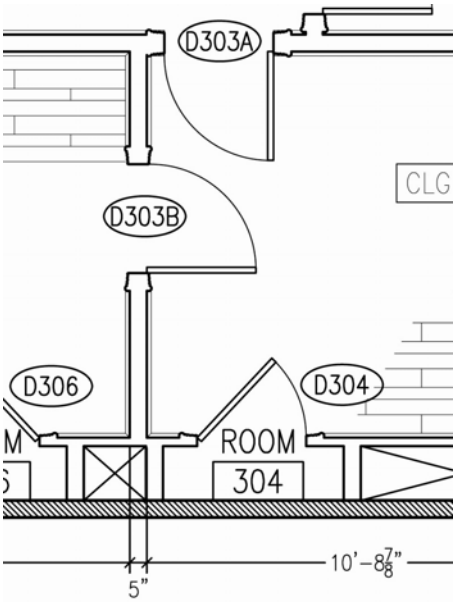


Figure 3-483: Room 304 floor plan.

Figure 3-484: View of room 304. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-485: Room 304 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Small Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Pine wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" - 6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
3	Base - North, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Secondary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick – chimney flue.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick – party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
8	Door Frame – D304	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
9	Door - D304	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
10	Door Hardware – D304	Hardware Set 12	1872-74	Period 1	Box latch hardware.		C - Primary
11	Ceiling	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1		Ceiling is at different height than adjacent Room 303.	C - Secondary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 304

Figure 3-486: Flooring with evidence of a floor finish. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6". The floor finish is relatively intact and indicates what the finish would have been for the adjacent Room 304.

Base: The base is wood painted pink and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim.

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied to wood lath and painted pink. The east wall is plaster applied to brick masonry that forms the chimney flue. The south wall has plaster applied to the brick party wall and is painted pink. The west wall has plaster applied to wood lath and is painted pink. There is some loss of paint at the bottom of this wall.

Figure 3-487: Underside of shelf with missing hook exposing stained finish. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door 304: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 31 ¾"x79"¾" and has mitered wood casing only on the side facing Room 303. (Type-6) The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (Type-6) The door has a hardware set similar to Hardware Set 10 but with a knob only on the room side made of wood. A small slide lock has been installed on the Room 303 side of the door frame. There is a 3 ¾" wood threshold located at this door. Loss of paint was noted on a significant portion of the door.

Figure 3-488: Door D304, view from room 303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-489: Room 304 Ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-490: Door D304, room 304 side. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-491: Door hardware at D304. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Ceiling: Plaster ceiling painted pink.

Miscellaneous: A wood shelf has been installed and is painted pink and hooks are mounted to the shelf support. Hooks have been installed along the horizontal shelf support members. Where one of the hooks was removed, a stained finish can be seen on the shelf support board.

ROOM 305

Figure 3-492: View of room 305 looking west toward window W304. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 305 dates to Period 1 with minor modifications during Period 5 when stabilization measures were implemented. This room has been identified as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's bedroom during Period 3.

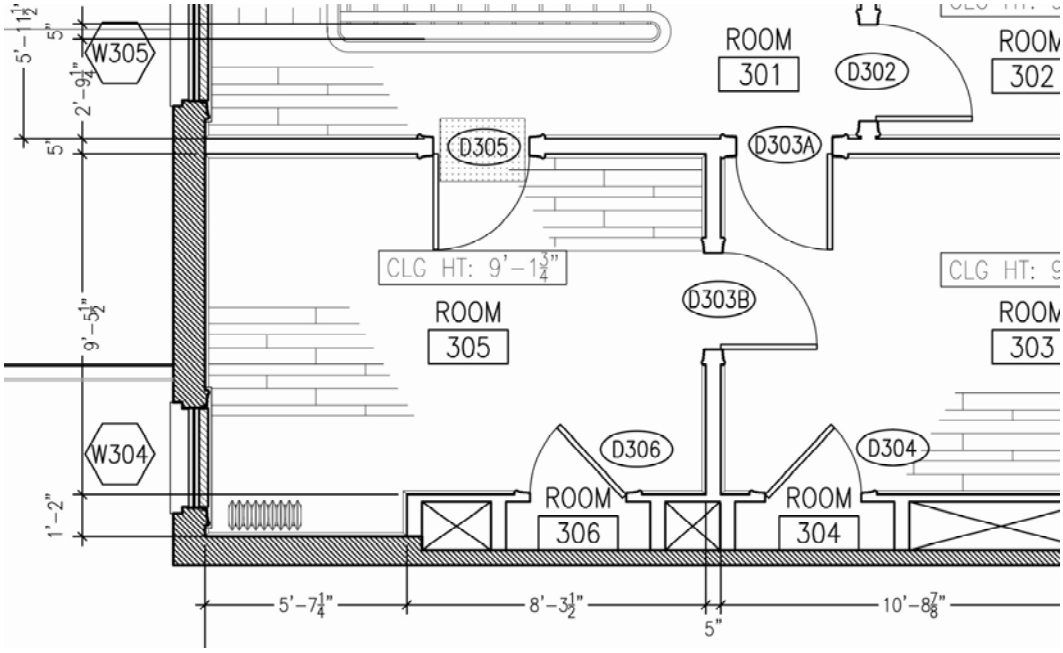


Figure 3-493: Room 305 floor plan.

Figure 3-494: Room 305 - Character Defining Features, Age, & Significance Matrix

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Large Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
2	Flooring	Pine wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
3	Base - North, South, East & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
5	East Wall	Plaster on wood lath	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick part wall/plaster on brick flue.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
7	West Wall	Plaster on brick flue.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Primary
8	Door – D303B	See Room 303 Description.					C - Primary
9	Door – D305	See Room 301 Description.					C - Primary
10	Door – D306	See Room 306 Description.					C - Primary
11	Window Sash – W304	Double hung six-over-six wood sash operated with rope pulleys and counterweights	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
12	Window Trim – W304	Wood casings are mitered wood painted white, wood stool extend into stairwell and follows curve of stair. Frame type-1, sill type-1.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
13	Window W304 – Masonry Infill	8"x16"x4" Concrete Masonry Unit	Post 2001		Concrete Masonry Unit Infill was noted to have been installed in NPS documentation with AASLAH in 2003.	CMU installed on outside of window.	NC
14	Ceiling	Rock lath panels – 4'x16"	1920's	Period 3	Rock lath product made and used in early 1920		C - Secondary
15	Lighting	4' fluorescent. Strip light.	1989	Period 5	Drawings filed at Bldg Dept in 1989 for installation of new fire alarm system, exit lights and lighting.		NC
16	Radiator	Type R13 - Painted Cast Iron Radiator made by American Radiator Co. along north wall	Post 1922	Period 3	Based on American Radiator Co. catalogs, the three column radiators date to the early 1920's.	Found age and date by reference of old American Radiator catalogs.	C - Primary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 305

Figure 3-495: Flooring condition at northwest corner. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6". The floor shows moderate wear in the middle of the room and the floor finish can be seen at the base around the perimeter. This floor shows less wear than most rooms in the house.

Base: The base is wood painted white and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. (type-1) Along the west and north walls the base has suffered significant water damage due to water infiltration.

Figure 3-496: Plaster damage at north wall by door D305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-497: Base showing surface mounted telephone conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-498: Water damage at wood base on north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-499: East wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Walls: The north wall has plaster applied to wood lath and is painted pink. This wall has suffered significant water damage, especially around door opening D305. There are major cracks in the plaster and some plaster loss as a result of a long term leak above this door.

The east wall is plaster applied to wood lath and has been painted pink. Many hairline cracks were identified on this wall.

The south wall is composed partly of the masonry party wall where plaster is applied directly to the brick. The protrusion from this wall is composed of a chase for the chimney flues and a closet. The chase is constructed of brick and plaster is applied directly to the brick. The closet is framed with wood studs and plaster is applied to wood lath. The western edge of this protrusion has a wood edge strip that has loss of paint and plaster. The partial exposure of this edge strip shows that the wall was at some point skim coated. Some loss of paint and limited areas of severe water damage were noted on this elevation.

Figure 3-500: Plaster loss at west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-501: South wall with plaster water damage. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-502: Loss of plaster and major cracks at west wall by window W304. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-503: CMU infill at window W304. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-504: Window W304 frame detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-505: Hole at ceiling by door D305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

The west wall has plaster applied to lath that is attached to the exterior masonry wall. Major cracks were noted throughout this wall as a result of the significant shift of the wall due to the failing support structure below. In addition to the cracks, there is significant water damage to the plaster directly below window W304, with major cracks and separation of the plaster from the lath as well as plaster loss.

Surface mounted electrical and telephone conduit and boxes are surface mounted to the south, west and north walls.

Door 303B: See Room 303 for description.

Door 305: See Room 301 for description.

Door D306: See Room 306 for description.

Window W304: The window frame is mitered wood painted white. (Frame type-1, sill type-1) The sashes are wood double hung with six-over-six divided lites operated by rope pulleys and counter weight. The window frame and sashes have been painted white. The window opening has been filled in with concrete masonry units from the interior during Period 5.

Ceiling: The ceiling is rock lath nailed to the wood joists. The seams of the panels have generated hairline cracks in the ceiling finishes that clearly delineate the size and location of each panel. This ceiling shows significant water damage directly above door D305 due to water penetration at a roof leak that has since been patched. A wire mesh and plaster patch was attempted at the top of this door at some point after the installation of the rock lath. It was noted that the roof joists above this hole show fire damage so at some point there was a fire that impacted the roof structural system from below and could therefore have required replacement of the ceiling.

Fixtures: One 4' incandescent fixture is mounted to the ceiling.

Miscellaneous: A painted cast iron radiator (Radiator Type R13) is located by window W304 on the south wall and dates to Period 3.

Figure 3-506: Ceiling showing light fixture and paint loss. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

ROOM 306

Figure 3-507: View of room 306 from room 305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Period Summary: Room 306 dates to Period 1 with minor modifications during Period 3 when the shelving was altered and Period 5 when electrical conduit was added.

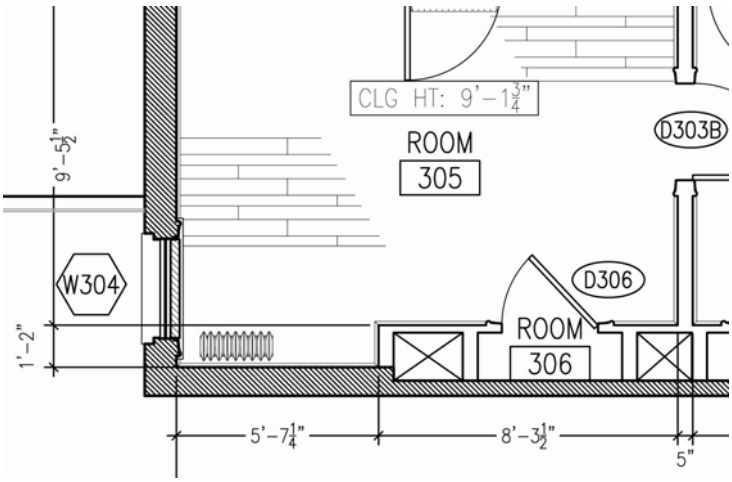


Figure 3-508: Room 306 floor plan.

Figure 3-509: Door 306 from room 305. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-510: .

No.	Item	Description	Approx. Age	Period	Documentation for Determining Age	Comments	C / NC
1	Room Plan	Small Rectangular Shape	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
2	Flooring	Pine wood strip flooring varying in size from 2 1/2" -6"	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
3	Base - North, East, South & West	Painted plain wood with quarter round toe mold and large ogee trim cap - Base Molding Profile I.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Secondary
4	North Wall	Plaster on wood lath.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
5	East Wall	Plaster on brick – chimney flue.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
6	South Wall	Plaster on brick – party wall	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
7	West Wall	Plaster on wood – chimney flue.	1872-74	Period 1			C - Secondary
8	Door Frame – D306	Painted wood casing and frame. Casing molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.		C - Primary
9	Door - D306	Painted wood stile and rail door with two recessed lower panels over two recess upper panels. Molding type-6.	1872-74	Period 1	Paint layering coincides with dating to Period 1.	.	C - Primary
10	Door Hardware – D306	Hardware Set 12	1872-74	Period 1	Box latch hardware.		C - Primary
11	Ceiling	Plaster on lath	1872-74	Period 1		Ceiling is at different height than adjacent Room 303.	C - Secondary

Description of Features and Materials: Room 306

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove strip flooring of varying widths of 2 ½", 3", 3 ½", 4 ½", 5 ½" and 6". The floor finish is relatively intact and indicates what the finish would have been for the adjacent Room 305.

Figure 3-511: Closet flooring and base. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-512: Door frame detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-513: Door D306 hardware.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Base: The base is wood painted pink and composed of a quarter round and a plain wood base capped by a large ogee trim. Electrical conduit has been surface mounted to the top of this base.

Walls: The north wall is plaster applied to wood lath and painted pink. The east wall is plaster applied to brick masonry that forms the chimney flue. The south wall has plaster applied to the brick party wall and is painted pink. The west wall has plaster applied to wood lath and is painted pink.

Door 306: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 31 ½" x79" and has mitered wood casing only on the side facing Room 305. (type-6) The painted wood stile and rail door is paneled with two recessed lower panels over two recessed upper panels. (type-6) The door uses Hardware Set 13. The patches in the frame indicate that the hinges have been moved. There is a 3 ¾" wood threshold located at this door.

Ceiling: Plaster ceiling painted pink. There is a small area of plaster loss in the middle of the ceiling, exposing the wood lath beyond.

Miscellaneous: A wood shelf has been installed and is painted pink and hooks are mounted to the shelf support. Hooks have been installed along the horizontal shelf support members. Where one of the hooks was removed, a stained finish can be seen on the shelf support board.

Figure 3-514: Wood shelf and hooks under mounted on shelf support.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Stairs

Period Summary: The stair, railing, newel posts and balusters date to Period 1. The balusters and newel posts were stained in Period 1 and painted over in later periods. The risers and nosings were painted multiple times throughout the different periods while the treads were stained.

Figure 3-515: First floor newel post. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-516: Curved mid point prior to second floor landing. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-519: Stair base. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Stairs from First to Third Floors

Basic Structure and Opening: The curved stairway is located at the north end of Hallway 102. After the first step (one riser and tread) it turns 90 degrees to the south in five treads (six risers) then continues in a straight run for six treads (seven risers), and then turns 180 degrees to the east and back to the north in another six treads (seven risers) to the second floor landing. From the second floor to the third floor the stair has a straight run of 15 treads (16 risers) along the north party wall from west to east up to the third floor landing.

Figure 3-517: Stair Second story opening. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-518: View looking down to second floor from third floor landing. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Wall: The flat plaster walls along the stair are painted pink. From the first to second floor the wall curves to follow the contour of the curved stair. Along the outer side of the stair between the first and second floor the wall is clad with vertical wood planks, painted, and capped with a chair rail featuring half round and cyma reversa moldings. The plaster walls that run adjacent to the stairs have visible signs of water damage.

Base: The base at the stairway walls is slightly different between the first and second floors and the second and third floors. Along the curved stair between the first and second floors, the base consists of a flat section of wood with a quarter round molding, and a small a large ogee top cap. From the second to the third floor the base molding consists of a cyma recta and a bead. Each step has at its outer edge (where they exist— seven are missing) a simple wood molding approximately an inch and a half tall and capped with a small ogee molding.

Figure 3-520: Railing return at second floor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-522: Pilaster at railing return at second floor.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

Stringers: The stringers are flat painted wood with simple flat raised elements beneath each tread and along the edge of each riser. These are

Figure 3-521: Stringer at first floor stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

capped with simple cyma reversa moldings, continuing this element around from the riser. The stringer follows the curvature of the stair.

The stair from the first to the second floor is structurally unstable. Due to moisture damage that has deteriorated the supporting structure, the stair has sagged, causing separation of the stair members from the wall and from each other.

Treads and Risers: Wood treads are stained dark brown and painted black at their outer edges, where they terminate with half round moldings. The risers are wood painted white, capped with a simple cyma reversa molding beneath the projecting stair tread. Much of the stain has worn off the treads and the riser show visible loss of paint.

Figure 3-523: Pilaster detail showing cut nail anchor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-524: Newel post at second floor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Figure 3-525: Balustrade and riser at second floor stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-526: Railing termination at third floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Figure 3-527: Hand rail at third floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Railing: The carved wood hand rail is stained dark brown. It begins at the first floor with a closed circle with a raised center, and follows the curvature of the stair between the first and second floors. At the first floor it is supported by a turned and carved wood newel post, with circular and hexagonal elements, painted white. The newel post was originally stained during Period 1 but painted over during Period 3. From the first floor to the second the railing is supported by delicate turned wood balusters, painted white, divided in four sections by beads and delicate indentations, the uppermost of which becomes very narrow where it intersects the hand rail. The balusters were originally stained during Period 1 but were painted over during Period 3. From the second to third floors the railing is supported by similar but slightly simpler balusters, which are stained dark brown to match the hand rail and consist of three sections, lacking the upper beaded element and not quite as narrow at their tops. Both runs of the stair feature two balusters per step. The second floor newel is stained rather than painted white, and is less elaborate than its primary floor counterpart, without hexagonal sections. Several balusters are either broken or missing at the second and third floor.

Figure 3-528: Railing at third floor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Condition Assessment

ARCHITECTURAL

OVERVIEW

The Carter G. Woodson Home is in poor condition. The building has been vacant for many years and the constant infiltration of water because of a leaking roof had caused significant to the exterior envelope, the wood and masonry structure and the interior finishes. Although the East Elevation is in good condition, the remaining elevations are in poor condition. Because of rot and termite damage to portions of the wood support system, the main stair is sagging as are the floors in several of the rooms. The deteriorating wood framing members in conjunction with open and failing mortar joints has caused near collapse of the west wall elevation at the third floor and the southwest corner of the two story addition. The lack of heat and proper ventilation of the interior along with the high level of water infiltration has led to damage of the plaster walls, the decorative wood elements and the wood flooring.

METHODOLOGY

Beyer Blinder Belle and the design team performed several site visits to closely inspect both the exterior envelope conditions and the interior conditions in order to be able to describe the physical conditions and deteriorated areas of the building. In order to describe the physical conditions, distilled by features, materials and systems, with a description of deteriorated areas, a conditions assessment legend will be provided for both the exterior and the interior. These matrices will identify symbols for each condition, example photographs of the condition taken at the site, the designated locations of the condition and probable causes for the noted deterioration. Following the matrices will be elevation and floor plan drawings that key in the locations of damage and deterioration that was defined in the matrices. These drawings will then be followed by narratives describing the conditions of the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems in detail with accompanying photographs. Analysis of hazardous materials, potable water and survey underground water and sanitary lines was not included in this assessment.

EXTERIOR LEGEND

Figure 4-001: East Elevation – Exterior Conditions Assessment Legend

	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR BRICK	BIO GR	Biological Growth	South Elevation, Brick Below East Elevation Entry Stair	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Unwanted growth or infestation of fungi, algae, microbes or plants that may result in organic staining and bio-deterioration of the pore structure of the masonry. (Photo: South elevation at grade.)		Biological growth is associated with excess moisture in protected areas and is related to fluctuations in temperatures. It often occurs where there is not adequate drainage of rain water. It also provides the perfect environment for insect and animal infestations, and may indicate elevated moisture levels within the substrate.	

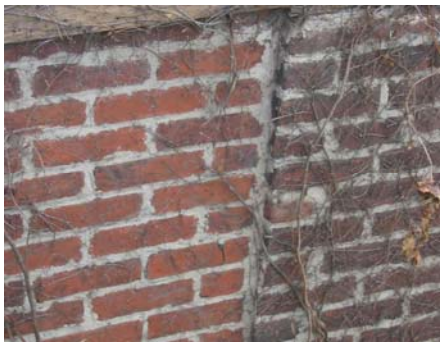
	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR BRICK	CC	Cementitious Coating	West Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	A cementitious coating has been applied to the top half of the West Elevation at the two story addition. Significant cracks in the brick load bearing wall have translated through the coating, causing it to be unstable and separate from the brick. (Photo: West Elevation at second floor line).		Structural failure of the southwest corner of the West Elevation is caused by failing structure in openings on the South Elevation, resulting in cracks in the cementitious coating. Continuous vegetative growth has also contributed to increased moisture levels in the substrate and subsequent failing of mortar joints and coating.	

	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR BRICK	CJ	Crack Through Masonry Joint	Discrete locations on North, East, South and West Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	A crack that follows the mortar joints of the brick and doesn't translate through the brick. In some cases these cracks result in brick displacement. (Photo: East Elevation – note that photo also shows displacement of brick outward)		Joints open due to weathering or differential stresses from movement within the building envelope. The mortar can be further damaged with salts and moisture migration.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	DIS-B	Dislocated Brick	North, West and South Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Brick units that have shifted out of plumb or are not level. (Photo: West Elevation -Three Story Structure above Window W304).		Dislocation of the brick units may be caused by differential movement within the masonry wall or deterioration of adjacent mortar caused by excessive penetration of moisture within the wall.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	IC	Incompatible Patch	West and South Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Previous repair of the masonry which is physically incompatible with the historic fabric (Photo: Patch at East Elevation below water course.)		Previous penetrations through the brick which have been abandoned have required patching. The patching materials are not sympathetic to the historic fabric and may fail as a result of improper testing of the repair system or a misunderstanding of the long term effects of the repair from weathering.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	MI-B	Missing Brick	North, West and South Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Brick units that have dislodged completely from the masonry wall or that have been removed. (Photo: West Elevation - Two Story Structure - above Window W108).		Caused by deterioration of mortar, allowing brick to shift in combination with differential movement resulting in brick fully dislodging from masonry arch or wall. Deterioration of mortar and resulting loss of brick has also been accelerated on the West and North Elevations due to excessive plant growth on the elevations, trapping moisture in joints.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	Outward Bulging	OB	North, West and South Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Brick is showing evidence of bulging outward, in some cases as much two inches. (Photo: North elevation at joint between 1874 and 1880 two story additions).		Weak mortar joints in conjunction with deterioration of the interior wood structure that gives lateral stability to the load bearing walls. Also, failing footings or a lack of footings could contribute to the bulging.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	OJ-B	Open Joints	All Exterior Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Complete or partial loss of pointing mortar. This condition allows moisture to migrate into the masonry substrate and may also result in potential structural instability. Open joints are most prevalent on the South Elevation but are also located across areas of all facades (Photo: South Elevation - West Corner).		Joints open due to weathering or differential stress from movement within the building envelope. The mortar on the South, West and North elevations are particularly weak and susceptible to deterioration.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	P/G	Paint/Graffiti on Brick	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Red paint has been applied directly to the brick below and partially above the marble water course. (Photo: East Elevation above marble water course).		Paint has frequently been applied to the East Elevation to cover over graffiti as a substitute for cleaning the spray paint directly off the brick.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	RS	Replacement Sill	South Elevation and West Elevation - Three Story Portion	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Non-matching brick has been installed as a replacement for a previous wood sill. (Photo: South Elevation - Window W106).		Rot and deterioration of the wood sills due to lack of regular painting and maintenance led to select sills being replaced. At the time of replacement, brick was used instead of wood.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	SMJ	Sealant at Mortar Joints	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Application of sealant over the existing mortar or into open mortar joints. Aged sealant is now failing (Photo: East Elevation directly above water course).		Sealant was applied as an effort to repair the failing thin mortar joints on the East Elevation. This repair is inappropriate due to the potential for the sealant to trap moisture within the mortar joints, which will accelerate deterioration of both the mortar and the brick.	

EXTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	SP-B	Brick Spall	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Detachment of brick fragment from brick unit. (Photo: East Elevation above window W102).		Spalls may be caused by pressure within wall, expansion of embedded ferrous elements or from repair materials that are overly hard in comparison to the surrounding substrate.	

EXTERIOR CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	CMU-I	CMU Infill	West, South Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Existing window opening has been filled with concrete masonry units either to stabilize opening or prevent entry through opening. (Photo: South Elevation - Infill at Window W107).		Instability of brick masonry and mortar due to consistent moisture penetration as well as rotting of opening framing resulted in failed opening support.	

EXTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	DIS-S	Dislocation of Stone	Bluestone at East Elevation Stairs to Basement	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Stone units that are out of plumb or not level. (Photo: West Elevation - Stairs to Basement Entry).		Dislocation of individual stone units may be caused by differential movement, impact, deterioration of adjacent mortar or vegetative growth in mortar joints.	

EXTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	HC	Hairline Crack in Single Unit	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Fracture or fissure in single stone unit at mid-span. (Photo: East Elevation - Stone Lintel Above Window W203).		Cracks through a single unit are due to excess flexural stresses within the wall system from differing expansion and contraction rates between mortar and the brick or from localized load increase due to expanding metal. It may also be caused be excessive loading of the center of the lintel span.	

EXTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	OP-S	Open Joint	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Complete or partial loss of pointing mortar. This condition allows moisture to migrate into the masonry substrate and may also result in potential structural instability. (Photo: East Elevation - Stone at Stone Water Course).		Joints open due to weathering or differential stress from movement within the building envelope or due to weak mortar that is susceptible to deterioration. Loss of mortar is consistent at most stone locations on the East Elevation.	

EXTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	SP-S	Stone Spall	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Detachment of stone fragment from base stone unit. (Photo: East Elevation at Stone Water Course to the right of the Entry Door).		Spalls may be caused by pressure within the stone, from impact damage, from the expansion of embedded ferrous elements or from repair materials that are overly hard in comparison to the surrounding substrate.	

EXTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	ST-M	Staining-Metallic	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	When water runs off a corroding metallic element, the transfer of ions can cause metallic deposits to build up on masonry elements. This type of staining most often occurs with iron or steel (orange rust color). (Photo: Staining of marble at front door entry sill).		Lack of regular maintenance and painting for the front door steel gate and front stoop iron railings has caused significant rust and loss of metal. On going exposure to water is causing splashing of metallic deposits on the stone, resulting in the staining.	

EXTERIOR WOOD	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	DIS-W	Dislocated Wood Member	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Wood members that are out of plumb or have separated from the substrate. (Photo: East Elevation Painted Wood Cornice).		Lack of regular maintenance and painting of the wood members has resulted in significant paint loss, allowing for wood to absorb moisture. The absorption of moisture caused the wood members to deform, pulling away from the substrate.	

EXTERIOR WOOD	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	ME	Missing Element	Exterior Windows on North, West and South Elevations, Front Door	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Missing component of wood members at window and door frames and trim. (Photo: East Elevation - Front Entry Door Paneled Return).		Severe wood rot will eventually lead to disintegration of material and result in the loss of the element. Missing element may also be caused by rusting or inadequate anchoring or vandalism.	

EXTERIOR WOOD	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	MP	Missing Putty	All Exterior Windows	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Glazing putty loss at perimeters of glass lites. (Photo: South Elevation - Interior of Window W204).		Continuous weathering leads to breakdown and drying out of the putty material, leaving these areas vulnerable to moisture penetration.	

	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR WOOD	PL	Paint Loss	Wood Window Frames and Door Frames at All Exterior Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Failure of paint coating, which acts as a protective sacrificial layer against weathering. The loss of paint exposes the wood substrate to moisture penetration, deterioration and eventually will lead to wood rot. (Photo: East Elevation - Sill at Window W201).		Most paint coatings fail due to age and weathering. In some cases, when the substrate is not prepared correctly or is too wet, the coating cannot maintain a bond and will fail. Paint loss is most severe at areas of high weathering, such as window sills, base of frames, projecting elements and horizontal members.	

	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR WOOD	WR	Wood Rot	Windows at West and South Elevations	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Decay of wood substrate, eventually leading to failure and loss of material. This process is accelerated by moisture, fluctuations in temperature and poor maintenance. (Photo: East Elevation - Base of Wood Surround at Entry Door).		Failure of protective paint coating and prolonged exposure to direct weathering.	

	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
EXTERIOR METAL	CORR	Corrosion	Window Grilles on East, West and South Elevations, Cast Iron Entry Railing	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Oxidation of the metal substrate, in severe cases, leads to through metal corrosion and loss of material. Corrosion may affect the color, texture or form of the metal object and cause staining to surrounding areas. (Photo: East Elevation - Cast Iron Railing).		Paint loss and prolonged exposure to moisture.	

EXTERIOR METAL	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	FMA	Ferrous Metal Anchors	East Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Ferrous metal strips set into mortar joints to surface mount materials to the brick masonry. (Photo: East Elevation above Window W102).		Anchors were set into masonry to anchor signage and if not treated will continue to rust and expand, jeopardizing adjacent masonry stability.	

EXTERIOR METAL	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	GR	Metal Grille	East Elevation Basement and First Floor Windows, All West and South Elevation Windows	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Metal security grille bolted to anchors set in mortar joints at brick masonry. (Photo: South Elevation - Window W105).		Security grilles were installed to prevent vandalism and forced entry to the building. Ferrous metal anchors set in masonry joints have rusted and caused damage to adjacent masonry.	

EXTERIOR METAL	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	MTL-LS	Metal Loss of Section	East Elevation - Cast Iron Entry Railing	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Oxidation of the metal substrate, in severe cases, leads to through metal corrosion and loss of material. (Photo: East Elevation - Cast Iron Railing).		Paint loss and prolonged exposure to moisture.	

EXTERIOR KEY ELEVATION

Figure 4-002: East Elevation – Diagram of Exterior Conditions Assessment

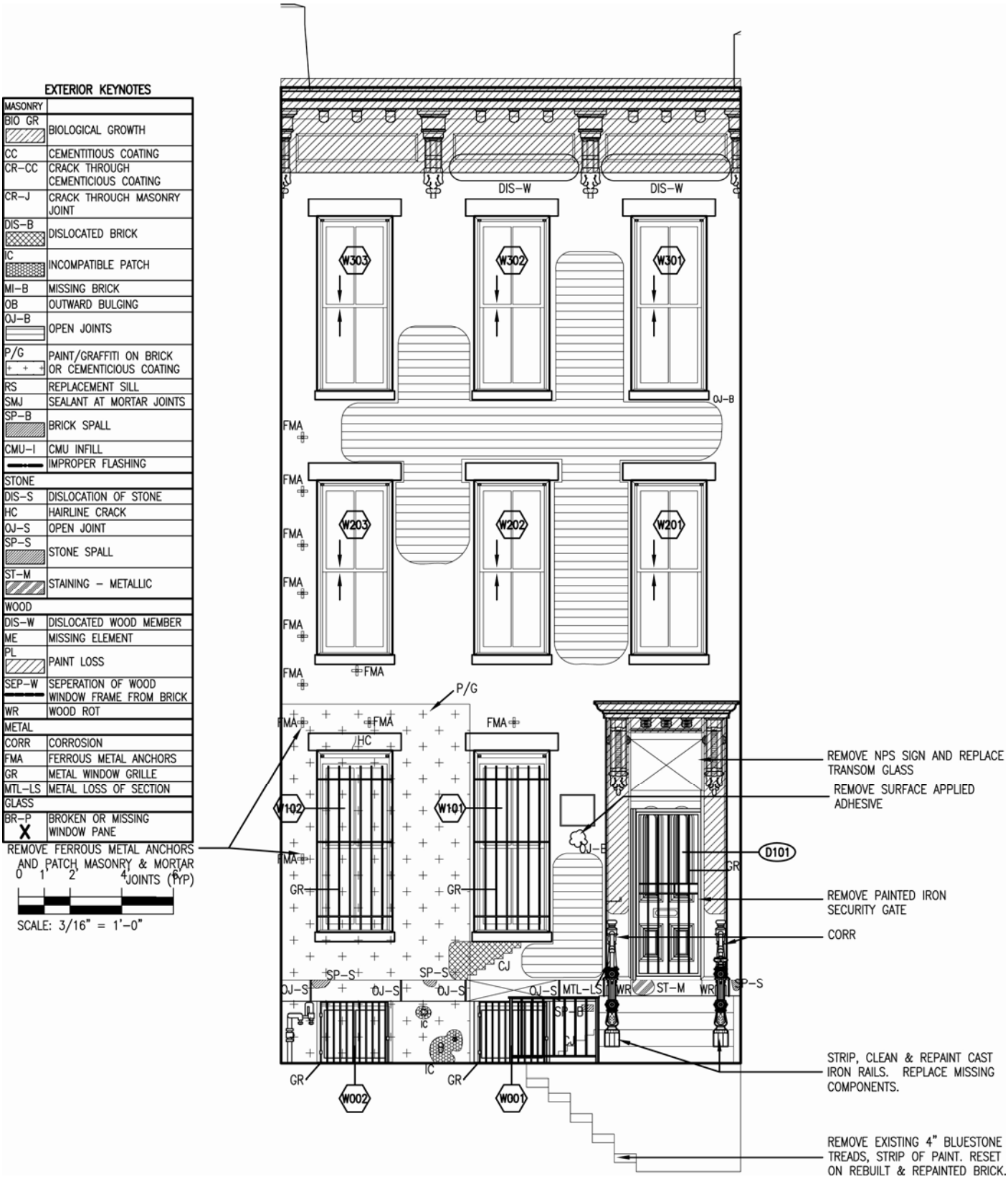


Figure 4-003: West Elevation – Diagram of Exterior Conditions Assessment

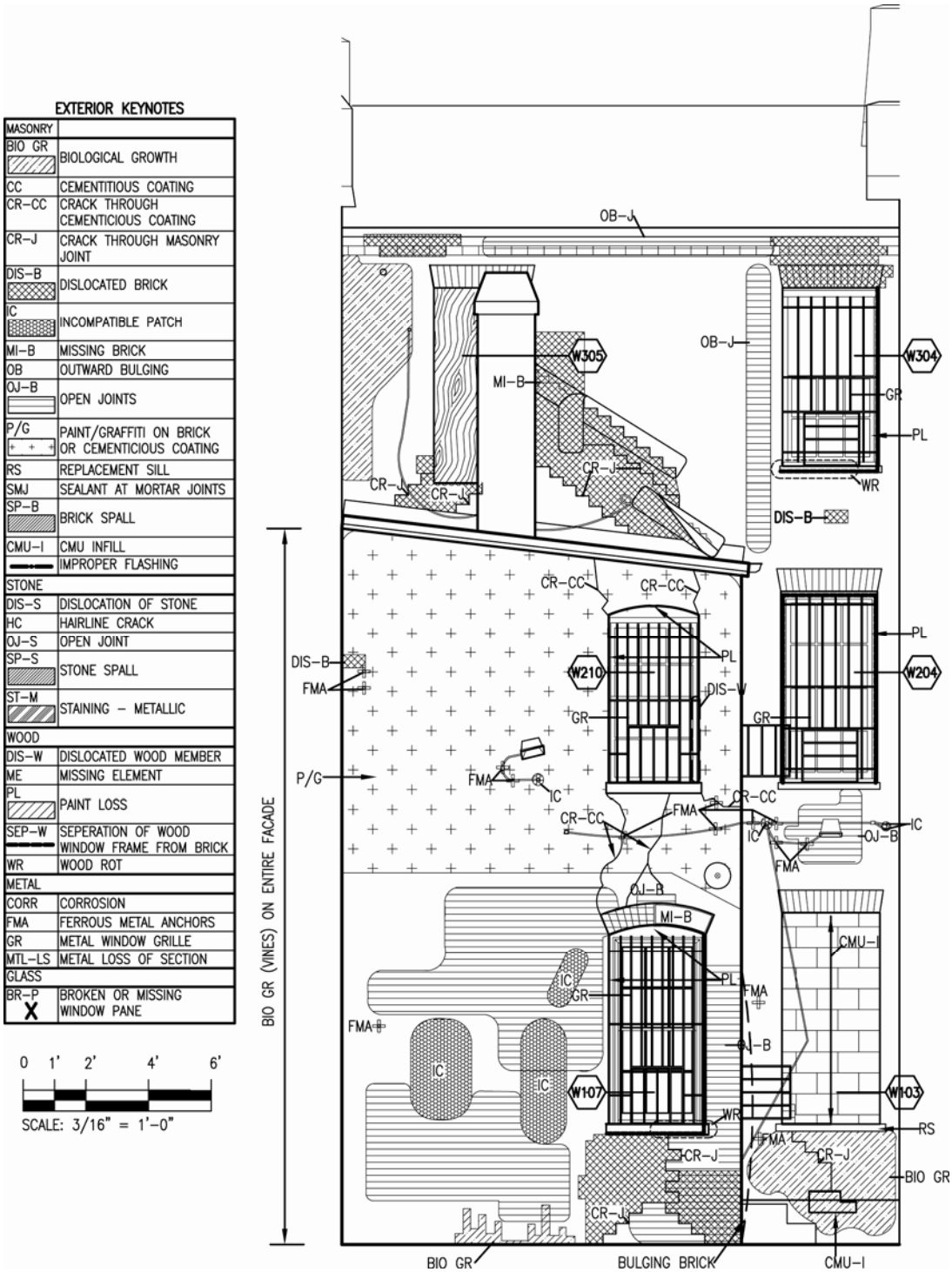


Figure 4-004: South Elevation – Diagram of Exterior Conditions Assessment

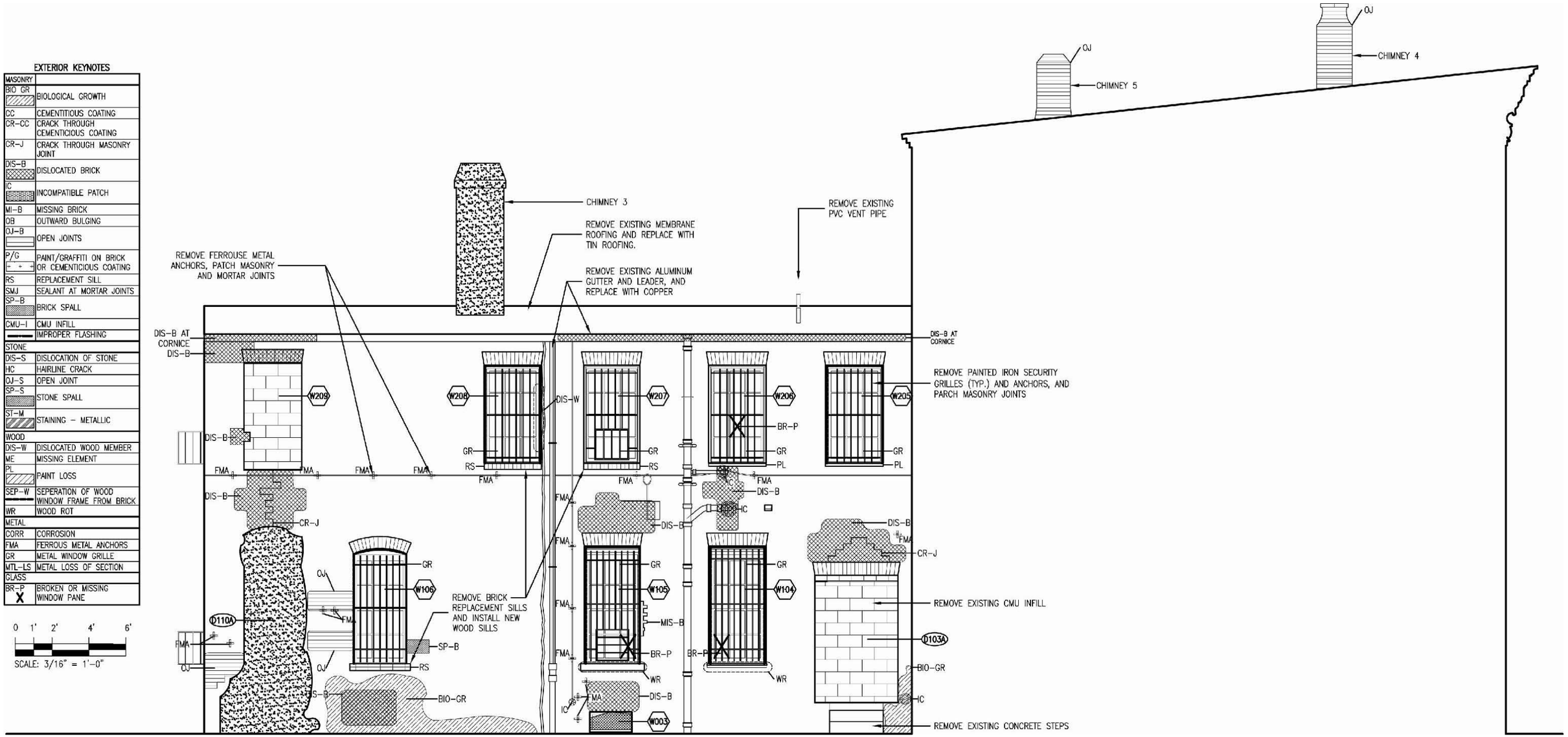


Figure 4-005: North Elevation – Diagram of Exterior Conditions Assessment

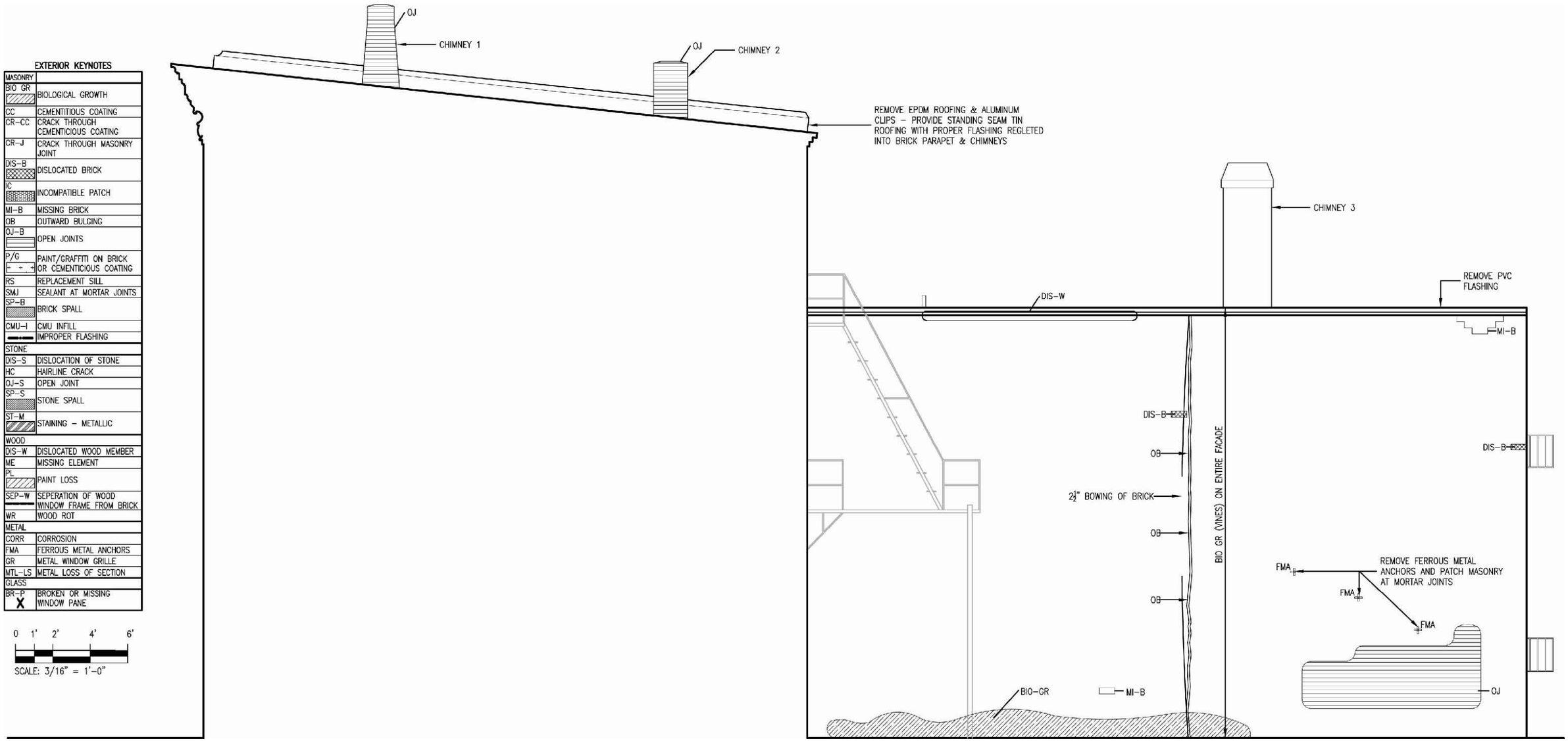
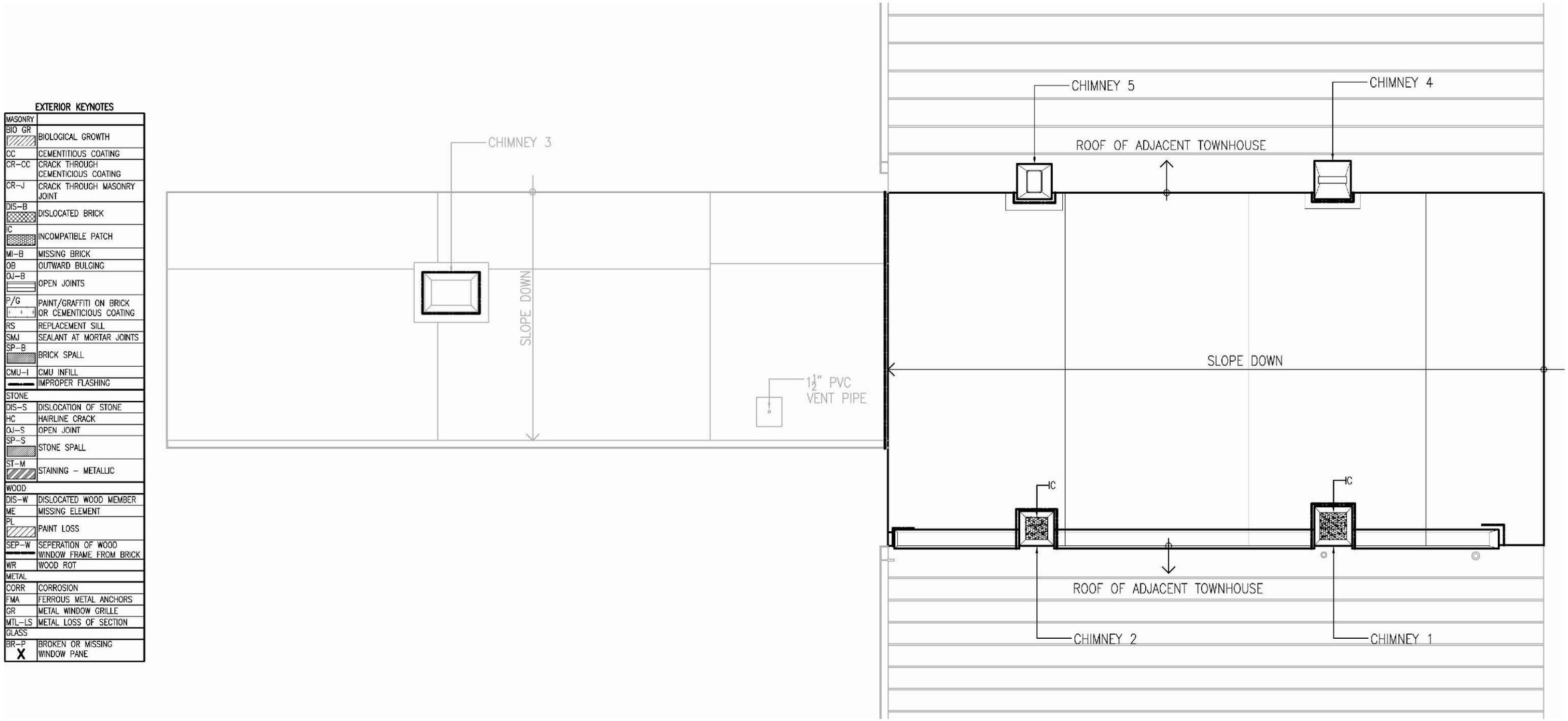


Figure 4-006: Roof – Diagram of Exterior Conditions Assessment



INTERIOR LEGEND

Figure 4-007: Interior Conditions Assessment

INTERIOR BRICK	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	OJ-I	Interior Open Joints	Basement North Elevation	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Complete or partial loss of pointing mortar. This provides access for moisture migration into the masonry substrate and may also result in potential structural instability. (Photo: North Elevation at Basement).		Joints open due to differential stresses from movement within building envelope and can be further damaged with salts and moisture migration as a result of flooding of the basement.	

INTERIOR STONE	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	SS	Stone Soiling	Fireplace Hearths – Rooms 104, 105	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	This problem type refers to any foreign matter (inorganic or organic) which accumulates on a building surface over time, commonly referred to as dirt, grime, or other residue. (Photo: Stone hearth at fireplace in Room 105).		Building has been abandoned for a significant amount of time, and deterioration of interior ceiling and wall finishes has resulted in accumulation of debris on the floors.	

INTERIOR METAL	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	SR	Surface Rust at Steel	Steel Columns and Beams at Basement	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Corrosion of metal due to consistent exposure to moisture. Corrosion may affect the color, texture, or form of the metal object and may cause staining to surrounding materials (Photo: Steel column in Basement).		Corrosion is caused by continuous moisture exposure in conjunction with lack of maintenance of paint coating on steel. Frequent infiltration of rain water into the basement due to the lack of a water tight exterior envelope is also accelerating the corrosion.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PL-L	Complete Loss of Plaster from Lath or Masonry	Interior Elevations of Rooms 103, 110, 205, 210, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Complete breakdown of bonding of scratch coat keys with wood lath or bonding of scratch coat with brick masonry resulting in loss of plaster. (Photo: Loss of plaster at South Elevation of Room 210).		Consistent water infiltration as a result of failing roof and open mortar joints along the exterior masonry walls results in plaster holding moisture causing a weakened bond between the plaster and the substrate, eventually resulting in failure.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PL-LWBD	Complete Loss of Plaster Wall Board	Ceilings of Rooms 102, 103, 105, 110, 201, 203, 205, 210, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Separation and loss of plaster board from either wood lath or wood structure resulting in complete failure of board. (Photo: Ceiling of Room 203).		Consistent water infiltration as a result of failing roof resulting in plaster board absorbing moisture. Deflection of structure causes nails attaching wall board to lath or wood structure to fail.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PL-HC	Hairline Crack in Plaster Wall	Interior Elevations of Rooms 102, 104, 105, 201, 202, 203, 205, 302, 303	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Crack through the surface of the plaster that does not extend into substrate (Photo: Crack at East wall of Room 302).		Hairline cracks in plaster throughout the building are a result of continued settlement of structure, significant fluctuation in temperature and moisture levels.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PL-MC	Major Crack in Plaster Wall	Interior Elevations of Rooms 102,103, 104, 105, 110, 201, 202, 203, 205, 208, 210, 301, 303, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Crack through surface material that may extend into substrate. (Photo: Crack at East wall of Room 101).		Cracks may open in plaster due to differential stresses from movement of the building envelope or substrate settlement. If element becomes unstable, it could lead to loss of material.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PL-S	Separation of Plaster from Wood Lath or Masonry	Interior Elevations of Rooms 102, 105, 201, 301, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Partial breakdown of bonding of scratch coat keys with wood lath or bonding of scratch coat with brick masonry resulting in partial separation of plaster from substrate. (Photo: Loss of plaster at South Elevation of Room 210).		Consistent water infiltration as a result of failing roof and open mortar joints along the exterior masonry walls results in plaster holding moisture causing a weakened bond between the plaster and the substrate, eventually resulting in separation.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	PNT-W	Failed Paint on Wall	Interior Elevations of Rooms 102, 202. 301	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Breakdown of paint coating. (Photo: Failed paint at Room 301).		This condition indicates that the walls are holding significant moisture, weakening the bond between the paint and the plaster substrate. The source of the moisture must be controlled before any repainting to ensure a new coating will last, and to prevent additional interior damage.	

INTERIOR PLASTER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WDM	Severe Water Damage	Interior Elevations of Rooms 103, 201, 202, 205, 301, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	The irreversible loss of scales, flakes, or layers from a surface. This may occur on interior plaster due to moisture penetration, deterioration from salts, or inherent properties in the material. (Photo: South Elevation Detail - Room 201).		Severe water damage at walls is a sign of a serious water infiltration problem. Once the water infiltration begins, the plaster will retain the moisture and the problem will continue to spread.	

NTERIOR WINDOWS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	W-CRK	Cracked or Broken Window Glass	Windows W102, W106, W201, W202, W206,	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Cracked glass window unit. (Photo: East Elevation - Interior of Window W202).		Cracked glass may be a result of impact or differential movement within the frame due to fluctuations in relative humidity/temperature from the exterior to the interior.	

INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-FF	Failed Floor Board	Flooring at Rooms 208, 301	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Pine strip flooring has failed, resulting in unstable floor boards. (Photo: Failed floor board at Room 208 entry).		Continuous exposure to moisture has resulted in wood rot and failing of select wood members.	

INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-PC	Incompatible Metal Patch	Flooring at Rooms 102, 104	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	An incompatible wood patch has been installed in locations where there has been significant wear to the flooring. (Photo: Metal floor patch in Room 104).		The pine plank flooring is a very soft flooring material that is susceptible to significant wear if not properly maintained. The finish coat of the wood flooring has been completely worn away resulting in significant wearing of the floor boards, causing in splintering and gaps.	

INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-PC	Plywood Patch	Flooring at Rooms 103, 109, 201, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Plywood panel sheathing has been installed at locations where the existing wood floor is failing. (Photo: Plywood panels at Room 103).		In order to maintain safe access to the entire house plywood panels were installed in select areas where the flooring and/or supporting structure below had failed due to wood rot or termite damage.	

INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-SW	Significant Wear	All Interior Wood Floors	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Significant wear of the wood surface resulting in exposed and pronounced grain. (Photo: Wear at floor of Room 303).		The pine plank flooring is a very soft flooring material that is susceptible to significant wear if not properly maintained. The finish coat of the wood flooring has been completely worn away resulting in significant wearing of the floor boards, resulting in splintering and gaps.	

INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-TD	Termite Damage	Wood Flooring in Rooms 103, 201, 301, 305	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Deterioration and loss of section of wood as a result of termite infestation. (Photo: Termite damage at wood floor - Room 305).		Continuous water infiltration in combination with cool temperature and little air circulation provides an ideal environment for termites to thrive. The most significant termite damage has occurred in direct correspondence with areas below two primary roof leaks.	

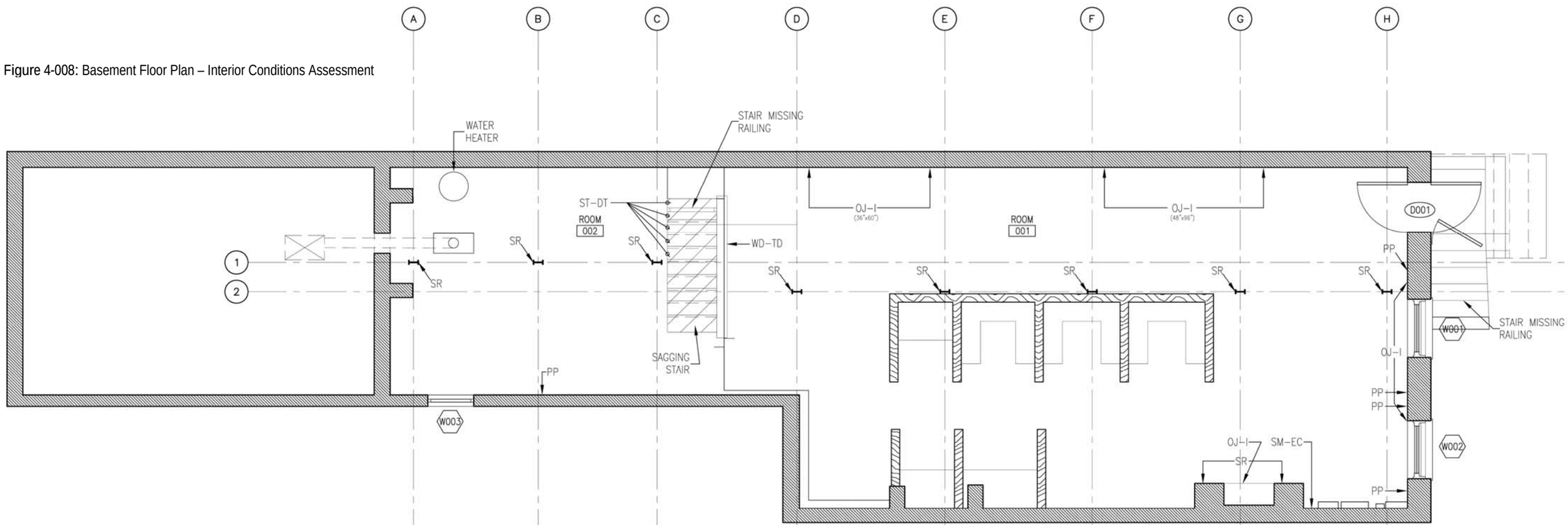
INTERIOR WOOD FLOORS	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	WD-SFL	Sagging Floor	Flooring at Rooms 103, 109, 110, 201, 208, 210, 301	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	Floor structure is failing resulting in flooring sagging in discrete locations. (Photo: Sagging of wood floor at Southwest corner of Room 109).		The wood joists have separated from the masonry because of moisture damage, termite damage or deflection, resulting in unsupported section of floor.	

INTERIOR WOOD STAIR	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	STR-IR	Unstable Railing	Main Stair - First to Second Floor	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	The failing support structure of the Main Stair has caused the main railing to be unstable and it has lost capacity for significant lateral load. Metal cables and screws have been installed to maintain tension, and thus stability, in the railing. (Photo: Temporary support devices installed at first floor railing).		The first floor framing below this stair lost significant section due to termite damage, resulting in the stair sagging and the railing, becoming unstable. Although the stair support has been sistered with new structure, the railing still remains unstable.	

INTERIOR WOOD STAIR	SYMBOL	CONDITION	LOCATION	EXAMPLE IMAGE
	STR-ST	Sagging Tread	Main Stair - First to Second Floor	
	DESCRIPTION		POTENTIAL CAUSES	
	The failing support structure of the Main Stair has caused the stringer to sag, resulting in the shifting of most stair treads leading from the first to the second floor. (Photo: Sagging Stair treads at first floor)		Similar to the stair railing, the stair treads have shifted in conjunction with the stair stringer as a result of the termite damage to the stair support structure.	

INTERIOR KEY FLOOR AND REFLECTED CEILING PLANS

Figure 4-008: Basement Floor Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment



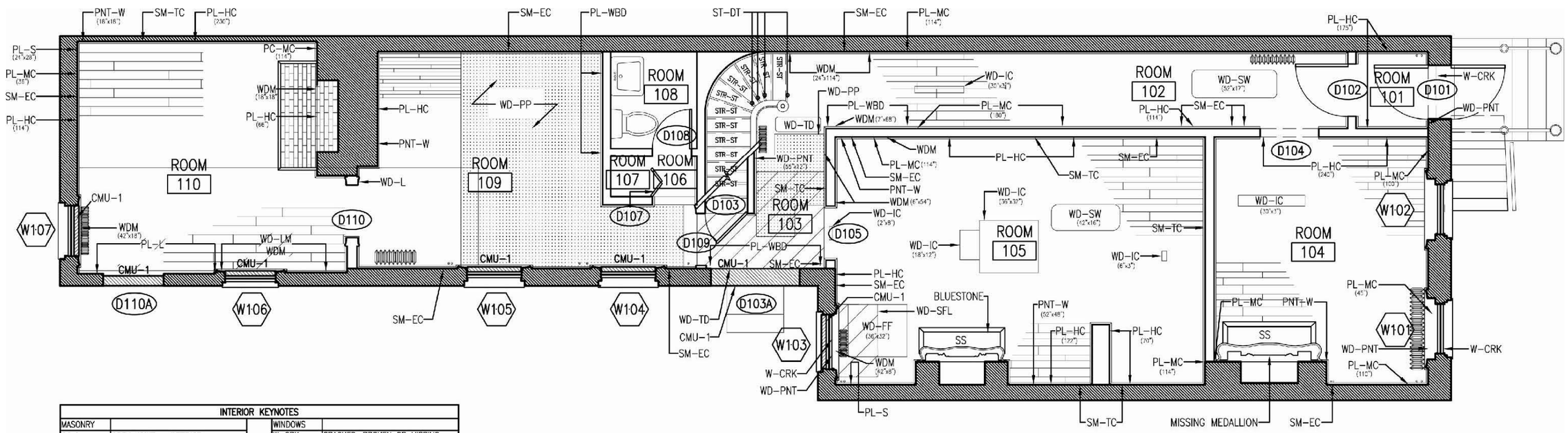
INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
MASONRY		WINDOWS	
OJ-I	OPEN JOINT – INTERIOR	W-CRK	CRACKED, BROKEN OR MISSING WINDOW GLASS
SP-B	BRICK SPALL	WOOD	
STONE		WD-FF	FAILED FLOOR BOARD
SS	STONE SOILING	WD-IC	INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH
METAL		WD-PP	PLYWOOD PATCH
PP	PIPE PENETRATION	WD-SW	SIGNIFICANT WEAR
SR	SURFACE RUST AT STEEL	WD-TD	TERMITE DAMAGE
PLASTER		WD-SFL	SAGGING FLOOR
PL-L	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY	WD-PNT	PAINT LOSS
PL-WBD	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD	WD-L	MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING
PL-HC	HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR-IR	UNSTABLE RAILING
PL-MC	MAJOR CARACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR-ST	SAGGING TREAD
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY	STR-DT	DAMAGED OR BROKEN TREAD
PNT-W	FAILED PAINT ON WALL	WALLS	
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE	SM-EC	SURFACE MOUNTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX
		SM-TC	SURFACE MOUNTED TLEPHONE CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX

LEGEND	
X	COLUMN GRIP DESIGNATION

0 1' 2' 4' 6' 10' 18'

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

Figure 4-009: First Floor Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment



INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
MASONRY		WINDOWS	
OJ-I	OPEN JOINT – INTERIOR	W-CRK	CRACKED, BROKEN OR MISSING WINDOW GLASS
SP-B	BRICK SPALL	WOOD	
STONE		WD-FF	FAILED FLOOR BOARD
SS	STONE SOILING	WD-IC	INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH
METAL		WD-PP	PLYWOOD PATCH
PP	PIPE PENETRATION	WD-SW	SIGNIFICANT WEAR
SR	SURFACE RUST AT STEEL	WD-TD	TERMITE DAMAGE
PLASTER		WD-SFL	SAGGING FLOOR
PL-L	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY	WD-PNT	PAINT LOSS
PL-WBD	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD	WD-L	MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING
PL-HC	HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR-IR	UNSTABLE RAILING
PL-MC	MAJOR CARACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR-ST	SAGGING TREAD
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY	STR-DT	DAMAGED OR BROKEN TREAD
PNT-W	FAILED PAINT ON WALL	WALLS	
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE	SM-EC	SURFACE MOUNTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX
		SM-TC	SURFACE MOUNTED TLEPHONE CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX

0 1' 2' 4' 6' 10' 18'

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

Figure 4-010: First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment

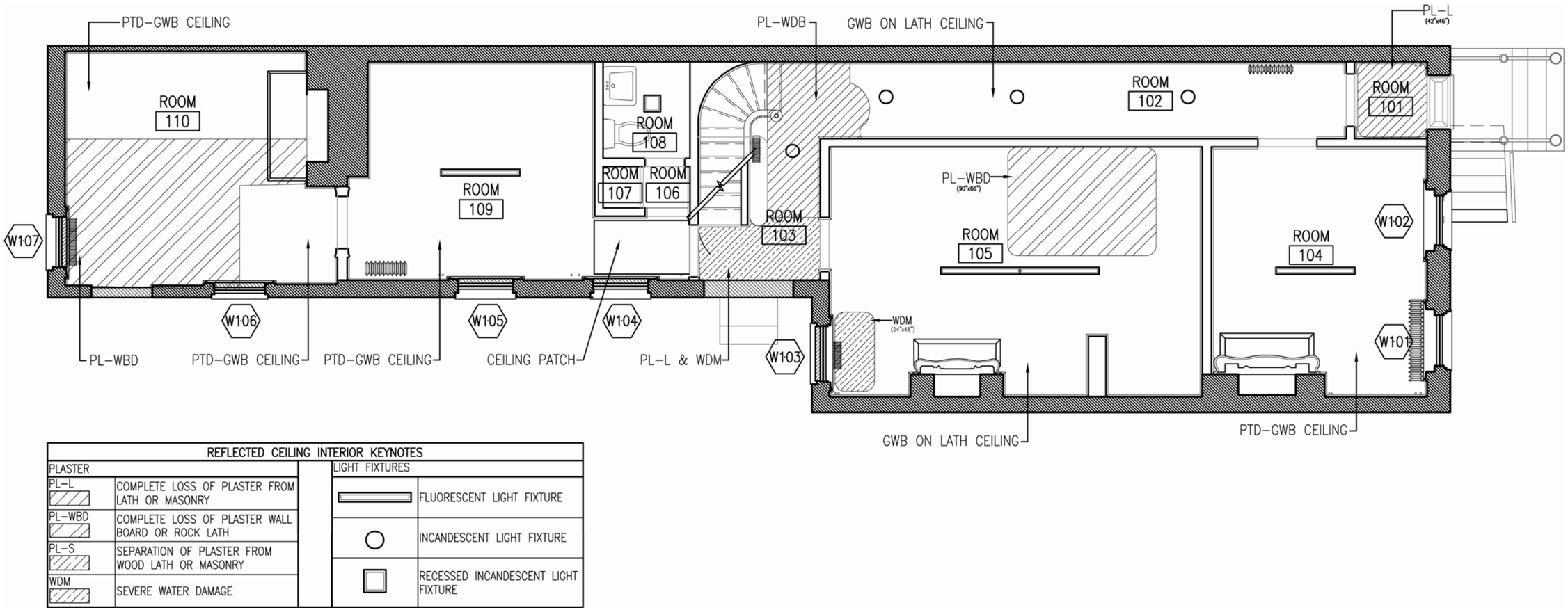
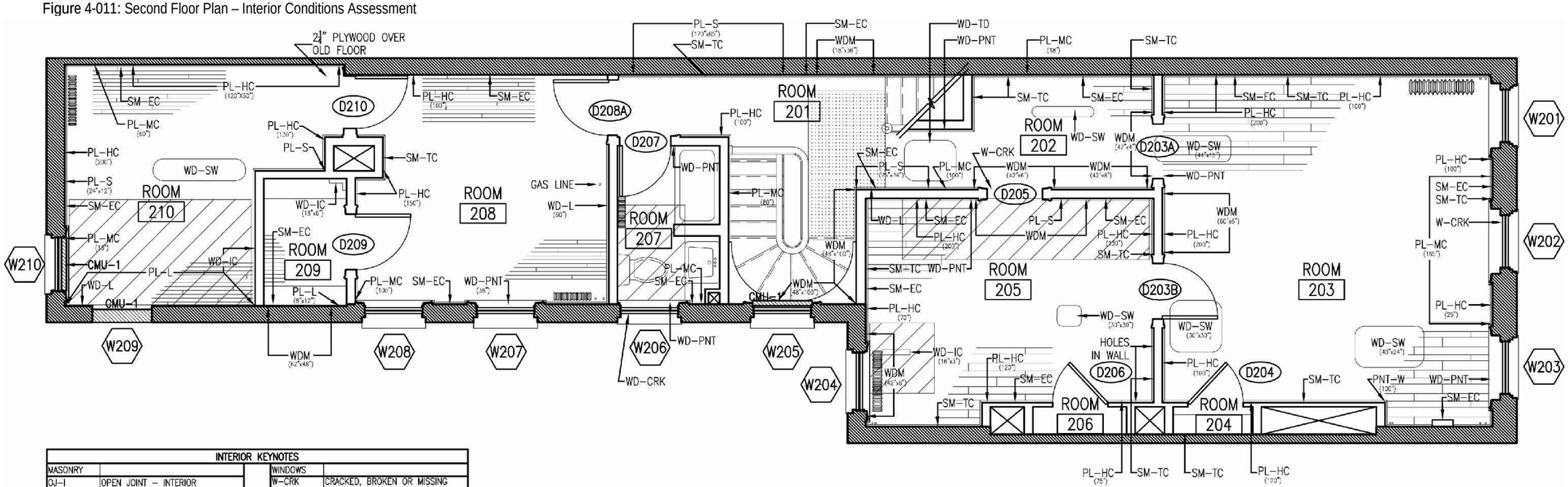


Figure 4-011: Second Floor Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment



INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
MASONRY		WINDOWS	
OJ–I	OPEN JOINT – INTERIOR	W–CRK	CRACKED, BROKEN OR MISSING WINDOW GLASS
SP–B	BRICK SPALL	WOOD	
STONE		WD–FF	FAILED FLOOR BOARD
SS	STONE SOILING	WD–IC	INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH
METAL		WD–PP	PLYWOOD PATCH
PP	PIPE PENETRATION	WD–SW	SIGNIFICANT WEAR
SR	SURFACE RUST AT STEEL	WD–TD	TERMITE DAMAGE
PLASTER		WD–SFL	SAGGING FLOOR
PL–L	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY	WD–PNT	PAINT LOSS
PL–WBD	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD	WD–L	MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING
PL–HC	HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR–IR	UNSTABLE RAILING
PL–MC	MAJOR CARACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR–ST	SAGGING TREAD
PL–S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY	STR–DT	DAMAGED OR BROKEN TREAD
PNT–W	FAILED PAINT ON WALL	WALLS	
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE	SM–EC	SURFACE MOUNTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX
		SM–TC	SURFACE MOUNTED TLEPHONE CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX

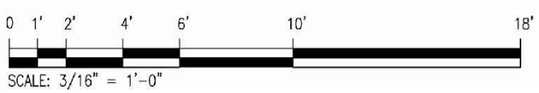


Figure 4-012: Second Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment

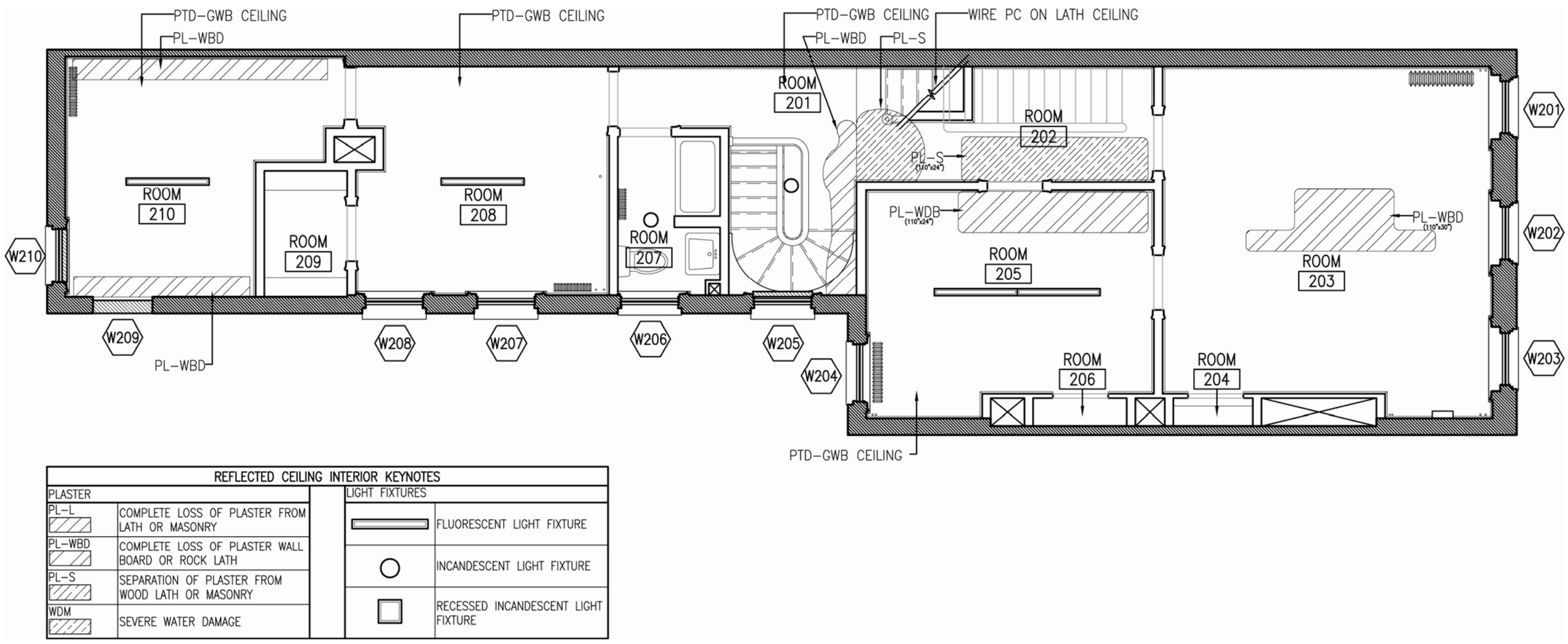
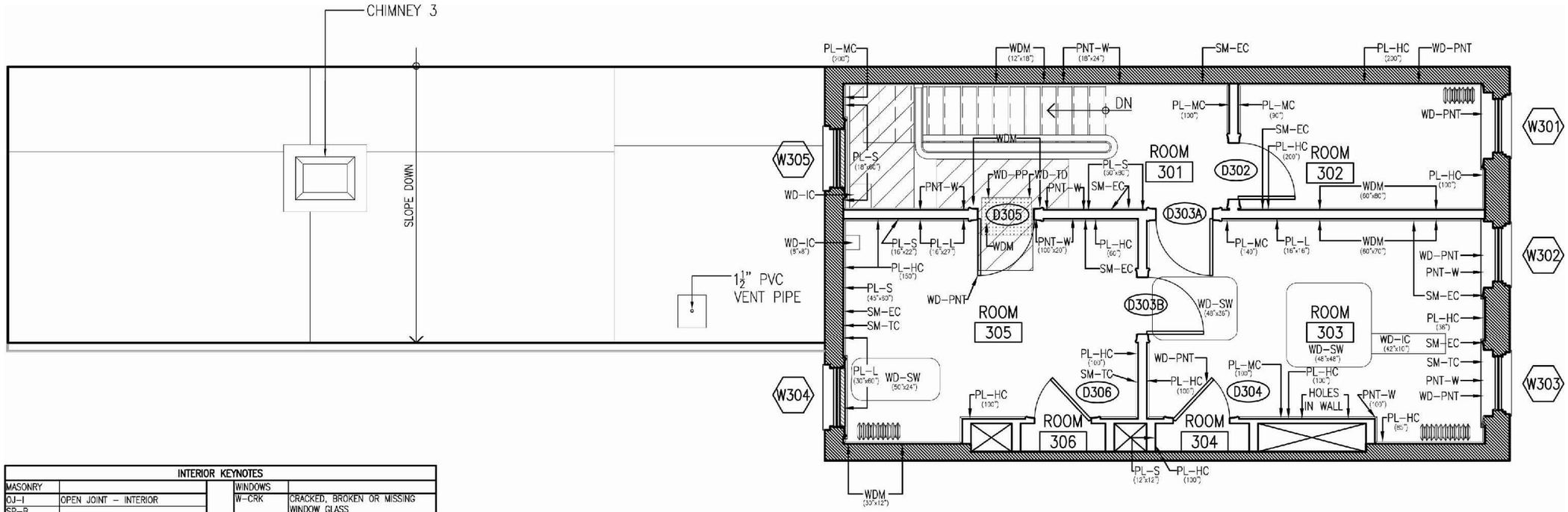


Figure 4-013: Third Floor Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment

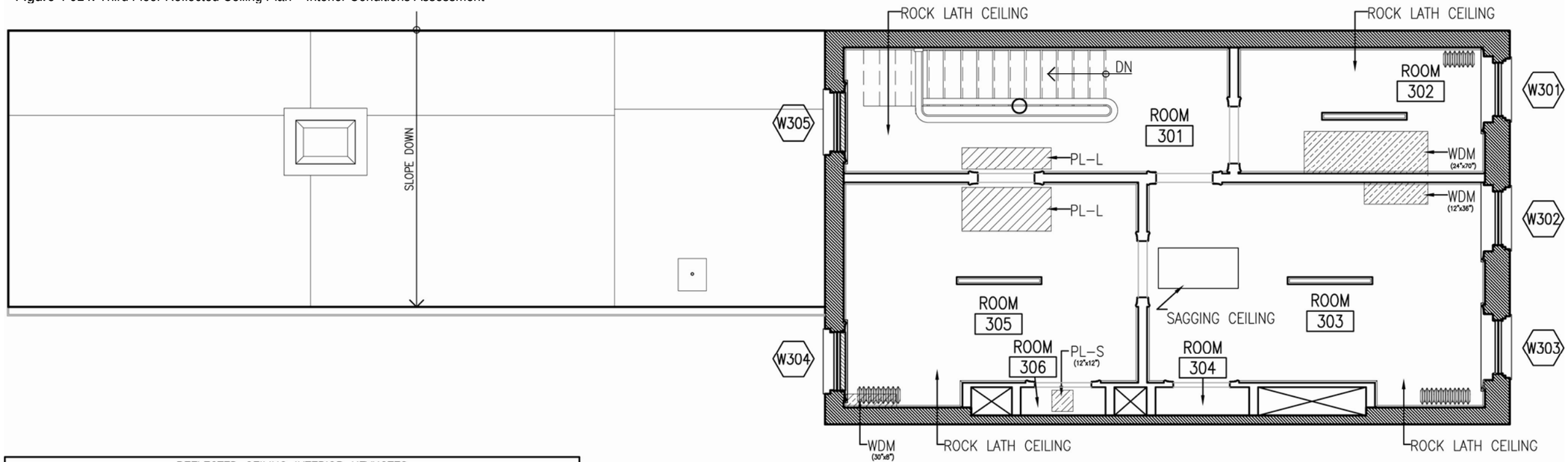


INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
MASONRY		WINDOWS	
OJ–I	OPEN JOINT – INTERIOR	W–CRK	CRACKED, BROKEN OR MISSING WINDOW GLASS
SP–B	BRICK SPALL	WOOD	
STONE		WD–FF	FAILED FLOOR BOARD
SS	STONE SOILING	WD–IC	INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH
METAL		WD–PP	PLYWOOD PATCH
PP	PIPE PENETRATION	WD–SW	SIGNIFICANT WEAR
SR	SURFACE RUST AT STEEL	WD–TD	TERMITE DAMAGE
PLASTER		WD–SFL	SAGGING FLOOR
PL–L	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY	WD–PNT	PAINT LOSS
PL–WBD	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD	WD–L	MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING
PL–HC	HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR–IR	UNSTABLE RAILING
PL–MC	MAJOR CARACK IN PLASTER WALL	STR–ST	SAGGING TREAD
PL–S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY	STR–DT	DAMAGED OR BROKEN TREAD
PNT–W	FAILED PAINT ON WALL	WALLS	
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE	SM–EC	SURFACE MOUNTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX
		SM–TC	SURFACE MOUNTED TLEPHONE CONDUIT / JUNCTION BOX

0 1' 2' 4' 6' 10' 18'

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'–0"

Figure 4-014: Third Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan – Interior Conditions Assessment



REFLECTED CEILING INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
PLASTER		LIGHT FIXTURES	
PL-L	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY		FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-WBD	COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD OR ROCK LATH		INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY		RECESSED INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE		

CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT

The following code analysis is based on the District of Columbia Building Construction Code which incorporates the International Building Code (IBC) for the year 2000. It is assumed that jurisdiction is given to local code, any National Park Service recommended code, NFPA-500 Building Construction and Safety Code and ADA Accessible Guidelines.

The local building code in the District of Columbia is the DC Construction Codes (DCCC), which adopts and amends the IBC 2000.

It should be noted that per DCCC Section 3603.1, building code requirements are not mandatory for existing buildings classified by the federal, state or local government as historic and are judged by the code official to be safe. However, new construction requirements should be applied whenever the historic fabric of the building is not adversely affected.

Occupancy and Construction:

The application of specific code guidelines are based on the anticipated uses of the Carter G. Woodson Home. For this Historic Structure Report, it is assumed that the home will be used as museum and exhibition space over the three floors of the house, with the basement not accessible to the public. It is assumed that office space needed by the National Park Service to support the museum and exhibition portions of the program will be located in the adjacent properties that have been purchased by the NPS. The ancillary space in the two adjoining properties north of the Carter G. Woodson home are not a part of this Historic Structure Report, but their square footage and capacity for egress and circulation to the Woodson home will be considered. The uses for the Carter G. Woodson Home fall under IBC code categorization A-3 - Assembly.

The existing structure is a three-story building (with basement), with a two-story addition in the rear of the house (with a partial basement). All floors total approximately 3200 square feet. If the two adjacent properties purchased by the National Park Service are included, square footage totals approximately 8800 square feet. Building height is 36'-6" measured from the sidewalk to the top of the roof.

The Carter G. Woodson Home's exterior, including the two story addition, addition, is constructed of masonry walls, and the interior wood framing is unprotected. Under IBC the fire-resistance rating type is III-B – Exterior Masonry Wall, Frame Unprotected (Table 601). Based on this classification, the IBC allows for a maximum building height of 55 feet and a maximum area limitation of 9500 square feet on each of two stories (Table 503). Section 504.2 of IBC states that a building protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system will permit an augmentation of the specified values of Table 503 by increasing the maximum height with an additional 20 feet and the maximum number of stories by one. The house is therefore in compliance with the height and story limitations if fully sprinkled. Currently there is not a sprinkler system in the house.

Egress:

If the maximum occupant load of the home does not exceed 50 persons, IBC allows for only one means of egress for museum and exhibit spaces. Currently, only the front door (D101) of the home opens to the exterior. If the Park Service desires this door to remain closed, door D103A in Room 103 that is currently filled-in can be restored, and counted as a point of egress for the home. If the maximum occupancy load for the home is over 50 persons, two means of egress are required (Table 1004.2.1).

IBC states that stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or less shall have a width of not less than 36 inches (1003.3.3.1). This measurement is taken from handrail to handrail. As the historic stair within the home measures less than 36 inches in width (32-33"), it can not be used as a means of egress for the additional stories unless judged by the building official to not constitute a distinct life safety hazard. Such exceptions to code might be acceptable due to the historic nature of the site. At least one additional stairway will have to be added to the site; possibly located in the adjacent property owned by the National Park Service, as to not disrupt the historic fabric of the home or the visitor experience. The existing stair is unrated and serves three stories of the building. This stair is currently the only means of egress from the second and third floors.

From the first floor, occupants will exit through the front door, with a clear width of 34 inches, which provides exit capacity for 226 persons (34"/.15 inches per person).

Concerning exit access travel distance, the home falls well within IBC's guidelines. As a path of exit within the house may include unenclosed stairways or ramps, the distance of travel shall also be included in the travel distance measurement (1004.2.4). Following IBC, the maximum travel distance in the home is 200 feet (Table 1004.2.4) and 250 feet with a sprinkler system. The travel distance from the third floor of the home to a first floor exit would fall well within this limit.

Exits will need to be properly signed and lighted in accordance with emergency systems and regulations, with access to the exits signed and kept open and clear.

Accessibility:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) mandates access for the disabled and includes the highly specific range of detailed provisions that are to be made to provide full access for all visitors to the public areas of the home. These standards will guide the National Park Service in providing as complete access as is practical and consistent with the historic fabric of this historic site.

General architectural provisions that are ADA requirements include:

- Clear path width of minimum 36" (except at doorways)

- Doorways measuring 32" clear
- Level walking surface, curb ramp at maximum slope 1:6 – no longer than 2' length; running slopes not exceeding 1:20
- Maximum ramp slope of 1:12, maximum rise for any run shall be 30"
- Thresholds at maximum ½" height
- Handrails on stairs 34-38" height measured from stair nosing
- Clear space between handrail and wall to measure 1 ½"
- Door Hardware with a shape that is easy to grasp with one hand and does not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate, and mounted no higher than 48" above finished floor. (ADA 4.13.9)

Below is an account of how these provisions compare to the actual built conditions of the Carter G. Woodson Home. While minor deficiencies could be corrected; in a majority of cases, the feature or element in violation is original to the house, and should not be altered.

Access from Street - Currently, the ground floor of the building is approximately 38" above the sidewalk level at the east entrance, with 5 steps that reach the ground level. In the rear of the building, the first floor is 18" from the ground level. At least one of the Carter G. Woodson Home's entrances must be handicapped accessible, which would include ramping to reach the first floor or introducing a lift. The historic iron handrail on the front steps of the Carter Woodson house measures only 30" from the marble steps which is not ADA compliant. There is also a 7 ½" threshold at the front door of the property which is also not ADA compliant. A handicapped accessible route into the building will have to be provided.

Stair Width - Both the stair run to the second floor and the stair run to the third floor measure approximately 28" clear width between handrail and the wall. Handrails are approximately 27" from the nose of the treads. Neither circumstance is ADA compliant. Also, no handrail is provided on the wall side of these stairs. An additional handrail may have to be provided at the historic stair. The other clearance issues must remain as is in order not to alter the historic fabric. A fully compliant stair can be provided in the adjacent structure.

Door Widths – Door width clearance varies throughout the building.

- Door widths (clear) on the first floor range in measurement from 34" (front door) to 31 ¾".
- Door widths (clear) on the second floor range from 32" to 29" (this smallest width is for the door to room 207).
- Door widths (clear) on the third floor are all approximately 32".

However, the 32" clear width exists often at a door frame where the door is missing, and therefore the width may become smaller once a door is restored to the location.

Door Hardware – The historic door hardware is not ADA compliant, however if the doors are left open for the visitor experience, this should not be a problem.

Clear Path Widths – The clear path widths vary throughout the building.

- Clear path widths on the first floor range from 37" to 27"; this smallest area is between the newel post for the stair and the corner of room 205.
- Clear path widths on the second floor range from 36" to 28" - this smallest dimension is at the stair landing, from the handrail to the wall.
- Clear path widths on the third floor range from 72" to 29" - this smallest dimension is the hallway from the handrail to the wall.

Again, if the primary circulation for access to the Woodson Home is in the adjacent building, these clearances will not be as critical.

Toilet Facilities - Toilet facilities on the Carter G. Woodson property are not ADA compliant. Toilet facilities for visitors will be provided in the adjacent structure and will be designed to be fully compliant.

Elevator - If more than one floor of the historic home is open to the public, an elevator or lift will have to be installed to provide universal access on all levels. Such an elevator or lift would have to be located in the adjacent building owned by the National Park Service if it is to access all levels and interfere as little as possible with the historic structure. Section Six: Treatment and Use illustrates possible locations for an elevator. If it is not deemed possible or desirable to install a lift or elevator, alternate experiences for the visitor can be provided such as audio/visual presentations, that share the experience of viewing the upper floors while not providing full accessibility.

Fire Protection and Life Safety:

Currently, the Carter G. Woodson Home has an existing fire alarm system that was installed in 1989, with the control panel in the front entry hall. The pull stations, flashing lights and bells are located at the stairs on each floor. Operation of the present system does not meet today's ADA requirements regarding device locations, light levels and noise levels.

If full sprinkler coverage is introduced into the Carter G. Woodson Home, the building can then potentially be used on all three levels for museum and exhibition space. Installation of sprinklers will increase occupant life-safety and significantly increase the protection of the historic fabric in the event of fire. However, a portion of the historic fabric will have to be compromised, and there will be significant visual intrusion.

Summary:

The Carter G. Woodson Home can be restored to its period of significance to accommodate both the anticipated museum and exhibition uses on two levels, and all three levels if a fully compliant sprinkler system is installed in the structure. To follow ADA compliance, a ramp or lift will have to be installed to enter the building at ground level. If the National Park Service chooses to open more than the first floor of the historic home to the public, an elevator or lift will have to be installed in the adjacent building to provide

universal access to all three levels of the home. Toilet facilities that are ADA compliant will have to be provided in the adjacent structure.

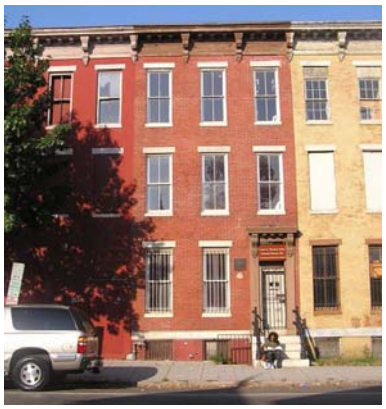


Figure 4-015: 9th Street (East) Façade of Carter Woodson Home (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-016: Crack in lintel at window W101. (RSA, 2006)

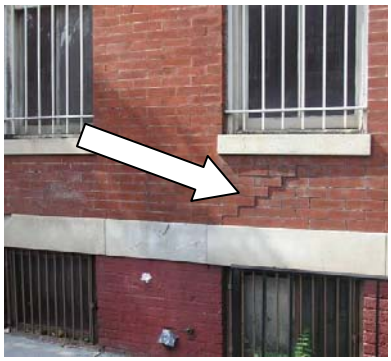


Figure 4-017: Shifting brick. (RSA, 2006)

STRUCTURAL

Robert Silman Associates, PLLC (RSA) visited the Carter G. Woodson Home at 1538 9th St., NW, Washington, DC, on September 28, 2006 and November 8, 2006. Architectural drawings of floor plans and elevations from Beyer Blinder Belle served as background drawings for field notes. All additional information herein is based on field observations and limited measurements of the structure where it is currently exposed. No probes or testing, destructive or non-destructive, are within the scope of this initial study.

This structure consists of exterior masonry bearing walls and is framed primarily with timber floor joists spanning north-south that pocket into the masonry walls. A wrought-iron beam with column supports is below the first floor framing. The Period 1 structure is of an "L" shaped configuration with three stories with a basement to the east and a two-story structure to the west. The later two-story addition (Period 2) has similar construction to the Period 1 portion, but has no basement.

Investigation efforts included a general assessment of visible structural conditions. Structural recommendations to address described conditions are indicated in the section entitled Recommendations for Treatment. All structural sketches can be found at the end of the Structural Assessment section.

EXTERIOR

East Elevation: (Refer to SSK-6 at end of section)
The east elevation is composed of brick masonry with limestone lintels and sills and appears to be in relatively good structural condition with no apparent areas of instability. Open mortar joints are numerous in the façade and joints near the first and second floor level appear to be filled with caulk. Such conditions do not represent current structural problems, but may lead to problems further down the road if left untreated. See architectural recommendations for masonry treatments.

Visible shifting of the brick above the second floor lintels may be indicative of a lintel problem at the inner wythes of brick. It may also be caused by the result of localized masonry movement or mortar deterioration. The lintel above window W101 at first floor has a vertical crack at midspan (Figure 4-016). This type of midspan crack typically indicates excess flexural stress, which may result from a localized load increase from expanding embedded metal or may originate from a localized material weakness. There is no apparent settlement of the brick above associated with this cracked lintel.

Shifting in masonry is noted above the basement windows W002 and W003 as well (Figure 4-017). Water stains and a slight outward bulging in the brick are also apparent in this area. Water infiltration and subsequent mortar deterioration and expansion of iron ties in the masonry above the basement may be a possible cause.

Figure 4-018: Spalling at front door. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-019: Stone rotation at front stoop, facing south. (RSA, 2006)

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Figure 4-021: West elevation. (RSA, 2006)

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Figure 4-022: Loose and missing bricks at top of window W107. (RSA, 2006)

Spalling and delamination are visible at the iron cramps along the limestone lintels and watertable above the basement windows. These conditions do not represent a structural concern at this time, however architectural treatment is warranted – see architectural recommendations.

The front stoop has some visible structural problems (Figure 4-019). The landing constructed of a single stone slab. At the stone bearing along the main building wall, localized masonry deterioration is apparent. In addition, the stone slab appears to be sloping inward toward the building wall. This is likely the result of the front steps rotating outward toward the sidewalk due to settlement. It is possible that there is not a footing at the front of the steps and settlement of soil behind the basement stair wall is causing the observed movement.

Figure 4-020: West elevation after plant removal. (RSA, 2006)

West Elevation: (Refer to SSK-7 at end of section)
Observation of the west elevation presented the worst structural conditions found on the house. The west elevation was almost entirely covered with biological growth during our initial visit, and was subsequently removed by the National Park Service. This type of plant growth on masonry is detrimental because it allows for the retaining of moisture at the surface of the masonry. Also, propagation of the small root anchoring systems of the plants through the bricks causes cracks and loosening of mortar. Figure 4-020 and 4-021 show the rear elevation before and after removal of this biological growth.

Severe brick deterioration is evident at window openings W107 and W210. Figure 4-022 & 023 show the top and bottom of window W107. At the top of this window, bricks are missing from the arch, and at the bottom, brick units and mortar joints are cracked and the wall bulges outward.

Figure 4-023: Loose bricks and rotting wood sill at window W107. (RSA, 2006)

North Elevation: Figure 4-024 shows bulging along the north elevation. The brick has bulged outward approximately the width of one wythe of brick (about 4 inches). This is likely the result of foundation movements in combination with insufficient connection of the exterior wall to the floor diaphragms within.

South Elevation: (Refer to SSK-7 at end of section)
The south elevation shows signs of further structural problems. The wall below the door opening D110A at this elevation is bulging outward above the foundation. Many open mortar joints and cracking are evident here as well. The rotation appears to take place near the bottom of the south elevation in its transition from the foundation wall (if present) at grade and the first floor of the Period 2 addition which bears on the south wall at approximately 2 feet above grade - see Figure 4-025.

Figure 4-024: Bulging of north elevation. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-025: South elevation, outward building of brick. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-026: Cracking below second floor window W209. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-027: Spalling brick at first floor south wall window. (RSA, 2006)

More severe cracking and shifting brick is shown in Figure 4-026 below window W209. Concrete masonry units (CMU) have been used as infill in W209 and D110A to prevent further structural deterioration. Not visible in this Figure 4-026 is the serious shifting of brick above the second floor window (W209).

Figure 4-027 depicts spalling and missing brick at the painted iron security grilles of the first floor window – W208. The observed conditions are largely the result of excess and sustained moisture intrusion within the masonry. Subsequent freeze-thaw cycling and the development of rust with embedded iron elements results in displacement and disassembly of the masonry. Foundation movements and the loss of bracing from the interior wood floor diaphragms appear to also be associated with the excessive movement in the masonry. Such movement is also manifested in the separated mortar joint running along the joint between the Period 1 and Period 2 two-story construction - Figure 4-028.

Figure 4-028: Separation of mortar at joint, between Period I and Period II construction. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-029: Cracking and bulging of west wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-031: Brick masonry shifting above flat arch and interior lintel of window W304. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-032: Photo 18. Diagonal cracking below window W303) at west wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-030: Roof and west elevation at third floor. (RSA, 2006)

Roof: (Refer to SSK-5 at end of section)
The joint where the lower roof meets the west elevation of the three-story structure significant deterioration was noted, largely due to water intrusion where the roof abuts the base of the exterior masonry wall (Figure 4-030). The poor condition of the exterior west wall at the third floor is visible from this vantage point. The wall is deflecting downward and has extensive cracking. EPDM roofing has been used to patch some cracks, however the repairs have failed and the damaged areas are open to the elements and allow direct water infiltration (Figure 4-029). The wall is sinking due to a failing support beam below that spans sidewall to sidewall at the stair inside (see SSK-3).

Brick above the window W304 lintel (Figure 4-031) are loose and bulging out of plane. The exterior flat arch has been apparently rebuilt or repaired, evidenced by relatively recent re-pointing, however additional shifting and displacement is evident subsequent to the repairs. Figure 4-032 depicts additional diagonal cracking below the window sill of window W303 at this same wall.

At the upper roof, there are four chimneys that show signs of deterioration, varying from missing mortar to open joints at the top, creating entry points for water (Figure 4-033).

Figure 4-033: Masonry deterioration at chimneys. (RSA, 2006)

INTERIOR

Figure 4-034: Floor joists as viewed from basement, facing west. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-035: Steel beam not bearing on brick as it should. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-036: Rotted bearing condition. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-037: Insufficient Joist Bearing at north wall. (RSA, 2006)

Basement and First Floor Framing: (Refer to SSK-1 at end of section)
The basement occurs only below the Period 1 portion townhouse while the Period 2 addition was constructed with only a small crawlspace above grade. This crawl space varies in depth but is approximately 16". All floor joists in the basement were accessible and visually inspected (Figure 4-034). Framing in the western portion of the basement is significantly worse than that observed in the eastern side. Floor joists in this west portion are typically 2¼" x 7½" @ 16" on center (o.c.) and span between the north and south masonry walls. Most of these joists have been replaced.

The joists bear on pockets in the brick masonry walls and are continuous over a line of steel beams and posts, running east-west at 4'-8" from the north wall (Figure 4-034). The steel beam (6-1/8" depth, 3-3/8" flange width) bears on steel posts (5" depth, 3" flange width) spaced at approximately 7'-4" feet on center. In general, the bearing condition of the joists in the area west of the stair has been compromised due to wood and masonry deterioration. Many joists have rotted in the masonry pockets due to moisture or insect infestation. Many of the joists also fail to bear properly on the steel beam (Figure 4-035).

The steel construction is typically labeled as being Phoenix Iron Company, with isolated members indicating the Carnegie Company. Overall, the member sizes appear to match early steel more closely than the earlier wrought iron sizes which could have been used at the time of original construction. Welding between the posts and the top plates also provide evidence that the material is more likely be steel than wrought iron, since welding of wrought iron is much less common. The allowable material stresses for early steel of this era is 16000 PSI in bending and 10000 PSI in shear. By comparison, the allowable stresses for wrought iron of this period are generally documented to be 12000 PSI in bending and 7500 PSI in shear.

Live load capacity for all areas of the first floor framing was calculated to be >100 psf, with the assumption that all framing conditions are repaired to at least match the original sizes and configuration and bear upon the steel beams.

A number of the floor joists in the western area of the basement have rotted at the bearings as shown in Figure 4-036.

Repairs on the joists have been attempted and many of the joists have been sistered or partially lapped with new lumber. Unfortunately, most of the repairs have been executed improperly. Much of the sistered lumber falls short of the bearing wall, leading to a condition of limited or no bearing (Figure 4-037).

Surface rust and minor delamination are evident on the steel columns (Figure 4-040). Signs of rust are localized, and capacity reduction is negligible. The steel beams appear to be in sound condition.

Figure 4-038: Base of column severely deteriorated. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-039: Rotted bearing end of stair framing. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-040. Rust and delamination at base of steel column. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-041: Sagging at stairs. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-042: Fireplace, deterioration – southeast end. (RSA, 2006)

Joists near the southwest window opening W003 do not have proper bearing at the masonry wall. Wood posts (4x4) at the window are deteriorated, and one of the bases has rotted almost completely (Figure 4-038).

Joists visible in the crawl space below the Period 2 two-story addition are in poor condition, particularly at the south bearings.

The stairs into the basement are sagging considerably. Closer inspection revealed that the stairs frame into floor joists that have completely lost their bearing at the masonry wall. In addition, many of the joists have clear signs of past termite infestation. Though the insect infestation appears currently inactive, the damage has taken its toll on the load-bearing capacity of the joists (Figure 4-039 and Figure 4-041).

The foundation walls appear to be in relatively good structural condition, with some expected breakdown of the binder in the mortar joints leaving a loose sandy exterior surface, particularly toward the bottom of the walls.

Floor joists in the eastern side of the basement are in much better condition than those in the western side. They are typically 2½"x9½" @ 12" o.c. At 6'6" south of the north wall, they bear on a steel beam (6" depth and 3-3/8"

flange width) supported on posts (5" depth and 2¾" flange width) spaced at approximately 7 feet. Bearing conditions are solid and bridging on both sides of the steel beam also assists the joists to distribute the load.

Figure 4-043: South chimney with insufficient trimmer support. (RSA, 2006)

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Figure 4-044: Header corresponding to party wall chimneys – splitting at north wall header. (RSA, 2006)

The fireplace in the basement is suffering from joint deterioration and deteriorating brick in the arch (Figure 4-042). The fireplace is headed off with a 2"x9 ¾" timber beam; however, the trimmers are insufficiently supported along the face of the chimney (Figure 4-043). It appears that the wood beam along the face of the chimney has been cut so that it no longer spans across the chimney width.

Joists within the width of the chimneys frame into a 2½"x9½" header along the north wall by mortise and tenon connections (Figure 4-044). The header opposite the west chimney is missing its bottom 4 inches and is cracked horizontally through the full span right at the tenons. The deterioration may be the result of a previous overstress condition; however, the similar header opposite the east chimney appears sound.

First Floor and Second Floor Framing: (Refer to SSK-2 at end of section) The first floor presents significant areas of sagging and displacement, particularly at the Period 2 two-story addition to the west. As depicted in Figure 4-045, the flooring in Room 110 suffers severe deterioration of both floor framing and perimeter masonry bearing walls. The framing in this location is over the crawlspace and has rotted and displaced along the south bearing conditions. The load bearing masonry, particularly along the window lines, has shifted and begun to disassemble. In Room 109, where the basement below transitions from crawl space to basement, there is further sagging of the floor (Figure 4-046). This is due to the rotted bearing ends of the floor joists observed from the basement area below.

Figure 4-045: Room 110 - First floor, southwest corner. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-046: Room 109 - Floor sagging at first floor. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-047: Sistered floor joists visible from first floor. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-048: Deterioration at lintel of door D103A. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-050: Room 105 - Fireplace in room east of stairwell. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-047 illustrates the sistered second floor joists as visible from Room 110 on the first floor. The joists are 1¾" x 7½" @ 16" o.c. These repairs do not currently appear sufficient to provide adequate strengthening of this floor, with insufficient lap lengths and connections between original joist and added sister, and the joists were observed to have poor bearing on the south wall. The joists have shifted from their bearings and represent a disengagement of the floor diaphragm from the masonry bearing wall. This lack of diaphragm bracing plays a significant part in the amount of masonry movement and cracking observed in this area.

The wood lintel above the door D103A along the south alley has severely deteriorated, likely due to the combined effects of sustained moisture infiltration and termite damage (Figure 4-048).

The stairwell, depicted in Figure 4-049, is deflecting downward toward the basement because of significant first floor framing deterioration observed in the basement below. The entire structural system including the upper story walls connected to the stair appears to be deflecting downward as well, corresponding to significant water penetration into the house from the roof joint at the three story elevation directly above the stair.

Figure 4-049: Room 103 - Fallen plaster at stairwell. (RSA, 2006)

The fireplace in Room 105, east of the stairwell, appears to be missing a lintel (Figure 4-050). This can be observed from within the fireplace area, looking upward into the chimney. The brick masonry is arching at this time and the observed condition does not represent a significant instability.

Room 104 exhibits extensive cracking in the wall plaster and around the windows. One typical diagonal crack is depicted in Figure 4-051 at window W102, corresponding to shifting in the masonry observed from the exterior. Though much of the plaster deterioration is architectural in nature (see

Figure 4-051: Room 104 - Crack at bottom lintel of window. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-052: Room 210 - Brick failure at window. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-054: Room 208 - Floor sagging below east wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-055: Room 208 - Floor sagging below east wall. (RSA, 2006)

architectural recommendations), cases such as this are examples where structural distress within may translate to the finishes.

Second Floor and Third Floor Framing: (Refer to SSK-3 at end of section)
Significant structural deterioration is present in the two-story structure, translating up from the observations at the first floor and foundation levels. Most dramatic are the conditions observed in Room 210, where the brick masonry is unstable around and below window W209 on the south wall (Figure 4-052). The windows depicted are in-filled with CMU, possibly as a means of security as well as for temporary support of the failing flat arch construction at the window heads. The inner wythe of flat arch at the W209 has failed, and the masonry at the jambs and sill are largely disassembled.

Figure 4-053: Room 210 - Floor sagging. (RSA, 2006)

The floor at the corner of Room 210, as shown in Figure 4-053, is deflecting significantly where joists have deteriorated and pulled away from their bearings, as observed from the first floor level. The disengagement of the floor diaphragm appears to be a major contributing factor to the shifting and deterioration of the exterior masonry wall.

Typical roof framing in the western portion consists of 3" x 3 ½" wood rafters @ 2'-0" on center with 2" x 4" ceiling joists @ 16" on center.

In Room 208, significant deflection of the floor framing along the east wall is visible (Figure 4-054 & 4-055). Closer inspection of the framing below the base of the stud wall shows evidence of previous repairs and modification. It appears that the beam below the east wall was at one time spliced near its south end; however the splicing detail appears to have been inadequate and failed, resulting in the downward deflection along this wall.

Severe water damage is also evident at the second floor level and within the third floor framing, as shown in Figure 4-057. By the stair (Room 201), perhaps the most significant structural problem within the main house can

be observed. Here, the main support beam for the exterior brick masonry wall at the third floor level is found to be fully deteriorated. The

Figure 4-056: Photo 44. Room 205 - Cracking at window along west wall, original construction. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-058: Room 205 - Cracks in wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-057: Room 201 - Fallen plaster ceiling and framing damage. (RSA, 2006)

beam is built up from four joists, but has suffered severe decomposition as a result of an apparent failure in the roofing system at the interface between the lower roof of the three story west elevation. Water has been infiltrating the framing and the fabric of the house over a prolonged period of time and the damage has translated downward all the way to the first floor framing.

In Figure 4-056, 4-058, 4-059 & 4-060, significant cracking is evident below the sill at window W204 of Room 205. This is likely the result of a lintel or arch failure above the first floor window below. The window opening and radiator likely have contributed to increased moisture levels. As a result, it is likely that localized floor framing deterioration may also be found in this area. Typical third floor framing in this area consists of 2" x 9 ¾" wood joists @ 16" on center.

Figure 4-059: Room 205 - Cracks in wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-060: Room 301 - Top of staircase, third floor. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-061: Room 305 - Diagonal cracks, west wall. (RSA, 2006)

Figure 4-062. Room 305 - Ceiling damage. (RSA, 2006)

Third Floor and Roof Framing: (Refer to SSK-4 at end of section)
The stair opening shifts from a north-south orientation to east-west at the third floor.

Figure 4-060 shows a CMU in-filled window (W303) at the top of the staircase on the third floor. Diagonal crack patterns in the wall at this window indicate that the wall is deflecting downward with the wall supporting the stairwell. Diagonal cracks in the west wall of Room 305 suggest this same type of settlement (Figure 4-061). Substantial cracking of the plaster is indicative of large movements in the exterior masonry, which is corroborated by observations from the exterior. The movement corresponds to the severe deterioration of the built-up wood transfer beam at the third floor framing level, which was observed from the floor level below.

Ceiling failure is evident on the third floor at the partition wall south of the staircase. This plaster failure is primarily due to water damage, but some localized fire damage was also observed (Figure 4-062). The finish damage appears to correspond to previous framing damage, which has since been repaired.

Ceiling joists visible from this opening are double 2x6 @ 16” o.c. running north-south. The roof rafters have been replaced with 2x8 @ 16” o.c. at this particular location. The original roof rafters, still intact over Room 303 were measured as 2 ½” x 8 ½” @ approximately 3’-10” on center.

Structural Analysis Summary

Figure 4-063: Live Load Table

Structural Summary[1]

Floor	Room ID	Calculated Live Load Capacity (psf) [2,3]	Number of People Allowed [4,5]	Live Load per IBC Code	Allowed Occupancy
1	101	54	2	40 psf for residential 50 psf for office 100 psf for movable seating assembly use	Repaired framing satisfactory for use as house museum.
		100			
	102	54	19		
		100			
	103	77	18		
		100			
	104	54	27		
		100			
	105	54	47		
		100			
	106, 107, 108	77	5		
		100			
	109	77	24		
		100			
	110	Framing unknown	--		
2	201	50	13	40 psf for residential 50 psf for office 100 psf for movable seating assembly use	Repaired framing satisfactory for use as house museum.
	202	45	8		
		100			
	203	45	51		
		100			
	205	45	27		
		100			
	207	50	7		
	208	50	27		
	209	50	2		
	210	50	22		
3	301	68	11	40 psf for residential 50 psf for office 100 psf for movable seating assembly use	Satisfactory for residential use. Material testing and/or visual grading may permit increased capacity to allow office use.
	302	42	11		
	303	42	26		
	305	68	28		
Roof	High	31	N.A.	30 psf for snow load	Reinforcement required to meet code requirements.
	Low	15	N.A.		

Notes:

1. Floor capacity based upon existing framing configuration with recommended repairs.
2. Top number refers to capacity if joists do not bear on interior steel girder.
3. Wood species, grade, and corresponding properties have been assumed to be Southern Pine, No. 2. Material testing recommended to confirm.
4. Number of people calculation based on structural capacity of floor in repaired condition; other limitations such as occupancy, fire safety, or egress should be considered.
5. Average weight of a person assumed to be 200 lbs, average area per person assumed to be 4 sq. ft. Area of a room = (length -1)*(width - 1) in ft^2.

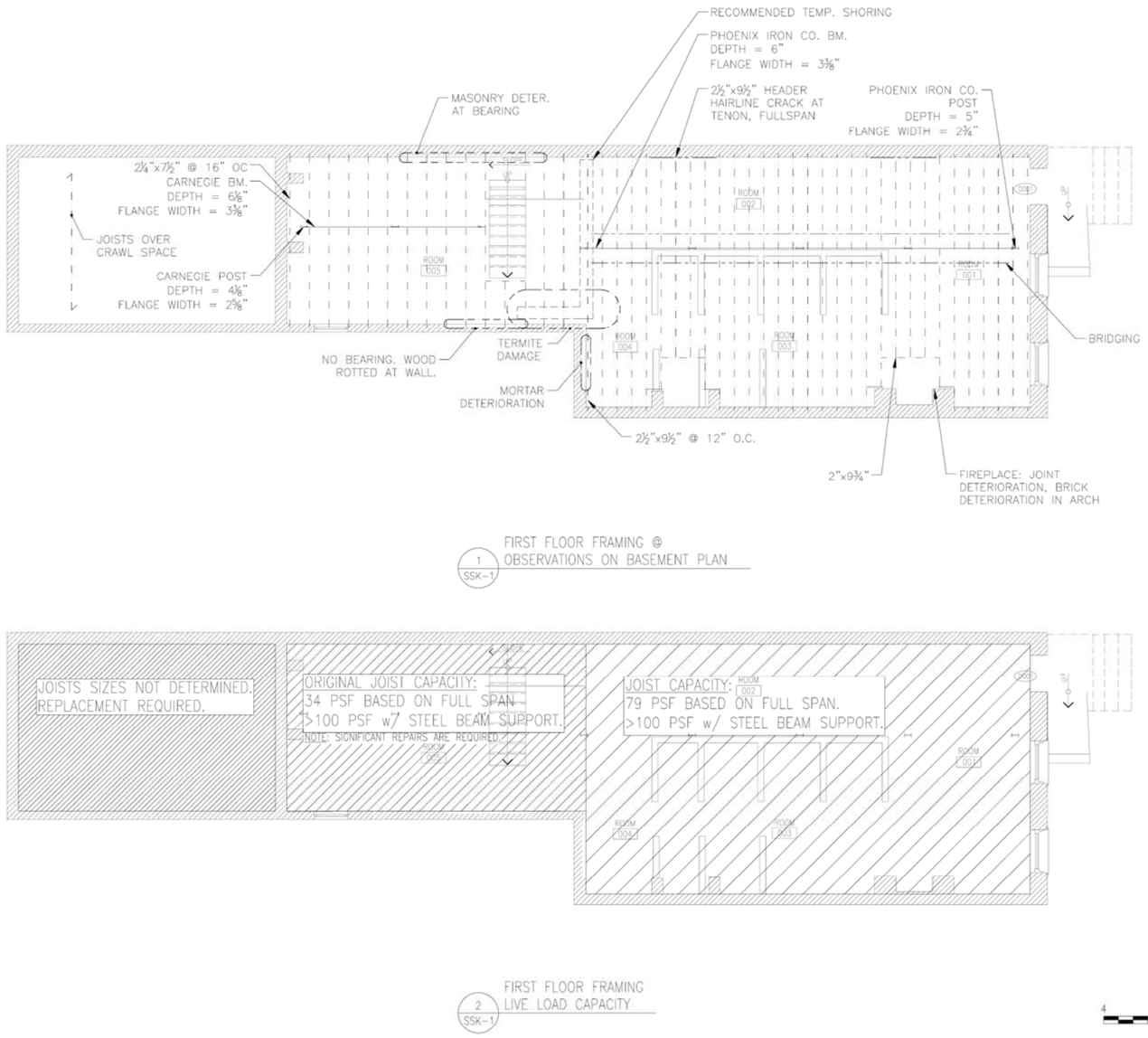

Figure 4-064. Floor framing on plans.

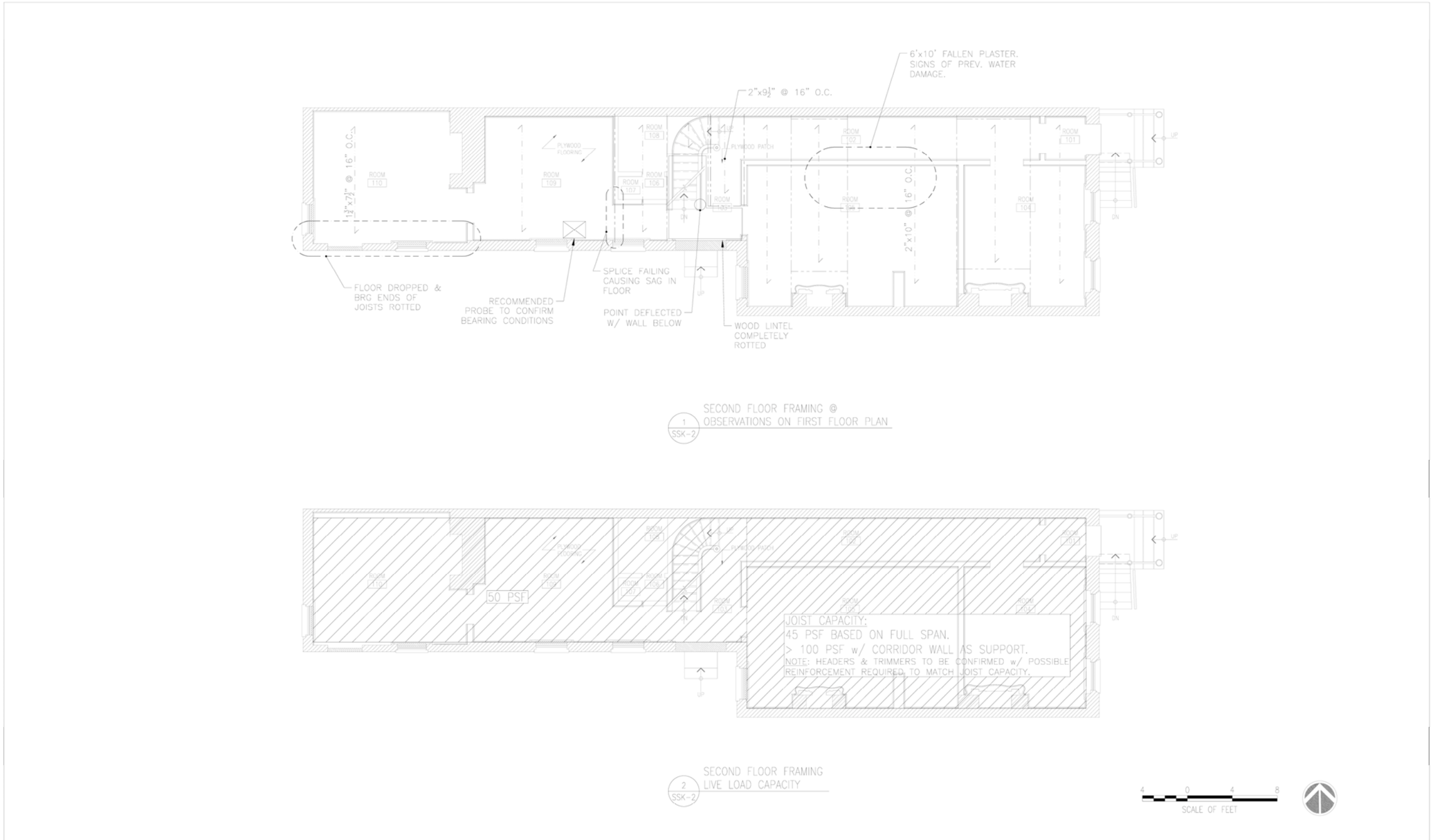

Figure 4-065. Second Floor Framing.

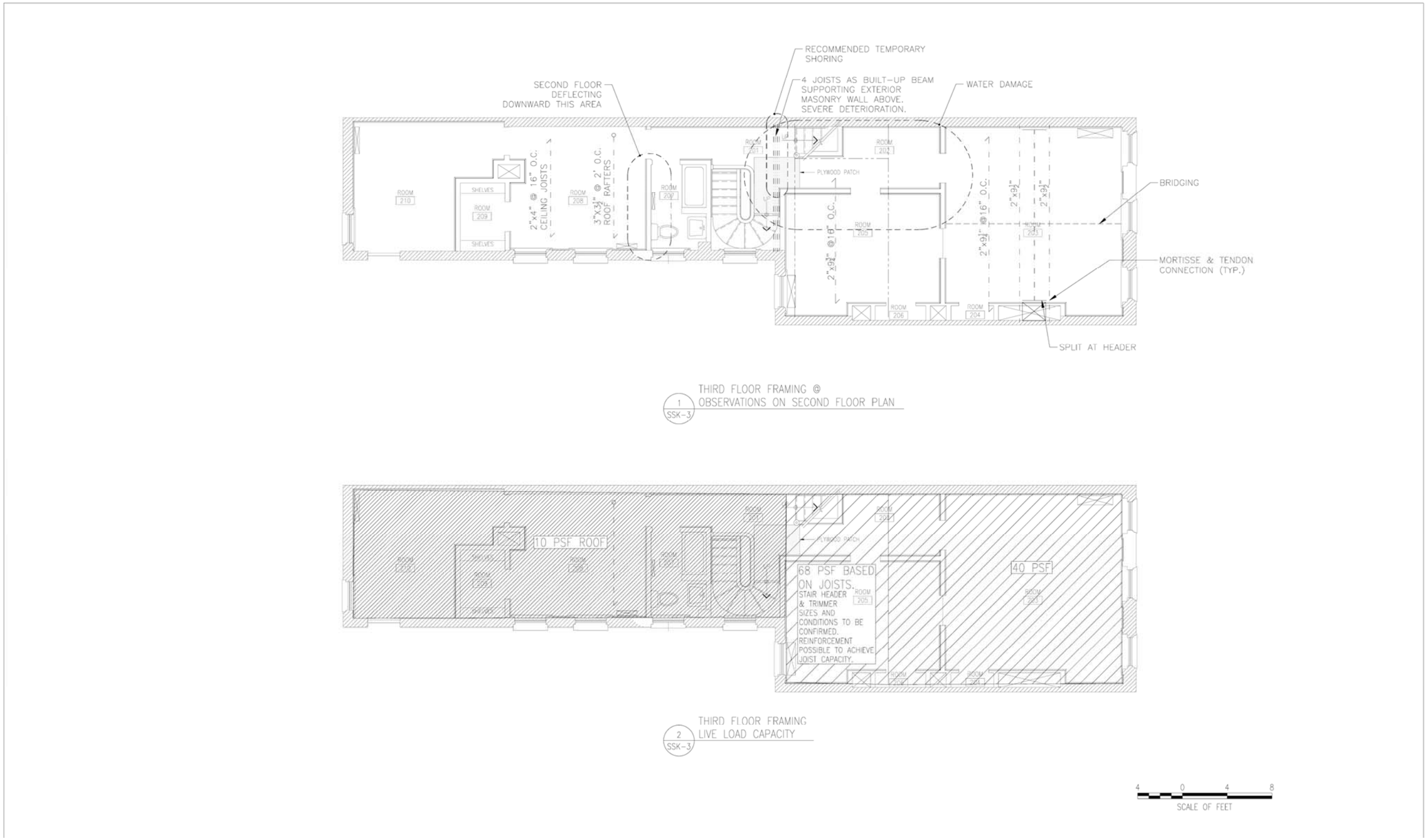

Figure 4-067. Third Floor Framing.

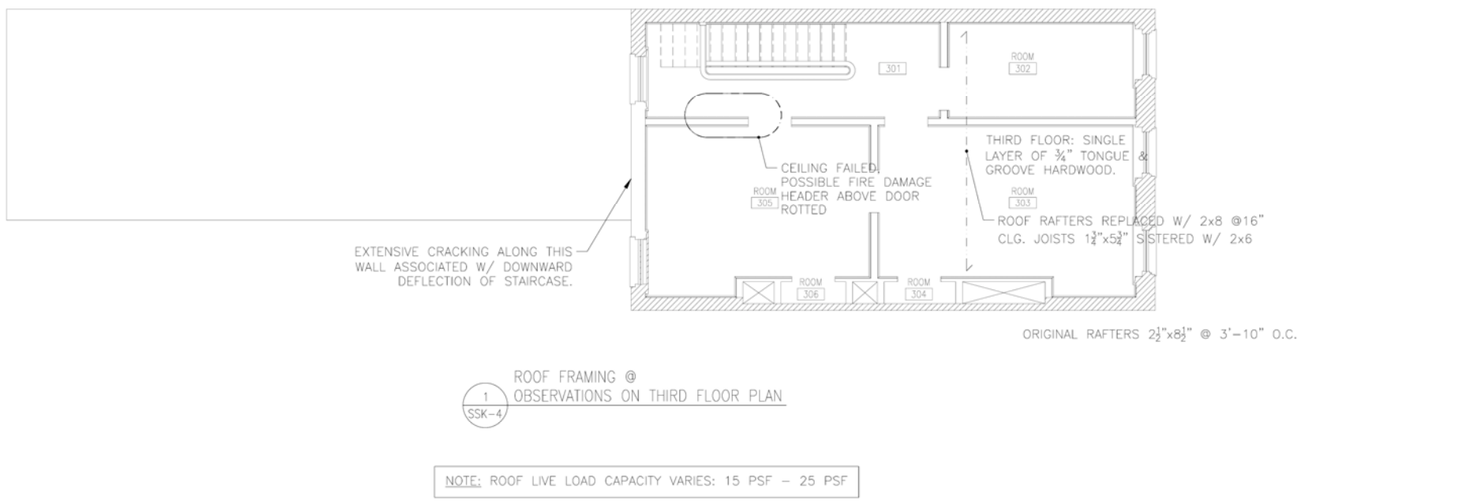

Figure 4-068. Roof framing.

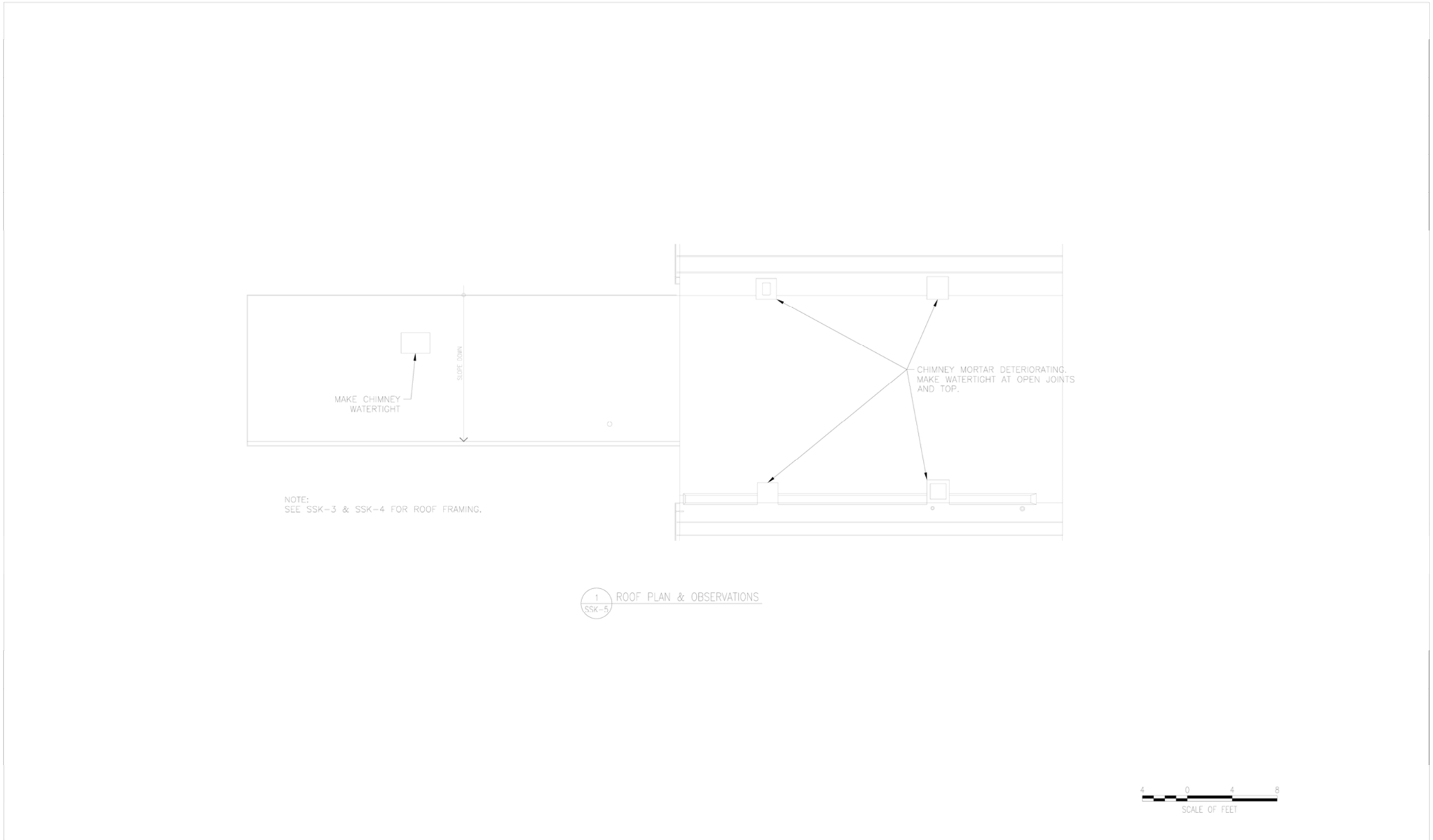

Figure 4-069. Roof Plan and Observations.

Figure 4-070. Front and Rear Elevations.

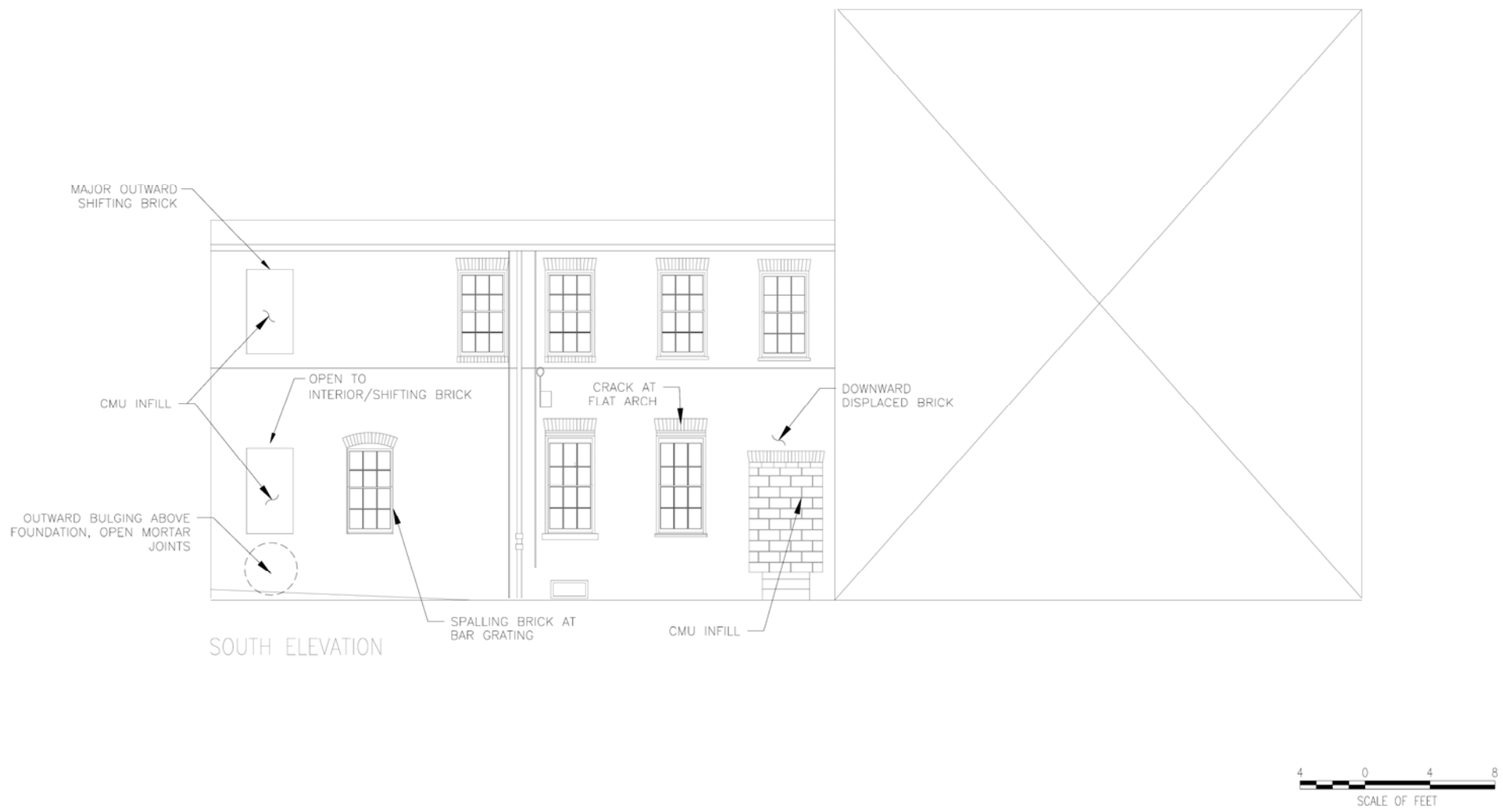

Figure 4-071. South Elevation.

Figure 4-072: View of typical radiator and surface mounted conduit. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-073: Typical radiator. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-074: Radiator Pipes. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

MECHANICAL

The existing mechanical heating system is in poor condition.

The building has no air conditioning system and the existing heating system is based on a gas fired boiler that feeds hot water to radiators throughout the building. The entire system is currently inoperable. The typical radiators are covered with multiple layers of paint on the exterior, and the inside of the radiators and associated piping is corroded and oxidized. Figures 4-072 and 4-073 demonstrate the condition of the typical radiators. A further description of all radiator types can be found in the Section 3: Physical Description – Interior. These radiators all date to Period 3 and are all manufactured by the American Radiator Company. After cleaning, they could potentially be reused. The piping for this heating system was installed late in Period 2 or in early Period 3 and was thus run exposed along the walls and ceilings. This piping, if replaced, could be used with the reconditioned existing radiator units as part of a new heating system.

Figure 4-075: Existing boiler and water heater. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

The backbone of the existing heating system is the existing boiler. The existing gas fired boiler was installed in 1989 and is located in the basement at the northwest corner. The boiler was manufactured by Hydro-Therm and the following information was recorded from the label on the unit: Model Number HC-100B, Serial Number NW-6688, Net IBR capacity of 68,700 BTU/H output with input of 100,000 BTU/H. This boiler is a replacement for an earlier boiler. One can see that the vent pipes for the existing boiler have been retrofitted into a hole to the flue that once received vent pipes from an earlier boiler. There is no information available for this earlier boiler. The boiler flue is extended and connected to outside through the sleeve in the exterior wall. The boiler has lost its controls and is not in operable condition.

Figure 4-076: Boiler exhaust connection to flue. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

Figure 4-077: Metal tubes in flue as evidence of early duct work. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

Based on the indication of a fuel tank on one of the 1980's existing conditions drawings, it is assumed that the existing mechanical system prior to radiators had an oil furnace with fuel oil tank located in the basement. The design team also observed the metal tubes in the flues at both fireplace locations. The tubes penetrate the walls at the basement, and were noted at the first and third floors. Based on the fireplace grilles in place and the circular collar on the back of these grilles, the original heating system for the building is believed to be an early hot air ducted system that circulated the hot air via metal ducts that elbowed to grilles on each floor. These ducts were then attached to the furnace in the basement.

The existing black iron gas piping is the only component of the existing heating system that can be reused. The existing boiler does not meet the current code of IMC2000 (with District of Columbia supplements). Currently no combustion air is provided for the boiler which is required by code.

Figure 4-078: Elbow of metal tube in flue at third floor. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

ELECTRICAL

Figure 4-079: Wiring in the basement. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-080: Wiring in the basement. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-081: Electrical panels and electric meter in the basement. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-082: Modern breakers in electrical panel in basement. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

The buildings electrical wire system is in a reasonable state of repair and appears to be reliable. The wire installed in the wall is over 30 years old and has a potential additional life span of 20 years. The existing wiring is not grounded. Rooms have at least a receptacle or two mounted in the base boards. Additional receptacles are wired in plastic covered cable surface mounted to the walls and base boards (wire mold). These outlets and conduit were installed during an electrical upgrade in 1989. In the basement the newer wire that was installed is BX type cable; this wire is protected with a metal shielded jacket. BX was installed at a later date in the basement to feed the vertical conduit. Some surface plug strips in the rooms were connected back to the new panels directly with BX type cable. The wire exposed in the basement is the best indicator of the condition of the rest of the building. The wire is run both through the structural beams and under the beams and has little or no protection unless run along side a pipe.

Figure 4-083: Old electrical panel. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

The existing lighting in the house was installed in 1989 in coincidence with the installation of the upgraded fire alarm system. These fixtures are a mixture of fluorescent and incandescent fixtures and they do not date to Period 3 – the Period of Significance.

The routing of the wire in the walls is unknown. The spacing of the receptacles in the house, although not installed to the density necessary to meet modern code requirements for a residence, does meet the requirements for a commercial establishment. The wire to these receptacles is safe and properly protected from overload. Most rooms have had outlets in wire mold surface mounted to the walls or base board was mentioned earlier. This was done to get additional power to the rooms. The wiring in

the basement is not consistently secured to the ceiling joists and will need to be further supported if they remain.

Figure 4-084: Detail of modern electrical meter. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

Figure 4-085: Electrical panel in room 203. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

The electrical service was upgraded probably at the same time the surface raceway was installed in 1989. The primary electrical panel is located in the basement. The location of an earlier electrical power service is apparent from the abandoned meter socket figure to the left of the new service and meter. The electrical service is in good condition. The size is presumed to be 200 amps single phase 120 / 240 volts manufactured by Square D. The rating of the breaker was not visible at the time of inspection. A sub panel manufactured by Square D was installed on the second floor in Room 203 and serves the power requirements on this level; this panel is in acceptable condition and could be used for future loads as calculations would permit. The electrical panels described in the basement and second floor are the only two electrical panels in the house.

Figure 4-086: Retrofitted junction box at ceiling of second floor. (Photo: GHT, 2007)

Figure 4-087: Radiator, radiator piping, sink and gas piping (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-088: Remaining piping that has been cut. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-089: Remaining piping that has been cut. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-090: PVC sanitary waste pipe. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

PLUMBING

The building has two bathrooms and a kitchen area. Room 108 has a porcelain toilet and a sink both manufactured by Gerber. Room 207 has a porcelain toilet and sink. The sink was made by Gerber, similar to the first floor bathroom sink, but the toilet was made in Venezuela. This bathroom also has an enameled metal tub/shower. In Room 208, PVC piping extends out from the wall indicating where a sink was removed. Similarly, gas piping has been cut that indicated where a stove was once located (Figure 4-087)

Much of the hot and cold copper pipe has been removed; remaining copper pipe was left in place only because it was difficult to get to. The integrity of the pipe pieces that remains is questionable. See figures 4-088, 4-089, 4-089, 4-090 & 4-091 for a representation of the remaining piping. Because of the age of the remaining copper pipe used for hot and cold water in the house, piping was joined together with hi content lead in the sweat fittings. If the existing water pipes were to remain the lead content of the water could potentially be unacceptable. It is recommended that the water be tested for lead. All lead fittings must be replaced.

The gas service for the house enters the house at the east side on Ninth Street at street level. The gas meter has been removed and the gas piping appear to date to the 1950's. The existing gas fired domestic hot water heater depicted on the right side of figure 4-075 is located in the basement is manufactured by Bradford. The tank size is approximately 18" round by 46" tall and about approximately 40 gallons of capacity. The water heater flue was extended and connected to outside through the sleeve in the exterior wall, see figure 4-087.The domestic water heater is connected with gas but the hot water supply and building system piping was forcibly removed. Future operation of this hot water heater is questionable.

The existing sanitary waste and vent line is run outside the building along the south elevation and is a cast iron pipe installed in during Period 1. The sanitary waste pipe in the house has been converted to PVC plastic during the 1989 renovation and appears to be in tact. The sewer line from the building to the street should be scoped to verify its integrity.

Figure 4-091: Remaining piping. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY

Figure 4-092: Fire alarm system. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-093: Fire alarm system. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

Figure 4-094: Fire alarm system. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

The building had a fire alarm system installed in accordance with the 1989 drawings that were filed with the building department, see figures 4-092, 4-093, & 4-094 and also see Appendix D – Archival Documents. The control panel for this system is in the front entry hall (room 102) and was installed surface mounted. The pull stations, strobes and bells are located at the stairs on each floor. The graphic above the main control panel is seen in figure 4-096. Operation of the present system is questionable. Even if the existing system operated correctly, it would not meet today's fire code or ADA requirements. The pull stations are mounted above ADA height and the flashing lights are not bright enough. The existing mounting heights of the pull device are mounted 8 to 12 inches higher than the required code height. The candela rating of the strobes used on the system is to low and does not meet candela rating of today's fire code. Lastly the fire alarm bells would require to being adjusted to the proper sound level. The exterior fire alarm bell meets the current commercial code. The existing fire alarm system does include heat detectors. These heat detectors were only installed in the basement only.

There is currently no sprinkler system installed in the building.

Figure 4-096: Graphic above the main control panel. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

TELEPHONE

Figure 4-095: Telephone panel in room 206. (Photo: GHT, 2006)

The present telephone distribution home runs to a Room 206, and the power for this telephone panel is shown on the 1989 permit drawings. Telephone wiring has been run throughout the house in wire mold and terminates at various junction boxes that are mounted to the baseboards. This telephone wiring dates to the 1980's improvements.

SECURITY

Although it was not clear as to what the comprehensive security system was, various window contact security devices were noted on all first floor windows. These security devices were probably installed at the same time as the electrical upgrades that occurred in the late 1980's.

Work Recommendations

ARCHITECTURAL

OVERVIEW

The Carter G. Woodson Home will require significant preservation treatment in order to return it to a stable and useable facility. At the core of the treatment is the correction of the structural instability caused by so much water damage and neglect and the replacement of the roof to stop and further water infiltration.

METHODOLOGY

The deteriorated areas were previously defined in the Conditions Assessment portion of this report as well as the definition of probable causes. In this section, preservation treatment will be described in detail. To define the preservation treatment, location and quantities, a Preservation Treatment Recommendations matrix has been provided for the architectural recommendations. Following the matrix are narratives for the recommendations made by the structural and mechanical engineers.

RECOMMENDATIONS MATRIX

Figure 5-001: Recommendations Matrix

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
EXTERIOR						
	Brick					
A1		Biological Growth	South Elevation, Brick Below East Elevation Entry Stair	Apply biocide to areas of biological growth at brick. Follow with general cleaning of area after other repairs and repointing are implemented.	15 Sq Ft	Category 2
A2		Cracks in Cementitious Coating	Two Story Addition - West Elevation	Remove stucco back to base brick and repoint brick.	130 Sq Ft	Category 2
A3		Crack Through Masonry Joint	Discrete Location on the North, East, South and West Elevations.	Repoint open joints in the building façade to limit water infiltration into the exterior masonry walls. Mortar must be appropriate to match the physical and aesthetic characteristic of the adjacent mortar and building materials.	25 Sq Ft	Category 1
A4		Dislocated Brick	North, West and South Elevations	Remove and reset existing brick units. Shoring may be necessary due to extent of dislocated brick, especially on the three-story West Elevation.	30 Sq Ft.	Category 1
A5		Incompatible Patch	West and South Elevations	Remove existing patch material down to brick substrate. Patch by replacing full brick units if possible. In some cases on the South Elevation the patching is in combination with the outward bulging and dislocation requiring the removal of the patch and the complete rebuilding of the brick in that area.	40 Sq Ft	Category 1
A6		Missing Brick	North, West and South Elevations	Replace missing brick units with brick to match original. Use mortar to repoint that matches adjacent mortar. In cases where missing brick is part of an arch, shoring and removal of adjacent brick will be required prior to reinstallation of units.	18 Locations	Category 1

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
EXTERIOR						
A7		Outward Bulging	North, West and South Elevations	Bulging brick could potentially lead to collapse of brick and wall. The most severe case of bulging brick is at the west corner of the South Elevation. In this location, the entire adjacent wall structure should be shored and the corner should be fully rebuilt from ground to cornice. The bulging at window W304 will also require shoring, removal of brick and reconstruction of the window opening and surrounding brick. The bulging on the North Elevation is minor and will not require building but just repointing.	400 Sq Ft	Category 1
A8		Open Mortar Joints	All Exterior Elevations	Repoint all open joints in the building façade to limit water infiltration into the exterior masonry wall.	100 Sq Ft	Category 1
A9		Paint/Graffiti on Brick	East Elevation	Use graffiti removal material to strip paint from brick and stone. Post cleaning façade wash should be coordinated with repointing efforts.	30 Sq Ft	Category 2
A10		Replacement Sill	South and West Elevation - Windows W103, W106, W208	Wood sill was replaced with brick or concrete and need to be replaced with wood sills as per Period 2 window design.	3	Category 1
A11		Sealant at Mortar Joints	Sealant at Mortar Joints	Remove existing sealant from all mortar joints and repoint joints. This effort must be coordinated with repointing of open joints.	420 Sq Ft	Category 1
A12		Brick Spall	East Elevation	Install replacement brick unit for brick with spall. Repoint around surrounding area and coordinate with façade repointing efforts.	4 Units	Category 2
A13		Concrete Masonry Infill	West and South Elevations - Windows W103, W104, W105, W106, W107, W108, W205, W210	Fully remove concrete masonry from windows openings and make necessary repairs to wood at windows.	8 Windows	Category 1
	Stone					
A14		Dislocation of Stone	Bluestone at East Elevation Stairs to Basement	Remove stone treads. Rebuild brick support after removing all vegetative growth, and reset stone treads level.	6 Treads	Category 2
A15		Hairline Crack in Single Unit	East Elevation	Provide injection grout at hairline crack to prevent further deterioration.	2 Stone Units	Category 2
A16		Open Joint	East Elevation	Repoint all open joints in the building façade to limit water infiltration into the exterior masonry wall.		
A17		Stone Spall	East Elevation	Provide stone dutchman at stone spall after stone unit has been removed and rusting ferrous iron cramp has been replaced with stainless steel cramp.	2 Stone Units	Category 1
A18		Stone Staining - Metallic	East Elevation - Front Stoop Stairs	Chemically clean the staining as a result of rusting of the metal door grille and stoop railing. Door grille to be removed given it was installed in Period 5. Stoop railing is to be repaired, cleaned and repainted with rust inhibitive paint.	5 Sq Ft	Category 2
A19		Dislocated Wood Member	East Elevation - Decorative Cornice	Wood members need to be re-anchored to the masonry as well as the adjacent wood members. The entire cornice then needs to be patched, repaired and repainted, with all joints having been filled with sealant.	40 Sq Ft	Category 1

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
EXTERIOR						
	Wood					
A20		Missing Wood Element	Exterior Windows on North, West and South Elevations - W104, W105, W108, W106, W204, W205, W206, W207, W208, W210, W304, W305, Front Door (D101)	The windows on the North, West and South Elevations have all lost trim molding, leaving gaps between the brick and the wood window frame. The molding need to be replaced as part of the window restoration. At the front entrance door (D101) many molding members that were installed as part of 1988 repairs have failed. The molding needs to be replaced, along with the adjacent existing molding, to match the historic profile of the molding at the transom. The basement door (D001) is missing part of its frame and requires being completely rebuilt.	14 Windows, 2 Doors	Category 1
A21		Paint Loss	Window Frames and Door Frames at All Exterior Elevations, Decorative Cornice	All wood windows and window frames require patching, repairing and repainting. At 6 windows, the sills will require significant repair due to wood rot. Similarly, the exterior doors will require patching, repairing and repainting in addition to the replacement of missing wood elements mentioned previously.	All windows, all doors and painted wood cornice	Category 1
	Metals					
A22		Corrosion	Window Grilles on East, West and South Elevations, Cast Iron Entry Railing	The window and door grilles, with the exception of those on windows W001 and W002 on the East Elevation, should be removed, as well as their ferrous metal anchors that are recessed in the masonry. Grilles at W001 and W002 date to Period 1 and should be cleaned, patched and painted with rust inhibitive paint. The cast iron railing at the entry stoop will require patching, cleaning and repainting with rust inhibitive paint as well. The missing elements at the primary newel post should be replaced.	2 Window Grilles and Front Stoop Railing	Category 2
A23		Ferrous Metal Anchors	East Elevation	Remove anchors from mortar joints and repoint joint for (8) of the anchors. The (4) remaining anchors that date to Period 1 and once held Carter G. Woodson's sign should be cleaned and painted with rust inhibitive paint to arrest further corrosion.		Category 2
A24		Metal Grilles	Windows W101, W102, W104, W105, W106, W108, W204, W206, W207, W208, W209, W304 and Doors D001 and D101	Remove all window and door grilles and anchors with the exception of those on W001 and W002 which date to Period 1 as previously described. Most of these grilles date to after the Period of Significance and should therefore be removed. The anchors for these grilles are rusting and causing spalling of brick at 3 windows on the South Elevation.	Remove metal window grilles on 12 windows and 2 doors	Category 2
A25		Inadequate Flashing	Chimneys and Edge Conditions at Upper Roof of Three Story Structure	The single ply membrane roof was installed as part of emergency repairs done at the end of Period V. When it was installed, the edge conditions were attached to the substrate with mastic and should have been count flashed into the masonry. Flashing should be provided for the existing roof or the roofing should be replaced to the standing seam tin roof that would have been there during Period 1.	50 LF	Category 1

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
EXTERIOR						
	Roof					
A26		Failing Gutters or Missing Gutters	Upper and Lower Roof	Aluminum gutters were installed as part of emergency repairs done at the end of Period V. No gutter was installed at the Upper Roof. Upper and Lower Roof require new copper gutters that should be installed in conjunction with the replacement of the roof.	30 LF	Category 1
A27		Failing Roof	Upper and Lower Roof	The membrane roof installed as part of emergency repairs was not properly installed and is not successfully keeping water from penetrating the building envelope. The roof should be fully replaced with a standing seam tin roof that matches adjacent townhouse roofs which maintain their Period 1 roofing.	1000 Sq Ft	Category 1
	Windows					
A28		Missing Glazing Putty	All Windows	Glazing putty has aged and dried requiring complete replacement at all windows.		Category 1
A29		Cracked or Broken Glass	Windows W102, W106, W201, W202, W206	Replace broken glass panels with new to match existing.		Category 1
A30		Replace Incompatible Window Sashes	Windows W101, W102, W201-203, W301-303	Sashes in these windows were replaced in Period V and require replacement with sashes with pulley/counterweight operation.		Category 2
A31		Replacement of Missing Windows	Window Openings W107, W209, W305	These windows were removed due to deteriorating masonry conditions and will require complete replacement with painted wood 6 over 6 double hung pulley/counterweight operated windows.		Category 1
	Doors					
A32		Replace incompatible doors	D001, D101	Door D001 is a flush wood door installed during Period V and requires replacement with a paneled stile and rail door. D101 was also installed in Period V and requires replacement with a true stile and rail construction door with two over two recessed panels with the top panels being arched. The door design can be matched to the 1988 HABS photo.	2 Doors	Category 2
A33		Replace Missing Door	D103A, D110A	Door 103A and D110A must be replaced. They were removed during Period 5 as a result of masonry and wood deterioration at these openings. The door D103A should be a single 3' stile and rail paneled door with 12" sidelights based on measurement taken from remaining header molding. Door D110A should be a 3' stile and rail paneled door.	2 Doors	Category 1

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
INTERIOR						
	Brick					
A34		Interior Open Mortar Joints	Basement North Elevation	Repoint open joints at this interior elevation to prevent water infiltration and improve structural capacity.	47 SF	Category 1
	Stone					
A35		Stone Soiling	Fireplace Hearths - Rooms 104, 105	Room soiling at these locations with a mild cleaning solution and water wash.	10 SF	Category 2
	Metal					
A36		Surface Rust at Steel	Basement Steel Columns and Beams	Steel should be scraped, cleaned and repainted with a rust inhibitive paint.	8 Columns, 2 Beams	Category 1
	Plaster					
A37		Complete Loss of Plaster from Lath or Masonry	See Conditions Assessment Plans for Locations	These areas require removal and replacement of plaster. Damaged or crumbling plaster should be removed back to solid or sound material, feathering the edges. The removal of layers should be feathered by layer; first and second brown coat layers should be feathered back each by an inch, finally tapering to the historic plaster up to one inch for each layer. The new plaster should then be installed with two layers of brown coat and a finish coat. This plaster should be feathered into the exposed edges of the historic plaster.	68 Sq Ft	Category 1
A38		Complete Loss of Plaster Wall Board	See Conditions Assessment RCP's	In these areas gypsum wall board was installed to replace either plaster on lath or historic plaster board. Where historic plaster wall board has failed, portions of the plaster board should be removed to the extent of the complete sheet (they were usually installed in 4'x8' sheets). New plaster board should be installed and with screws. Fiber mesh and a skim coat of plaster patch should be applied to cover the joints. Where plaster on wood lath was originally used, all gypsum wall board should be removed, two layers of scratch coat and a finished layer of plaster should be installed over repaired wood lath.	See Conditions Assessment RCP's	Category 1
A39		Hairline Crack in Plaster Wall	See Conditions Assessment Plans for Locations	For larger hairline cracks, apply fiber tape and follow with a skim coat. Smaller hairline cracks can be repaired with a simple skim coat.	382 Ln Ft	Category 2
A40		Major Crack in Plaster Wall	Rooms 102, 103, 104, 105, 110, 201, 202, 203, 205, 208, 210, 301, 303, 305	For major cracks, use flat head wood screws and washers to reattach plaster to substrate (either lath or masonry). Follow this procedure with application of fiber mesh and a skim coat.	175 Ln Ft	Category 1
A41		Separation of Plaster from Wood Lath or Masonry	Rooms 102, 105, 201, 301, 305	For major cracks, use flat head wood screws and washers to reattach plaster to substrate (either lath or masonry). Follow this procedure with application of fiber mesh and a skim coat.	160 Sq Ft	Category 1
A42		Failed Paint on Wall	Rooms 102, 202, 301	Sources of water penetration must be stopped as part of the exterior envelope repairs. It must be verified that plaster has dried to a significant level before application of new paint.	37 Sq Ft	Category 2

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
INTERIOR						
A43		Severe Water Damage to Plaster	See Conditions on Assessment Plans	Same as repair for A37	200 Sq Ft	Category 1
	Wood					
A44		Failed Floor Board	Flooring at Rooms 208, 301	Floor boards will require being removed. Structure below should be repaired if needed and a new board installed to match existing in size and grain. If possible, it would be advantageous to find aged boards that reflect similar grain and wear.	3 Sq Ft	Category 1
A45		Incompatible Metal Patch	Rooms 102, 104	Patches are covering gaps in floor boards that are not safe. Patches and nails should be removed and the boards on either side of the gap should be replaced with new boards installed to match existing in size and grain. If possible, it would be advantageous to find aged boards that reflect similar grain and wear.	16 Sq Ft	Category 2
A46		Plywood Patch	Flooring at Rooms 103, 109, 201, 305	Plywood patch should be removed. The patch was installed due to failing floor boards and structure. At 103, the floor structure should be repaired from below prior to installing new floor. The plywood floor in Room 109 was installed as a replacement for 2 1/2' strip flooring. The plywood should be removed and new strip flooring reinstalled. At 201, the plywood should be removed and the lath ceiling of the floor below should be removed so that adequate repair or replacement done to the second floor framing structure. Once the structure has been repaired, all historic floor boards should be reinstalled. Missing or fully deteriorated floor boards will have to be replaced. Similarly, at the floor by Room 305, the patch is covering failing floor boards that are fully deteriorated and must be removed and replaced.	120 Sq Ft	Category 1
A47		Significant Wear	All Interior Floors in on First, Second and Third Floor.	All interior floor show significant wear. The floor finish has been completely worn off in most locations. The is evidence at the room edges of the historic finish. The flooring should be cleaned and refinished. The finish will require further analysis by a conservator to determine the most accurate recommended finish for Period 3.	80 Sq Ft	Category 2
A48		Termite Damage	Wood Flooring in Rooms 103, 201, 301 and 305	Wood flooring that has lost significant section due to termite damage should be removed and the floor boards should be replaced to match existing.	5 Sq Ft	Category 1

No.	Building Component	Condition	Locations (Also Refer to Conditions Assessment Drawings for Exact Locations)	Preservation Treatment Recommendation	Quantity if Applicable	Category 1 or 2
INTERIOR						
A49		Sagging Floor	Flooring at Rooms 103, 109, 110, 208, 210 and 301	The sagging floor is a result of failing structure. The sagging floor in room 103 and be shored and failing structure repaired from below. The sagging floor in 110 cannot be accessed from below because there is no basement. The flooring in the rooms will need to be removed in order to repair or replace the structure. The floor would then be reinstalled. The sagging floors in Rooms 208 and 210 are a result of not only the floor joists having dislocated from the masonry joist pockets, but also because the masonry is failing. In conjunction with the rebuilding of the masonry, the joists will have to be repaired to correct the sagging. The sagging floor in 301 will require the removal of the ceiling below to repair the deteriorating structure.		Category 2
A50		Paint Loss on Wood	Miscellaneous Rooms	Water damage has caused significant paint loss on wood window and door casings as well as doors. The loose paint should be scraped back to solid substrate and edges feathered in preparation of priming and repainting.	300 Sq Ft	Category 2
A51		Missing or Damaged Molding	Miscellaneous Window, Door and Base Molding locations.	Replace missing molding to match adjacent existing in profile.	8 Ln Ft	Category 2
	Wood Stair					
A52		Sagging Tread	First to Second Floor Stair	The first floor structure surrounding this stair requires either full replacement or significant repair. The termite damage and rot to the supporting structure has caused the stair to sag and pull away from the adjacent wall.		Category 1
A53		Unstable Railing	First to Second Floor Stair	The railing at this stair has lost stability party due to the sagging of the stair itself. The support for the newel post needs to be repaired or replaced so that it is rigid and can anchor the rail. Loose balusters will require rigid attachment to the treads once the stair has been stabilized.		Category 1
A54		Significant Wear on Treads and Risers	First to Second and Second to Third Floor Stair	Similar to the floors, the stair tread show significant wear down to bear wood. The wood treads require cleaning and refinishing. The finish will require further analysis by a conservator to determine the most accurate recommended finish for Period 3. The risers show wear at their midpoints. The paint has begun to wear off. They will require patch and repainting.		Category 2

STRUCTURAL

EXTERIOR

East Elevation:

A significant percentage of the street façade needs to be re-pointed to assure long term structural integrity of the masonry. The source of water and mechanisms of moisture entrapment, along with selection of mortar type and appearance should be considered based upon architectural recommendations. Treatment of rusting metal ties and stone masonry should be implemented in accordance with architectural recommendations to minimize water infiltration and disturbance of the masonry.

The limestone lintel with the noted mid-span hairline crack should be pinned together, perhaps with diagonal stainless steel rods in epoxy to assure the long-term stability of the lintel and masonry above. However, there does not appear to be any immediate stability concerns at this particular location.

At the entrance stair, an excavation to investigate the existence of a footing that extends below the frostline is warranted. If such a footing is not present, a new foundation should be designed and installed. Temporary support and repositioning of the stone landing slab would be required.

West Elevation:

Much of the brick at the west elevation of the two-story structure of the house must be rebuilt. Interior framing and bearing conditions will need to be rebuilt as well, to repair the noticeable bulging in many of the walls. Significant care will have to be used in removing the CMU infill from the window openings, since much of the masonry surrounding the windows is in a precarious state of disrepair. The flat arch construction may be re-built, however the depth and proportions are insufficient by masonry standards. As such, it is prudent to install stainless steel lintels over the openings and reconstruct the brick in a manner faithful to the original appearance.

Iron security grilles should be removed. The deterioration at ferrous iron anchoring devices will require localized masonry removal, cleaning, and reconstruction, but should be implemented in accordance with architectural recommendations.

The condition at the southwest corner of the two-story structure is highly unstable. Stabilization of this area will require a full reconstruction, from foundation to eave of the corner, including the three adjacent windows and doorway (W107, D110A, W209 and W210). Prior to implementation of the repairs, temporary stabilization methods, such as the erection of shoring and bracing, is recommended. Masonry work should be done in coordination with repairs to the floor framing, assuring proper joist bearing and bracing of the walls.

At the three story portion of the west façade, the brick at the third floor level will require significant masonry repair and reconstruction. This work is to be done in coordination with framing repairs within and below. Particularly significant is the replacement of the main transfer beam at the third floor level which supports this exterior masonry wall. Temporary shoring of this exterior wall and its supporting transfer beam from within the stair area of the house is strongly recommended.

Repairs and reconstruction for flat arches over window openings W304 and W305 will likely incorporate new steel lintels as described above.

Upper and Lower Roof:

Chimneys at the roof level should be covered, so as to prevent bulk moisture entry into the interior. Chimneys should be re-pointed.

INTERIOR

Basement and First Floor Framing:

The interior masonry walls should be re-pointed, with some localized rebuilding around joist bearings. The conditions do no compromise current stability, but should be addressed in the near future as part of maintenance efforts, in accordance with architectural recommendations. The house should be inspected for termites and insects and treated accordingly.

The staircase into the basement and the framing around it are currently compromised. We do not recommend use of this stair without installation of temporary shoring below.

The floor framing the rear addition (below Room 110 over the narrow crawl space) appears structurally unsound and will likely require full reconstruction. A sufficient space for a crawlspace will be required (18 inches clear).

First Floor and Second Floor Framing:

At the western addition (Room 110) , significant rebuilding will be required for the masonry bearing walls around the southwest corner. In addition, the floor framing will require significant reinforcement, most likely full sistering of approximately 90% of joists in the west are of the basement and 10% in the east area, to re-establish proper bearing and connection of the floor diaphragm along the south wall.

The wood lintel above door D103A to the south alley should be replaced. In the interim, the opening should be supported temporarily until proper repairs can be implemented.

Much of the framing on all floors has suffered from localized, sustained water damage. Typically the deterioration in plaster finishes on walls and ceilings points to these areas. Although some of the framing has been

directly observed, the structure in such areas of clear moisture infiltration should be exposed for full evaluation and determination of required repairs.

Framing around the central stair will require substantial reinforcement and some reframing in response to the significant water penetration. Framing for the stair landings appears to rely on support from the curved stair constructions, all of which has suffered significant damage and deflection. As a result, general shoring and possible repositioning of the framing will likely be required as part of the overall repair work to the stair.

Second Floor and Third Floor Framing:

At Room 210 in the western addition, significant rebuilding will be required for the masonry bearing walls around the southwest corner, continuing from the floor below. The calculated live load capacity of the roof framing over the two-story addition is insufficient, so roof framing should be sistered or augmented to support current code-required loadings. Previous code requirements for live load capacity tended to be around 20 psf, however the current requirement is 30 psf in Washington DC. It is likely that with materials testing a higher allowable stress may be warranted and the high roof framing will prove sufficient, even by current standards. Particular attention should be given to required snow loading adjacent to the third floor wall where the framing is susceptible to drift loading.

Deterioration of the first floor wood lintel above the door D103A to the south alley has apparently caused settlement of the wall above. This section of wall will likely require localized reconstruction.

Portions of the floor boards will require replacement and the framing will need to be surveyed closely to determine the extent of damage, moisture-related and otherwise. Around the stair opening, localized floor framing reinforcement and replacement will be required. In Room 208, the floor beam below the east wall (bathroom wall) will require reinforcement at the failed splice.

The greatest structural concern is at the central stair area. The third floor beam supporting the west masonry wall of the original building is severely deteriorated and will require replacement. Temporary shoring below this beam and wall should be introduced down to the foundation level.

Third Floor and Roof Framing:

Localized framing repairs to the rafters and ceiling joists may be required in response to variable levels of deterioration from water infiltration and past fire damage. The calculated live load capacity of the roof framing is approximately 31 psf, based upon initial assumptions in wood capacity. This meet current code requirements for roof snow load.

Summary:

In order to bring the building up to code to function as a house museum the following structural repairs will have to be implemented:

- Exterior
  - Rebuild brick on first and second floor at southwest corner of two story addition.
  - Rebuild brick on west elevation of three story structure.
  - Repoint masonry at all elevations and chimneys.
  - Replace lintels above Doors D103A and D110A.
  - Repair masonry arches above all windows at West and South Elevations.
- First Floor Framing
  - Replace/repair rotting joists.
  - Repair bearing pockets in masonry.
  - Repair framing around basement stair.
  - Replace floor joists below Rooms 109 & 110.
- Second Floor Framing
  - Repair/replace framing at first floor stair.
  - Replace/repair floor joists in Rooms 207, 208 & 209.
  - Repair bearing pockets in masonry.
- Third Floor Framing
  - Replace built up beam that supports exterior masonry wall.
- Roof Framing
  - Replace/repair framing of roof at two story addition.
  - Repair bearing pockets in masonry.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING AND FIRE & LIFE SAFETY

The building is presently used as an office space, to change the building use it will not comply with today's DC codes. The codes to be followed today are IMC2000, IPC2000, NEC and District of Columbia's Supplements.

Fire Alarm System:
A new NFPA / ADA approved UL listed fire alarm system should be installed.

Fire Sprinkler System:
A sprinkler system should be installed for it is the proper fire protection system given the new use of the building as a museum. Additionally, the building will most likely be used in conjunction with the adjacent buildings, so they should all be part of the same sprinkler system.

Mechanical System:
The building needs a complete new mechanical system that would be adequate for its use as a house museum. This system could be accommodated in the adjacent building. The existing boiler and radiator piping have to be replaced, but the existing radiators could be reconditioned and reused as part of a working system. If the existing radiator system is reworked, it could meet code. However, heat loss calculations would need to be performed in order to determine if additional heating would be required.

A new mechanical system can be located in the existing basement or in the adjacent building and ducted over to supply conditioned air to this space. Ventilation air for the building can be accommodated by providing outside air duct connecting to the new mechanical units located in the basement or in adjacent building. Combining the existing historic building with the adjacent building would probably require either proper fire separation or legally combining the two buildings into one unit; if one unit is the selected option the new electrical service would be required.

Plumbing System:
The plumbing supply system needs to be replaced with a waste system that is code compliant if the plumbing fixtures are to stay in functional in the existing building. A new water heater will be required and can be located in the existing basement or in the adjacent building and can be sized to accommodate the new layout or use of the building as required. All new toilets and bath rooms can be located in the adjacent building and will be supported with a new water heater..

Electrical System:
In order to meet current electrical code requirements when the Carter G. Woodson Home is used as a Museum, existing wiring, outlets, switches and

lighting will have to be removed and replaced. All new wiring, switches, outlets etc must comply with the latest NEC Code.

Lighting:
New interior lighting and switches will be necessary to coordinate with the future use designation of the rooms. New exterior lighting for night visitors and security should also be considered.

Security System:
Given that the painted iron security grilles are to be removed, a security system will have to be installed to protect the property from vandals and intruders. At a minimum this alarm system should include glass break detection and contacts at all first floor windows, contacts at all exterior doors and motion detectors on all three floors.

Future Elevator:
If a future elevator is considered, the existing electrical service may not be sufficient to support both air-conditioning and a new elevator. Service calculations with these potential loads will be the governing factor to determine if the present service is sufficient. Considering that several town houses may be combined the present electrical services will require one new electrical service sized to handle the loads of the combined house.

Treatment and Use

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The scope of work provided by the National Park Service to the consultant team specified that the Historic Structure Report was to "guide treatment selection and work recommendations to restore, preserve and interpret the property as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's residence, library and offices." Per the research and documentation provided in Section 2; Developmental History, the Period of Significance for the property is Period 3 – 1922 to 1950. Our research has indicated that this Period 1s when Dr. Carter G. Woodson resided in the home. During this time, he used the property as the headquarters for the Association for the Study of African American History and Life. In considering treatment recommendations, all elements contributing to the Italianate architectural style of Period 1 (1872 to 1880) and Period 2 (1881 to 1921) will be preserved and restored as well.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following treatment recommendations would return the property to its appearance during Period 3 – 1922-1950, preserving all elements that date to that time as well as elements that contribute to the historic significance of the Italianate architectural style of the original construction from Period 1-1872-1880 and Period 2 – 1881 to 1921 and Period 2.

TREATMENT OPTION 1 – Period 3 – 1922 to 1950.
This option restores the house to the Period of Significance – Period 3, but does not include recreation of interpretive elements that were discovered either through photographs or field documentation. These elements are included in Option 1a.

TREATMENT: EXTERIOR

- *Painted Iron Window Security Grilles* - Remove painted iron security grilles on windows W101, W102, W104, W105, W106, W107, W204, W205, W206, W207, W210 and W304.

- *East Elevation Window Sashes* – Replace window sashes on windows W101, W102, W201, W202, W203, W301, W302 and W303 with two-over-two vertically divided wood sashes with pulley and counter weight operation.

- *Entry Door D101* – Replace door with a stile and rail door with two-over-two recessed panels and hardware. Replace transom plexi-glass with glass and install gold lettering on glass with address number of house indicated as is documented in the HABS 1983 photographs. Replace all wood molding at paneled wood returns that was installed in 1988 repairs and replace with molding to match historic molding at transom recessed panel. Install trim work at door surround that is missing.

- *Painted Iron Door Security Grilles* – Remove security grilles at the front door (D101) and the basement door (D001) and repair frames.

- *National Park Service Sign* – Remove the NPS sign from the frame of the front door (D101) and repair the existing frame.

- *Paint on Masonry* – Remove the paint that has been applied to the brick on the East Elevation below the watercourse and on the two-story addition West Elevation.

- *Front Entry Iron Guard Rail* – Remove the painted iron guard rail from the stairs leading to the basement entry door (D001).

- *Upper and Lower Roofing* – Replace the membrane roofing at the upper and lower roofs with a standing seam tin roof that existed during the Period of Significance as documented in the Sanborn maps. The PVC ventilation pipe for the existing bathrooms should be removed as well. Adjacent townhouses still have their original tin roof configuration.

- *Concrete Masonry Unit Infill* – Remove CMU infill at windows W103, W104, W105, W106, W107, W205, W210, W303 and W304 that was installed in 2001 for mothballing measures.

- *Window W209* – Remove CMU infill from W209 and install a wood double hung six-over-six window with pulley and counter weight operation to replicate the window that was removed during Period 5 due to deterioration. Opening will have to be rebuilt to receive new window and new wood casings and sill should be installed to match those of window W210.

- *Alley Door 103A* – Remove CMU infill from door opening D103A. Install new wood frame with side lights. The interior casings should match the profiles of door D102. A new stile and rail door with two-over-two panels should be installed in the frame. The header will have to be replaced and the brick arch repaired at the top of this opening prior to installation of the new frame. The design of this door and frame will require further analysis for no evidence was found as to their original appearance other than shadows of locations for the sidelight mullions.

- *Alley Door 110A* – Remove CMU infill from door opening D110A and install new wood frame and door. This entire opening will require rebuilding of brick. The design of this door and frame will require further analysis for no evidence was found as to their original appearance other than shadows of locations for the sidelight mullions.

- *Steps to Doors 103A and 110A* – Door 103A has concrete steps that lead to it that date to Period 4. It was noted that there was a

shadow on the brick of an outline of an earlier stair configuration. The existing steps should be removed and new steps installed that follow the configuration of the outline. As for the steps to Door 110A, they are not extant. Adjacent townhouses with similar configurations that date to the same time period of construction as the Carter G. Woodson Home have a door in this similar location of two concrete steps that lead to them. These steps will require further analysis, but new steps should be provided. Both sets of steps, since they are new steps, should be considered in conjunction with current code requirements for egress since there is so little documentation as to what these stairs looked like.

- *Remove Cementitious Coating* – Remove the cementtious coating from the masonry at the upper portion of the two-story west façade.

- *Surface Mounted Conduit and Lighting* – Remove all existing surface mounted electrical and telephone conduit and light fixtures that have been surface mounted to the exterior north, west and south elevations.

TREATMENT: INTERIOR

Basement:

- *Shelving* – Remove gypsum wall board partitions and wood framing that forms the storage shelving in the basement.

- *Boiler and Water Heater* – Remove existing boiler and water heater that were installed in 1989.

First Floor:

- *Opening at Room 102* - Remove gypsum wall board infill dividing Room 102 from Room 105 and Room 104 providing a wide opening.

- *Wall Between Room 104 and Room 105* – Remove the gypsum wall board wall separating these two rooms.

- *Room 103 Plywood Flooring* – Remove the plywood flooring in Room 103 and replace with pine tongue and groove strip flooring of vary size to match the flooring in Room 105.

- *Room 108* – Remove bathroom and bathroom fixtures in Room 108 and remove partitions forming Room 106 and Room 107. Reconstruct closet with door in this location to match Period 3 configuration.

- *Room 109* – Remove gypsum wall board furring on all four walls in this room. Removal of furring may uncover original plaster on wood lath finish which should be restored. Remove and replace 2 ½" pine wood strip flooring and plywood patching with tongue and

groove pine flooring of varying size to match historic flooring in Room 105. Provide stile and rail two-over-two paneled door for opening D109.

- *Room 110* - Remove gypsum wall board furring at east wall along fire place and restore existing plaster.

- *Ceilings* – Replace gypsum wall board ceilings in Rooms 102, 104, 105, 109 and 110 with plaster on wood lath ceilings.

- *Security Devices* – Remove all surface mounted security devices at all first floor window frames.

Second Floor:

- *Room 201* - Replace plywood flooring in Rooms 201 to match varying sized pine tongue and groove strip flooring in Room 202.

- *Doors D203A and D205* - Provide new stile and rail two-over-two paneled doors where doors are not extant at door openings D203A and D205.

- Room 207 – Remove existing bathroom fixtures, tile flooring, tile wainscot and gypsum wall board finish but leave partitions and wood lath behind gypsum wall board. Restore plaster finish to all walls. Remove gypsum wall board ceiling and install plaster finish on existing wood lath.

- *Door D207* – Widen door D207 to historic width and repair frame, casing and door

- *Room 208* – Remove gypsum wall board lining over wood lath and replace with plaster on the existing wood lath on the east wall.

- *Room 209* - Remove gypsum wall board lining over wood lath and replace with plaster on the existing wood lath on the all four walls.

- *Electrical Panel* – Remove electrical panel and associated conduit from south wall in Room 203.

- *Ceilings* – Replace gypsum wall board ceilings in Rooms 201, 207, 208, 209 and 210 with plaster on existing wood lath. Replace failing rock lath ceiling in Rooms 203, and 205 with plaster on new wood lath.

General:

- *Remove Fire Alarm Devices* – Remove all surface mounted conduit, fire alarm strobes, fire alarm bells, fire alarm panels and fire alarm pull stations that were installed in 1989.

- *Telephone Devices and Conduit* – Remove all surface mounted telephone devices and conduit as well as telephone panel in Room 206.

- *Electrical Conduit and Wire-mold* – Remove all surface mounted electrical conduit, outlets and wire-mold that were applied to most walls on every floor in the 1980's renovation.

- *Lighting* – Remove all existing lighting. Replacement lighting will require further study. The type of fixture that would have been used in the building during Period 3 can be observed in a historic photograph of Mr. Woodson in his office (Figure 2-016).

- *Paint Colors* – The paint color of all wood windows, doors, casings and sills should match the bluish-gray color identified in the Conservator's report on Appendix A that corresponds with Period 3. The walls have been re-plastered and skim-coated, so a precise color that corresponds with Period 3 could not be identified. An interpretative color will have to be designated. The stair treads and nosings should be painted the light bluish-gray. The hand rails, balusters and newel posts should be cleaned and touched up for the finish coat on these items was identified as not having been covered over since Period 3.

TREATMENT OPTION 1A – Period 3 – 1922 to 1950

This treatment option follows all options outlined in Option 1, but includes the installation of several items that have been identified as existing during Period 3 but for which there is minimal documentation. Implementation of these treatments will require interpretation and conjecture.

TREATMENT: EXTERIOR

- *Exterior Sign* - Install replication of metal and wood sign that appears in the black and white photograph taken during Period 3 of the East Elevation (Figure 2-012). The photograph indicates that the sign stated "The Associated Publishers Inc." The permit application for this sign indicated that it measured 11'-6"x2'-0".

- *Window Screens* - The same photograph that documents the exterior sign also indicates that all windows on the East Elevation had window screens. The hooks for these screens are still in place. As part of this treatment option the screens would be recreated.

TREATMENT: INTERIOR

- *Kitchen Representation* – Historic documentation and physical investigation does identify that Room 208 served as a kitchen when

Dr. Carter G. Woodson occupied the house. However, only the gas and water piping and a shadow of the cabinetry in this room remain. An interpretive representation of the kitchen cabinetry and oven could be installed in this room based on the shadowed footprint observed on the floor.

- *Bathroom Representation* – Room 207 has been identified as a bathroom during Period 3. However all of the fixtures and finishes date to a later period. Option 1 calls for the replacement of wall and ceiling finishes with plaster on the existing wood lath. Although no documentation exists as to the appearance of the toilet and sink fixture that existed in this room, fixtures typical of this period could be installed. The Bryan and Bryan drawings indicate that there was a sink and toilet in this room, but no shower.

- *Shelving in Room 205* – Room 205 has been identified as Dr. Carter G. Woodson's library. No physical evidence exists at the site that documents the bookshelves that were once in this room. However, a photograph of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in this room does show the design of the shelves (Figures 2-015 & 2-016). From these photos it is clear that the shelves covered portions of three walls. These shelves could be recreated based details represented in these photographs.

- *Window shades* – Mounted brackets for roll down window shades exist at all windows. In Figure 2- 016 a dark roll down window shade can barely be made out. These window shades would be recreated and installed at all windows.

- *Lighting* – The photo of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in his library (Figure 2-016) is the only documentation that has been found as to what the light fixtures from Period 3 or earlier Period might have looked like. This fixture design could be used as a basis for period light fixtures to be installed throughout the house.

FIRE PROTECTION – In conjunction with designated treatment option, the design team recommends that the NPS consider installing a sprinkler system throughout the building to protect the historic fabric from damage due to fire.

USE OPTIONS

The design team, after discussing use options with representatives from the National Park Service during a meeting on November 8th, 2006, has identified four potential uses for the Carter Woodson Home:

- USE OPTION 1 – Interpretive House Museum Independent from Adjacent NPS Owned Property Use – Limited Access to House Museum Floors.

- USE OPTION 2 – Interpretive House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Two Adjacent Properties.

- USE OPTION 3 – Interpretive House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties.

- USE OPTION 4 – Interpretive House Museum with Living History ASALH Component/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties.

All use options require some level of interpretation for which an exhibit story plan and installation design must be developed. The development of these items is not part of the scope of this Historic Structure Report.

Administrative offices, exhibit space, exhibit support space and visitor orientation are only generally represented in these diagrams. Further programming and planning will have to occur prior to advancing the design of the space utilization of the adjacent townhouses.

These use options do not address display of furniture and equipment that might have been located in the various rooms during Dr. Woodson's occupancy of the house. They also do not address relocation any of Dr. Woodson's book collection (currently overseen by the ASAAHL) to the site.

USE OPTION 1 – Interpretive House Museum Independent from Adjacent NPS Owned Property Use – Limited Access to House Museum Floors

For this option, the house would be restored to the Period of Significance as was referenced under the Treatment portion of this report. This option allows for minimal changes to the historic materials and features of the Carter G. Woodson Home and takes into account the historic character of the entire nineteenth-century row. This option follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, which espouses minimal change to the character-defining elements of a building and its site, and aims to prevent the removal of historic materials or the alteration of characteristic features and spaces.

The intent of Option 1 is to provide an interpretative house museum experience that is independent of the use and layout of the adjacent structures that are already owned by the NPS. The rooms would be set up as interpretative exhibits on how Dr. Woodson used the spaces or as exhibits relating to his life and work.

The accessible entrance would be located at the rear of the building, using the room designated historically as "Book Storage" for entrance and ticketing. A new ramp would be provided to give access from grade to the first floor level. In Option 1 the first floor is fully accessible but minor adjustments would have to be made to make thresholds compliant and to make sure that adequate clearance is provided at all first floor doors (most existing doors are 32" wide). The basement would not be accessible to the public given the limited headroom and could be used for NPS storage and building services.

The historic door frame widths are 32" on average, but do not provide 32" clear with doors in place. In order to be fully compliant to accessibility code, the door frames would have to be adjusted.

However the second and third floor would have limited accessibility due to not being able to place an elevator within the existing building that gives access to the these floors without disrupting character defining features. A second means of egress is not provided from the second and third floor, so tours would have to be limited in size or restricted only to the first floor.

The adjacent townhouses would be configured independently from the visitor's experience within the Carter G. Woodson Home to accommodate administrative offices, exhibit space, exhibit support space, educational programs and visitor orientation. Support services such as ADA compliant bathrooms, mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems would be located in the adjacent townhouses.

Figure 6-001:

DESIGN OPTION LAYOUT: **OPTION 1**

USE OPTION 2 - Interpretive House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Two Adjacent Properties

Similar to Option 1, Option 2 assumes the house would be restored to the Period of Significance and would be established as an interpretive house museum. However, rather than keeping the circulation through the Carter G. Woodson Home separate from the adjacent structures, Option 2 links it to the adjacent two town houses (1540 & 1542 Ninth Street) that the NPS owns.

A goal of this option is to provide a high level of accessibility and efficient circulation without compromising the historic character of the Carter G. Woodson Home. On the exterior, an accessible entrance is located at 1542 Ninth Street, thereby eliminating the need to alter the front or rear entrance to the Carter G. Woodson Home and compromise its integrity. Placing the accessible entrance at this location changes the entrance of the most altered of the three historic buildings.

Interior accessibility is provided to every floor of the home by an elevator located within 1540 Ninth Street, taking advantage of the less important interior spaces of the property adjacent to the Carter G. Woodson Home. Furthermore, the entry/connection points into the historic house from the adjacent building have been carefully located on each floor to minimize changes to the form and integrity of the building and to provide minimal disruption to the historic fabric. Because the elevator and other modern amenities are located in the adjacent properties and placed outside the building envelope of the Carter G. Woodson Home, minimal alterations to the interior spaces of the historic house will be necessary. The three openings to be cut in the party wall will have to be carefully coordinated so as to minimize disruption of historic fabric, but do keep the openings to locations that are part of the historic house circulation. These openings do puncture the party wall and fire separation between the two townhouses. There will have to be special attention paid to designing of systems to address the combining of the two properties.

The historic door frame widths are 32” on average, but do not provide 32” clear with doors in place. In order to be fully compliant with accessibility codes, the door frames would have to be adjusted. The accessible route width requirement of 36” in this Option cannot be attained on the second and third floor. On the second floor, the width from the edge of the stair to the third floor and the wall is 34”, 2” shy of the 36” accessibility clearance. On the third floor, the clearance between the stair railing and the wall is only 29”.

This option shows no services for the Carter G. Woodson Home being located within the historic house museum. All of these services would be located in the adjacent townhouses.

The required second means of egress from the upper floors of the Woodson Home is satisfied by the use of the existing stair in the adjacent townhouse.

The entry and circulation represented in Option 2 allows for expanded administrative offices, exhibit space, exhibit support space, educational space and visitor orientation space in the adjacent townhouses that would augment the visitor experience to the home.

Figure 6-002:

DESIGN OPTION LAYOUT: **OPTION 2**

USE OPTION 3 – Interpretive House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties

This option treats the historic house in the same manner as Option 1 & 2 regarding restoring it to the Period of Significance. However, Option 3 assumes that at a future date the property at 1544 will become part of the Historic Site. Including this building in the planning allows for entry to the property at the corner. Option 3 introduces an entry at grade with an accessible ramp within 1544 that transitions to the first floor level of the Carter Woodson home.

An elevator is provided in 1542 that gives access to all floors and a central circulation spine links the three townhouses together and connects to the Woodson Home. A new egress stair, located across from the new elevator, provides the needed second means of egress.

The accessible route issues of Option 2 exist in this option as well within the historic house. Similar to Option 2, the townhouses will have to be combined and considered as one property to address the creation of openings in the party wall/fire separation.

Option 3 provides for more space for administrative offices, exhibit space, exhibit support space, educational programs and visitor orientation in the adjacent buildings.

Figure 6-003:

DESIGN OPTION LAYOUT: **OPTION 3**

USE OPTION 4 – Interpretive House Museum with Living History Component/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties.

Option 4 closely resembles Option 2 regarding the plan for an accessible route into the building. In Option 4, however, the elevator has been relocated to townhouse 1542 providing for a slightly different series of entry points into the Woodson Home.

The accessible route issues of Option 2 exist in this option as well within the historic house. Similar to Option 2, the townhouses will have to be combined and considered as one property to address the creation of openings in the party wall/fire separation.

For this use the home would be restored to the Period of Significance, however some of the spaces would be dedicated to use as a "living museum." Certain functions that are sympathetic to the way Dr. Woodson used those rooms during his occupancy would be used by potential administrative staff . Visitors would be able to observe them within the historic setting of the house.

Figure 6-004:

DESIGN OPTION LAYOUT: **OPTION 4**

ULTIMATE TREATMENT AND USE

Representatives of the National Park Service – National Capital Region met in June of 2007 to review the two treatment options and the four use options as presented in the draft of this HSR. The options and alternatives are included in the previous pages of this section of the HSR.

Ultimate Treatment – Exterior

The Park Service confirmed that the exterior of the Carter G. Woodson Home should be restored to its appearance during Period 3 – 1922-1950 when Dr. Woodson occupied the home. A restoration to this period would require all a combination of preservation and restoration treatments outlined for the exterior as part of Treatment Option 1 and Treatment Option 1a.

In summary, this work would include the following:

- Removal of all painted iron security grilles from exterior windows.
- Replacement of non-historic window sashes on East Elevation.
- Replacement of non-historic entry door on East Elevation.
- Removal of NPS sign on East Elevation.
- Replacement of Roofing at Lower and Upper roof with standing metal seam roofing.
- Removal of all concrete masonry infill at existing windows and restoration of all windows.
- Installation of new doors at Doors 103A and 110A at the alley.
- Installation of steps to Doors 103A and 110A at alley.
- Removal of all miscellaneous surface mounted materials on the exterior such as lighting, conduit etc.
- Removal of cementitious coating from brick.
- Recreate exterior sign that was in place during Dr. Woodson's occupancy.
- Recreate window screens in place on East Elevation during Dr. Woodson's occupancy.

The complete list for these exterior changes is listed under Treatment Options 1 and 1a.

Ultimate Treatment – Interior

Similar to the exterior, the ultimate treatment of the interior was confirmed by the NPS to follow recommendations made in Treatment Option 1 and Treatment Option 1a. These recommendations are a combination of preservation, restoration and rehabilitation recommendations to return the interior its appearance during Dr. Woodson's occupancy – Period 3.

In summary, this work would include the following:

- Removal of all shelving and modern mechanical equipment in the basement.

- Removal of walls on the first floor that would return it to the configuration during Period 3.
- Removal of first floor bathroom.
- Removal of gypsum wallboard walls and ceilings on all floors added after Period 3 and replacement with plaster on wood lath..
- Removal of plywood flooring patches and replacement with pine strip flooring.
- Installation of new stile and rail paneled doors in locations where they currently don't exist.
- Removal of second floor bathroom fixtures and return of second floor bathroom door to original width.
- Removal of security devices, fire alarm system devices, surface mounted conduit, telephone system devices and light fixtures.
- Repaint interior to correspond with colors identified in conservator report to correspond with Period 3.
- Provide new light fixtures that are accurate to Period 3.
- Provide shelving in Dr. Woodson's library as can be identified in photographs.
- Provide window shades at all windows.
- The recommendations for providing a kitchen and bathroom representation at the second floor in what were Dr. Woodson's office and private quarters will have to be further coordinated with an interpretive exhibit plan that is not part of this scope of work.

The complete list for these interior changes is listed under Treatment Options 1 and 1a.

Ultimate Use

As was mentioned previously, the Carter G. Woodson Home will be used as a house museum to educate visitors about Dr. Carter G. Woodson, his life, and the Association for the Study of African American Life and History.

The National Park Service determined that Use Option 3 – Interpretive House Museum/Full Visitor Access/Shared Use of Three Adjacent Properties would be the recommended or ultimate use for the Woodson Home and the adjacent townhouses that the NPS has purchased.

This option provides a high level of accessibility to the Woodson Home by depending on the adjacent townhouse for accessible circulation. Discrete openings in the party wall allow for one to pass through to the Woodson Home at every floor while minimizing disruption of historic fabric.

All three floors of the Woodson Home would be treated as exhibit space either as representation of how Dr. Woodson and the ASALH used the space or as display for describing the history of the site and its occupants. No building services or public services would be housed in the Woodson Home except exhibit space.

The adjacent townhouses would be used to house building mechanical systems for the townhouses as well as the Carter G. Woodson Home. An elevator, public bathrooms and other building service space would be provided in the adjacent townhouses as well. Visitors would be provided with a fully accessible entrance. Visitor orientation, exhibit space, exhibit support, administrative offices and educational facilities would be distributed amongst the three stories of these adjacent townhouses.

Ultimate Use – Code Considerations:
Due to the fact that Option 3 links the Carter G. Woodson Home to the adjacent townhouses, a fully compliant and fully enclosed fire stair can be provided as a second means of egress adjacent to the historic structure without disrupting the historic fabric or altering the existing historic stair. Similarly, an elevator can be provided for full accessibility to all floors of the house museum. Some historic openings may have to be modified in the historic house to allow for accessible circulation within each floor. The existing stairs in the historic house will be considered one of the two means of egress from the second and third floors.

Ultimate Use – Structural:
Structural repairs will be required to stabilize the Carter G. Woodson Home as a result of the severe water and termite damage to the existing structure. However, these repairs should be sufficient to ready the house for its use as a house museum with limited occupancy and guided tours of a limited size.

Ultimate Use – Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing:
Given that the existing mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems in the Carter G. Woodson Home are not operating and will require replacement, the systems would be replaced in conjunction with new systems for the adjacent townhouses. All systems could be housed in the adjacent structures, providing opportunities for discrete distribution of systems to the historic house through the party wall, thus minimizing disruption of historic fabric.

Ultimate Use – Fire Protection:
As was described in the code review of the building, a sprinkler system will be required to satisfy code requirements. This system should be designed to be compliant with NFPA 13D standards at a minimum. A new fire alarm and smoke detection system will have to be installed in both the historic house and the adjacent townhouses.

COST EVALUATION OF ULTIMATE TREATMENT AND USE

ESTIMATOR NOTES

The Project Scope Considers the Following:

This Estimate represents the scope as presented by Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects & Planners LLP, within the 90% Draft Submission of the Historic Structure Report, dated April 30th, 2007 (which includes drawings and photographs), on the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site, situated at 1538 Ninth Street, NW in Washington, DC.

The main treatment, in order to return the home to a stable and usable facility, includes the correction of the structural instability caused by water damage and the replacement of the roof to atop any further water infiltration. Upgrades are also required for the mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection system to meet current codes.

The Class C construction cost estimate is based on quantities given by the consultants, as contained in the Recommendations Matrix of *Ultimate Treatment*, and discussions with design team members.

The estimate also includes costs associated with *Treatment Option 1, Option 1a* and *Use Option 3* of the potential *Treatment and Use* of the Carter G. Woodson Home; as contained in the Historic Report. Costs already accounted for in the *Work Recommendation* are excluded from the *Treatment and Use* work.

The detail reports show costs associated with individual assessed condition. Each separate item of work included its own general conditions, overhead and profit, and the item cost priced for construction by a general contractor utilizing subcontractors. The cost estimate excludes hazardous material abatement.

The markups conceded for this estimate are as follows:

Design Contingency	20%
Taxes	5.75%
General Conditions	18%
Bond & Permits	1.5%
Historic Preservation Factor	4%
Profit	10%
Escalation	4.75%

EXECUTIVE COST SUMMARY

Program Cost

Work Recommendations	$1,019,693
Treatment Option 1	$ 123,192
Treatment Option 1A	$ 68,255
Use Option 3	$2,564,613
TOTAL PROGRAM COST	$3,775,753

PROJECT SUMMARY REPORT

CARTER G.WOODSON HOME
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
- NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	$3,775,753	12,785	GSF	$295.33
- *CARTER G. WOODSON HOME*	$3,775,753	12,785	GSF	$295.33
- WORK RECOMMENDATIONS	$1,019,693	3,855	GSF	$264.51
- ARCHITECTURAL	$669,266	5,516	SF	$121.33
+ *ROOF COVERINGS*	$44,550	1,000	SF	$44.55
+ *BRICK*	$371,652	1,190	SF	$312.31
+ *STONE*	$6,476	675	SF	$9.59
+ *WOOD*	$43,813	64	EA	$684.58
+ *METALS*	$37,280	28	EA	$1,331.41
+ *EXTERIOR WINDOWS*	$22,771	25	EA	$910.84
+ *EXTERIOR DOORS*	$13,756	3	EA	$4,585.30
+ *WOOD STAIR*	$35,967	21	RISERS	$1,712.72
+ *WALL FINISHES*	$93,002	2,651	SF	$35.08
- STRUCTURAL	$228,111	3,855	GSF	$59.17
+ *EAST ELEVATION*	$73,541	670	SF	$109.76
+ *WEST ELEVATION*	$46,167	830	SF	$55.62
CHIMNEYS	$3,158	5	EA	$631.70
+ *INTERIOR*	$105,244	3,855	GSF	$27.30
- MEP & LIFE SAFETY	$122,316	3,855	GSF	$31.73
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	$17,641	3,855	SF	$4.58
FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	$26,944	3,855	SF	$6.99
MECHANICAL SYSTEM	$8,041	3,855	SF	$2.09
PLUMBING SYSTEM	$7,602	3,855	SF	$1.97
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	$32,868	3,855	SF	$8.53
LIGHTING	$15,590	3,855	SF	$4.04
SECURITY SYSTEM	$13,632	3,855	SF	$3.54
- TREATMENT OPTION 1	$123,192	3,855	GSF	$31.96
+ EXTERIOR	$41,988	3,855	GSF	$10.89
+ INTERIOR	$81,204	3,855	GSF	$21.06
- TREATMENT OPTION 1A	$68,255	3,855	GSF	$17.71
+ EXTERIOR	$2,774	147	SF	$18.87

CARTER G.WOODSON HOME
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
+ INTERIOR	$46,173	3,855	GSF	$11.98
FIRE PROTECTION	$19,308	3,855	SF	$5.01
- USE OPTION 3	$2,564,613	8,930	GSF	$287.19
SHARING USE	$1,085,169	8,930	GSF	$121.52
DEMOLITION OF EXISTING INTERIORS	$626,417	8,930	SF	$70.15
- MEP & LIFE SAFETY	$853,027	8,930	GSF	$95.52
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	$49,751	8,930	SF	$5.57
FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	$60,625	8,930	SF	$6.79
MECHANICAL SYSTEM	$538,161	8,930	SF	$60.26
PLUMBING SYSTEM	$21,779	8,930	SF	$2.44
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	$110,130	8,930	SF	$12.33
LIGHTING	$52,547	8,930	SF	$5.88
SECURITY SYSTEM	$20,033	8,930	SF	$2.24

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS COSTS

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
- NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	$1,019,693	12,785	GSF	$79.76
- CARTER G. WOODSON HOME	$1,019,693	12,785	GSF	$79.76
- WORK RECOMMENDATIONS	$1,019,693	3,855	GSF	$264.51
- ARCHITECTURAL	$669,266	5,516	SF	$121.33
- ROOF COVERINGS	$44,550	1,000	SF	$44.55
A25: INADEQUATE FLASHING	$1,825	50	LF	$36.49
A26: FALLING/MISSING GUTTERS	$1,448	30	LF	$48.26
A27: FAILING ROOF	$41,278	1,000	SF	$41.28
- BRICK	$371,652	1,190	SF	$312.31
A1: BIOLOGICAL GROWTH	$1,281	15	SF	$85.38
A2: CRACKS IN CEMENTITIOUS COATING	$2,908	130	SF	$22.37
A3: CRACK THROUGH MASONRY JOINT	$402	25	SF	$16.09
A4: DISLOCATED BRICK	$10,676	30	SF	$355.87
A5: INCOMPATIBLE PATCH	$65,519	40	SF	$1,637.96
A6: MISSING BRICK	$10,281	18	LOC	$571.17
A7: OUTWARD BULGING	$83,905	400	SF	$209.76
A8: OPEN MORTAR JOINTS	$1,609	100	SF	$16.09
A9: PAINT / GRAFITTI ON BRICK	$1,879	30	SF	$62.64
A10: REPLACEMENT SILL	$7,431	3	EA	$2,476.89
A11: SEALANT AT MORTAR JOINTS	$25,501	1,480	SF	$17.23
A12: BRICK SPALL	$770	4	UNITS	$192.62
A13: CONCRETE MASONRY INFILL	$30,435	8	EA	$3,804.37
A16: OPEN JOINT	$129,054	670	SF	$192.62
- STONE	$6,476	675	SF	$9.59
A14: DISLOCATION OF STONE	$3,287	6	TREADS	$547.90
A15: HAIRLINE CRACK IN SINGLE UNIT	$271	2	UNITS	$135.46
A17: STONE SPALL	$835	3	UNITS	$278.39
A18: STONE STAINING - METALLIC	$2,083	5	SF	$416.50
- WOOD	$43,813	64	EA	$684.58
A19: DISLOCATED WOOD MEMBER	$932	40	SF	$23.31
A20: MISSING WOOD ELEMENT	$39,279	16	EA	$2,454.94

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
A21: PAINT LOSS	$3,033	27	EA	$112.35
A42: FAILED FLOOR BOARD	$568	32	SF	$17.76
- *METALS*	$37,280	28	EA	$1,331.41
A22: CORROSION	$22,952	2	EA	$11,475.79
A23: FERROUS METAL ANCHORS	$1,134	12	EA	$94.51
A24: METAL GRILLES	$13,194	14	EA	$942.42
- *EXTERIOR WINDOWS*	$22,771	25	EA	$910.84
A27: MISSING GLAZING PUTTY	$1,549	25	EA	$61.95
A28: CRACKED OR BROKEN GLASS	$6,434	5	EA	$1,286.81
A29: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE WINDOW SASHES	$11,770	8	EA	$1,471.23
A30: REPLACEMENT OF MISSING WINDOWS	$3,018	3	EA	$1,006.11
- *EXTERIOR DOORS*	$13,756	3	EA	$4,585.30
A31: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE DOORS	$8,589	3	EA	$2,863.04
A32: REPLACE MISSING DOOR	$5,167	1	EA	$5,166.77
- *WOOD STAIR*	$35,967	21	RISERS	$1,712.72
A50: SAGGING TREAD	$32,784	21	RISERS	$1,561.16
A51: UNSTABLE RAILING	$2,373	9	EA	$263.65
A52: WEAR ON TREADS AND RISERS	$810	476	SF	$1.70
- *WALL FINISHES*	$93,002	2,651	SF	$35.08
A33: INTERIOR OPEN MORTAR JOINTS	$756	47	SF	$16.09
A34: STONE SOILING	$1,385	10	SF	$138.47
A35: SURFACE RUST AT STEEL	$4,522	10	EA	$452.21
A36: PLASTER LOSS FROM LATH OR MASONRY	$1,042	68	SF	$15.33
A37: COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD	$12,150	600	SF	$20.25
A38: HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	$263	382	LF	$0.69
A39: MAJOR CRACK IN PLASTER WALL	$244	175	LF	$1.39
A40: PLASTER SEP. FROM WD LATH OR MASONR	$5,576	160	SF	$34.85
A41: FAILED PAINT ON WALL	$464	37	SF	$12.53
A42: SEVERE WATER DAMAGE TO PLASTER	$2,435	200	SF	$12.17
A43: INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH	$422	16	SF	$26.36
A44: PLYWOOD PATCH	$3,163	120	SF	$26.36

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
A45: SIGNIFICANT WEAR	$25,968	80	SF	$324.60
A46: TERMITE DAMAGE	$9,147	5	SF	$1,829.48
A47: SAGGING FLOOR	$22,068	820	SF	$26.91
A48: PAINT LOSS ON WOOD	$3,042	300	SF	$10.14
A49: MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING	$355	8	LF	$44.41
- **STRUCTURAL**	$228,111	3,855	GSF	$59.17
- *EAST ELEVATION*	$73,541	670	SF	$109.76
FOUNDATION FOOTING	$2,670	12	LF	$222.54
EXTERIOR FACADE	$70,871	670	SF	$105.78
- *WEST ELEVATION*	$46,167	830	SF	$55.62
BACK UP WALL	$12,784	110	SF	$116.22
BRICK VENEER WALL	$6,974	110	SF	$63.40
RECONSTRUCT STRUCTURE	$26,409	720	SF	$36.68
CHIMNEYS	$3,158	5	EA	$631.70
- *INTERIOR*	$105,244	3,855	GSF	$27.30
BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR FRAMING	$54,602	1,085	SF	$50.32
FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND FLOOR FRAMING	$41,664	1,085	SF	$38.40
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FRAMING	$3,584	1,085	SF	$3.30
THIRD AND ROOF FRAMING	$5,394	1,000	SF	$5.39
- **MEP & LIFE SAFETY**	$122,316	3,855	GSF	$31.73
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	$17,641	3,855	SF	$4.58
FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	$26,944	3,855	SF	$6.99
MECHANICAL SYSTEM	$8,041	3,855	SF	$2.09
PLUMBING SYSTEM	$7,602	3,855	SF	$1.97
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	$32,868	3,855	SF	$8.53
LIGHTING	$15,590	3,855	SF	$4.04
SECURITY SYSTEM	$13,632	3,855	SF	$3.54

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $44,550 ROOF COVERINGS					
A25: INADEQUATE FLASHING					
1	New flashing to match existing	100	S.F.	18.25	$1,825
	A25: INADEQUATE FLASHING		**Subtotal**		**$1,825**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $44,550 ROOF COVERINGS					
A26: FALLING/MISSING GUTTERS					
2	New copper gutters	30	L.F.	48.26	$1,448
	A26: FALLING/MISSING GUTTERS		**Subtotal**		**$1,448**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $44,550 ROOF COVERINGS					
A27: FAILING ROOF					
3	Selected Roof Demolition	1,000	S.F.	10.56	$10,555
4	Copper Roofing, standing seam, incl.neccessary framing	10	Sq.	3,072.21	$30,722
	A27: FAILING ROOF		**Subtotal**		**$41,278**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A1: BIOLOGICAL GROWTH					
5	Apply biocide to areas of biological growth	15	S.F.	68.83	$1,032
6	Pressure wash surfaces to remove biological growth	15	S.F.	16.54	$248
	A1: BIOLOGICAL GROWTH		**Subtotal**		**$1,281**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A2: CRACKS IN CEMENTITIOUS COATING					
7	Remove stucco back to base brick	15	S.Y.	54.42	$816
8	Pointing, re-point brick	130	S.F.	16.09	$2,092
	A2: CRACKS IN CEMENTITIOUS COATING			**Subtotal**	**$2,908**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A3: CRACK THROUGH MASONRY JOINT					
9	Pointing, re-point open joints, to match adjacent mortar and building materials	25	S.F.	16.09	$402
	A3: CRACK THROUGH MASONRY JOINT			**Subtotal**	**$402**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A4: DISLOCATED BRICK					
10	Dismantle existing brick units	30	S.F.	6.60	$198
11	Clean brick of all mortar	30	S.F.	3.03	$91
12	Inspect surfaces	1	Ea.	1,222.24	$1,222
13	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	30	S.F.	169.93	$5,098
14	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	30	S.F.	16.09	$483
15	Allow for Shoring, minimum labor/equipment charge	1	Ea.	3,584.36	$3,584
	A4: DISLOCATED BRICK			**Subtotal**	**$10,676**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
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CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A5: INCOMPATIBLE PATCH					
16	Remove existing patch material back to brick substrate by saw cutting and hand chiseling	5,760	S.I.	10.08	$58,078
17	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	40	S.F.	169.93	$6,797
18	Pointing, re-point open joints, to match adjacent mortar and building materials	40	S.F.	16.09	$644
	A5: INCOMPATIBLE PATCH			**Subtotal**	**$65,519**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A6: MISSING BRICK					
19	Replace and set new bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	36	S.F.	169.93	$6,117
20	Pointing, re-point open joints, to match adjacent mortar and building materials	36	S.F.	16.09	$579
21	Allow for Shoring, minimum labor/equipment charge	1	Ea.	3,584.36	$3,584
	A6: MISSING BRICK			**Subtotal**	**$10,281**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A7: OUTWARD BULGING					
22	Allow for Shoring, minimum labor/equipment charge	1	Ea.	5,644.23	$5,644
23	Dismantle existing brick units	400	S.F.	6.60	$2,640
24	Clean brick of all mortar	400	S.F.	3.03	$1,213
25	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	400	S.F.	169.93	$67,972
26	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	400	S.F.	16.09	$6,436
	A7: OUTWARD BULGING			**Subtotal**	**$83,905**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$371,652	BRICK				
A8: OPEN MORTAR JOINTS					
27	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	100	S.F.	16.09	$1,609
	A8: OPEN MORTAR JOINTS			**Subtotal**	**$1,609**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$371,652	BRICK				
A9: PAINT / GRAFITTI ON BRICK					
28	Surface Preparation, brick, apply graffitti removal material	30	S.F.	27.57	$827
29	Cleaning brick, chemical, brush and wash, excludes scaffolding	30	S.F.	35.07	$1,052
	A9: PAINT / GRAFITTI ON BRICK			**Subtotal**	**$1,879**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$371,652	BRICK				
A10: REPLACEMENT SILL					
30	Masonry demolition, window sill	21	L.F.	29.69	$624
31	Wood framing, sills, treated	21	L.F.	324.15	$6,807
	A10: REPLACEMENT SILL			**Subtotal**	**$7,431**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$371,652	BRICK				
A11: SEALANT AT MORTAR JOINTS					
32	Remove existing Caulking & Sealants	1	Job	1,688.90	$1,689
33	Pointing, re-point open joints, to match adjacent mortar and building materials	1,480	S.F.	16.09	$23,812
	A11: SEALANT AT MORTAR JOINTS			**Subtotal**	**$25,501**

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A12: BRICK SPALL					
34	Dismantle existing brick units	4	S.F.	6.60	$26
35	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	4	S.F.	16.09	$64
36	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl shims	4	S.F.	169.93	$680
	A12: BRICK SPALL			**Subtotal**	**$770**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A13: CONCRETE MASONRY INFILL					
37	Masonry demolition at window opening	140	S.F.	2.06	$289
38	Repair wood framing at windows for new window	93	L.F.	324.15	$30,146
	A13: CONCRETE MASONRY INFILL			**Subtotal**	**$30,435**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $371,652 BRICK					
A16: OPEN JOINT					
39	Dismantle existing brick units	670	S.F.	6.60	$4,422
40	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	670	S.F.	16.09	$10,780
41	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	670	S.F.	169.93	$113,853
	A16: OPEN JOINT			**Subtotal**	**$129,054**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A14: DISLOCATION OF STONE					
42	Remove stone stair treads	24	L.F.	63.97	$1,535

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A14: DISLOCATION OF STONE					
43	Reset stone stairs treads, including brick support	24	L.F.	73.00	$1,752
	A14: DISLOCATION OF STONE			**Subtotal**	**$3,287**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A15: HAIRLINE CRACK IN SINGLE UNIT					
44	Remove loose stone and debris	1	S.F.	7.53	$8
45	Injection grout crack	3	L.F.	87.80	$263
	A15: HAIRLINE CRACK IN SINGLE UNIT			**Subtotal**	**$271**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A17: STONE SPALL					
46	Demolition, excess spalled stone, remove	3	S.F.	26.39	$79
47	Cleaning masonry, high pressure wash, water	3	S.F.	10.55	$32
48	Mortar	3	S.F.	117.58	$353
49	Marble facing, polished finish, cut to size	3	S.F.	119.30	$358
50	Clean Setting mortar	3	S.F.	4.57	$14
	A17: STONE SPALL			**Subtotal**	**$835**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A18: STONE STAINING - METALLIC					
51	Cleaning stone,rust iron stained area, rinse with warm water at low pressure, excludes scaffolding	5	S.F.	2.07	$10

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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $6,476 STONE					
A18: STONE STAINING - METALLIC					
52	Cleaning stone, chemical, with diluted ferrous stain remover, brush and wash, excludes scaffolding	5	S.F.	3.59	$18
53	Door grille, remove	1	Ea.	942.42	$942
54	Repair, clean and repaint stoop railing	12	L.F.	92.65	$1,112
	A18: STONE STAINING - METALLIC			**Subtotal**	**$2,083**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $43,813 WOOD					
A19: DISLOCATED WOOD MEMBER					
55	Re-anchor cornice wood members to masonry	20	Ea.	30.07	$601
56	Allow Caulking wood cornices	1	Ea.	330.83	$331
	A19: DISLOCATED WOOD MEMBER			**Subtotal**	**$932**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $43,813 WOOD					
A20: MISSING WOOD ELEMENT					
57	Remove & replace window moldings	3,230	L.F.	9.49	$30,639
58	Rebuild door frames, wood, oak,	34	L.F.	19.67	$669
59	Paint door frames & trim	3,264	L.F.	2.44	$7,971
	A20: MISSING WOOD ELEMENT			**Subtotal**	**$39,279**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $43,813 WOOD					
A21: PAINT LOSS					
60	Paint door frames & trim	34	L.F.	2.44	$83

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $43,813 WOOD					
A21: PAINT LOSS					
61	Paint doors, both sides	2	Ea.	109.43	$219
62	Paint windows	25	Ea.	109.26	$2,732
	A21: PAINT LOSS		**Subtotal**		**$3,033**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $43,813 WOOD					
A42: FAILED FLOOR BOARD					
63	Flooring demolition, wood block flooring, pine	32	S.F.	2.11	$67
64	Replace with wood strip flooring	32	S.F.	15.65	$501
	A42: FAILED FLOOR BOARD		**Subtotal**		**$568**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $37,280 METALS					
A22: CORROSION					
65	Remove door & window grilles	23	Ea.	942.42	$21,676
66	Clean metal grilles	37	S.F.	1.85	$68
67	Paint metal anchors w/rust inhibitive paint	37	Ea.	32.64	$1,208
	A22: CORROSION		**Subtotal**		**$22,952**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $37,280 METALS					
A23: FERROUS METAL ANCHORS					
68	Remove metal anchors and repoint	8	Ea.	125.45	$1,004

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $37,280 METALS					
A23: FERROUS METAL ANCHORS					
69	Paint metal anchors w/rust inhibitive paint	4	Ea.	32.64	$131
	A23: FERROUS METAL ANCHORS		**Subtotal**		**$1,134**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $37,280 METALS					
A24: METAL GRILLES					
70	Remove door & window grilles	14	Ea.	942.42	$13,194
	A24: METAL GRILLES		**Subtotal**		**$13,194**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $22,771 EXTERIOR WINDOWS					
A27: MISSING GLAZING PUTTY					
71	Remove and replace glazing putty	460	S.F.	3.37	$1,549
	A27: MISSING GLAZING PUTTY		**Subtotal**		**$1,549**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $22,771 EXTERIOR WINDOWS					
A28: CRACKED OR BROKEN GLASS					
72	Replace broken with new glass panels	110	S.F.	58.49	$6,434
	A28: CRACKED OR BROKEN GLASS		**Subtotal**		**$6,434**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $22,771 EXTERIOR WINDOWS					
A29: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE WINDOW SASHES					
73	Remove and replace windows, sash	166	S.F.	70.90	$11,770

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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$22,771	EXTERIOR WINDOWS				
A29: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE WINDOW SASHES					
	A29: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE WINDOW SASHES			**Subtotal**	**$11,770**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$22,771	EXTERIOR WINDOWS				
A30: REPLACEMENT OF MISSING WINDOWS					
74	New windows, wood, double hung	3	Ea.	896.68	$2,690
75	Paint doors, both sides	3	Ea.	109.43	$328
	A30: REPLACEMENT OF MISSING WINDOWS			**Subtotal**	**$3,018**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$13,756	EXTERIOR DOORS				
A31: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE DOORS					
76	Door demolition, door and trim	3	Ea.	34.42	$103
77	New doors, soild oak wood D001, D101, D110A	3	Ea.	1,270.41	$3,811
78	New door hardware	3	Ea.	1,448.79	$4,346
79	Paint existing doors	3	Ea.	109.43	$328
	A31: REPLACE INCOMPATIBLE DOORS			**Subtotal**	**$8,589**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$13,756	EXTERIOR DOORS				
A32: REPLACE MISSING DOOR					
80	New door,soild oak wood D103A	1	Ea.	1,270.41	$1,270
81	Frame w/ sidelights	1	Opng.	2,338.15	$2,338
82	Door hardware	1	Door	1,448.79	$1,449

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ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $13,756 EXTERIOR DOORS					
A32: REPLACE MISSING DOOR					
83	Paint existing doors	1	Ea.	109.43	$109
	A32: REPLACE MISSING DOOR		**Subtotal**		**$5,167**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $35,967 WOOD STAIR					
A50: SAGGING TREAD					
84	Stair Framing demolition stairs and stringers	21	Riser	62.65	$1,316
85	New curved landing includes railing	3	Flight	10,489.57	$31,469
	A50: SAGGING TREAD		**Subtotal**		**$32,784**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $35,967 WOOD STAIR					
A51: UNSTABLE RAILING					
86	Remove and repair balusters	7	Ea.	112.84	$790
87	Remove and repair newels	2	Ea.	791.51	$1,583
	A51: UNSTABLE RAILING		**Subtotal**		**$2,373**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $35,967 WOOD STAIR					
A52: WEAR ON TREADS AND RISERS					
88	Surface Preparation, interior, treads and risers, scrape & sand	238	S.F.	1.45	$345
89	Paint treads	136	S.F.	1.84	$250

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $35,967 WOOD STAIR					
A52: WEAR ON TREADS AND RISERS					
90	Paint risers	102	S.F.	2.11	$215
	A52: WEAR ON TREADS AND RISERS			**Subtotal**	**$810**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A33: INTERIOR OPEN MORTAR JOINTS					
91	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	47	S.F.	16.09	$756
	A33: INTERIOR OPEN MORTAR JOINTS			**Subtotal**	**$756**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A34: STONE SOILING					
92	Clean room with mild cleaning solution.	10	S.F.	138.47	$1,385
	A34: STONE SOILING			**Subtotal**	**$1,385**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A35: SURFACE RUST AT STEEL					
93	Clean columns and beams	384	S.F.	1.85	$710
94	Paint columns and beams	384	S.F.	9.93	$3,812
	A35: SURFACE RUST AT STEEL			**Subtotal**	**$4,522**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A36: PLASTER LOSS FROM LATH OR MASONRY					
95	Remove damaged or crumbling plaster back to solid or sound material, featheringedges	68	S.F.	4.84	$329
96	Skim coat plaster	68	S.F.	8.19	$557
97	Wood lath on structure	68	S.F.	2.29	$156
	A36: PLASTER LOSS FROM LATH OR MASONRY			**Subtotal**	**$1,042**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A37: COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD					
98	Ceiling demolition	600	S.F.	2.20	$1,322
99	Install new plaster ceiling	600	S.F.	16.27	$9,760
100	New fiber mesh	600	S.F.	1.78	$1,068
	A37: COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD			**Subtotal**	**$12,150**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A38: HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL					
101	Remove loose plaster and debris	15	S.F.	7.53	$113
102	New fiber mesh	15	S.F.	1.78	$27
103	Skim coat plaster	15	S.F.	8.19	$123
	A38: HAIRLINE CRACK IN PLASTER WALL			**Subtotal**	**$263**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A39: MAJOR CRACK IN PLASTER WALL					
104	Reattach plaster to substrate	7	S.F.	24.88	$174
105	Skim coat plaster	7	S.F.	8.19	$57
106	New fiber mesh	7	S.F.	1.78	$12
	A39: MAJOR CRACK IN PLASTER WALL			**Subtotal**	**$244**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A40: PLASTER SEP. FROM WD LATH OR MASONRY					
107	Reattach plaster to substrate	160	S.F.	24.88	$3,981
108	Skim coat plaster	160	S.F.	8.19	$1,310
109	New fiber mesh	160	S.F.	1.78	$285
	A40: PLASTER SEP. FROM WD LATH OR MASONRY			**Subtotal**	**$5,576**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A41: FAILED PAINT ON WALL					
110	Remove wet plaster back to solid or sound material	37	S.F.	4.84	$179
111	Thin coat plaster, 1 coat veneer	37	S.F.	6.38	$236
112	Paint Plaster walls	37	S.F.	1.30	$48
	A41: FAILED PAINT ON WALL			**Subtotal**	**$464**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A42: SEVERE WATER DAMAGE TO PLASTER					
113	Plaster demolition	200	S.F.	2.20	$441
114	Skim coat plaster	200	S.F.	8.19	$1,638
115	New fiber mesh	200	S.F.	1.78	$356
	A42: SEVERE WATER DAMAGE TO PLASTER		**Subtotal**		**$2,435**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A43: INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH					
116	New wood Strip Flooring, pine, T & G,	16	S.F.	24.25	$388
117	Remove metal patch	16	S.F.	2.11	$34
	A43: INCOMPATIBLE METAL PATCH		**Subtotal**		**$422**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A44: PLYWOOD PATCH					
118	Flooring demolition, wood, subfloor, plywood patch, glued and nailed	120	S.F.	2.11	$253
119	New wood Strip Flooring, pine, T & G,	120	S.F.	24.25	$2,910
	A44: PLYWOOD PATCH		**Subtotal**		**$3,163**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A45: SIGNIFICANT WEAR					
120	Clean and refinsh flooring	3,655	S.F.	6.57	$24,028

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$93,002	WALL FINISHES				
A45: SIGNIFICANT WEAR					
121	New wood Strip Flooring, pine, T & G,	80	S.F.	24.25	$1,940
	A45: SIGNIFICANT WEAR			**Subtotal**	**$25,968**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$93,002	WALL FINISHES				
A46: TERMITE DAMAGE					
122	Flooring demolition	5	S.F.	2.11	$11
123	New wood Strip Flooring, pine, T & G,	5	S.F.	24.25	$121
124	Allowance for anticipated termite damage	1	LS	9,015.61	$9,016
	A46: TERMITE DAMAGE			**Subtotal**	**$9,147**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$93,002	WALL FINISHES				
A47: SAGGING FLOOR					
125	Tempoary Structural support (@ bottom of Room 103)	1	Ea.	885.91	$886
126	Framing demolition, furring, on masonry or concrete walls or ceiling	110	S.F.	0.48	$53
127	Framing dml, wood framing, subflooring	820	S.F.	1.51	$1,242
128	New wood Strip Flooring, pine, T & G,	820	S.F.	24.25	$19,887
	A47: SAGGING FLOOR			**Subtotal**	**$22,068**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$669,266	ARCHITECTURAL				
$93,002	WALL FINISHES				
A48: PAINT LOSS ON WOOD					
129	Surface Preparation, doors and windows, scrape & sand, wood,	300	S.F.	3.62	$1,086

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A48: PAINT LOSS ON WOOD					
130	Paints wood doors and windows	300	S.F.	6.52	$1,956
	A48: PAINT LOSS ON WOOD			**Subtotal**	**$3,042**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $669,266 ARCHITECTURAL $93,002 WALL FINISHES					
A49: MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING					
131	Remove & replace window moldings	8	L.F.	9.48	$76
132	Remove and replace wood moldings at floor	8	L.F.	13.80	$110
133	Remove and replace wood moldings Doors	8	L.F.	13.80	$110
134	Painting door & window trims, wood	24	L.F.	2.44	$59
	A49: MISSING OR DAMAGED MOLDING			**Subtotal**	**$355**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $73,541 EAST ELEVATION					
FOUNDATION FOOTING					
135	Strip footing, incl. excavation, concrete, forms & reinforcement	12	L.F.	222.54	$2,670
	FOUNDATION FOOTING			**Subtotal**	**$2,670**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $73,541 EAST ELEVATION					
EXTERIOR FACADE					
136	Dismantle existing brick units	670	S.F.	6.60	$4,422
137	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	670	S.F.	16.09	$10,780
138	Set bricks level and plumb, in full bed mortar, incl setting buttons/shims	670	S.F.	82.90	$55,540

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $73,541 EAST ELEVATION					
EXTERIOR FACADE					
139	Limestone coping, includes mortar,	3	L.F.	42.92	$129
	EXTERIOR FACADE			**Subtotal**	**$70,871**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $46,167 WEST ELEVATION					
BACK UP WALL					
140	Construct Backup wall	110	S.F.	116.22	$12,784
	BACK UP WALL			**Subtotal**	**$12,784**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $46,167 WEST ELEVATION					
BRICK VENEER WALL					
141	Construct new brick veneer wall to match existing	110	S.F.	63.40	$6,974
	BRICK VENEER WALL			**Subtotal**	**$6,974**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $46,167 WEST ELEVATION					
RECONSTRUCT STRUCTURE					
142	Reconstruct South West Corner	1	LS	26,409.35	$26,409
	RECONSTRUCT STRUCTURE			**Subtotal**	**$26,409**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL					
CHIMNEYS					
143	Repoint and seal Chimneys	40	V.L.F.	78.96	$3,158

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$228,111	STRUCTURAL				
CHIMNEYS					
	CHIMNEYS			**Subtotal**	**$3,158**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$228,111	STRUCTURAL				
$105,244	INTERIOR				
BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR FRAMING					
144	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	1,776	S.F.	16.09	$28,575
145	Termite pretreatment, slab and walls, commercial, maximum	865	SF Flr	1.48	$1,277
146	Allow for Shoring, minimum labor/equipment charge	1	Ea.	3,584.36	$3,584
147	Reconstruct crawl space	220	S.F.	96.21	$21,165
	BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR FRAMING			**Subtotal**	**$54,602**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$228,111	STRUCTURAL				
$105,244	INTERIOR				
FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND FLOOR FRAMING					
148	Pointing, masonry, tuck, cut and re-point, hard mortar	2,364	S.F.	16.09	$38,035
149	Allow for Shoring, minimum labor/equipment charge	1	Ea.	3,584.36	$3,584
150	Wood lintel above door D103A	0.01	M.B.F.	4,390.70	$44
	FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND FLOOR FRAMING			**Subtotal**	**$41,664**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$1,019,693	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$1,019,693	WORK RECOMMENDATIONS				
$228,111	STRUCTURAL				
$105,244	INTERIOR				
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FRAMING					
151	Tempoary Shoring at the central stair area	1	Ea.	3,584.36	$3,584
	SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FRAMING			**Subtotal**	**$3,584**

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $228,111 STRUCTURAL $105,244 INTERIOR					
THIRD AND ROOF FRAMING					
152	Framing repairs to rafters and ceiling joists	780	L.F.	6.92	$5,394
	THIRD AND ROOF FRAMING			**Subtotal**	**$5,394**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM					
153	Install new fire alarm devices, incl. wires & conduit	3,855	S.F.	4.38	$16,869
154	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$17,641**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM					
155	Installation of New Fire Sprinkler System	3,855	S.F.	6.79	$26,171
156	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$26,944**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
MECHANICAL SYSTEM					
157	New Boiler	1	LS	5,246.15	$5,246
158	New Radiator Piping, only	1	LS	2,022.04	$2,022
159	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	MECHANICAL SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$8,041**

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS
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NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
PLUMBING SYSTEM					
160	Code compliant waste system for existing plumbing fixtures	1	LS	7,601.54	$7,602
	PLUMBING SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$7,602**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM					
161	Updgrade Electrical System	3,855	S.F.	8.33	$32,095
162	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$32,868**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
LIGHTING					
163	New Interior & Exterior Lighting System	3,855	S.F.	3.84	$14,818
164	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	LIGHTING			**Subtotal**	**$15,590**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $1,019,693 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $1,019,693 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS $122,316 MEP & LIFE SAFETY					
SECURITY SYSTEM					
165	Security System	1	LS	12,859.35	$12,859
166	Cut patch and refinsh plaster as required	3,855	SF	0.20	$772
	SECURITY SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$13,632**

TREATMENT OPTION 1

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

TREATMENT OPTION 1

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
- NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	$123,192	12,785	GSF	$9.64
- CARTER G. WOODSON HOME	$123,192	12,785	GSF	$9.64
- TREATMENT OPTION 1	$123,192	3,855	GSF	$31.96
- EXTERIOR	$41,988	3,855	GSF	$10.89
PAINTED IRON WINDOW SECURITY GRILLES (A24)	$12,511	12	EA	$1,042.59
ENTRY DOOR D101 (Door incl. in A31)	$4,994	1	EA	$4,993.77
PAINTED IRON DOOR SECURITY GRILLES (A24)	$2,740	2	EA	$1,369.93
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SIGN	$451	1	EA	$450.72
PAINT ON MASONRY	$7,425	612	SF	$12.13
FRONT ENTRY IRON GUARD RAIL	$131	8	LF	$16.31
CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT INFILL	$72	35	SF	$2.07
WINDOW W209	$8,156	1	EA	$8,156.26
ALLEY DOOR 103A (incl. A32)	$37	1	EA	$37.17
ALLEY DOOR 110A (incl, A31)	$37	1	EA	$37.17
STEPS TO DOORS 103A AND 110A	$1,320	15	SF	$87.98
REMOVE CEMENTITIOUS COATING	$2,148	324	SF	$6.63
SURFACE MOUNTED CONDUIT AND LIGHTING	$1,966	1	LS	$1,966.49
- INTERIOR	$81,204	3,855	GSF	$21.06
- BASEMENT	$9,237	583	SF	$15.84
SHELVING	$1,894	583	SF	$3.25
BOILER AND WATER HEATER	$7,343	1	EA	$7,343.37
- FIRST FLOOR	$35,178	203	SY	$173.29
OPENING AT ROOM 102	$877	270	SF	$3.25
WALL BETWEEN ROOM 104 AND ROOM 105	$406	125	SF	$3.25
ROOM 103 PLYWOOD FLOORING	$452	24	SF	$18.84
ROOM 108	$1,236	50	SF	$24.72
ROOM 109	$20,590	63	SY	$326.83
ROOM 110	$693	6	SY	$115.46
CEILINGS	$9,244	92	SY	$100.48
SECURITY DEVICES	$1,680	1	LS	$1,679.84
- SECOND FLOOR	$26,675	177	SY	$150.71

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

TREATMENT OPTION 1

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
ROOM 201	$1,779	100	SF	$17.79
DOORS D203A AND D205	$4,507	2	EA	$2,253.32
ROOM 207	$4,749	284	SF	$16.72
DOOR D207	$2,611	1	EA	$2,611.28
ROOM 208	$1,115	13	SY	$85.77
ROOM 209	$1,990	23	SY	$86.53
ELECTRICAL PANEL	$921	1	LS	$921.33
CEILINGS	$9,002	98	SY	$91.86
- *GENERAL*	$10,114	1	LS	$10,113.69
REMOVE FIRE ALARM DEVICES	$1,727	1	LS	$1,727.49
TELEPHONE DEVICES AND CONDUIT	$1,727	1	LS	$1,727.49
ELECTRICAL CONDUIT AND WIRE-MOLD	$4,607	1	LS	$4,606.65
LIGHTING	$2,052	1	LS	$2,052.05

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
PAINTED IRON WINDOW SECURITY GRILLES (A24)					
1	Repair frames of removed painted iron security grilles on windows	12	Ea.	1,042.59	$12,511
2	Remove door & window grilles	12	Ea.	942.42	$11,309
3	Remove door & window grilles	12	Ea.	(942.42)	($11,309)
	PAINTED IRON WINDOW SECURITY GRILLES (A24)			**Subtotal**	**$12,511**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
EAST ELEVATION WINDOW SASHES (A29)					
4	Remove and replace windows, sash	166	S.F.	70.90	$11,770
5	Remove and replace windows, sash	166	S.F.	(70.90)	($11,770)
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
ENTRY DOOR D101 (Door incl. in A31)					
6	Replace Moldings, trim,at door surrounds	15	L.F.	8.90	$134
7	Rem & relace plexiglass with laminated glass	8	S.F.	59.33	$475
8	Signs, plaques, custom, gold, up to 1300 letters, 36" x 48"	1	Ea.	4,385.54	$4,386
9	New doors, wood D101	1	Ea.	1,270.41	$1,270
10	New door hardware	1	Ea.	1,448.79	$1,449
11	Paint existing doors	1	Ea.	109.43	$109
12	New doors, wood D101	1	Ea.	(1,270.41)	($1,270)
13	New door hardware	1	Ea.	(1,448.79)	($1,449)

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
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TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
ENTRY DOOR D101 (Door incl. in A31)					
14	Paint existing doors	1	Ea.	(109.43)	($109)
	ENTRY DOOR D101 (Door incl. in A31)			**Subtotal**	**$4,994**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
PAINTED IRON DOOR SECURITY GRILLES (A24)					
15	Repair frames of removed painted iron security grilles on doors	2	Ea.	1,042.59	$2,085
16	Repair plaque sign frames	32	S.F.	20.46	$655
17	Remove door & window grilles	2	Ea.	942.42	$1,885
18	Remove door & window grilles	2	Ea.	(942.42)	($1,885)
	PAINTED IRON DOOR SECURITY GRILLES (A24)			**Subtotal**	**$2,740**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SIGN					
19	Remove NPS sign from frame	1	Ea.	210.62	$211
20	Repair sign frame	5	L.F.	48.02	$240
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SIGN			**Subtotal**	**$451**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
PAINT ON MASONRY					
21	Cleaning brick, chemical, brush and wash	612	S.F.	12.13	$7,425
	PAINT ON MASONRY			**Subtotal**	**$7,425**

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FOR
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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
FRONT ENTRY IRON GUARD RAIL					
22	Remove painted iron guardrailing	8	L.F.	16.32	$131
	FRONT ENTRY IRON GUARD RAIL			**Subtotal**	**$131**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
UPPER AND LOWER ROOFING (incl. in A27)					
23	Selected Roof Demolition	1,000	S.F.	10.56	$10,555
24	Copper Roofing, standing seam, incl.neccessary framing	10	Sq.	3,072.21	$30,722
25	Selected Roof Demolition	1,000	S.F.	(10.56)	($10,555)
26	Copper Roofing, standing seam, incl.neccessary framing	10	Sq.	(3,072.21)	($30,722)
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT INFILL					
27	Masonry demolition, concrete block walls	35	S.F.	2.06	$72
	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT INFILL			**Subtotal**	**$72**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
WINDOW W209					
28	Masonry demolition, concrete block walls	19	S.F.	2.06	$39
29	Masonry demolition, window sill	3	L.F.	29.69	$89
30	Repair wood framing, windows	19	L.F.	324.15	$6,159
31	Windows, wood, double hung,	1	Ea.	896.68	$897

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TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$41,988	EXTERIOR				
WINDOW W209					
32	Wood framing, sills	3	L.F.	324.15	$972
	WINDOW W209		**Subtotal**		**$8,156**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$41,988	EXTERIOR				
ALLEY DOOR 103A (incl. A32)					
33	Masonry demolition, concrete block walls	18	S.F.	2.06	$37
34	Doors, wood, solid oak 103A	1	Ea.	1,270.41	$1,270
35	Door hardware	1	Door	1,448.79	$1,449
36	Frames, wood w/ sidelights	1	Opng.	2,338.15	$2,338
37	Doors, wood, solid oak 103A	1	Ea.	(1,270.41)	($1,270)
38	Door hardware	1	Door	(1,448.79)	($1,449)
39	Frames, wood w/ sidelights	1	Opng.	(2,338.15)	($2,338)
	ALLEY DOOR 103A (incl. A32)		**Subtotal**		**$37**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$41,988	EXTERIOR				
ALLEY DOOR 110A (incl, A31)					
40	Masonry demolition, concrete block walls	18	S.F.	2.06	$37
41	Doors, wood,two panel, solid oak	1	Ea.	1,270.41	$1,270
42	Door hardware	1	Door	1,448.79	$1,449
43	Frames, wood w/ sidelights	1	Opng.	2,338.15	$2,338
44	Doors, wood,two panel, solid oak	1	Ea.	(1,270.41)	($1,270)
45	Door hardware	1	Door	(1,448.79)	($1,449)

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FOR
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TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
ALLEY DOOR 110A (incl, A31)					
46	Frames, wood w/ sidelights	1	Opng.	(2,338.15)	($2,338)
	ALLEY DOOR 110A (incl, A31)			**Subtotal**	**$37**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
STEPS TO DOORS 103A AND 110A					
47	Remove stone stairs, treads	10	L.F.	32.93	$329
48	Reset stone stairs, treads, including brick support	10	L.F.	73.00	$730
49	Concrete Step on Grade	15	S.F.	17.35	$260
	STEPS TO DOORS 103A AND 110A			**Subtotal**	**$1,320**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
REMOVE CEMENTITIOUS COATING					
50	Remove cementitious Coating from masonary west facade	324	S.F.	6.63	$2,148
	REMOVE CEMENTITIOUS COATING			**Subtotal**	**$2,148**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $41,988 EXTERIOR					
SURFACE MOUNTED CONDUIT AND LIGHTING					
51	Remove existing surface mounted electrical and telephone conduit and light fixtures	1	LS	1,966.49	$1,966
	SURFACE MOUNTED CONDUIT AND LIGHTING			**Subtotal**	**$1,966**

TREATMENT OPTION 1
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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $9,237 BASEMENT					
SHELVING					
52	Walls and partitions demolition, metal or wood studs,(drywall)	583	S.F.	3.25	$1,894
	SHELVING			**Subtotal**	**$1,894**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $9,237 BASEMENT					
BOILER AND WATER HEATER					
53	Remove existing water heater and boiler	1	Ea.	7,343.37	$7,343
	BOILER AND WATER HEATER			**Subtotal**	**$7,343**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
OPENING AT ROOM 102					
54	Walls and partitions demolition	270	S.F.	3.25	$877
	OPENING AT ROOM 102			**Subtotal**	**$877**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
WALL BETWEEN ROOM 104 AND ROOM 105					
55	Walls and partitions demolition	125	S.F.	3.25	$406
	WALL BETWEEN ROOM 104 AND ROOM 105			**Subtotal**	**$406**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 103 PLYWOOD FLOORING					
56	Flooring demolition, wood, subfloor, plywood, glued and nailed	24	S.F.	3.16	$76

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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 103 PLYWOOD FLOORING					
57	New wood Strip Flooring to match existing	24	S.F.	15.68	$376
	ROOM 103 PLYWOOD FLOORING			**Subtotal**	**$452**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 108					
58	Flooring demolition, tile, ceramic, mud set	50	S.F.	1.79	$89
59	Walls and partitions demolition	50	S.F.	3.25	$162
60	Fixture, lavatory, wall hung, selective demolition	1	Ea.	113.77	$114
61	Fixture, water closet, floor mounted, selective demolition	1	Ea.	142.20	$142
62	New Ceramic tile, walls	50	S.F.	9.86	$493
63	Doors, wood, residential, interior, closet, bi-fold,	1	Ea.	234.82	$235
	ROOM 108			**Subtotal**	**$1,236**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 109					
64	Flooring demolition, wood strip flooring,with plywood patching	565	S.F.	2.63	$1,488
65	Walls and partitions demolition	565	S.F.	3.25	$1,835
66	Furring, walls	565	S.F.	3.61	$2,041
67	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs	63	S.Y.	58.28	$3,672
68	New wood Strip Flooring to match existing	565	S.F.	15.68	$8,861
69	Doors, wood interior, two panel, solid, oak	1	Ea.	1,270.41	$1,270

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TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 109					
70	Door hardware	1	Door	1,422.46	$1,422
	ROOM 109		**Subtotal**		**$20,590**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
ROOM 110					
71	Walls and partitions demolition, drywall, nailed	50	S.F.	3.25	$162
72	Furring, walls	50	S.F.	3.61	$181
73	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs	6	S.Y.	58.29	$350
	ROOM 110		**Subtotal**		**$693**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
CEILINGS					
74	Ceiling demolition, drywall, furred and nailed, remove	830	S.F.	4.13	$3,428
75	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs, on ceilings	92	S.Y.	63.21	$5,816
	CEILINGS		**Subtotal**		**$9,244**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
SECURITY DEVICES					
76	Public address system, conventional, office, remove	7	Ea.	143.96	$1,008

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FOR
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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $35,178 FIRST FLOOR					
SECURITY DEVICES					
77	Surface raceway, telephone/power pole, remove	7	Ea.	96.02	$672
	SECURITY DEVICES		**Subtotal**		**$1,680**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $26,675 SECOND FLOOR					
ROOM 201					
78	Flooring demolition, wood, subfloor, plywood, glued and nailed	100	S.F.	2.11	$211
79	New wood Strip Flooring to match existing	100	S.F.	15.68	$1,568
	ROOM 201		**Subtotal**		**$1,779**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $26,675 SECOND FLOOR					
DOORS D203A AND D205					
80	Doors, wood, solid, oak	2	Ea.	830.86	$1,662
81	Door hardware	2	Door	1,422.46	$2,845
	DOORS D203A AND D205		**Subtotal**		**$4,507**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $26,675 SECOND FLOOR					
ROOM 207					
82	Walls and partitions demolition	60	S.F.	3.25	$195
83	Fixture, bath tub, fiberglass, selective demolition	1	Ea.	189.55	$190
84	Fixture, lavatory, wall hung, selective demolition	1	Ea.	113.77	$114
85	Fixture, water closet, floor mounted, selective demolition	1	Ea.	142.20	$142

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
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		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
ROOM 207					
86	Ceramic tile, walls, interior,	204	S.F.	9.86	$2,012
87	Flooring demolition, tile, ceramic	40	S.F.	1.79	$72
88	Ceiling demolition, drywall, furred and nailed, remove	40	S.F.	4.13	$165
89	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs, on ceilings	4.50	S.Y.	63.21	$284
90	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs	23	S.Y.	58.28	$1,341
91	Doors, wood, residential, interior, closet, bi-fold, flush,oak,	1	Ea.	234.82	$235
		ROOM 207		**Subtotal**	**$4,749**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
DOOR D207					
92	Frames, wood, pine, 5/4" x 6-9/16" deep, incl. exterior trim	17	L.F.	21.06	$358
93	Doors, wood, solid, oak	1	Ea.	830.86	$831
94	Door hardware	1	Door	1,422.46	$1,422
		DOOR D207		**Subtotal**	**$2,611**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
ROOM 208					
95	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs	13	S.Y.	58.28	$758
96	Walls and partitions demolition, drywall, nailed	110	S.F.	3.25	$357
		ROOM 208		**Subtotal**	**$1,115**

TREATMENT OPTION 1
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TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
ROOM 209					
97	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs	23	S.Y.	58.28	$1,341
98	Walls and partitions demolition, drywall, nailed	200	S.F.	3.25	$650
	ROOM 209		**Subtotal**		**$1,990**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
ELECTRICAL PANEL					
99	Electrical panel, remove,incl. wire & conduit terminations	1	Ea.	921.33	$921
	ELECTRICAL PANEL		**Subtotal**		**$921**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$26,675	SECOND FLOOR				
CEILINGS					
100	Ceiling demolition, gypsum plaster, on wood lath, remove	440	S.F.	2.20	$969
101	Ceiling demolition, drywall, furred and nailed, remove	445	S.F.	4.13	$1,838
102	Gypsum Plaster, 3 coats on exstg wood lath, on wood studs, on ceilings	98	S.Y.	63.21	$6,195
	CEILINGS		**Subtotal**		**$9,002**
ROLL-UP TOTALS					
$123,192	NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
$123,192	TREATMENT OPTION 1				
$81,204	INTERIOR				
$10,114	GENERAL				
REMOVE FIRE ALARM DEVICES					
103	Remove fire alarm devices, incl. wires & conduit	1	LS	1,727.49	$1,727
	REMOVE FIRE ALARM DEVICES		**Subtotal**		**$1,727**

TREATMENT OPTION 1
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

TREATMENT OPTION 1

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $10,114 GENERAL				
	TELEPHONE DEVICES AND CONDUIT				
104	Public address system, conventional, office, remove	1	LS	1,727.49	$1,727
	TELEPHONE DEVICES AND CONDUIT			**Subtotal**	**$1,727**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $10,114 GENERAL				
	ELECTRICAL CONDUIT AND WIRE-MOLD				
105	Remove electrical conduit and wire mold	1	LS	4,606.65	$4,607
	ELECTRICAL CONDUIT AND WIRE-MOLD			**Subtotal**	**$4,607**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $10,114 GENERAL				
	LIGHTING				
106	Remove existing surface mounted electrical and telephone conduit and light fixtures	1	LS	2,052.05	$2,052
	LIGHTING			**Subtotal**	**$2,052**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $123,192 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $123,192 TREATMENT OPTION 1 $81,204 INTERIOR $10,114 GENERAL				
	PAINT COLORS - WOOD TRIM (A21)				
107	Paint door frames & trim	34	L.F.	1.57	$53
108	Paint doors, both sides	2	Ea.	80.05	$160
109	Paint windows	25	Ea.	93.82	$2,346
110	Paint door frames & trim	34	L.F.	(1.57)	($53)
111	Paint doors, both sides	2	Ea.	(80.05)	($160)
112	Paint windows	25	Ea.	(93.82)	($2,346)

TREATMENT OPTION 1A

TREATMENT OPTION 1A
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

TREATMENT OPTION 1A

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
- NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	$68,255	12,785	GSF	$5.34
- *CARTER G. WOODSON HOME*	$68,255	12,785	GSF	$5.34
- TREATMENT OPTION 1A	$68,255	3,855	GSF	$17.71
- EXTERIOR	$2,774	147	SF	$18.87
EXTERIOR SIGN	$1,431	1	EA	$1,430.54
WINDOW SCREENS	$1,343	147	SF	$9.14
- INTERIOR	$46,173	3,855	GSF	$11.98
KITCHEN REPRESENTATION ROOM 208	$18,185	32	LF	$568.27
BATHROOM REPRESENTATION ROOM 207	$8,192	2	EA	$4,096.12
SHELVING IN ROOM 205	$13,574	26	LF	$522.07
WINDOW SASHES	$3,133	166	SF	$18.87
LIGHTING	$3,089	3,855	SF	$0.80
FIRE PROTECTION	$19,308	3,855	SF	$5.01

TREATMENT OPTION 1A
FOR

NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

TREATMENT OPTION 1A

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $2,774 EXTERIOR					
EXTERIOR SIGN					
1	Replicate metal and wood sign, 11'-6" x 2'-0", (stating "The Associted Publishers, Inc.")	1	Ea.	1,430.54	$1,431
	EXTERIOR SIGN			**Subtotal**	**$1,431**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $2,774 EXTERIOR					
WINDOW SCREENS					
2	Recreate wood window screens	147	S.F.	9.14	$1,343
	WINDOW SCREENS			**Subtotal**	**$1,343**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $46,173 INTERIOR					
KITCHEN REPRESENTATION ROOM 208					
3	Kitchen cabinets,(& oven) in Room 208	32	L.F.	568.27	$18,185
	KITCHEN REPRESENTATION ROOM 208			**Subtotal**	**$18,185**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $46,173 INTERIOR					
BATHROOM REPRESENTATION ROOM 207					
4	Sink, wall, includes faucet and drain	1	Ea.	2,014.54	$2,015
5	Sink, rough-in, supply, waste and vent	1	Ea.	2,957.61	$2,958
6	Water closet	1	Ea.	1,488.29	$1,488
7	Water closet, rough-in, supply, waste, vent and carrier	1	Ea.	1,731.80	$1,732
	BATHROOM REPRESENTATION ROOM 207			**Subtotal**	**$8,192**

TREATMENT OPTION 1A
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

TREATMENT OPTION 1A

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $46,173 INTERIOR					
SHELVING IN ROOM 205					
8	Book Shelving	26	L.F.	522.07	$13,574
	SHELVING IN ROOM 205		**Subtotal**		**$13,574**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $46,173 INTERIOR					
WINDOW SASHES					
9	Shades, roll-up, w/ slats	166	S.F.	18.87	$3,133
	WINDOW SASHES		**Subtotal**		**$3,133**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A $46,173 INTERIOR					
LIGHTING					
10	Lighting fixtures, interior	3,855	SF	0.80	$3,089
	LIGHTING		**Subtotal**		**$3,089**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $68,255 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $68,255 TREATMENT OPTION 1A					
FIRE PROTECTION					
11	Sprinkler System	3,855	SF	5.01	$19,308
	FIRE PROTECTION		**Subtotal**		**$19,308**

USE OPTION 3

USE OPTION 3
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

SUMMARY REPORT No. 1

USE OPTION 3

LEVEL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST
- NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	$2,564,613	12,785	GSF	$200.60
- *CARTER G. WOODSON HOME*	$2,564,613	12,785	GSF	$200.60
- USE OPTION 3	$2,564,613	8,930	GSF	$287.19
SHARING USE	$1,085,169	8,930	GSF	$121.52
DEMOLITION OF EXISTING INTERIORS	$626,417	8,930	SF	$70.15
- MEP & LIFE SAFETY	$853,027	8,930	GSF	$95.52
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	$49,751	8,930	SF	$5.57
FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	$60,625	8,930	SF	$6.79
MECHANICAL SYSTEM	$538,161	8,930	SF	$60.26
PLUMBING SYSTEM	$21,779	8,930	SF	$2.44
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	$110,130	8,930	SF	$12.33
LIGHTING	$52,547	8,930	SF	$5.88
SECURITY SYSTEM	$20,033	8,930	SF	$2.24

USE OPTION 3
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

USE OPTION 3

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3				
	SHARING USE				
1	Handicap access ramp, railing both sides, 5' wide, includes forms(4 uses), reinforcing steel, and finishing	20	L.F.	1,181.71	$23,634
2	Elevators, hydraulic passenger, base unit, standard finish, 1500 lb, 100 fpm, 2stop, incl. cab finishes	1	Ea.	108,158.55	$108,159
3	Elevators, hydraulic, for number of stops over 2, add	2	Stop	14,661.02	$29,322
4	Circulation and Egress stairs, oak, unfinished, prefabricated, includes railing	10	Flight	10,489.57	$104,896
5	Selected Roof Demolition	3,800	S.F.	10.56	$40,111
6	Copper Roofing, standing seam, incl.neccessary framing	38	Sq.	3,072.21	$116,744
7	Restoration and improvements to facade of existing adjoining townhouses	2,470	S.F.	83.28	$205,698
8	Allowance for parking lots (10 cars) & driveways	2,700	S.F.	169.11	$456,606
	SHARING USE			**Subtotal**	**$1,085,169**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3				
	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING INTERIORS				
9	Miscellaneous gutting and reconfiguration of interiors of existing adjoining townhouses	8,930	SF Flr	70.15	$626,417
	DEMOLITION OF EXISTING INTERIORS			**Subtotal**	**$626,417**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM				
10	Remove fire alarm devices, incl. wires & conduit	8,930	S.F.	5.57	$49,751
	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$49,751**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM				
11	Fire Sprinkler System	8,930	S.F.	6.79	$60,625

USE OPTION 3
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

USE OPTION 3

		QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM				
	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$60,625**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	MECHANICAL SYSTEM				
12	New Ducted Air HVAC System For Both Buildings	8,930	S.F.	61.08	$545,429
13	New Boiler	1	LS	(5,246.15)	($5,246)
14	New Radiator Piping, only	1	LS	(2,022.04)	($2,022)
	MECHANICAL SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$538,161**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	PLUMBING SYSTEM				
15	New bathrooms in adjacent building for public use, allow for 8	1	LS	21,778.64	$21,779
	PLUMBING SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$21,779**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM				
16	New electrical service for combined buildings	8,930	S.F.	12.33	$110,130
	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM			**Subtotal**	**$110,130**
	ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
	LIGHTING				
17	Lighting System	8,930	S.F.	5.88	$52,547

USE OPTION 3
FOR
NPS - NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
CARTER G.WOODSON HOME

DETAIL REPORT

USE OPTION 3

	QTY	UOM	UNIT COST	TOTAL ITEM COS
ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
LIGHTING				
	LIGHTING		**Subtotal**	**$52,547**
ROLL-UP TOTALS $2,564,613 NPS- NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS $2,564,613 USE OPTION 3 $853,027 MEP & LIFE SAFETY				
SECURITY SYSTEM				
18 Security System	1	LS	20,033.35	$20,033
	SECURITY SYSTEM		**Subtotal**	**$20,033**

Further Recommendations

FURTHER RESEARCH, STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

After having surveyed and the Carter G. Woodson Home extensively, many questions were answered as to the development and use of the house. However, as many questioned were answered, more questions arose. Unfortunately, the consultant team had very few archival photographs and no historic drawings to augment their field observations. As a result, there are several recommendations of further research, studies and investigation that should occur outside the scope of this Historic Structure Report but prior to the restoration of the house.

Ceiling Removal by Room 106:

Although cut nails were identified in the wall construction that separates Room 207 and Room 208 on the second floor, and the cut nail pipe anchor on the exterior of the building anchoring the sanitary pipe to the south wall all indicate that Room 207 was of that size and had plumbing, it is unclear as to the actual configuration of the plumbing fixtures in that room. Removal of the ceiling below might reveal further clues as to how that room was configured and why the wall separating Room 207 and Room 208 separated at the floor from the second floor framing.

Archival Research at the ASALH:

The consultant team had limited access to the archives at the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. The archival information is also not fully catalogued. It would be beneficial to have these archives searched through for any further drawings, photographs or written documentation of Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the Carter G. Woodson Home.

Probes at Second and Third Floor Flues:

Although a probe in Room 303 exposed a flue and a metal tube with an elbow, confirming the use of an early heat ducting system in the building, it would be beneficial to implement probes in Rooms 203, 205 and 305 to see if similar elbow existed.

Light Fixture Research:

The consultant team was able to uncover a photograph that did identify a light fixture that existed during the Period 3, the period of significance; further research will be required to identify where that fixture might have been made and how to replicate it.

Wall Probe at Room 109 and Room 110:

Beyer Blinder Belle was able to observe through a small hole in the wall adjacent to the fireplace in Room 110 that the wall had been chased out. Similarly, one could make out that the walls in Room 109 had been furred out with wood studs and gypsum wall board. Original plaster on masonry could be seen just behind the furred out wall. It would be beneficial to remove the wall to the left of the fireplace in Room 110 and to the right of the fireplace bump out in Room 110 to gain a better understanding of the fire place construction and how it was configured during Period 2.

Door Hardware:
Although an initial analysis of the hardware was conducted as part of this Historic Structure Report, further research should be done to confirm a more precise date for when the hardware was manufactured. The dates for the rim lock hardware and other door hardware were too broad and potentially be identified to a more precise time period.

Further Paint Analysis:
Although at least 40 paint samples were taken from various locations throughout the building at two separate times during the analysis stage of the project, additional paint analysis will be required. Not every element that required sampling was analyzed. This additional paint analysis will help to confirm outstanding ambiguities regarding dating of different materials.

Room 207 Shower:
Significant attention was paid to the wall construction between Room 207 and Room 208 to confirm that the wall dates to Period 1. The identification of the tub being installed during Period 5 resulted in the adjustment of door D207. And drawings identify that this room was a bathroom during the Period of Significance. However, further research will be required to document where the shower was located in the building prior to Period 5.

Structural Probes:

- *Front Entrance Footing* - At the entrance stair, an excavation to investigate the existence of a footing that extends below the frost line is warranted. If such a footing is not present, a new foundation should be designed and installed. Temporary support and repositioning of the stone landing slab would be required.
- *Removal of Plaster Ceilings* - Much of the framing on all floors has suffered from localized, sustained water damage. Typically the deterioration in plaster finishes on walls and ceilings points to these areas. Although some of the framing has been directly observed, the structure in such areas of clear moisture infiltration should be exposed for full evaluation and determination of required repairs.
- *Second Floor Framing Exposure* - Examine and confirm the bearing conditions of the second floor framing above Room 109.

Termite Inspection:
Although a termite inspection was noted in some of the National Park Service documentation, it would be beneficial, given the amount of time the building has been vacant, that a termite inspection be conducted to confirm that termite damage has not continued.

Sanitary Sewer Scoping:
In anticipation of introducing code compliant sanitary sewer attachments as part of the renovation, a sanitary sewer scoping should be executed.

Asbestos and Lead Paint Abatement:

A Level-1 Pre-Acquisition Survey and a Level-2 Containment Survey were completed for the NPS in August of 2004 by URS Group, Inc. The findings of these reports will need to be incorporated into an abatement plan for removal of the hazardous materials.

Historic Furnishings Plan:

As part of the interpretive exhibit design, a historic furnishings plan should be developed to more accurately depict how Dr. Carter G. Woodson might have used the space. This exercise would be complimented by the further research at the ASALH to find additional photographs depicting the interior during Dr. Woodson's occupancy of the house.

Cementitious Coating Testing:

The cementitious coating that was used as parging on the west elevation of the two-story addition and on the sides of the chimneys requires further investigation. It is recommended that this material undergo further analysis of physical makeup prior to treatment as the removal of different types of cement might require different treatment.

Appendix A: Mortar Analysis

APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION REPORT

MORTAR ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Eight samples of mortar from the exterior of the Carter Woodson Home at 1538 9th Street NW located in Washington, D.C. were removed and analyzed. Two samples were taken from the east façade of the marble and brick pointing mortar. Two samples were taken of the brick pointing mortar on the rear of the main structure, one at ground level on the south façade and the second at the third floor of the west façade. Two samples were taken of the brick pointing mortar from the kitchen wing on the south façade. One sample was taken of the brick pointing mortar from the third addition to the house off the kitchen wing. One sample was taken of the bedding mortar in this section of the addition.

The analysis, which conformed to standard wet-chemical techniques, was requested to provide the primary characteristics of the original mortar used on the exterior of the structure. This analysis is critical in the formulation of an appropriate replication mix.

METHODOLOGY

Portions of the samples were examined under magnification. Using natural daylight, the binder in the sample was matched to a color standard of the Munsell Color Chart (as per ASTM 1535, “Specifying Color by the Munsell System”). The examination also included separating the sample into three components: the acid-soluble fraction, the "fines" (i.e. pigment, clay or cement residue), and the aggregate or sand fraction. Separation was accomplished via wet-chemical techniques. The acid-soluble fraction was removed by digestion with 3M hydrochloric acid. Levigation and filtration were then used to separate the fines from the aggregate (sand). Percent weights were calculated for further assessment. The color of the fines was matched to the Munsell Soil Color Chart. Predominating colors and shapes of sand grains were noted during examination of the aggregate fractions.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Mortar Sample 1: Marble Pointing Mortar

The freshly broken sample was white (Munsell N 8) in color and was easily crushed. The mortar joints were narrow (1/8") and heavily soiled.

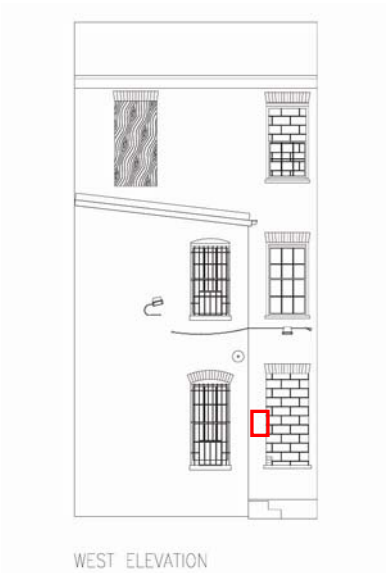
Components of Marble Pointing Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 36.43% of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid was added to the crushed portion of the sample, which produced a vigorous reaction.

"Fines" – 13.30% of the total sample weight. The "fines" were heavily discolored by the large amount of soiling and could not be color matched. Based on the mortar color, however, they are most likely white.

Aggregate –50.27% of the total sample weight. Colors of individual grains are white, clear, pink, black, and yellow with some red aggregate and small mica flakes. The aggregate is uniformly fine-grained sand, primarily quartz.

Mortar Sample 2: West Façade Brick Pointing Mortar 1st Floor



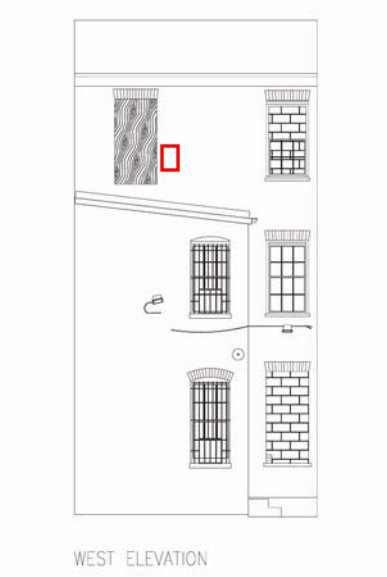
The freshly broken sample was pale yellow (Munsell 2.5Y 8/2) in color and was easily crushed. The mortar joints were narrow (1/4-1/2").

Components of Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 20.30% of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid was added to the crushed portion of the sample which produced a vigorous reaction.

"Fines" – 7.49% of the total sample weight. The "fines" were light yellowish brown (Munsell 2.5Y 6/4) in color.

Aggregate – 72.21% of the total sample weight. Colors of the individual grains are yellow, white, clear, black, gray, and red. There are also small flakes of mica. The aggregate is well-sorted, fine grained sand with sub-angular to sub-rounded particles, primarily quartz.



Mortar Sample 3: West Façade Brick Pointing Mortar 3rd Floor

The freshly broken sample was very pale brown (Munsell 10YR 8/2) in color and was very easily crushed.

Components of Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 22.78% of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid was added to the sample and produced an extremely vigorous reaction.

"Fines" – 2.24% of the total sample weight. The "fines" were light yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 6/4) in color.

Aggregate – 80.62% of the total sample weight. Colors of the individual grains are white, gray, yellow, black, brown, pink, and clear. Small mica flakes and small lime blebs were also noted in the sample.

Mortar Sample 4: South Façade Kitchen Wing Brick Pointing Mortar

The freshly broken sample was very pale brown (Munsell 10YR 8/2) in color and was easily crushed. The mortar joints were narrow (1/4-1/2").

Components of Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 18.77% of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid was added to the crushed portion of the sample which produced a vigorous reaction.

"Fines" – 5.05% of the total sample weight. The "fines" were light yellowish brown (Munsell 2.5Y 6/4) in color.

Aggregate – 76.18% of the total sample weight. Colors of the individual grains are yellow, white, clear, black, gray, and red. There are also small flakes of mica. The aggregate is well-sorted, fine grained sand with sub-angular to sub-rounded particles, primarily quartz.

Mortar Sample 5: South Façade Rear Addition Brick Bedding Mortar

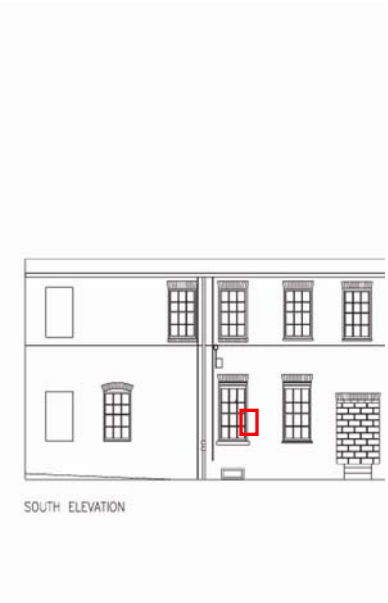
The freshly broken sample was in pale yellow (Munsell 2.5Y 7/4) color and was easily crushed.

Components of Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 17.65 % of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid was added to the crushed portion of the sample which produced a vigorous reaction. The presence of lime blebs was noted in the sample which contributed to the vigorous reaction.

"Fines" – 4.92% of the total sample weight. The "fines" were pale yellow (Munsell 2.5Y 7/4) in color.

Aggregate – 77.43 % of the total sample weight. Colors of the individual grains are colors of the individual grains are white, yellow, black, gray, brown, red, pink, green and colorless. There are also small flakes of mica and lime blebs.



Mortar Sample 6: South Façade Rear Addition Brick Pointing Mortar

The freshly broken sample was olive gray (Munsell 5Y 5/2) in color and was moderately difficult to crush.

Components of Mortar:

Acid soluble fraction – 40.56% of the total sample weight. A 3M solution of hydrochloric acid produced a vigorous and sustained reaction.

"Fines" – 10.92% of the total sample weight. The fines were light gray (Munsell 5Y 7/2) in color.

Aggregate – 48.52% of the total sample weight. Colors of the individual grains are white, yellow, black, gray, brown, red, pink, green and colorless. There are also small flakes of mica.

CONCLUSIONS

The front façade has pressed brick with very narrow joints. At street level, many of the courses have had the joints filled with a caulking material. Because the joints are extremely narrow, care must be taken when removing the caulk prior to repointing in order not to damage the bricks. At the upper levels of the façade, many of the joints are extremely deep. This appears to be the result of the joints being raked for a later repointing, rather than an original detail. A very small sample of the brick mortar was taken from one of these joints. The sample was compared with the mortar from the marble details and was found to be the same in terms of color and aggregate. The original marble pointing mortar was composed of approximately half aggregate. The use of a soft, white mortar with fine-grained aggregate is in keeping with the use of marble on the façade of the building.

The south and west façade mortars were taken from areas added to the structure at different times. The aggregates in all the samples are very similar in terms of particle color, size, and shape, indicating that a widely available local sand was likely used for all the mortar campaigns. The binder in the mortars is therefore the only substance that varies. The two brick pointing mortars from the west facade of the main structure on the ground

floor and the third floor appear to be identical and very closely match the mortar from the first floor of the kitchen wing on the south façade. The brick and marble pointing mortars from the east façade appear to have used a more fine-grained version of the same aggregate used on the south and west façades. This aggregate has a smaller percentage of the larger yellow particles found in the rear brick mortars.

The mortars from the additions vary in terms of color and composition. Based on its olive gray color and strength, the 1880s addition pointing mortar possibly contains natural cement. Several other mortars are later Portland cement-based mixes.

The earliest mortar (found on the west façade of the main structure) was selected for the replication mortar mix. The replication mortar mix includes sand available in the New York metropolitan region sensitive to the texture and color of the original mortars. Samples of the sands have been included for matching to locally available aggregates.

REPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below represent an effort to approximate the properties of the historic mortar using modern materials. Consideration was given to matching the color, texture, and strength of the sample. The recommended mortar mixes conform to ASTM/BIA Standards. The replication mortars were matched to freshly broken surfaces of the weathered sample.

As with the pointing of masonry in any historic structure, the original joint profiles for the masonry and joint widths should be documented before joints are raked and replicated during pointing.

It is our recommendation that the mortar mixes for replication of the front façade pointing mortar be:

ASTM Standard Type O (ASTM C-270 95a).

ASTM describes Type O as a low strength mortar suitable for use in non-loadbearing walls of solid masonry units. Type O mortar is to be used only as the pointing mortar mixes and not to be used as a bedding mortar. All mortar joints should be fully raked to a depth of ¾ inches to 1 inch, and the units should be pointed to the same depth.

East Façade: Marble and Brick Pointing Mortar Mix

1 part Cement (ASTM C150) to be composed of:
1 part White Portland Cement, Type I

2 parts Hydrated Lime, Type S (ASTM C207)

8 parts aggregate to be composed of:
7 parts NJP 4020FF
1 parts NJP 100

It is our recommendation that the mortar mixes for replication of the north, west and south facade pointing mortar be:
ASTM Standard Type N (ASTM C-270 95a).
ASTM describes Type N as a medium mortar suitable for general use in exposed masonry above grade and specifically recommended for parapets, chimneys and exterior walls subjected to severe weathering conditions. All mortar joints should be fully raked to a depth of ¾ inches to 1 inch, and the units should be pointed to the same depth.

Rear Brick Pointing Mortar Mix (South, West and North Facades)

1 part Cement (ASTM C150) to be composed of:
1 part White Portland Cement, Type I

1 part Hydrated Lime, Type S (ASTM C207)

6 parts aggregate to be composed of:
3 parts Schofield 107
3 parts Imperia Brothers Mason's Sand

These mixes are pointing mortars only and should not be used as bedding mortars.

NOTE: All parts should be measured by volume (not by weight). Dry ingredients should be well blended before the addition of water. The enclosed samples are made from the above-recommended mixes. Note that one side of the enclosed samples has been etched to simulate the effect that natural weathering (erosion of binder, exposure of aggregate) will have on the appearance of the pointing over the next few years.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS AND SUPPLIERS

As accurate replication mixes are difficult to formulate, the type and quantity of materials used are essential to ensure on-site reproduction. Materials recommended in this report or their equal may be used. If materials are substituted, resulting appearance of mortar may vary.

Sands Used by JBCI to Replicate Original Aggregate:
As the selection of an appropriate aggregate is critical to the formulation of any replication mortar, the sand fraction isolated during analysis was compared to a library of sands commercially available in the greater New York area. Locally available sands should be matched to the specified sands.

"Mason's Sand" – described as a tan mason's sand with particle sizes ranging from fine to coarse.
Available from Imperia Bros., Inc., 57 Canal Road, Pelham Manor, NY 10803 (914) 738-0900

"107" – described as a yellowish tan sand, ranging in size from fine to coarse grains.
Available from George Schofield Co., Inc. P.O. Box 110, Bound Brook, NJ 08805 (732) 356-0858; Also Raleigh-Durham, NC

"4020FF" – described as a rounded, uniformly sized, fine-grained white sand.
"100" – described as a tan mason's sand with fairly uniform sized sub-rounded particles.
Available from New Jersey Pulverizing Co., 1140 Close Avenue, Bronx, NY (718) 378-0200

Recommended Lime:
Hydrated Lime, Type S
Available from GenLime Group, call for local supplier (419) 855-8336, or substitute equal

Recommended Cement:
White Portland Cement, Type I
Available from Lehigh Cement 1-800-638-1716, or substitute equal

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISHES

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this investigation is to identify the finishes in the house during its primary period of significance, the residence of Carter Woodson between 1922 and 1950. Conservator Jennifer Kearney from JBCI visited the house on November 1, 2006 and March 8, 2007 and removed 117 samples from interior and exterior elements of the house. Seventy-four samples were analyzed. The additional samples were taken for comparison purposes but were not analyzed. These samples are italicized in the sample locations section.

In addition to the finishes investigation, JBCI was asked to examine existing hardware and materials on the interior of the house in an effort to date these materials to a period in the chronology of the house. These materials include door hardware, nails, and plaster materials, including several types of wallboard.

FINISH COLOR INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

Samples measuring approximately three to six millimeters in length were removed from the identified areas using a scalpel for further examination. In most cases, *in situ* cratering and close-up examination of the surfaces was performed to quickly determine the status (degree of surviving original paints) and complexity of the finishes before sample collection.

Upon returning to the laboratory, the samples were broken to reveal fresh cross-sections. Each sample was cast in clear mounting resin and examined in normal reflected light, under illumination conditions that simulate daylight (fiber optic illuminator) for the purpose of color-corrected stratigraphy identification. The samples were examined microscopically during the investigation using a Nikon Stereo Zoom microscope with 10x-63x magnification.

All layers have been recorded using a descriptive color name rather than a standardized color notation system. This was done to document the seriation of the samples for comparative purposes prior to the identification of significant layers using both a standardized universal color system (Munsell) and a commercial paint color system (Sherwin-Williams or Benjamin Moore).

Each paint layer was identified as a primer, finish, or component of a complex finish system. While primers did not usually affect the color of the finish coat, they were important for the opacity and richness of the finish. Other finishes, such as varnishes and stains, were also identified.

The identified coat, standardized color (Munsell) match, and commercial match for each element are included. Chromochronologies for each element are listed in Appendix A.

Once chronologies were established for each element, attempts were made to date finishes to the approximate periods in which they would have appeared. This was done by means of consulting historic photographs and research materials including period catalogs and manufacturers' publications. Assumptions were also made on the basis of significant changes in the history of the house, such as changes in ownership, which would most likely have resulted in changes in ornamentation and decoration. Finally, historic factors such as periods of war and economic depression were considered in light of the effects these larger factors would have had on the availability of labor and goods, such as paint, plaster, and wallpaper.

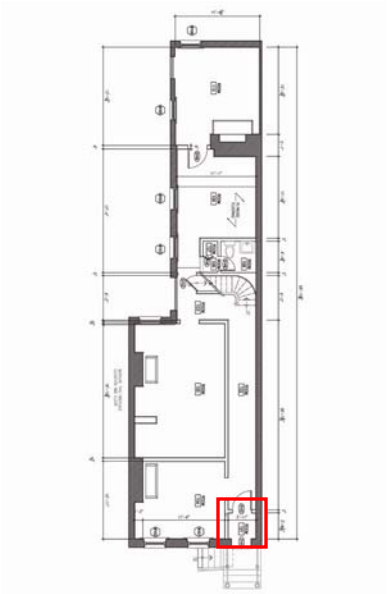
Ultraviolet illumination was also used to match concurrent finishes using a Zeiss Axioscope 40 microscope with an ultraviolet illuminator and 100x-500x magnification. Historic oil-based paints and modern paints have distinctly different appearances under such illumination, which can be useful in approximating when areas were painted. Modern paints typically appear dark or dull under UV, while oil paints fluoresce brightly depending on pigment content. Mounted cross-sections of samples were examined under ultraviolet illumination to identify modern paints on samples with few paint layers in order to place these layers in the appropriate periods.

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Exterior Samples
CW001-001 Door 101 Frame Return: Decorative Molding
CW001-002 Door 101
CW001-003 Metal Railing Front Stoop
CW001-004 Door Entrance Surround
CW001-005 Window 203 Sash
CW001-006 Window 103 Frame
CW001-007 Door 101 Frame
CW001-008 Window 101 Frame
CW001-009 Window 207 Frame
CW001-010 Window 208 Frame

Vestibule (Room 101)

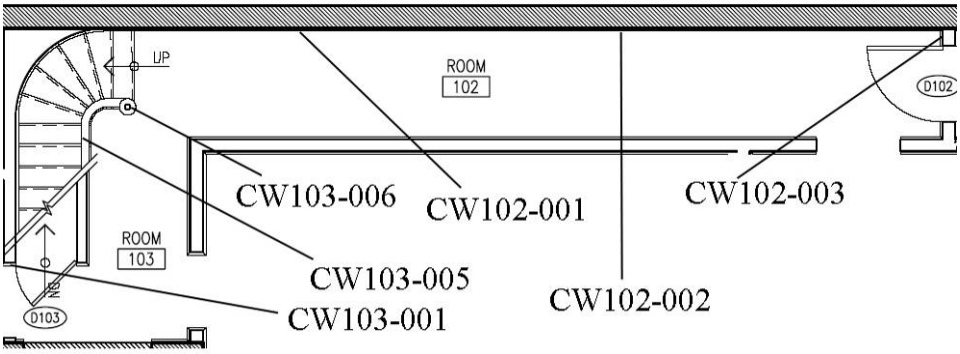
CW101-001 Door 101 Frame to Exterior
CW101-002 North Wall
CW101-003 Door 102 Frame to Hall

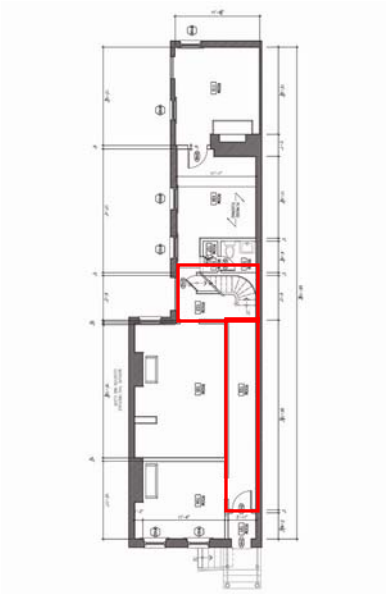


First Floor Hall (Room 102)and Stairs (Room 103)

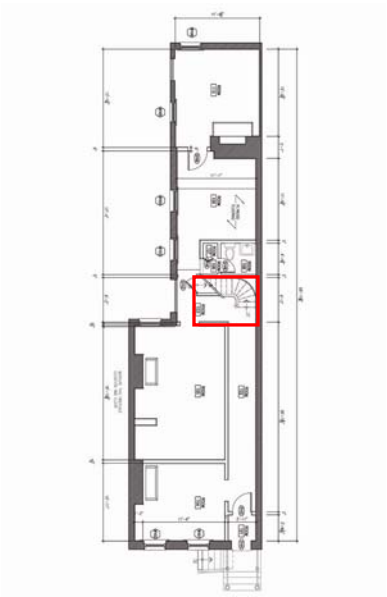
CW102-001 Baseboard
CW102-002 North Wall
CW102-003 Door 102 Frame to Vestibule
CW102-004 South Wall

CW103-001 Door 103 Frame
CW103-002 Stair Paneling
CW103-003 Stair Riser
CW103-004 Stair Tread
CW103-005 Banister
CW103-006 Newel Post
CW103-007 Underside of Staircase above Door 103
CW103-008 Door 103
CW103-009 Molding around Stair Paneling
CW103-010 Baluster
CW103-011 West Wall on Stairs



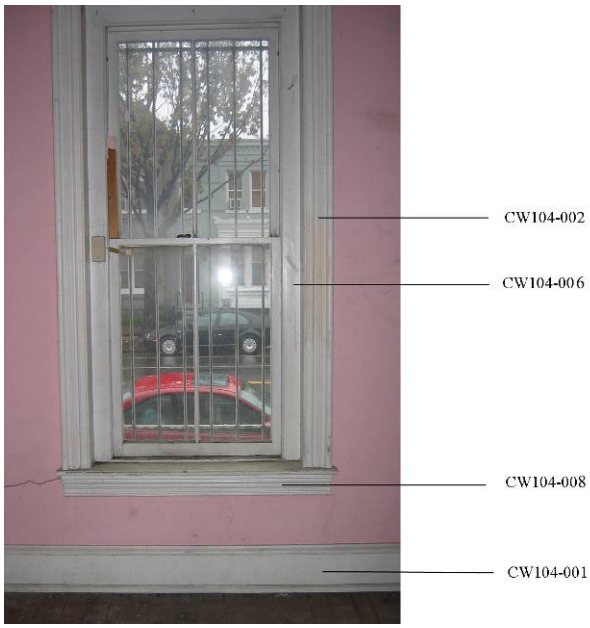


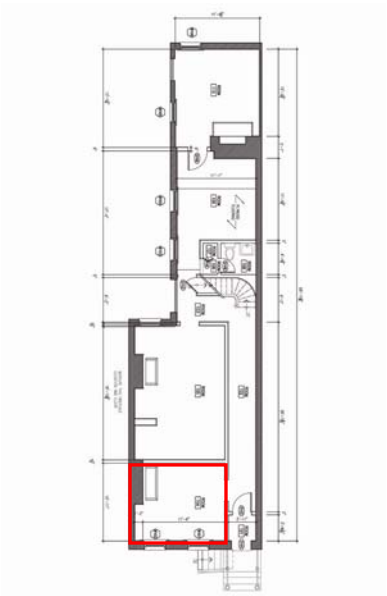
CW103-004
CW103-003
CW103-002



First Floor Front Parlor (Room 104)

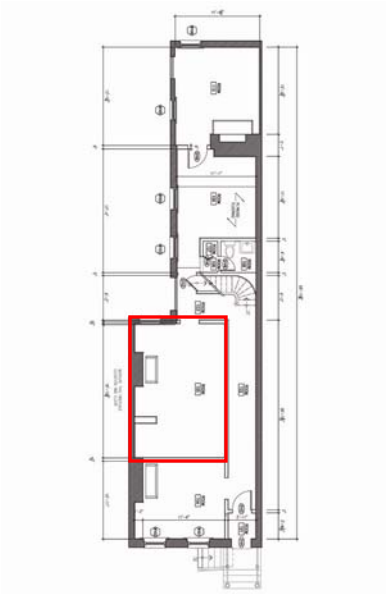
CW104-001 Baseboard
CW104-002 Window 102 Casing
CW104-003 South Wall above Fireplace
CW104-004 Fireplace
CW104-005 Window 102 Sash
CW104-006 Window 102 Frame
CW104-007 North Wall adjacent to Door
CW104-008 Molding below Window 102 Sill





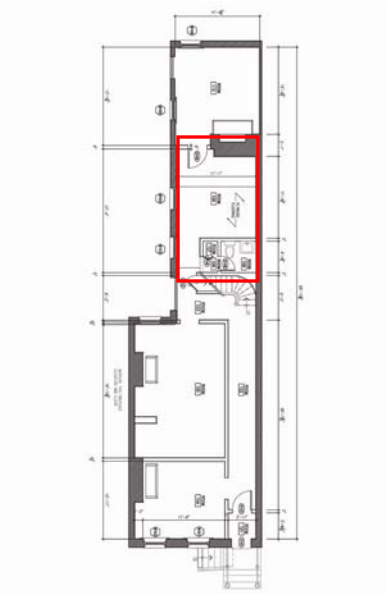
First Floor Second Parlor (Room 105)

CW105-001 Baseboard
CW105-002 Window Casing
CW105-003 South Wall above Fireplace
CW105-004 Fireplace
CW105-005 North Wall adjacent to Door
CW105-006 Molding below Window Sill



First Floor Room 109

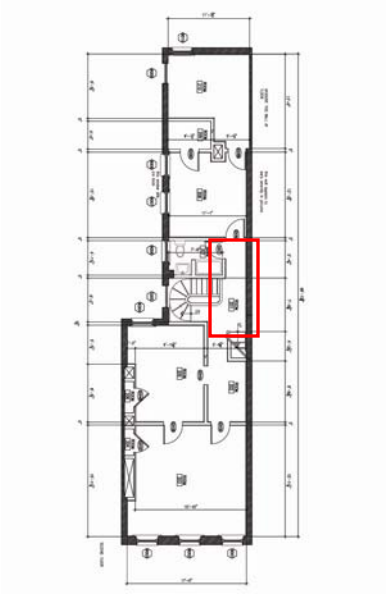
CW109-001 Baseboard
CW109-002 Door 109 Frame to Room 110
CW109-003 Door Frame to Room 103
CW109-004 West Wall adjacent to Door 109
CW109-005 Window 104 Frame
CW109-006 Molding below Window 104 Sill
CW109-007 Interior of Closet



Second Floor Hall (Room 201) and Stair Hall (Room 202)

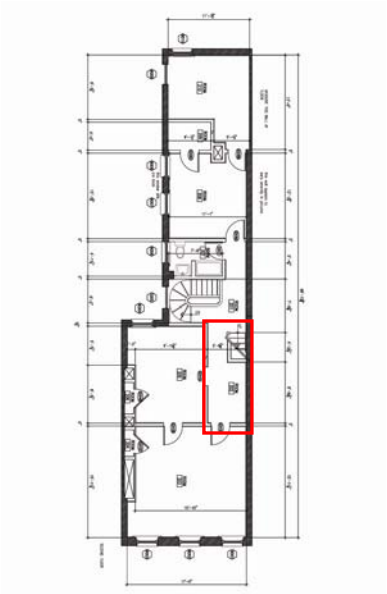
CW201-001 Stair to 1st Floor: Newel Post (pilaster)
CW201-002 Stair to 3rd Floor: Riser
CW201-003 Stair to 3rd Floor: Tread
CW201-004 Stair to 3rd Floor: Banister
CW201-005 Fascia of 3rd Floor
CW201-006 Molding below Fascia
CW201-007 Door 208A Frame
CW201-008 Door 208A
CW201-009 Door 207
CW201-010 Door 207 Frame
CW201-011 South Wall
CW201-012 West Wall above Newel Post
CW201-013 North Wall

CW202-001 Baseboard
CW202-002 North Wall
CW202-003 Door 203A Frame



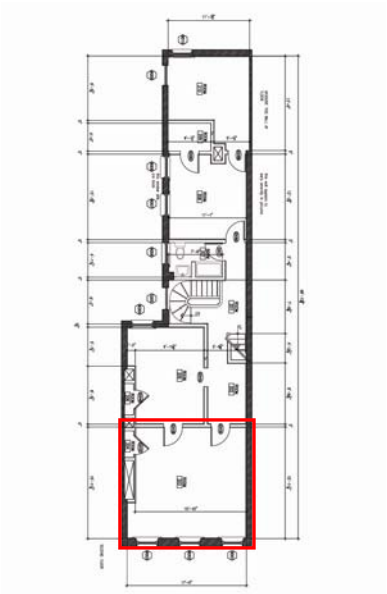
CW202-003
CW201-004
CW201-003
CW201-002

CW201-005
CW201-006
CW202-002
CW202-001

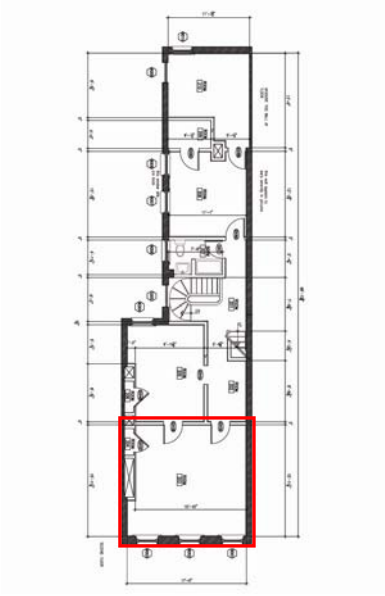


Second Floor Room 203

CW203-001 Baseboard East Wall
CW203-002 Window 203 Casing
CW203-003 Window 203 Sash
CW203-004 Window 202 Frame
CW203-005 Window 202 Return
CW203-006 Molding below Window 203 Sill
CW203-007 North Wall
CW203-008 East Wall
CW203-009 South Wall
CW203-010 West Wall
CW203-011 Door 203B Frame
CW203-012 Baseboard South Wall near Flue
CW203-013 Baseboard South Wall Dutchman Repair

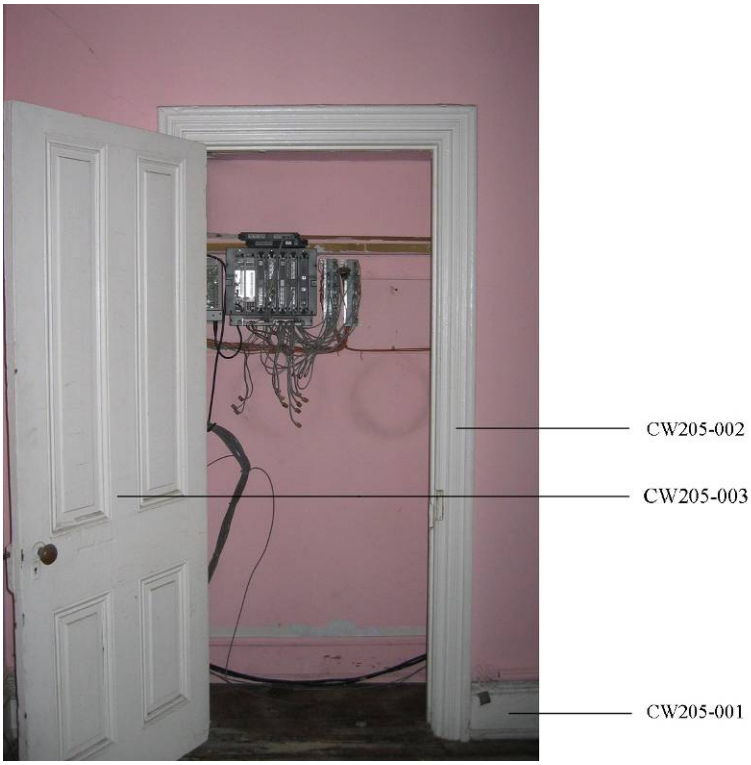


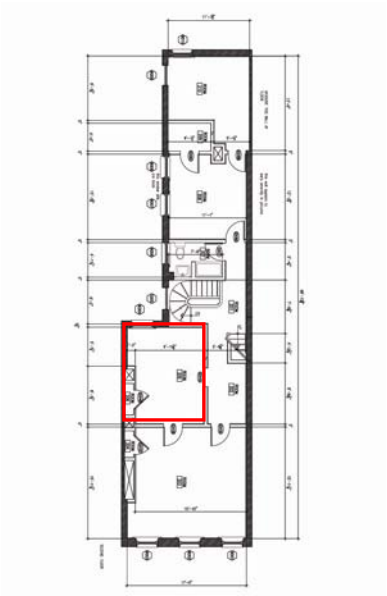
CW203-011
CW203-012
CW203-013



Second Floor Room 205

CW205-001 Baseboard
CW205-002 Closet Door 204B Frame
CW205-003 Closet Door 204B
CW205-004 Window 204 Sash
CW205-005 Window 204 Frame
CW205-006 Window 204 Casing
CW205-007 North Wall
CW205-008 East Wall
CW205-009 South Wall within Closet (Room 206)
CW205-010 West Wall

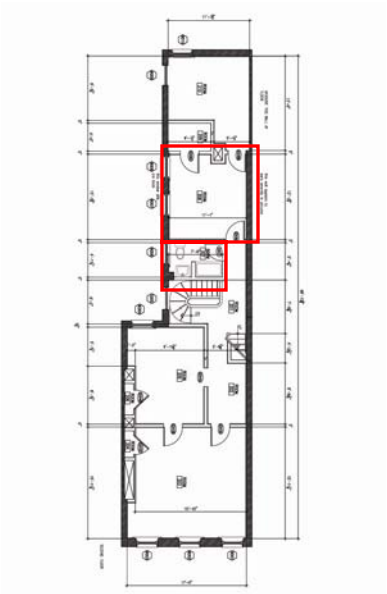




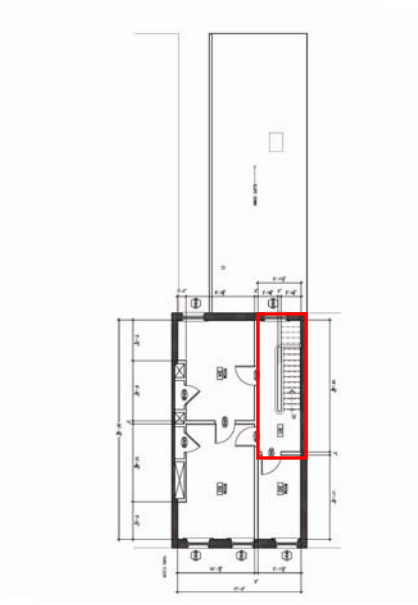
Second Floor Room 207
CW207-001 Window 206 Casing

Second Floor Room 208
CW208-001 Baseboard
CW208-002 Window 207 Casing
CW208-003 Window 207 Sash
CW208-004 Window 208 Casing
CW208-005 Window 208 Sash
CW208-006 Door 208B
CW208-007 Door 208A Frame
CW208-008 North Wall
CW208-009 West Wall around Flue
CW208-010 Door 208C
CW208-011 Door 208C Frame

CW209-001 South Wall Interior of Closet (Room 209)

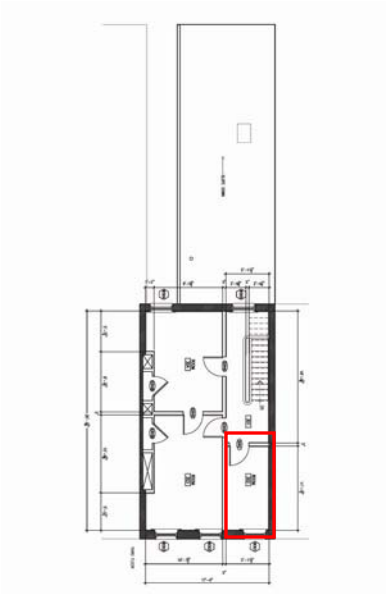


Third Floor Hall Room 301
CW301-001 Baseboard
CW301-002 Door 302 Frame



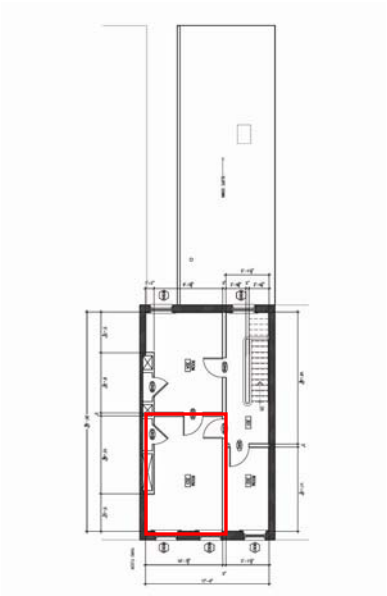
Third Floor Small Front Room (Room 302)

CW302-001 Baseboard
CW302-002 North Wall
CW302-003 Window 301 Sash
CW302-004 Window 301 Casing
CW302-005 Door 302 Frame



Third Floor Large Front Room (Room 303)

CW303-001 Baseboard
CW303-002 Window 303 Casing
CW303-003 Door 303C Frame
CW303-004 East Wall
CW303-005 North Wall



Third Floor Room 304

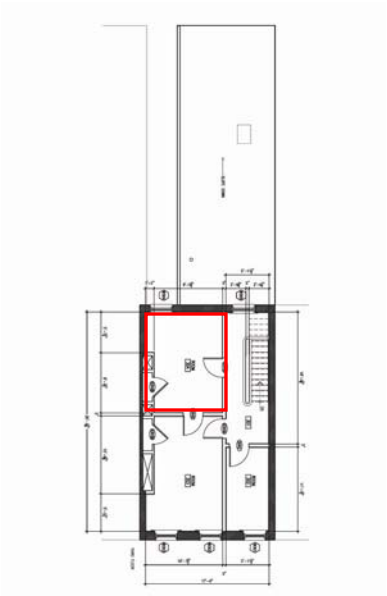
CW304-001 Baseboard

CW304-002 Door 303C Frame

CW303-003 North Wall

CW303-004 Interior of Closet

CW304-001



FINDINGS

Figure 8-001: Rim Lock on Door 204. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

There have been many alterations to the Carter Woodson Home that have impacted the finishes. Many interior and exterior elements have been added and removed due to these alterations. Plaster and lath ceilings have been replaced with plaster board and gypsum board. The layout of many of the rooms has been altered, primarily involving the reconfiguration of walls on the first floor. The window sashes on the front elevation are not original to the construction but appear to date from the period following Carter Woodson's residency in the house, possibly ca. 1970. Other changes such as door or hardware replacement, have also taken place. Several additions at the rear of the house were useful for the comparative dating of finishes in these spaces with finishes on elements present since the construction of the house.

Water infiltration, efflorescence, cracks, and previous repairs have also damaged substrates and finishes on the interior. Efforts were made to sample in areas that appeared to be intact.

Figure 8-002: Decorative backplate on Door 203. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

Hardware:

Several hardware elements were compared to various trade publications such as *Sweet's Catalog File* from 1906-1936 in an attempt to date these fixtures. Several hardware types including keyholes and escutcheons are typical elements that were in use over a wide range of dates but fell out of use by the mid 1930s. Hardware on doors in the second floor rooms appear to be from a period prior to Carter Woodson's residency in the house.

Door 204 has a rim lock mounted on the door. Rim locks were commonly used between 1840 and the early decades of the twentieth century. They were gradually replaced by mortise locks which were installed within the door rather than mounted on the surface. As most of the locks in the house are mortise lock types, this lock is therefore among the oldest in the house.

Figure 8-003: Knob and Keyhole Cover on Door 103. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

The decorative backplate on Door 203 is similar in style to backplates used in the late nineteenth century. Cast bronze and brass doorplates were made by numerous manufacturers of door hardware and were frequently highly ornamented.

The majority of knobs, escutcheons, and keyhole plates are fairly standard in design and fit a range of dates. Many of the other backplates are also simple designs that can not be conclusively dated to a particular period. Based on their general design, they appear to be circa 1920s or early 1930s, although they could possibly be older.

Plaster and Plaster Board:

The loss of plaster finishes is predominant throughout the house. Samples taken from the plaster walls went through to the brown coat, but early finishes could not be located except for a sample from the vestibule north wall and a sample from the north wall in the second floor hallway. It appears that the current plasterwork on the walls, consisting of a brown scratch coat

and a layer of white finish plaster, is an alteration that post-dates Carter Woodson's residency in the house. Samples of the plaster revealed four to five paint finishes. These finishes consist of modern paints with a flat sheen. Isolated samples of the plaster have a layer of glue size below skim coat layers, which suggests that the walls may have been papered, but it is unclear how many papering campaigns were used and whether these finishes were consistent throughout the house. Occasionally plaster samples were found with a layer of pink bonding agent or coarse unfinished paper which may have been used to consolidate cracking plaster.

The ceilings in the house were originally plastered with traditional wood lath as evidenced by the ghosting of the lath keys on the wood joists. During alterations, the plaster ceilings were removed and replaced with wallboard or expanded metal lath. There are at least two campaigns of ceiling replacement. Three different materials were used to replace the earlier wood lath and plaster ceilings. In some rooms expanded metal lath was found, other rooms were finished with an early form of plaster lath wallboard, sometimes referred to as "rock lath," while other rooms have modern gypsum board, which was mounted on top of the earlier wood lath.

Figure 8-XXX: Ghosting from plaster keys on ceiling joists behind plaster board. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

A sample of the ceiling from Room 203 was examined and determined to be an early form of wallboard, referred to as "rock lath." Rock lath is a type of gypsum board that consists of gypsum panels wrapped in either paper or fiber, such as woolen felt. Panels were installed by nailing to wood joists or studs. Some manufacturers indicated the panels could be cut to fit the dimensions of a specific space. The board was then plastered over to fill the seams between the panels and create a flat surface.

Figure 8-004: Cross-section of rock lath with keyed plaster brown coat and finish coats. (Photo: JB, 2007)

Historically this type of wallboard came into use in the early 20th century. Manufacturers marketed the product as a fireproof and economical alternative to traditional wood lath construction. The earliest form of this material, called "Sackett Board," was produced at the turn of the 20th Century and was sold by its inventor, August Sackett, to the US Gypsum

Company in 1909. Sackett's product used layers of gypsum bound together, while later variations frequently used a single thick layer of gypsum wrapped in fiber or paper. These products could have flat or rounded edges and panels varied in size depending on the period of production and the manufacturer.

Similar products were produced by other manufacturers, many of whom were later bought out by US Gypsum. The periods following World War I and World War II led to advancements in the mass production of these products, which led to their widespread use in the construction industry. Advancements in the design of these boards eventually resulted in the use of gypsum board without the need for a finish coat of plaster. Surprisingly, panels by most manufacturers decreased in size in the late 1920s and early 1930s.[1] Manufacturers also began to offer multiple sizes and thicknesses instead of a standard sized panel. US Gypsum continued to market Sackett Board into the late 1920s when it was phased out in favor of a newer product, Sheetrock. Other forms of rock lath were still marketed into the 1930s.[2] Images of rock lath product advertisements in period Sweet's Catalog Files have been included in Appendix B.

Early rock lath had rounded edges, while Sheetrock and other variants had flat edges that allowed the sheets to fit together more snugly. The rounded edges were useful in providing keys for the finish plaster, but because Sheetrock boards could be installed flush, they did not require more than joint cement to fill any gaps and provide a smooth surface for painting. Without the need for plaster, Sheetrock could be installed cheaply and more rapidly than earlier variants of wallboard.

In Room 203 and rooms on the third floor of the Carter Woodson Home, an early form of rock lath was used for the ceilings. The panels are 3/8" thick and measure 16 inches by 4 feet. Two layers of plaster were used to finish these boards. The first layer of plaster is a browncoat 1/4" thick, which is followed by a second layer of fine white plaster 3/24" thick.

Fragments of paper found on the underside of the panels have red lettering reading "* U S" and "…fact" which seem to indicate this product was one of the many types of rock lath manufactured by US Gypsum. In the 1932 Sweet's Catalog File, multiple manufacturers produced panels with the dimensions of the boards in the Carter Woodson Home. In addition to US Gypsum, another likely manufacturer is the Atlantic Gypsum Products Company which produced Rockwall, a gypsum lath board with rounded edges.

The sheetrock panels used in other areas of the house are considerably larger panels and were mounted in most cases directly to the wood lath. Expanded metal lath was used on areas of the hallways for the curved ceilings around the stairs on the first and second floors. This material was

[1] Sweet's Architectural Catalogue File. (New York: Sweet's Catalog Service, 1926-1927). Vol B.
[2] Sweet's Catalogue File. (New York: Sweet's Catalog Service, 1932). Vol B.

Figure 8-005: Cut nail from entry surround pilaster

Figure 8-006: Cut nail from Door 103A

possibly added at the time the rock lath was installed, but it may also be a slightly later alteration.

The rounded edges of the plasterboard in the Carter Woodson Home, as well as the two layers of plaster, a browncoat and a finish coat, that were used to finish the ceiling, indicate that the rock lath does not date from later than the early 1930s. Based on the approximate dates of availability for panels of the size found in Room 203, it is most likely that the ceilings were installed in the early 1930s.

Woodwork:

Despite changes to the interior of the house, the woodwork remains largely intact. This includes stair elements and the baseboard and door frame moldings, as well as the outer window casings and sills. The most significant alterations to the woodwork include several of the doors, specifically the front door (Door 101), and areas of baseboard which were added with the reconfiguration of walls. The molding profiles on these new baseboard pieces are similar to the original elements. The woodwork in each room (baseboards, door frames, doors, and window elements) was typically painted using the same color.

Exterior Finishes

On the exterior, the entry surround has been identified as original based on nails used in its construction. Two nails were examined from Door 103A and the front entry pilaster. These nails were identified as machine-headed, cut nails. This type of nail was in use between ca. 1830 and 1890, indicating that the entry surround from which the nails were taken is most likely original to the house.

The window sashes appear to have been recently replaced and the frames are extremely weathered. The sashes are currently mounted on aluminum tracks indicating that they were replaced circa 1970. The window frames on the east façade show relatively few finish layers. Samples taken from the south elevation windows show early finish layers and several finishes found on these elements correspond with finishes found on the entry surround and a window on the second floor of the east façade, indicating all of the exterior woodwork was most likely painted using one finish color.

The use of screens on the east façade windows (seen in historic photos of the east façade) makes it likely that these windows were not painted as frequently as other exterior wood elements. This may partially account for the lack of numerous finishes on the east façade windows.

INTERIOR FINISHES

Figure 8-007: Sample CW104-002 micrograph with multiple dark bluish gray finish layers. (Photo: JB, 2007)

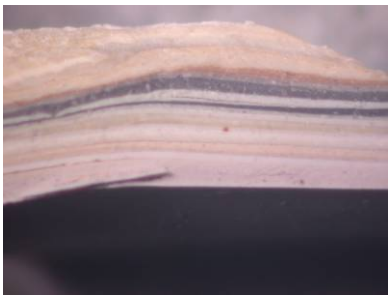


Figure 8-008: Sample CW201-008 micrograph. (Photo: JB, 2007)

Figure 8-009: Sample CW203-001 micrograph. (Photo: JB, 2007)

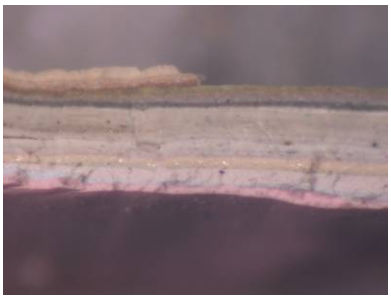


Figure 8-010: Sample CW207-001 micrograph. (Photo: JB, 2007)

The interior wood elements were finished with a combination of varnished and painted finishes depending upon the color scheme of the room. Most of the interior wood elements had between 10 and 30 finish layers. Based on the number of finish layers and the types of paint identified, approximate dates were assigned to the finish campaigns in order to determine which finishes were present during the primary period of significance (1922 to 1950).

Chromochronologies were compared between rooms and elements to determine the decorative scheme. In assigning colors to a particular period, drastic changes in color are frequently an indication of a change in ownership. These changes are particularly noticeable on the interior of the Carter Woodson Home.

Finishes from the period of Dr. Woodson's residence in the period 1922-1950 tend to be a range of greenish to bluish gray. Multiple campaigns using variations of this color were found in nearly every room on all floors, as well as on exterior elements. These finishes are a distinct departure from many of the earlier finishes which tended to be a range of whites with the occasional use of glazed painted finishes. It is possible that some of these early glazed painted finishes were decorative wood graining but due to the small size of the samples this cannot be conclusively determined. Because these finishes were found only for the moldings and other accent elements and no finishes were found for the walls, the general appearance of the rooms cannot be determined at this time. It is unclear if the walls were painted, papered, or finished using a decorative manner such as stenciling.

The following finish colors were linked to the period of Dr. Woodson's residency based upon their positions in the chromochronologies for each room. Additionally, these colors were linked to this period of significance due to similarities with colors found in manufacturers' catalogs from the period and because of the frequent repetition of these colors. Rooms 104 and 105 in particular had between six and nine consecutive layers of identical or similar colors. The use of these two rooms as office space and a reception area implies that trim elements would likely have been painted on a regular basis in order to maintain a professional appearance, while elements in more private spaces on the upper floors were less frequently painted.

An examination of period catalogs produced by multiple paint manufacturers determined that colors similar to those found on the interior and exterior of the house were in production during this period. Many of these dark grays were specified for use on exteriors, floors, or industrial elements. This was probably because these dark colors were considered more durable than lighter colors. The color names given to these shades also reinforced the idea of durability, with "Slate" and "Lead" most commonly used. Based on this, it is unsurprising that these colors were used for elements such as baseboards and door frames that are subject to frequent abrasion. Exact

color matches with historic colors in the catalogs could not be found due to the natural yellowing of oil-based paints in these trade catalogs over time.

SUMMARY OF FINISHES

Exterior Finishes:

Finish
Exterior Woodwork: Front Door Surround, Window Frames, Window Sashes

Benjamin Moore 1567

The exterior elements were finished with a greenish gray color (Munsell 5BG 5/1). This finish had a semi-gloss sheen and was matched by Benjamin Moore 1567. This finish was located on the front door surround, Window 103, Window 206, Window 207 on the south elevation, and on Window 203 on the east elevation. Door 101 and the window sashes for the east façade windows appear to be later additions. Based on the samples, it cannot be determined if these elements were originally finished with the same bluish gray although it is likely. This greenish gray color is similar to colors found for many interior elements, indicating these finishes likely all belong to the same period of the house.

The metal railing in front of the house appears to have lost early finishes due to a combination of paint stripping and weathering. Finish colors on this element are a range of dark greens and dark reddish browns. The dark reddish brown finishes match finishes later than the period of significance on the exterior woodwork. Earlier finishes were difficult to date due to the extensive deterioration of these layers.

First Floor:

Finish
Woodwork (Room 101; Second Significant Finish Rooms 104, 105)
Benjamin Moore 1586

The woodwork in the vestibule on the first floor was finished with a light bluish gray (Munsell 5B 7/1). This finish was matched by Benjamin Moore 1586. No finishes from the period of significance were found for the walls.

The hallway woodwork was finished with a light reddish brown (Munsell 2.5YR 7/4-6/4). This finish was matched by Benjamin Moore 1228. This finish was found on the stairs with two contrasting dark brown colors. One of these dark browns (Munsell 7.5YR 4/2-10YR 4/2) was used for the stair treads. This finish was matched by Benjamin Moore 994. The second dark brown (Munsell 2.5YR 4/2) was used for the banisters and newel post and was covered by a yellow varnish. This dark brown was matched by Sherwin-Williams 6006.

The walls and the baseboard from the hall showed no finishes from the period of significance.

Finish
Hall Woodwork, Stair Paneling, Stair Risers
Benjamin Moore 1228

The two parlor rooms are currently divided but during the period of significance the rooms were connected and used as a reception area and the public offices of the Association. The woodwork in these spaces was finished with a dark bluish gray (Munsell 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1) on the woodwork. This finish was matched by Benjamin Moore 1594. This finish was followed by a light bluish gray (Munsell 5B 7/1) which was matched by Benjamin Moore 1586. This color is the same finish found in the vestibule. Following this light bluish gray, there are four to seven additional layers of the dark bluish gray (Benjamin Moore 1594).

The fireplaces in both rooms have only one finish layer, the current marbleized finish. This finish was covered with a layer of varnish most likely for protection. The marbleized finish uses multiple colors, primarily black, yellow, red, and white, to create this effect. The red color matches an early finish on the woodwork in these rooms which predates Carter Woodson's residency. This indicates that the marbleized finish was most likely present during his occupation of the house and is not a later alteration.

Finish
First Floor Stair Treads
Benjamin Moore 994

At the rear of the house, Rooms 109 and 110 have been substantially altered. The door frames in Room 109 were the only elements for which early finishes were found. These elements were finished with the dark bluish gray (Munsell 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1) found in rooms 104 and 105. This finish was matched by Benjamin Moore 1594. Based on the early finishes found on Door 109, this element appears to have been relocated from another location in the house when the rear addition was constructed.

Second and Third Floor:

The woodwork in the second floor hall was finished with a light bluish gray (Munsell 5B 7/1) on the woodwork. This finish was the second finish color from the period of significance found in the parlor rooms and it was matched by Benjamin Moore 1586. This finish was followed by a dark greenish gray (Munsell 5GY 4/1). This finish was matched by Sherwin-Williams 7061. This series of finishes was also found in Room 203, Room 205, Room 301, and Room 304.

Finish
First Floor Staircase: Banisters, Balusters, Newel Posts
Sherwin-Williams 6006

The banister has the same finish as the first floor banister. No finishes dating to the period of significance could be found for the newel post and balusters, but they are most likely finished in the same manner as these elements on the first floor staircase.

The woodwork in Room 207 and Room 208 was finished with Benjamin Moore 1586 followed by a dark bluish gray (Munsell 5B 4/1). This finish was matched by Sherwin-Williams 7075.

Finish
Woodwork (Room 109; First and Third Significant Finishes Rooms 104 and 105)
Benjamin Moore 1594

There were several elements with chromochronologies that did not correspond with elements within the same room. These elements were most likely moved or altered at some point in the history of the house. The window casing in Room 207 was sampled and found to have a different chronology than the windows in the adjacent Room 208. Many of the early finish layers do not correspond between these elements indicating that they may have originally been installed in separate rooms. In particular, an early layer of green appears only on this element and was not located on elements in other rooms of the house.

First Finish
Woodwork (Rooms 201, 202, 203, 205, 207, 208, 301, 303, 304)
Benjamin Moore 1586

The chronologies two windows (W207 and W208) in Room 208 also do not entirely correspond. Samples taken from W208 show two different chronologies for finishes from the period 1880-1922 on this one element. Portions of the sample show a yellowish brown base color followed by a bright red glaze. This finish was found on W207 as well as the window casings in Room 104. Other portions of the sample show a pink finish and

grayish purple finish instead of the base and glaze combination finish. It is possible that portions of W207 were repaired using parts taken from other window elements and thus retain the finishes from those pieces.

In general, doors and frames within a room were finished using the same color. This was not the case with the closet door in Room 205. The closet door shows early finishes that are dramatically different from the finishes on the door frame. This indicates that the door was initially installed in another location. While most of the woodwork in this room was finished using dark greenish gray, the door was finished using the dark bluish gray found in other rooms on this floor.

Second Finish
Interior Woodwork (Rooms 201, 202, 203, 205, 301, 304)
Second Floor Staircase Treads
Sherwin-Williams 7061

Second Finish
Interior Woodwork (Rooms 207, 208, 303)
Sherwin-Williams 7075

CHROMOCHRONOLOGIES

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW001-001**	**CW001-002**	**CW001-003**	**CW001-004**
Location	Door Frame Return: Decorative Molding	Door 101 (added post-1983)	Metal Railing Front Stoop	Door 101 Surround
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Iron	Wood
1874-1880			P: Red Lead F: Blackish Green	S: Yellowish Brown
1880-1922			F: Moderate Green F: Dark Brownish Green F: Blackish Green	
1922-1950				F: Dark Bluish Gray
1950-1971	P: Oil Primer P: White F: Dark Reddish Brown		P: Dark Reddish Brown F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Dark Reddish Brown (Glossy) P: Aluminum Paint P: Bright Orange F: Black	
1971-present	P: Yellowish White F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Brown F: Dark Brown F: Brown	P: Oil Primer F: Yellowish White P: White F: Pale Yellowish Green F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Pale Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	F: Black F: Black	F: Yellowish White P: White F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Brown F: Dark Brown F: Brown
Munsell Color Match				F: 5BG 5/1
Commercial Color Match				F: BM 1567
Comments				

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW001-005**	**CW001-006**	**CW001-008**	**CW001-009** **CW001-010**
Location	Window 203 Frame	Window 103 Frame	Window 001 Frame	Window 207 Frame Window 208 Frame
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	S: Yellowish Brown	F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White	P: Yellowish White F: Light Gray F: Dark Red F: Dark Red F: Dark Red	P: Oil Primer F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White
1880-1922		F: Light Gray F: Light Gray F: Grayish White F: Light Gray F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: White F: Grayish White F: White F: Yellowish White V: Yellow F: Yellowish White F: White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White	F: Dark Pink F: Reddish Brown (Glossy) F: Dark Grayish Brown	F: Light Gray F: Light Gray F: Light Gray F: White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Light Gray F: Yellowish White
1922-1950	F: Dark Bluish Gray	F: Dark Bluish Gray		F: Gray F: Dark Bluish Gray
1950-1971	F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Pale Yellowish Brown		F: Dark Reddish Brown (Glossy) F: Dark Brown F: Black (Glossy)	
1971-present	F: White F: White F: Pale Yellowish Green F: White F: Pale Pinkish White	F: Gray* F: White*	F: Bright Green F: Bright Red F: Brown	F: Dark Gray F: White F: White
Munsell Match	F: 5BG 5/1	F: 5BG 5/1		F: 5BG 5/1
Commercial Match	F: BM 1567	F: BM 1567		F: BM 1567
Comments		*Upper layers are extremely weathered.		

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW101-001**	**CW101-002**
Location	Vestibule: Door Frame to Hall	Vestibule: North Wall
Substrate	Wood	Plaster
1874-1880	P: Oil Primer P: White F: Pale Yellow F: White B: White V: Yellow	P: Glue Size
1880-1922	F: Pale Yellowish Brown B: Grayish White G: Red B: Grayish Pink G: Bright Red V: Yellow	F: Red F: Yellowish Brown*
1922-1950	F: Light Bluish Gray F: Gray	
1950-1971	F: Light Yellowish Brown F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Brown F: Bright Red	
1971-present	F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: White	F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: White
Munsell Match	F: 5B 7/1	
Commercial Match	F: BM 1586	
Comments		* Unclear whether glue size for wallpaper or glaze.

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW102-001**	**CW102-002**	**CW102-003**
Location	Hall: Baseboard north	Hall: North Wall	Hall: Door Frame to Vestibule
Substrate	Wood	Plaster	Wood
1874-1880		P: Paper Residue	S: Yellowish Brown
1880-1922	F: Grayish Yellow F: Light Gray B: Light Yellowish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown		F: Brown F: Yellowish Brown G: Reddish Brown
1922-1950			F: Grayish Pink
1950-1971			
1971-present	P: Yellowish White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: White F: Pink F: White	Skim Coat F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Pink	F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White
Munsell Match			F: 2.5YR 6/4-2.5YR 7/4
Commercial Match			F: BM 1228
Comments			

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW103-001**	**CW103-002**
Location	Hall: Basement Door Frame	Hall: Stair Paneling
Substrate	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: Oil Primer P: White F: Yellowish White	P: Oil Primer P: White F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow
1880-1922	V: Yellow F: Grayish White F: White B: Grayish Yellow G: Dark Red	B: White G: Yellow P: White F: Brown B: Pinkish Brown G: Strong Reddish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown
1922-1950	F: Grayish Pink F: Dark Brown	F: Grayish Pink F: Dark Brown
1950-1971		F: Grayish Purple F: Dark Purplish Brown F: Dark Brownish Red
1971-present	P: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: White	P: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish Yellow F: White
Munsell Match	F: 2.5YR 6/4-2.5YR 7/4	F: 2.5YR 6/4-2.5YR 7/4
Commercial Match	F: BM 1228	F: BM 1228
Comments		

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW103-003**	**CW103-004**	**CW103-105**	**CW103-006**
Location	Hall: Stair Riser	Hall: Stair Tread	Hall: Banister	Hall: Newel Post
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: Oil Primer P: White F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow	P: Oil Primer P: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Gray F: Yellowish White	S: Dark Reddish Brown	S: Dark Reddish Brown
1880-1922	P: White G: Yellow P: White F: Brown B: Pinkish Brown G: Strong Reddish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown	F: Pink B: Light Yellowish Brown G: Yellowish Brown B: Dark Brownish Red G: Dark Reddish Brown	V: Yellow	V: Yellow
1922-1950	F: Grayish Pink F: Dark Brown	F: Dark Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown	B: Dark Brown V: Yellow	B: Dark Brown V: Yellow
1950-1971	F: Grayish Purple F: Dark Purplish Brown F: Dark Brownish Red	F: Grayish Purple F: Grayish Pink		
1971-present	P: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish Yellow F: White	F: Grayish White F: Dark Yellowish Brown F: Black	F: Yellowish White F: Black P: White F: Black V: Yellow	F: Yellowish White F: White F: White F: Yellowish White F: White
Munsell Match	F: 2.5YR 6/4-2.5YR 7/4	F: 7.5YR 4/2-10YR 4/2	F: 2.5YR 2/4	F: 2.5YR 2/4
Commercial Match	F: BM 1228	F: BM 994	F: SW 6006	F: SW 6006
Comments				

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW104-001**	**CW104-002** **CW104-006** **CW104-008**	**CW105-001**
Location	Front Parlor: Baseboard	Front Parlor: Window Casing, Inner Window Frame, Molding below Sill	Second Parlor: Baseboard
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: Oil Primer P: White F: White F: White F: White	P: Oil Primer P: White F: White F: White F: White	P: Oil Primer P: White F: White F: White F: White
1880-1922	F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White B: White G: Yellowish Brown B: Yellowish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown	G: Yellowish Brown B: Yellowish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown B: Bright Red* G: Dark Reddish Brown	F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White B: White G: Yellowish Brown B: Yellowish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown G: Dark Reddish Brown
1922-1950	F1: Dark Bluish Gray F2: Light Bluish Gray F3: Dark Bluish Gray F4: Dark Bluish Gray F5: Dark Bluish Gray F6: Dark Bluish Gray F7: Dark Bluish Gray F8: Dark Bluish Gray F9: Dark Bluish Gray	F1: Dark Bluish Gray F2: Light Bluish Gray F3: Dark Bluish Gray F4: Dark Bluish Gray F5: Dark Bluish Gray F6: Dark Bluish Gray	F1: Dark Bluish Gray F2: Light Bluish Gray F3: Dark Bluish Gray F4: Dark Bluish Gray F5: Dark Bluish Gray F6: Dark Bluish Gray F7: Dark Bluish Gray F8: Dark Bluish Gray F9: Dark Bluish Gray
1950-1971	P: White F: Pale Yellow F: White F: Yellowish White F: White	P: White F: Pale Yellow F: White	P: White F: Pale Yellow F: White F: Yellowish White F: White
1971-present	F: Grayish Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: Grayish White F: Pink F: White	F: Grayish Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: Grayish White F: White	F: Grayish Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: Grayish White F: Pink F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1 F2: 5B 7/1 F3-9: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1	F1: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1 F2: 5B 7/1 F3-6: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1	F1: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1 F2: 5B 7/1 F3-9: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1594 F2: BM 1586 F3-9: BM 1594	F1: BM 1594 F2: BM 1586 F3-6: BM 1594	F1: BM 1594 F2: BM 1586 F3-9: BM 1594
Comments		* Red from Marbleized finish on fireplaces matches Bright Red Base Color from 1880-1922 period.	

Key
P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW104-003**	**CW104-004** **CW105-004**
Location	Front Parlor: South Wall above Fireplace	Front Parlor: Fireplace Second Parlor: Fireplace
Substrate	Plaster	Metal
1874-1880	P: Yellow Glue Size	F: Marbleized Finish* V: Dark Yellowish Brown
1880-1922		
1922-1950		
1950-1971		
1971-present	P: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White P: White F: Pink	
Munsell Match		
Commercial Match		
Comments		* Red from Marbleized finish on fireplaces matches Bright Red Base Color window casings from 1880-1922 period.

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW109-001**	**CW109-002**	**CW109-003**
Location	Room 109: Baseboard	Room 109: Door Frame to Addition	Room 109: Door Frame to Hall
Substrate	Wood (replacement)	Wood	Wood
1874-1880		S: Brown B: Light Yellowish Brown G: Orange Brown	S: Brown B: Light Yellowish Brown G: Orange Brown
1880-1922		F: Dark Bluish Gray F: Dark Purplish Gray F: Light Yellowish Brown F: Light Yellowish Brown B: Dark Reddish Brown G: Reddish Brown	F: Dark Bluish Gray F: Dark Purplish Gray F: Light Yellowish Brown F: Light Yellowish Brown B: Dark Reddish Brown G: Reddish Brown
1922-1950		F: Dark Bluish Gray F: Light Greenish Gray	F: Dark Bluish Gray F: Light Greenish Gray
1950-1971		F: Gray F: Gray F: Gray	F: Gray F: Gray F: Gray
1971-present	F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Pink F: White	F: Dark Grayish Green F: Bright Blue Green F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: White	F: Dark Grayish Green F: Bright Blue Green F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: White
Munsell Match		F: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1	F: 10BG 6/1-5B 6/1
Commercial Match		F: BM 1594	F: BM 1594
Comments			

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW201-001**	**CW201-002**	**CW201-003**	**CW201-004**
Location	Hall Stair to 1st Floor: Newel Post (pilaster)	Hall Stair to 3rd Floor: Riser	Hall Stair to 3rd Floor: Tread	Hall Stair to 3rd Floor: Banister
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White	P: White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White	P: White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	S: Dark Reddish Brown
1880-1922	F: Grayish Yellow F: Pale Yellow B: Pink G: Dark Red	F: Yellowish White F: Pink F: Light Grayish Purple	F: Yellowish White F: Pink F: Light Grayish Purple	V: Reddish Yellow
1922-1950	G: Dark Reddish Brown	F: Light Bluish Gray F: Light Greenish Gray F: Pale Blue Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray G: Dark Reddish Brown	F: Dark Brown V: Yellow
1950-1971	F: Black	F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish White	F: Dark Brown F: Black	
1971-present		F: Pale Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: White		
Munsell Match		F: 5B 7/1	F1: 5B7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1	F: 2.5YR 2/4
Commercial Match		F: BM 1586	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061	F: SW 6006
Comments				

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW201-005**	**CW201-006** **CW201-007** **CW201-009** **CW201-010** **CW202-003**
Location	2nd Floor Hall: Fascia of 3rd Floor	2nd Floor Hall: Molding below 3rd Floor Fascia, Door Frame to Room 203, Door and Frame to Room 207, Door Frame to Room 208
Substrate	Wood	Wood
1874-1880-	P: White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White
1880-1922	F: Pale Yellow F: White F: Pink F: Light Grayish Purple	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: White F: Pink F: Light Grayish Purple
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray
1950-1971	P: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White	P: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White
1971-present	F: White F: Pale yellow F: Pale Pink F: White Upper layers flaked off	F: White F: Pale Yellowish Pink F: Pale Yellowish Pink F: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061
Comments		

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW201-008**	**CW201-011** **CW201-012**	**CW201-013**
Location	2nd Floor Hall: Door to Room 208	2nd Floor Hall: West Wall 2nd Floor Hall: South Wall	2nd Floor Hall: North Wall
Substrate	Wood	Plaster	Plaster
1874-1880-	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White		P: Glue Size F: Pale Yellow
1880-1922	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Pink F: Light Grayish Purple		F: Grayish White
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray P: White P: Dark Greenish Gray F3: Dark Greenish Gray		
1950-1971	F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish White	Pink Bonding Agent Plaster P: White F: Grayish Yellow	Skim Coat P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow
1971-present	F: Yellowish Pink F: Yellowish Pink F: Grayish Yellow P: White F: Pale Yellow F: Pale Yellowish Pink F: White	P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish White F: Pink	P: White F: Pink
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 5/1 F2-F3: 5GY 4/1		
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2-F3: SW 7061		
Comments			

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW202-001**	**CW202-002**
Location	2nd Floor Hall: Baseboard	2nd Floor Hall: North Wall
Substrate	Wood	Plaster
1874-1880	P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Light Pink	P: Glue Size
1880-1922	B: Dark Pinkish Brown G: Yellowish Brown P: White F: Reddish Brown F: Light Grayish Purple	
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray	
1950-1971	P: White F: Grayish White P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	
1971-present	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow F: White	Skim Coat P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Pink
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1	
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061	
Comments		

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW203-001** **CW203-012**	**CW203-013**	**CW203-002** **CW203-011**
Location	Room 203: Baseboard East Wall Room 203: Baseboard South Wall	Room 203: Baseboard Dutchman Repair	Room 203: Outer Window Casing Room 203: Door Frame to Room 205
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Light Pink		P: White F: Yellowish White F: White P: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow
1880-1922	B: Dark Pinkish Brown G: Yellowish Brown P: White F: Reddish Brown F: Light Grayish Purple		P: Oil Primer F: Grayish White F: Grayish Pink F: Grayish Purple
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray		F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray
1950-1971	P: White F: Grayish White P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White		P: White P: Grayish White F: Grayish White P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White
1971-present	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow F: White	F: Yellowish White F: White	F: Grayish White F: Pale Yellow F: White F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1		F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061		F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061
Comments			

<u>Key</u>

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW205-001** **CW205-005**	**CW205-002**	**CW205-003**
Location	Room 205: Baseboard Room 205: Window Casing	Room 205: Closet Door Frame	Room 205: Closet Door
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: White F: Yellowish White F: White F: Grayish White F: Grayish Yellow	P: White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	S: Yellowish Brown B: Grayish Pink G: Reddish Brown G: Dark Brown
1880-1922	P: Oil Primer F: Yellowish White F: Grayish Purple	F: Pale Yellow F: Yellowish White F: Grayish Purple	F: Black F: Bright Red F: Reddish Brown
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray F: Light Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray
1950-1971	P: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	P: White B: Grayish White V: Yellow	P: Grayish White F: Yellow F: Yellowish White F: Pale Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: White F: Pale Yellow
1971-present	F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: Yellowish White F: White	F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Pinkish White F: White	F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Pinkish White F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1	F1: 5B7/1 F2: 5B 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075
Comments			

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW207-001**	**CW208-002**	**CW208-003**	**CW208-004**		**CW208-005**
Location	Room 207: Window Casing	Room 208: Window 207 Casing	Room 208: Window 207 Sash	Room 208: Window 208 Casing		Room 208: Window 208 Sash
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood	Wood		Wood
1874-1880	P: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White	P: Yellowish White F: White F: White F: White B: Yellowish White V: Light Yellowish Brown	P: Oil Primer F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: White	P: Yellowish White F: Grayish White B: Yellowish White V: Light Yellowish Brown		P: White F: Yellowish White B: Yellowish White V: Light Yellowish Brown
1880-1922	B: Pink G: Brown F: Green F: Pink F: Grayish Purple	B: Yellowish Brown* G: Dark Red* F: Grayish Purple	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White Oil residue F: Pale Yellow F: Pink F: Grayish Purple	F: Pink F: Grayish Purple	B: Yellowish Brown* G: Bright Red *	F: Grayish Purple
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F3: Dark Bluish Gray F4: Dark Bluish Gray F5: Dark Bluish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F: Pale Bluish White	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F: Bluish Gray		F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F: Pale Bluish White F: Yellowish Gray
1950-1971	F: Grayish White F: White P: White F: White F: White F: White Oil Residue F: White F: White F: White	P: White F: Pale Yellow P: White F: Pale Yellow	F: White F: Grayish White Oil Residue F: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: White	F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White Oil Residue F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Grayish White		F: Pale Bluish Gray F: Pale Bluish Gray Oil Residue F: Pale Bluish Gray V: Yellowish Brown
1971-present	F: White F: Yellow F: Pale Green F: Pinkish White F: Pale Blue F: Pink	P: White F: Pinkish White F: Dark Green F: White	P: Yellow F: Yellow F: Yellowish White F: White F: Yellowish White F: Pinkish White F: Dark Green F: White	F: Pale Yellow F: Pale Yellow F: White F: White F: Pale Yellowish Green F: White F: Dark Green F: White F: Yellowish White		P: White F: Pale Yellow P: Pinkish White F: Pinkish White F: Dark Green F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2-5: 5B 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1		F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075	F1: BM 1586 F2-5: SW 7075	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075		F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075
Comments		*This sample's early chronology is very similar to CW104-002. Element possibly relocated?		Portions of sample show yellowish brown base and dark red glaze found on CW208-002		

Sample #	**CW208-001**	**CW208-009**	**CW208-010**	**CW208-011**	**CW209-001**
Location	Room 208: Baseboard North Wall	West Wall around Flue	Room 208: Door 209	Room 208: Door 209 Frame	South Wall within Closet
Substrate	Wood	Plaster	Wood	Wood	Plaster
1874-1880	P: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Pale Yellowish Pink		F: Pale Yellowish Pink		
1880-1922	F: Dark Reddish Brown F: Grayish Pink F: Reddish Brown F: Dark Grayish Pink		F: Pale Blue Oil residue* F: Reddish Brown*		
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray				
1950-1971	P: White F: Yellowish White F: Grayish White F: Yellowish White B: Grayish White G: Brown		P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellow P: White F: Yellow	F: Grayish White F: Grayish White	
1971-present	P: Yellowish White P: White F: Pale Yellowish Green F: Dark Green P: White F: Pink F: White F: Yellowish White	F: Pale Yellow F: Pale Green F: Dark Green F: Pink	F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellow F: Yellow F: Pinkish White F: Dark Green F: White	F: White F: Pinkish White F: Dark Green F: White	F: Pale Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow Skim Coat F: Pink
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1				
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075				
Comments			Oil is discolored in areas by green layer. Reddish brown is not consistent across sample. Element may have been stripped and relocated from another location during alterations.		

Sample #	**CW301-001**
Location	Third Floor Hall: Baseboard
Substrate	Wood
1874-1880	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White
1880-1922	F: Pinkish Gray F: Light Grayish Purple
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray
1950-1971	P: Grayish White F: Grayish White P: White F: White F: White F: White F: White
1971-present	F: Grayish White F: Pale Yellow P: White F: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish White F: Pink F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061
Comments	

Key

P – Primer
B – Base
F – Finish
G – Glaze
S – Stain
V - Varnish

Sample #	**CW302-001**
Location	Room 302: Baseboard
Substrate	Wood
1874-1880	
1880-1922	
1922-1950	
1950-1971	
1971-present	F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Light Bluish Green F: Pink F: White
Munsell Match	
Commercial Match	
Comments	This element appears to be a replacement due to lack of early finish layers. Early finishes could not be located.

Sample #	**CW303-001**	**CW303-002** **CW303-003**	**CW304-001**
Location	Room 303: Baseboard	Room 303: Outer Window Casing Room 303: Door Frame to Room 304	Room 304: Baseboard
Substrate	Wood	Wood	Wood
1874-1880	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White	P: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White F: Yellowish White
1880-1922	B: Light Yellowish Brown G: Brown	F: Light Grayish Purple	F: Grayish Pink
1922-1950	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F: Light Bluish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Bluish Gray F: Light Bluish Gray	F1: Light Bluish Gray F2: Dark Greenish Gray F: Dark Bluish Gray
1950-1971	P: White P: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: Bluish White P: White F: White P: White F: White F: Bluish White F: Bluish White G: Yellow F: Pale Yellow	P: White P: Grayish White F: Grayish White F: White F: Grayish White F: Pale Yellow	P: Grayish White P: White F: Grayish White P: Grayish White F: Grayish White P: White F: White F: Bluish White F: Pale Yellow
1971-present	Skim Coat from Wall P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Pink F: White	P: Grayish White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Yellowish White	P: White F: Grayish Yellow F: Grayish Yellow F: White F: Pink F: White
Munsell Match	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5B 4/1	F1: 5B 7/1 F2: 5GY 4/1
Commercial Match	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7075	F1: BM 1586 F2: SW 7061
Comments			

HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION

INSTALLATION

Our Product can be installed by any ordinary workman following the general directions for application given herewith.

The BOARDS are 32x36 inches, and are nailed directly to the STUDDING, set 16 inches from centres. CEILINGS should be furred with ⅞x2 inch strips, 8 or 12 inches from centres.

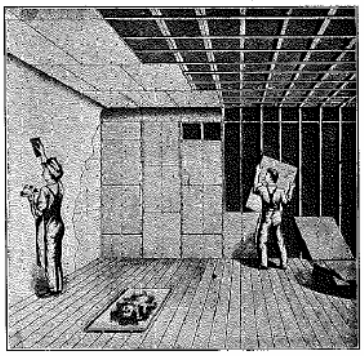
CURVED BOARDS for Coves of moderate radius require no bracketing.

For buildings of SLOW BURNING construction, nail boards solid to wooden surface.

To CUT BOARDS, use an ordinary saw.

In NAILING use 1¼ inch Wire Nails with large head, set 4 to 6 inches apart, with each nail driven home firm and tight to prevent any working under the Plaster Coat. SPACE BOARDS one-fourth of an inch apart, BREAKING JOINTS horizontally on the walls and at right angles with the furring on the ceiling, as shown in Fig. 3.

FIG. 2. COTTAGE SHOWING WHERE THE CLAPBOARDS WERE BURNED AWAY
This building stood within seventy-five feet of a large frame hotel which was entirely consumed by fire



~~FIG. 3.~~ METHOD OF APPLYING ~~PLASTER~~ BOARD

DO NOT WET THE BOARDS before applying the plaster. Adhesion between the plastering material and the dry boards is perfect.

The best results are obtained by first thoroughly filling the joints between the boards, and applying a BROWN COAT, ¼ to ⅜ inch thick, of any good brand of hard wall plaster. When the first coat is thoroughly set, FINISH with a thin coat of regular hard finish (lime-putty and plaster), or a patent ready finish.

COST

We gladly furnish estimates and can assure our clients that the use of our BOARD will result in a great saving of cost to them and their clients.

REFERENCES

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD is now used in hundreds of Buildings and Private Residences. Upon request, we will be pleased to forward a list of any number where our BOARD is in successful use.

Image8-011: 1906 Sweet's Catalogue File Early Sackett Board advertisement.

Gypsum Plaster Board.

Brands: Sackett and Adamant.

Fire resisting lathing material; superior to wood or metal lath.

Specifications on page 344.

Sackett plaster board consists of 3 alternate layers of gypsum and 4 sheets of strong fibrous felt.

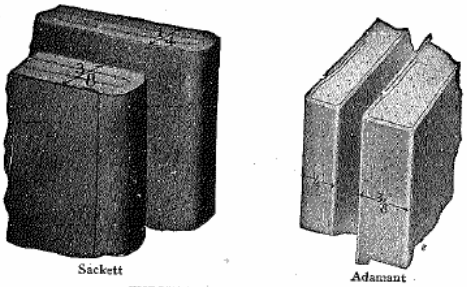
Adamant plaster board consists of gypsum between two sheets of fibrous material.

FIRE RESISTING Sackett TRADE MARK LATHING MATERIAL

ALL GENUINE SACKETT BEARS THIS TRADE-MARK

U.S. GYPSUM CO. ADAMANT PLASTER BOARD NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND

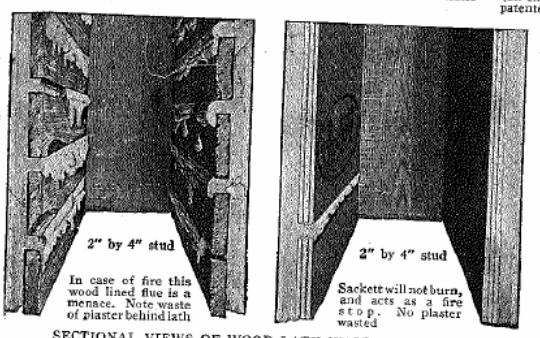
ALL GENUINE ADAMANT BEARS THIS TRADE-MARK



GYPSUM PLASTER BOARDS

Note alternate layer construction (an exclusive Sackett feature) and patented reinforced nailing edges

Note patented reinforced nailing edges



SECTIONAL VIEWS OF WOOD LATH WALL AND SACKETT PROTECTED WALL

Instead of weak, flimsy, inflammable wood lathing that swells and cracks plaster, Sackett provides a solid continuous gypsum sheet to which plaster adheres perfectly and that positively does not swell, contract nor warp, thus eliminating the principal cause of plaster cracks. Exhaustive tests prove Sackett walls over 3½ times more sound resisting than walls made with wood lath

ADVANTAGES—Combines lathing and fire resisting construction in one inexpensive commodity. Non-conductor of heat and cold; sound deadener. Easily and rapidly applied. Reduces fuel expense. No contraction nor expansion; avoids buckling lath, stains and other defects of wood lath construction. Uniform backing gives a stronger and denser coat.

Keeps the moisture in plastering away from the woodwork; no warping of framing or trim. The *bond between plaster and board is perfect.*

OTHER USES OF PLASTER BOARD—Extensively used between clapboards and sheathing as a fire stop and insulator. Also used instead of sheathing underneath weatherboarding. Used as a fire stop and insulator under roof boards; under wood shingles or other inflammable roofing. Between floors as a fire stop and sound deadener. Under floor joists in furnace basements for protection against fire, dust and smoke. On exposed wooden surfaces in mill and warehouse construction as a fire stop.

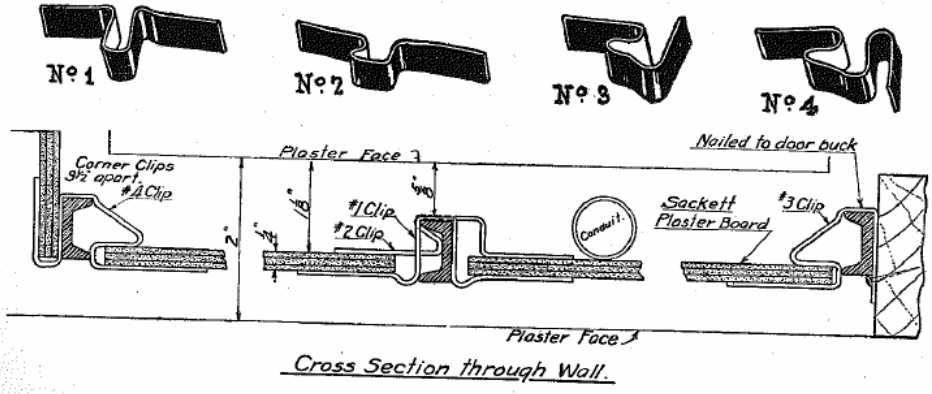
COST—Plaster board walls with plaster cost much less than metal lath and plaster walls, and in most markets but little more than wood lath and plaster walls.

SIZES AND WEIGHTS—Regular dimensions 32 by 36 in.—8 sq. ft. Special sizes made for Jester-Sackett system and soffit ceilings.

WEIGHTS OF PLASTER BOARD

Thickness	Weight per sq. ft.	Weight per board
¼ in.	1½ lbs.	12 lbs.
⅜ in.	2 lbs.	16 lbs.
½ in. (special to meet requirements of certain building laws)	2½ lbs.	20 lbs.

¼-in. Sackett is named "Standard"; ⅜-in. Sackett, "Perfected."



DETAILS OF JESTER-SACKETT 2-IN. SOLID PARTITION

SWEET'S CATALOGUE

Image 8-012: 1920 Sweet's Catalogue File Sackett and Adamant Board advertisement by US Gypsum.

B 2155

ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

Manufacturers and Distributors of a Complete Line of Gypsum and Related Building Products

40 Central Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK, N. Y., 60 East 42nd Street — CHESTER, PA., Jeffrey Street and Delaware Avenue

MANUFACTURING PLANTS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. — BRIGHTON, MASS. — NEW YORK, N. Y. — CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — CHESTER, PA.

MINES: WALTON, ASPY and CHETTICAMP, NOVA SCOTIA

For Our Other Products, see Manufacturers' Index

ROCKWALL
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

TRADE-MARKS

Rockwall Gypsum Plasters

Since the earliest days of "hard" plaster, Rockwall Gypsum Plasters have been the choice of many leading architects for use in many of their finest buildings. Today Rockwall is better than ever. Improved machinery, frequent testing of each batch, and more than 40 years' experience in plaster manufacture insure a light, fluffy plaster, highly developed for easy working qualities, uniform set and greater spread.

Rockwall Gypsum Plasters are supplied in 100-lb. multiwall paper bags. The Rockwall trade-mark and directions for use are printed on the face of each bag.

Rockwall Neat Gypsum Plaster—A rich, easy spreading plaster, to be mixed with sand as directed, that can be depended upon for uniform set and great coverage. It makes a strong, white, good looking wall.

Rockwall Wood Fibre Plaster—A popular high grade plaster for one-coat work, carefully mixed with clean, tough wood fibre, flexible enough to stay well buried in the plaster. Only water need be added.

Rockwall Sanded Gypsum Plaster—A ready mixed, sanded plaster for use where clean, sharp sand is not obtainable. Ready for use when mixed with water.

Rockwall Concrete Bonding Plaster—A superior plaster for use on portland cement concrete surfaces, specially mixed and prepared to produce a strong bond where ordinary plaster would not stand up. To be mixed with water only.

Riverside Gauging and Moulding Plasters—A finely ground plaster, light and fluffy, very white. Makes an exceptionally hard, durable wall and is thoroughly dependable.

Rockwall Hydrated Finishing Lime—A high grade Ohio hydrated finishing lime, extremely white in color. It works easy, spreads far and does not pit. Supplied in 50-lb. paper bags.

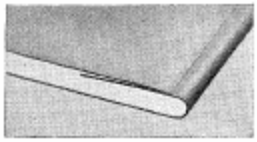
Rockwall Hydrated Mason's Lime—A highly plastic building lime, excellent for use in cement mortar, on brickwork or for any purpose in place of old-fashioned lump lime. This lime has unusually great water carrying capacity. Supplied in 50-lb. paper bags.

The Type of Bag Showing Identification Label

Rockwall Gypsum Lath

Rockwall Gypsum Lath has every feature wanted in modern construction. The tough, smooth fibre surfacing (especially developed for Rockwall Lath) holds plaster with a bond so strong that the plaster cannot be pried loose without breaking the lath. The core is pure gypsum, light and strong. Edges are closed and the fibre surfacing is turned into the core a full inch to make the strongest possible nailing edge.

Rockwall Gypsum Lath makes strong, rigid, fire-safe walls and ceilings. It is easily applied, economical and permanent. Saves labor and plaster costs—no keys to make, no plaster lost between walls. Saves drying time since all the dampness is on the face of the lath—no saturated studs or boarding to dry out—no wet plaster back of the lath. Rockwall Gypsum Lath does not need to be wet before plastering. It makes a strong, smooth wall that does not shrink or warp. Rockwall Gypsum Lath is supplied, bundled and wrapped, 16 in. wide, 32 and 48 in. long—32 sq. ft. to the bundle.



Rockwall Gypsum Lath
Showing solid gypsum core, tough fibre covering, closed edge and reinforced nailing lap

Rockwall Gypsum Partition Tile

An ideal structural unit, light in weight, strong, durable and fireproof. An excellent plaster base, very adaptable, easily handled and laid in the wall. Can be easily cut with a saw for fitting around columns, beams, pipe chases, irregular surfaces, etc. Rockwall Gypsum Partition Tile fully meets the standard specifications for gypsum partition tile of the American Society for Testing Materials. Supplied in seven sizes 1½ in. split furring, 2 in. split furring, 2 in. solid, 3 in. solid, 3 in. hollow, 4 in. hollow, and 6 in. hollow. All thicknesses are 12 in. wide and 30 in. long.

Rockwall Metal Lath

A complete line of metal lath and metal plastering specialties. Every sheet of Rockwall Metal Lath is painted singly and baked dry—the sheets never stick together. Sheets are 27 in. wide—the "common sense" size. Saves time in erecting, requires fewer laps, and, as there are exactly 2 sq. yds. in each sheet, saves time in figuring and reduces chances of error. Supplied in sheets 27 in. wide, 96 in. long—10 sheets (20 sq. yds.) per bundle. All types can be supplied cut from galvanized steel or copper bearing steel sheets.

Quarries and Plants

The Atlantic Gypsum Products Company, Inc. controls and operates inexhaustible beds of the finest Nova Scotia gypsum rock, noted for its white color, strength and purity. Manufacturing plants are completely equipped with the most advanced and improved types of machinery, and are strategically located with respect to the source of raw material and the market for the finished products.

Direct Shipping Facilities

The location of our manufacturing plants makes possible prompt shipments to all points in the eastern section of the United States either by water, rail or truck.

Architectural Service

The Atlantic Gypsum Products Company, Inc. is ready at all times to co-operate with architects or their clients in any way possible regarding the application or use of any of its products. Manufacturing and distributing so many types of materials, we are in a position to make unbiased recommendations as to the products which will most satisfactorily meet your requirements.

Representative Rockwall Installations and Their Architects

New York, N. Y.

Lincoln Building, J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect
Hotel New Yorker, Sugarman & Berger, Architects
Bank of Manhattan, H. Craig Severance, Architect
Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street, Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, Architects
Columbia University (18 Buildings), McKim, Mead & White, Architects

Boston, Mass

Boston Herald-Traveler Building, Henry Bailey Alden, Architect
North Station, B. & M. R. R., Funk & Wilcox, Architects
United Shoe Machinery Building, Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects

Philadelphia, Pa.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market Streets, Simon & Simon, Architects
Aldine Trust Co., 20th and Chestnut Streets, Barthmaier & White, Architects

Image 8-013: 1932 Sweet's Catalogue File Rockwall Gypsum Lath advertisement by Atlantic Gypsum Products.

Appendix B: Drawings

APPENDIX B: DRAWINGS

CAD Generated Base Drawing Set (2006)

Included within this submission:

Sub Sheet No.	Title	Sheet/Total
G0.01	Cover Sheet	1
AS0.01	Architecture Site Plan	2
A1.01	Basement Floor Plan	3
A1.02	First Floor Plan	4
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A1.04	Third Floor Plan	6
A1.05	Roof Plan	7
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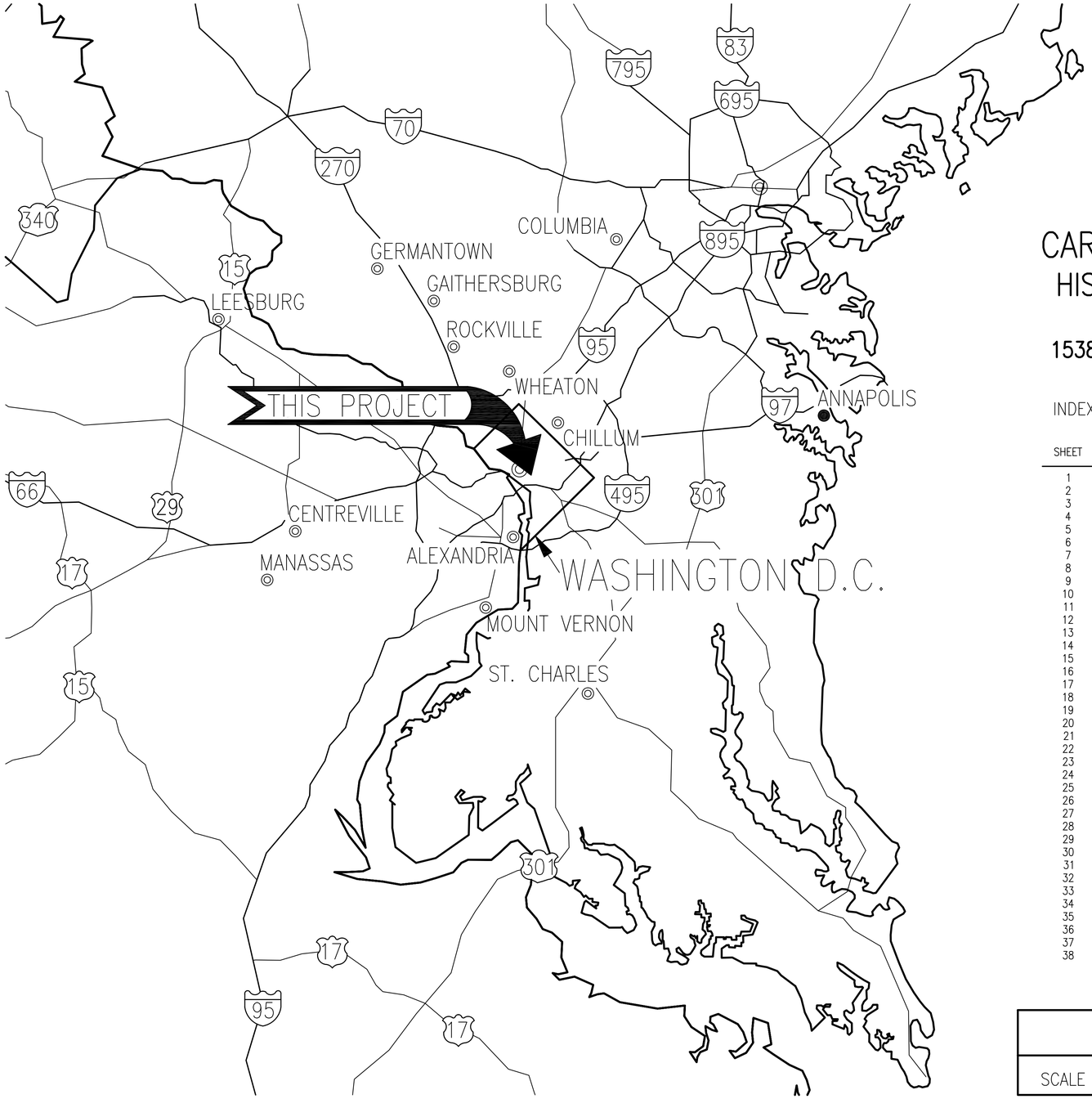

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC

INDEX OF DRAWINGS

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3	A1.01	BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
4	A1.02	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
5	A1.03	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
6	A1.04	THIRD FLOOR PLAN
7	A1.05	ROOF PLAN
8	A2.01	EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS
9	A2.02	SOUTH ELEVATION
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12	A3.01	FIRST FLOOR RCP
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37	S1.4	STRUCTURAL THIRD FLOOR PLAN
38	S1.5	STRUCTURAL ROOF FLOOR PLAN

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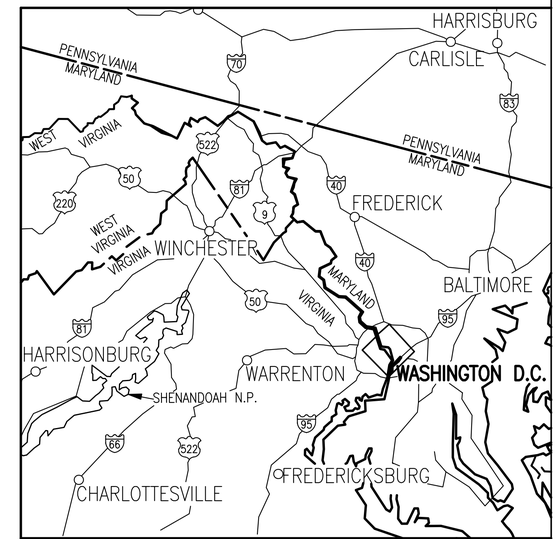

VICINITY MAP

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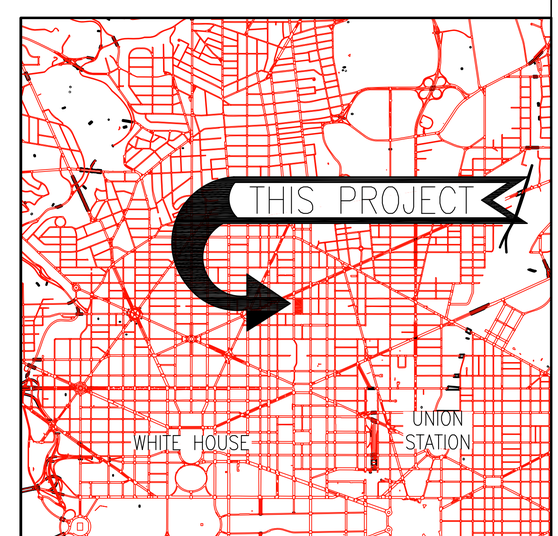

LOCATION MAP

SCALE OF MILES .5 0 .5 1

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	COVER SHEET TITLE OF DRAWING					

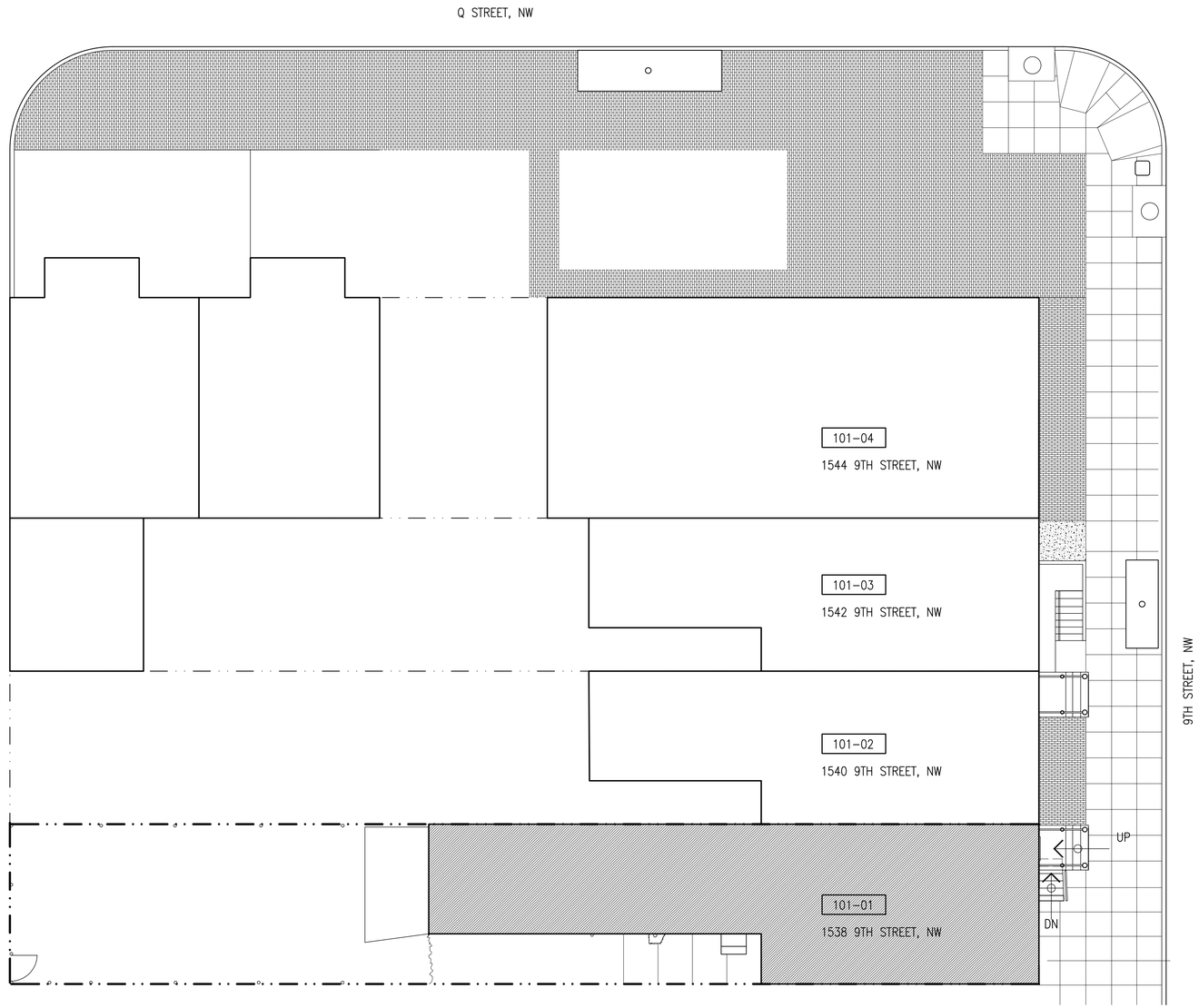
G1.00

SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 1 OF 38



1 AS0.01 SITE PLAN
1/8"=1'-0"

8 0 8 16
SCALE IN FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
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	SITE PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
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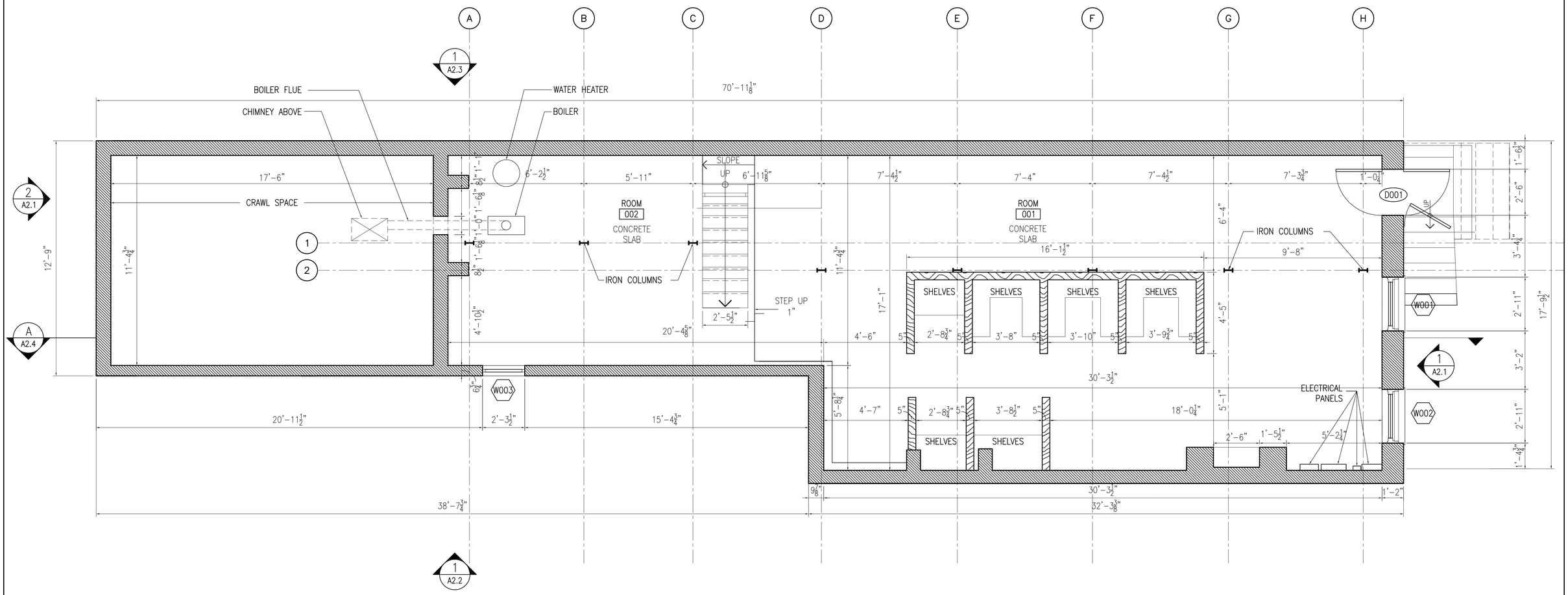
CHECKED VS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 2 OF 38



1 A1.1 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

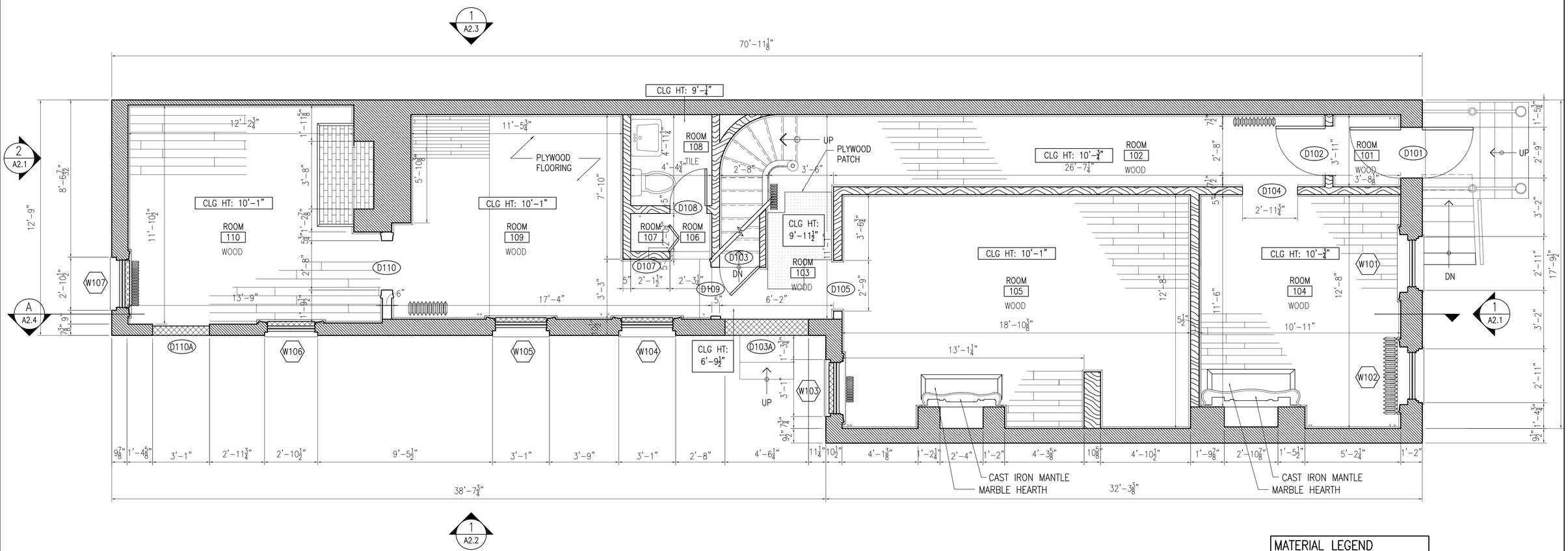
MATERIAL LEGEND

- BRICK
- CMU
- WOOD STUD
- COLUMN GRID DESIGNATION (X)

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A1.1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
			BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 3 OF 38



1 A1.2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

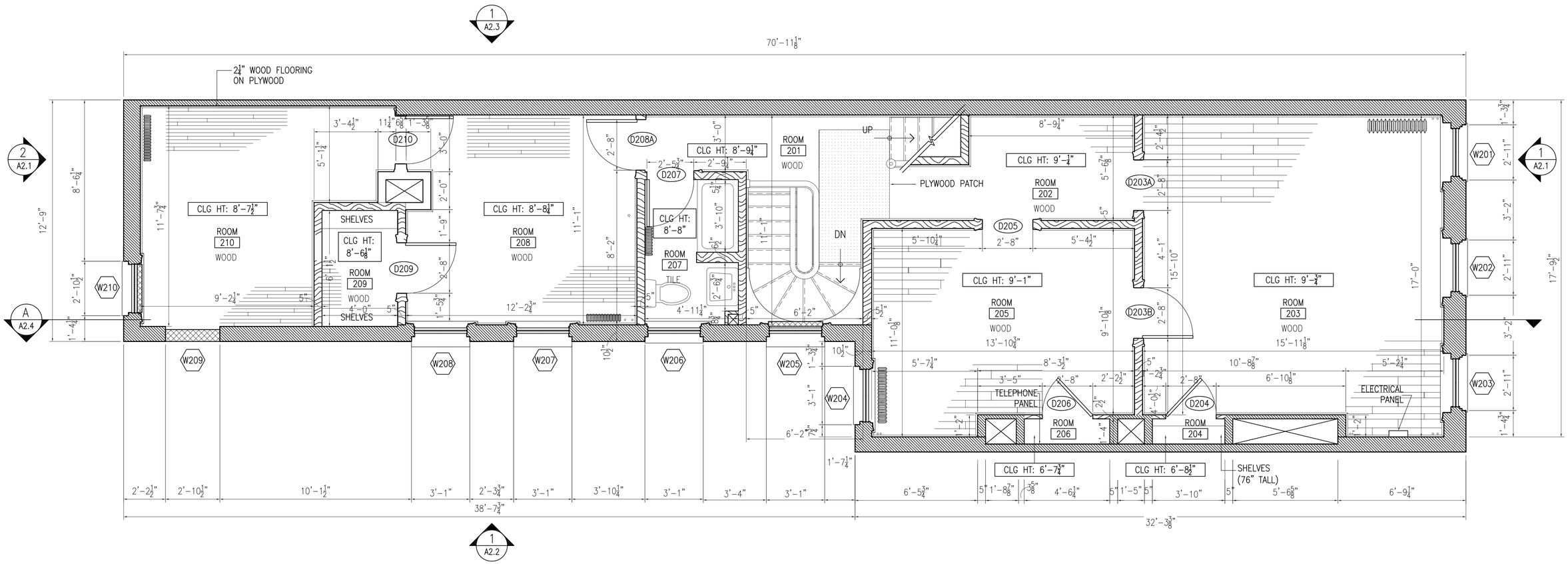
MATERIAL LEGEND

- BRICK
- CMU
- WOOD STUD
- METAL STUD
- PLYWOOD PATCH

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A1.2	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
	FIRST FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 4 OF 38



1 A1.3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

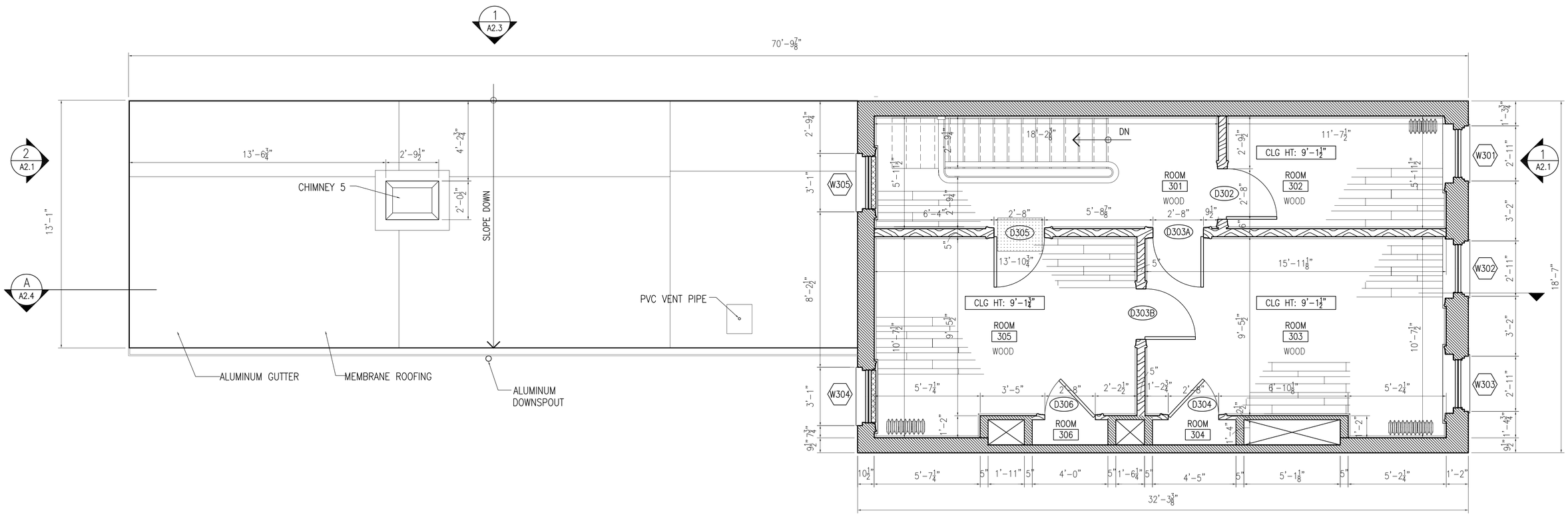
MATERIAL LEGEND

- BRICK
- CMU
- WOOD STUD
- METAL STUD
- PLYWOOD PATCH

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A1.3	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
			SECOND FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 5 OF 38



1 A1.4 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

MATERIAL LEGEND

- BRICK
- CMU
- WOOD STUD
- METAL STUD
- PLYWOOD PATCH

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A1.4	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
			THIRD FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
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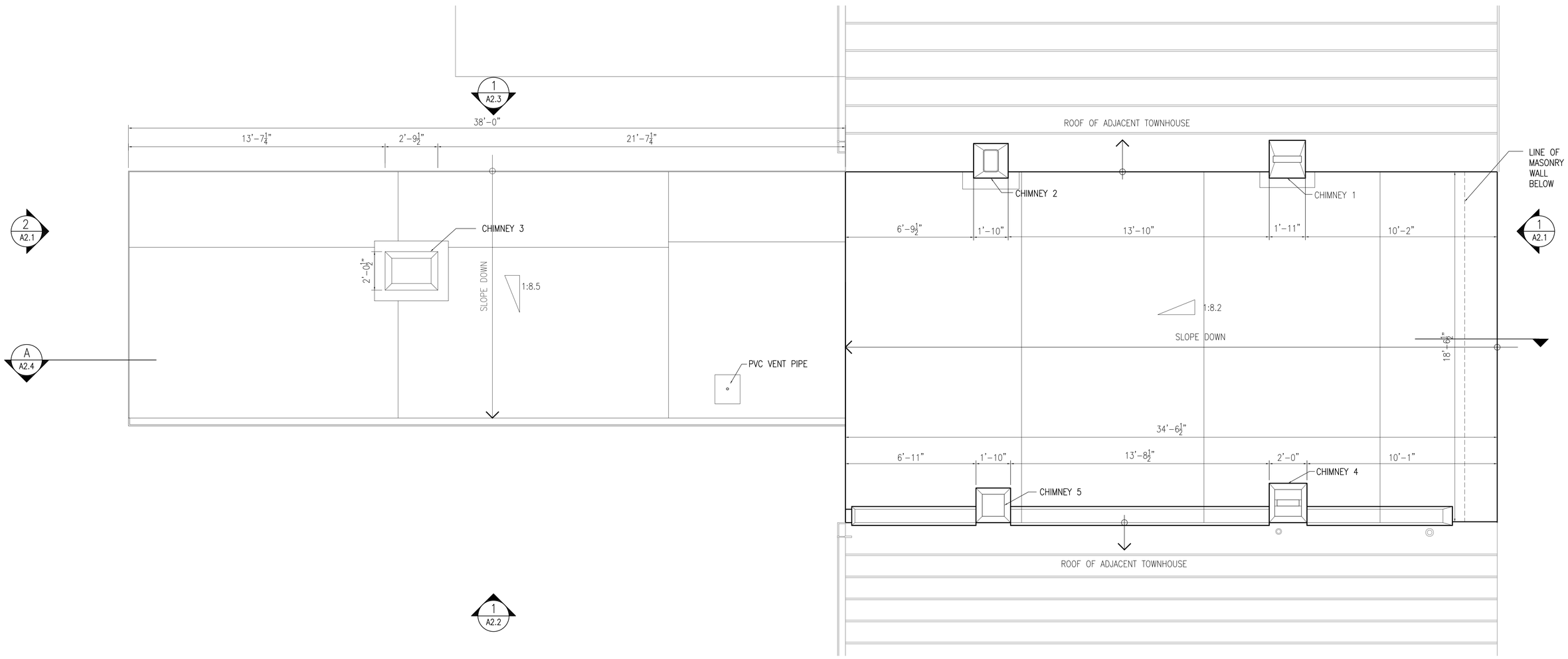
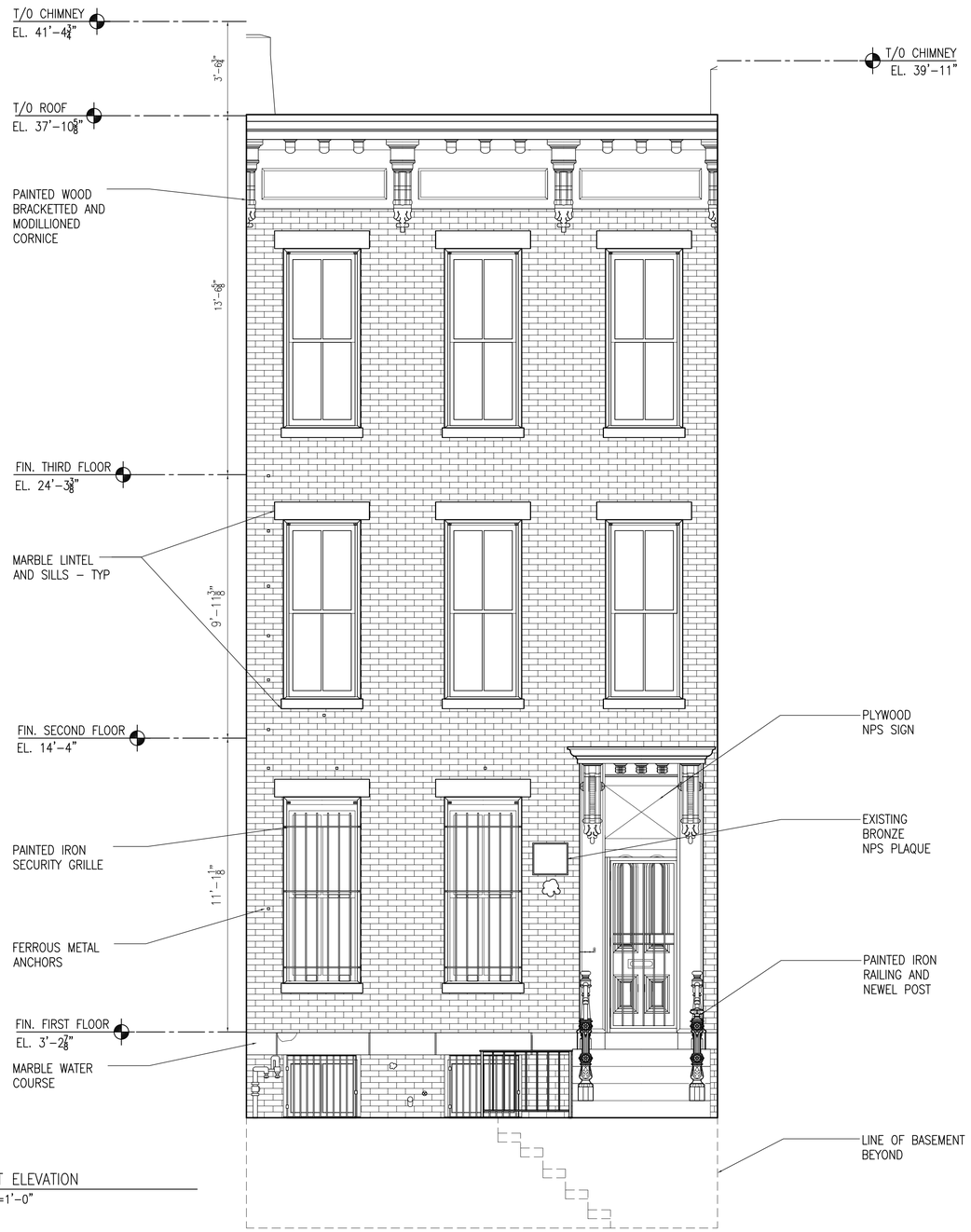
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 6 OF 38



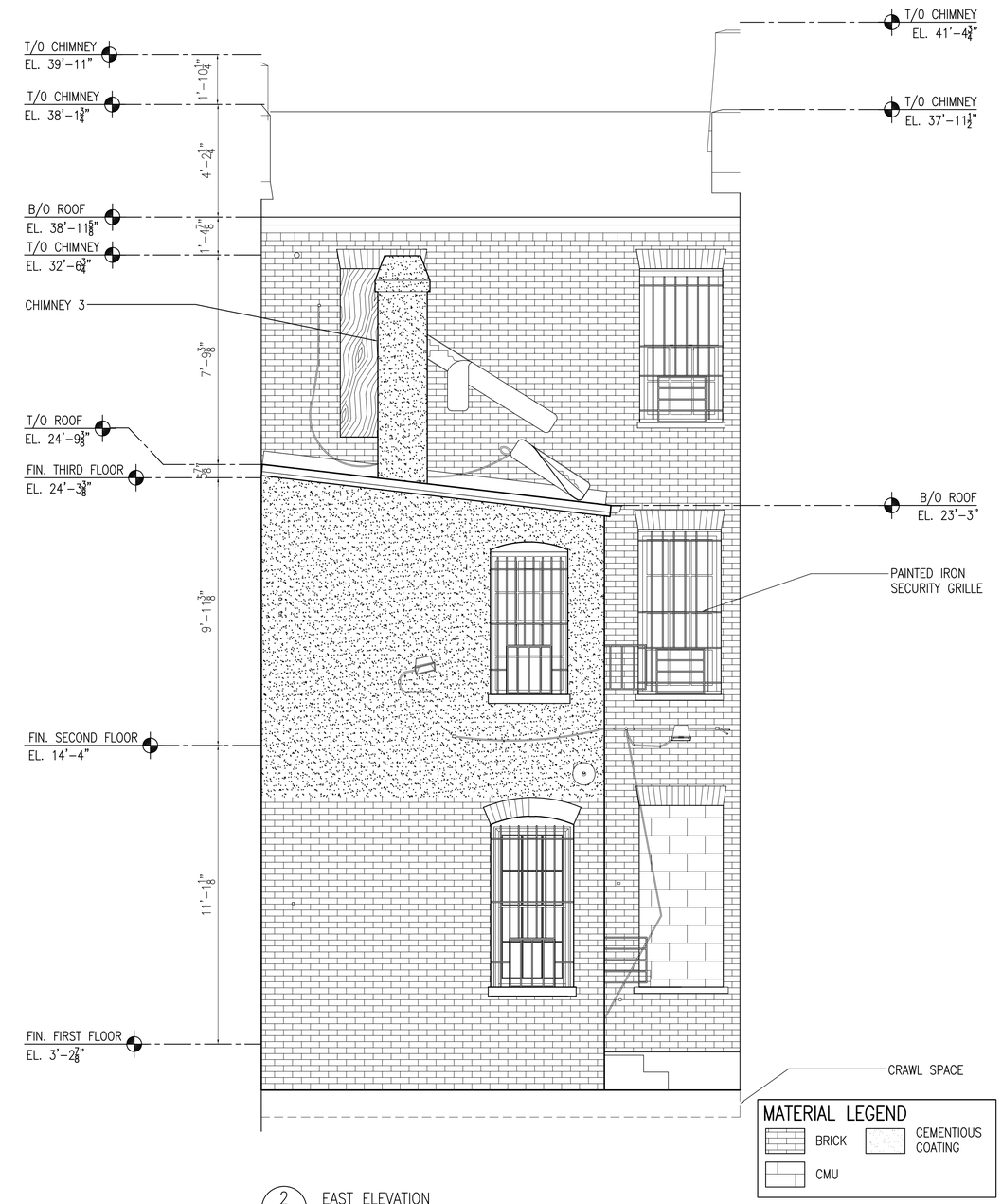
1 A1.5 ROOF PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A1.5	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	BP DRAWN
								JS CHECKED
			ROOF PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER		DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 7 OF 38



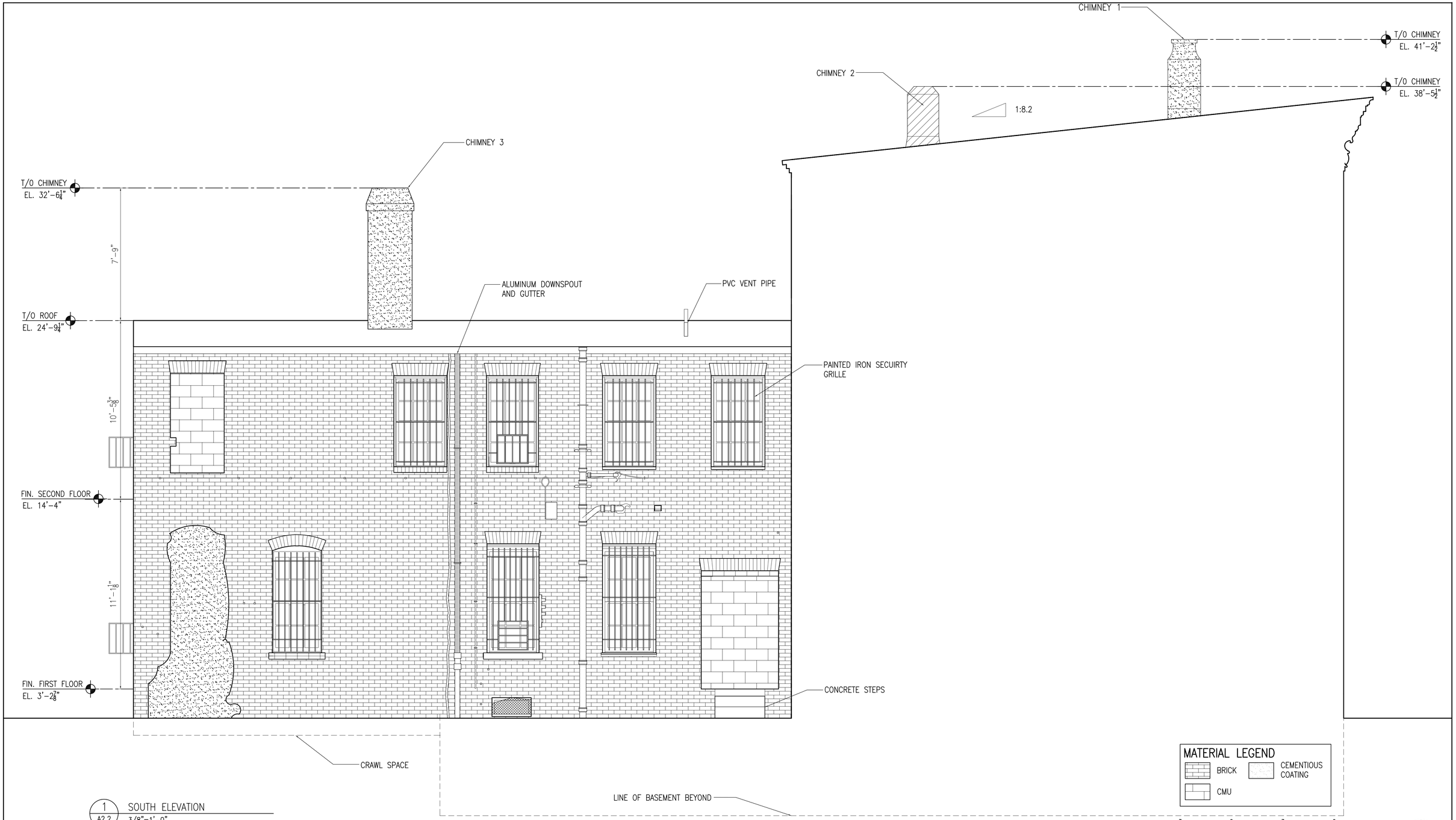
1 / A2.1 EAST ELEVATION
3/8"=1'-0"



2 / A2.1 EAST ELEVATION
3/8"=1'-0"

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A2.1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
	EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

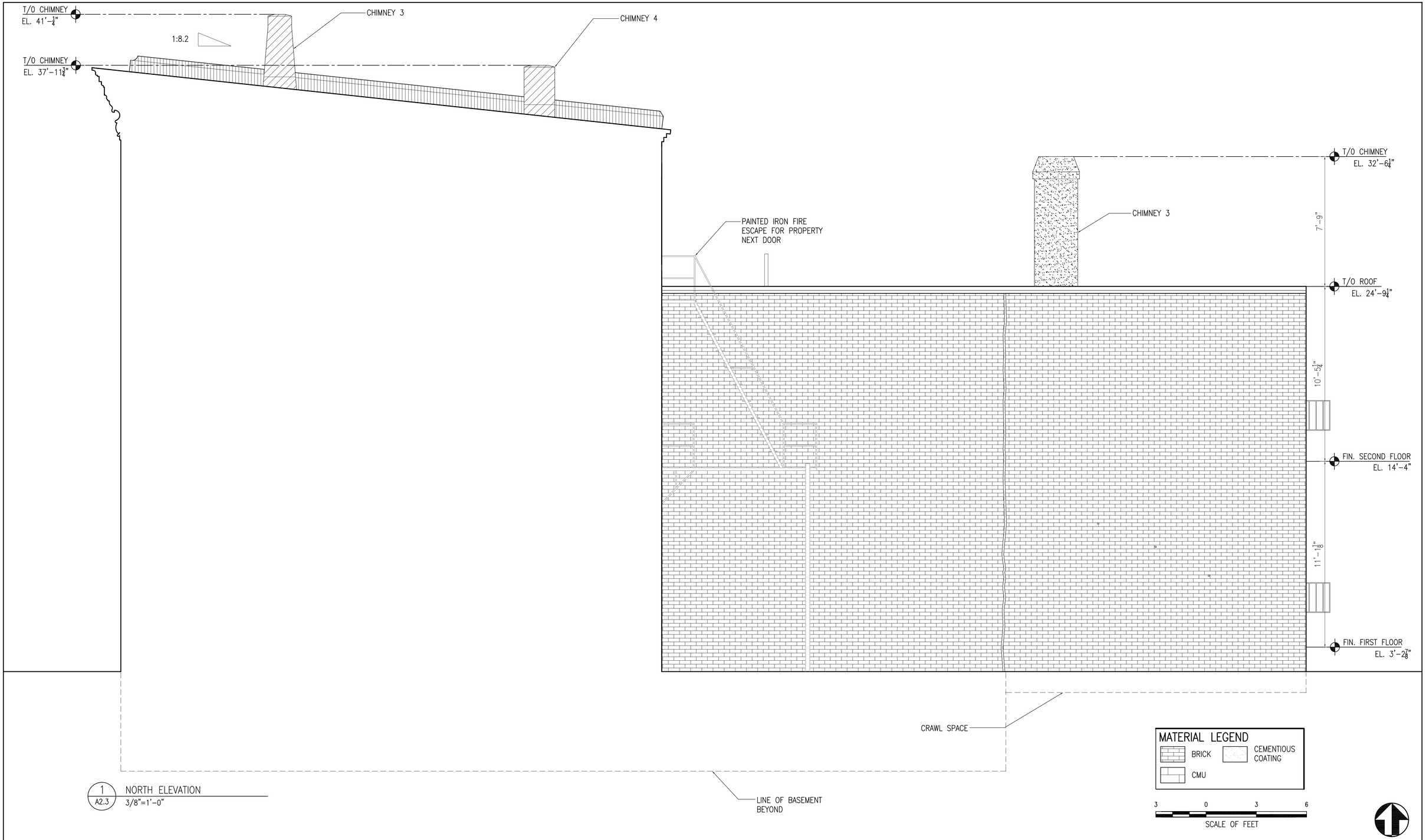
DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 8 OF 38



1 / A2.2 SOUTH ELEVATION
3/8"=1'-0"

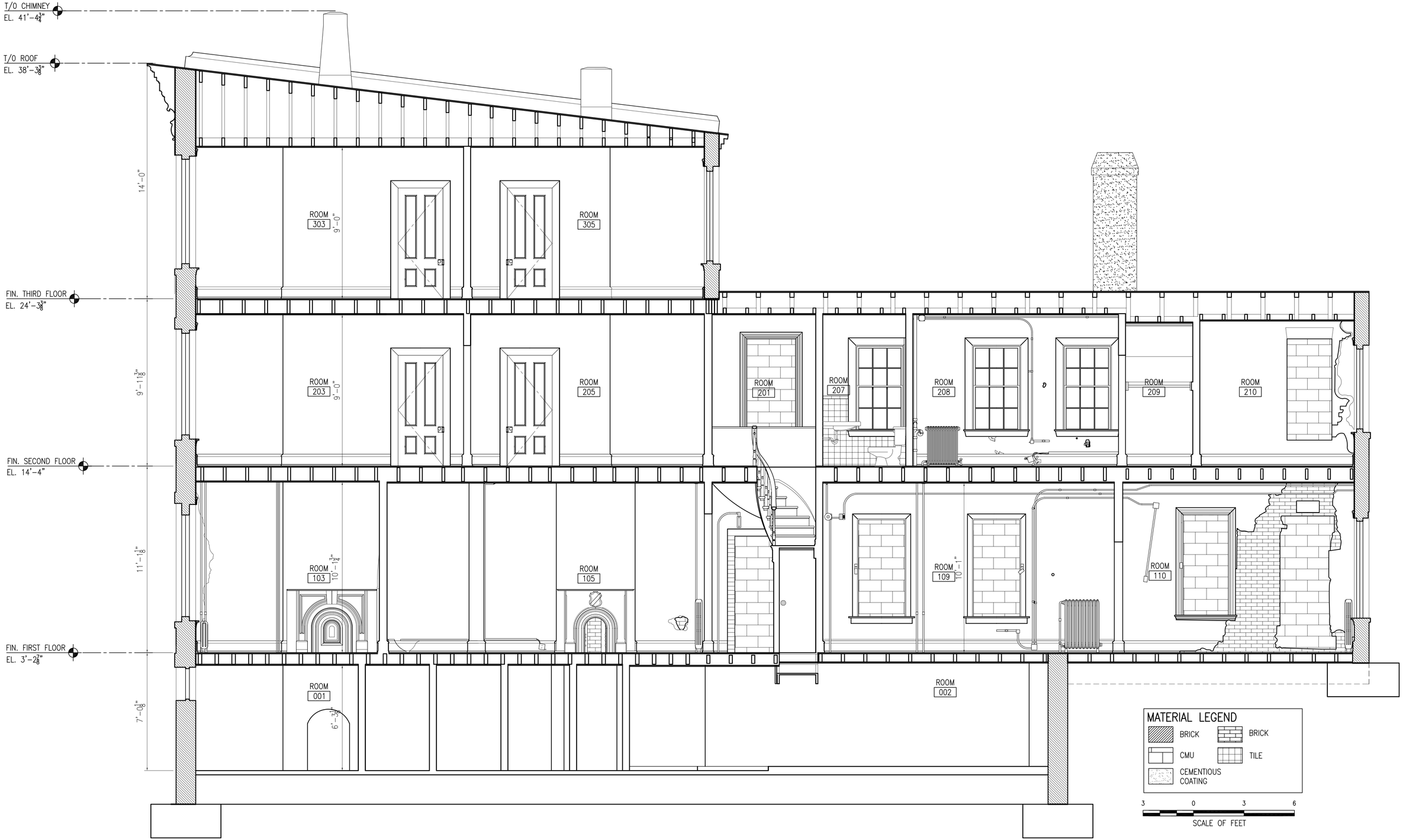
A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A2.2	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
			SOUTH ELEVATION TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
BP
DRAWN
JS
CHECKED
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 9 OF 38



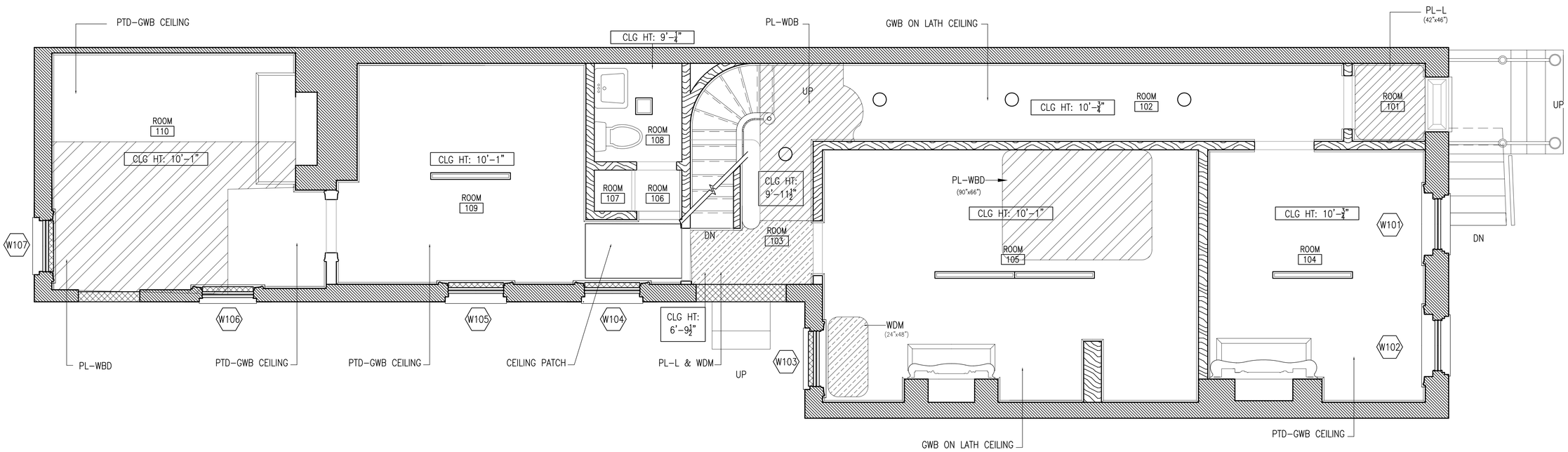
1 / A2.3 NORTH ELEVATION
3/8"=1'-0"

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS					A2.3	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial		CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	BP DRAWN JS CHECKED DWG. NO. DATE JAN. 2008
			NORTH ELEVATION TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER		SHEET 10 OF 38



A / A2.4 SECTION LOOKING SOUTH
3/8"=1'-0"

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A2.4	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB
								DESIGNED BP
								DRAWN JS
								CHECKED
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 11 OF 38
	SECTION LOOKING SOUTH TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER		



1 / A3.1 FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

REFLECTED CEILING INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
PLASTER		LIGHT FIXTURES	
PL-L	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY		FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-WBD	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD OR ROCK LATH		INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY		RECESSED INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE		

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

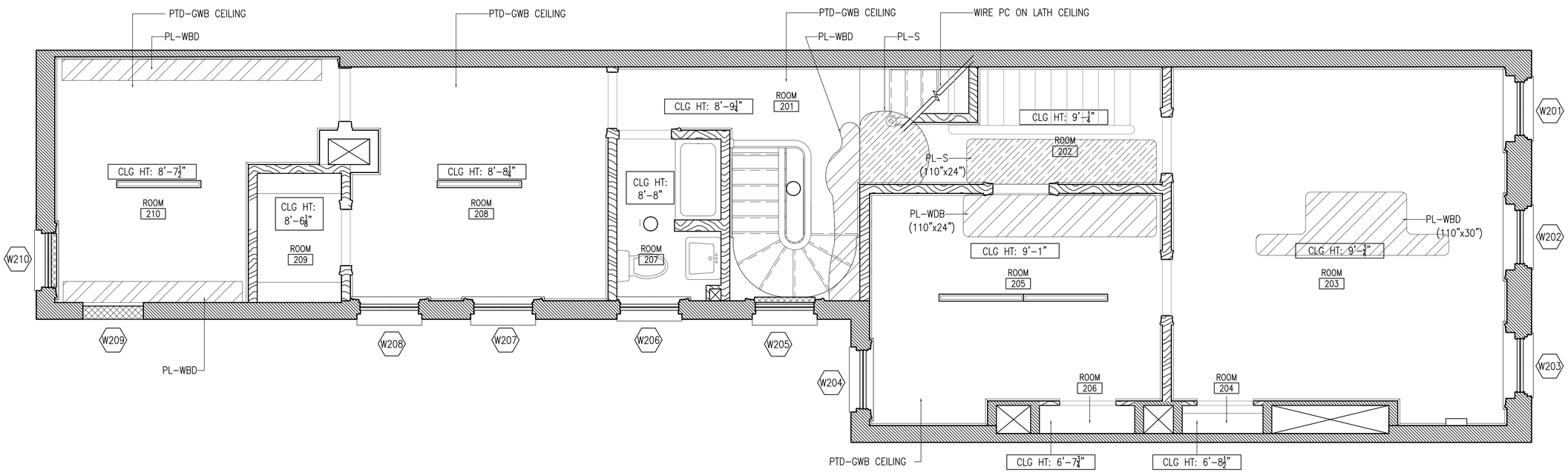
FIRST FLOOR RCP
TITLE OF DRAWING

A3.1
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
LEVEL NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 12 OF 38



1 / A3.2 SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

REFLECTED CEILING INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
PLASTER		LIGHT FIXTURES	
PL-L	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY		FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-WBD	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD OR ROCK LATH		INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY		RECESSED INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE		

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

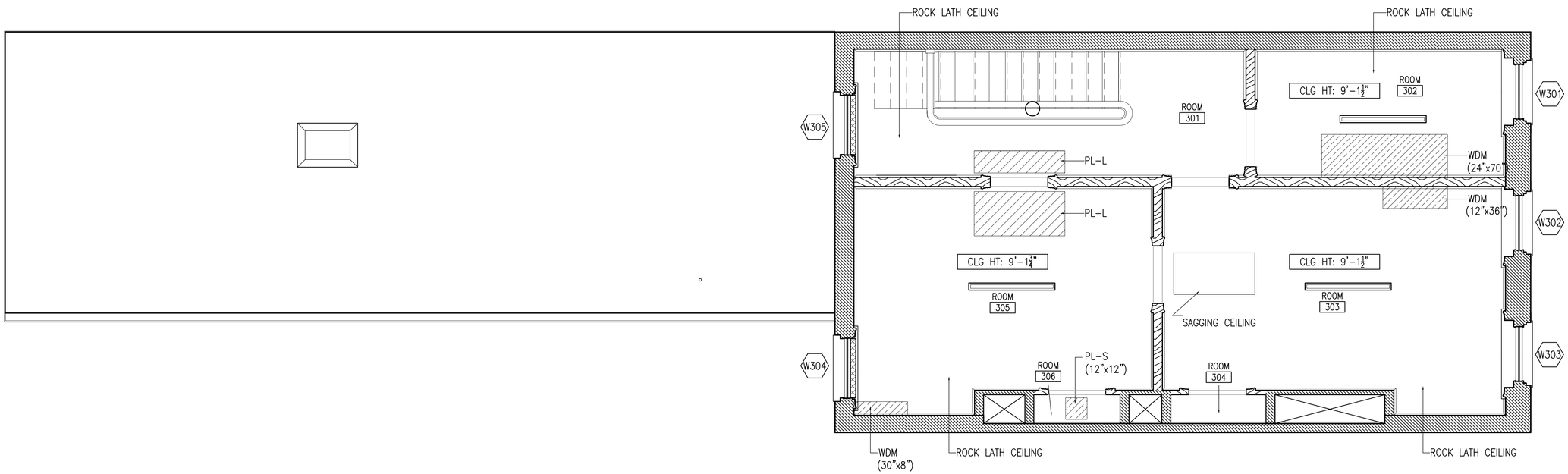
SECOND FLOOR RCP
TITLE OF DRAWING

A3.2
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 13 OF 38



1 / A3.3 THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

REFLECTED CEILING INTERIOR KEYNOTES			
PLASTER		LIGHT FIXTURES	
PL-L	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER FROM LATH OR MASONRY		FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-WBD	4COMPLETE LOSS OF PLASTER WALL BOARD OR ROCK LATH		INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
PL-S	SEPARATION OF PLASTER FROM WOOD LATH OR MASONRY		RECESSED INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
WDM	SEVERE WATER DAMAGE		

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

THIRD FLOOR RCP
TITLE OF DRAWING

A3.3
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
LEVEL NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
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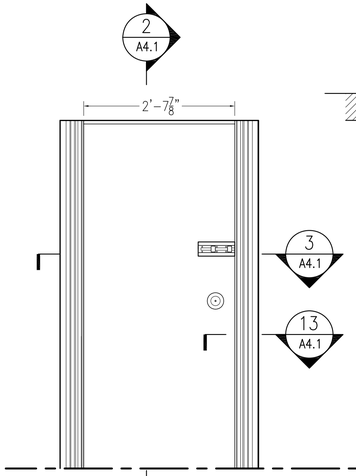
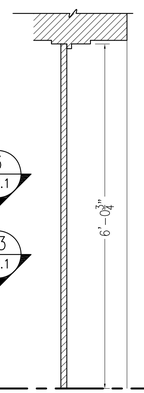
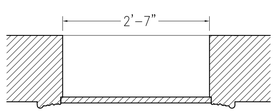
D001



1 A4.1 D001 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

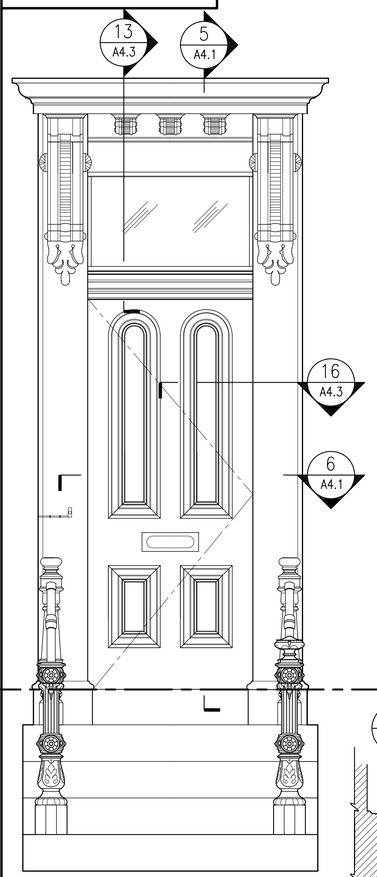


2 A4.1 D001 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

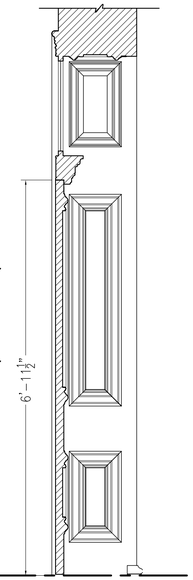


3 A4.1 D001 PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ

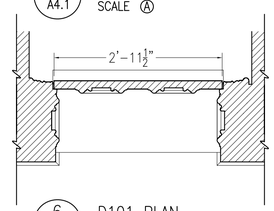
D101



4 A4.1 D101 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

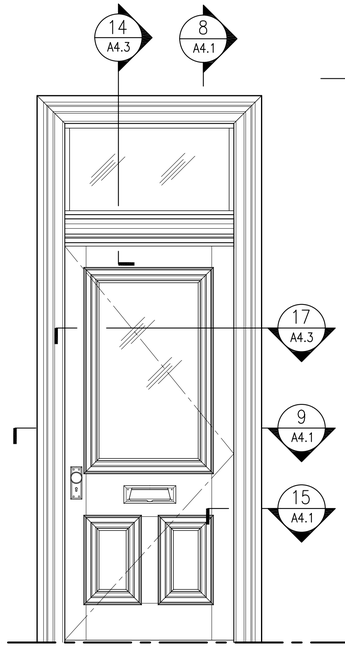


5 A4.1 D101 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

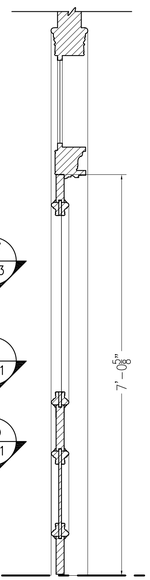


6 A4.1 D101 PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ

D102



7 A4.1 D102 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



8 A4.1 D102 SECTION
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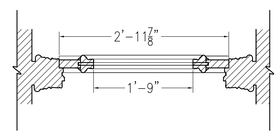
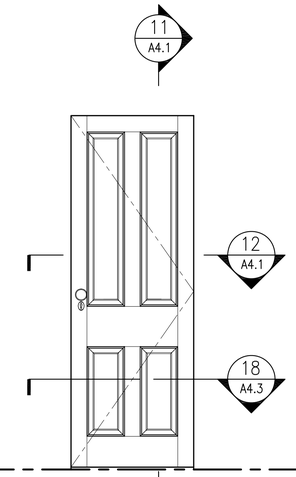
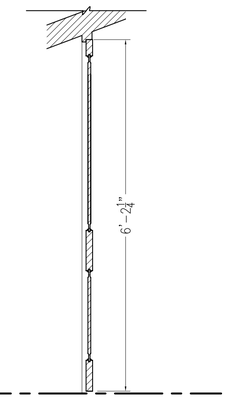


9 A4.1 D102 PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ

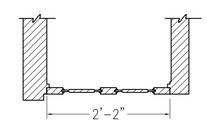
D103



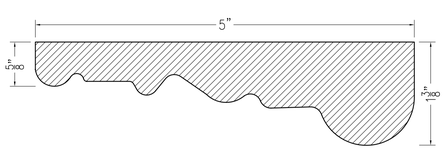
10 A4.1 D102 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



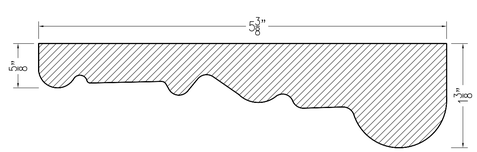
11 A4.1 D102 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



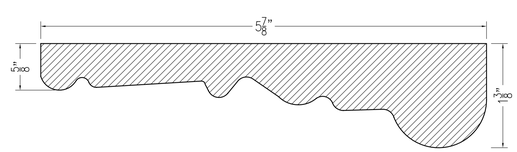
12 A4.1 D102 PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ



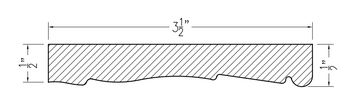
13 A4.1 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-1 (D001)
SCALE Ⓑ



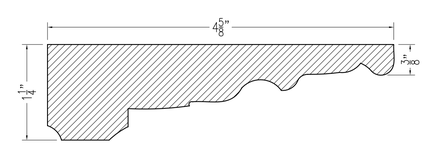
14 A4.1 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-2 (D101)
SCALE Ⓑ



15 A4.1 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-3 (D102)
SCALE Ⓑ



16 A4.1 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-4 (D107)
SCALE Ⓑ



17 A4.1 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-5 (D109)
SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 2 0 2
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

DOOR DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING

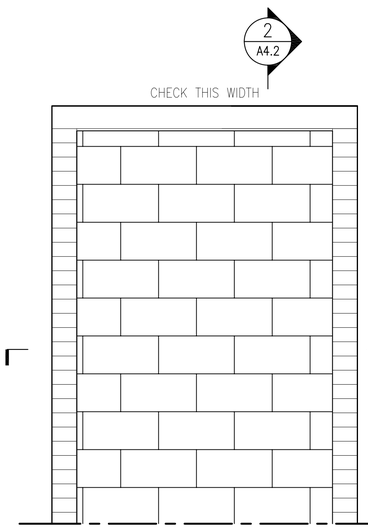
A4.1
SUB SHEET NUMBER

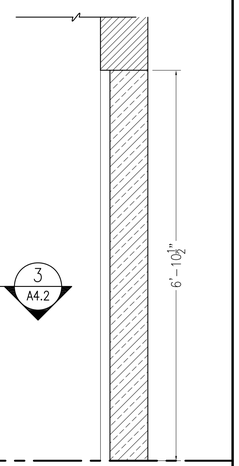
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 15 OF 38

D103A





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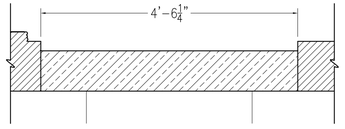
2 A4.2 D103A SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



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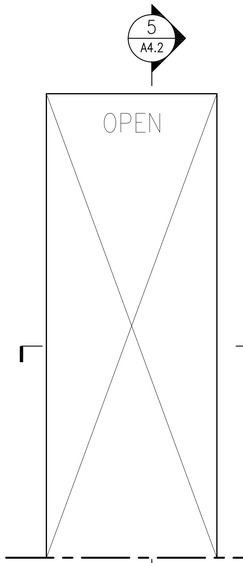
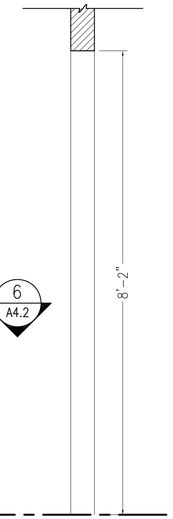
D104





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5 A4.2 D104 SECTION
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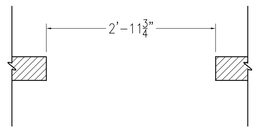

6 A4.2 D104 PLAN
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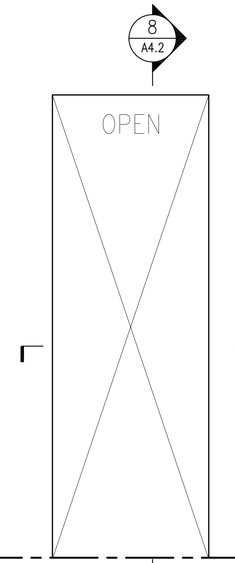
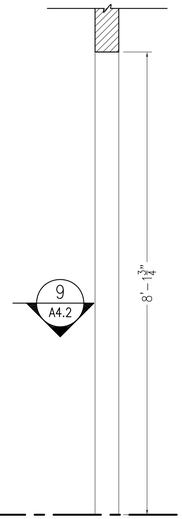
D105





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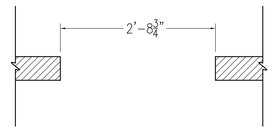
8 A4.2 D105 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



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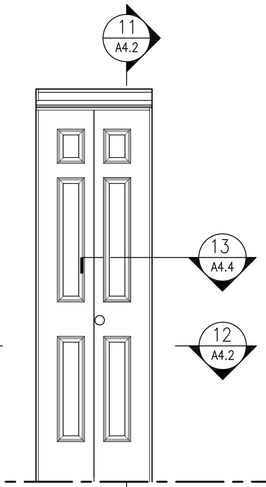
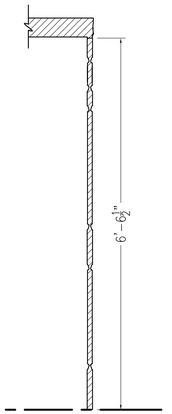
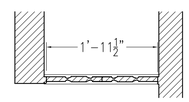
D107





10 A4.2 D107 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

11 A4.2 D107 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



12 A4.2 D107 PLAN
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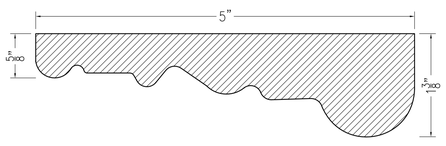
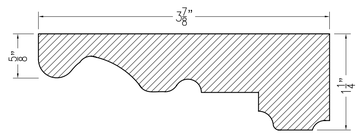
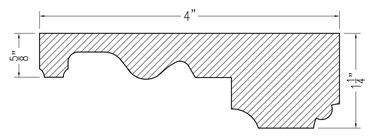


13 A4.2 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-6 (D203A)
SCALE Ⓑ



14 A4.2 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-7 (D207)
SCALE Ⓑ



15 A4.2 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-8 (D209)
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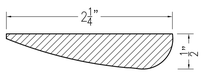

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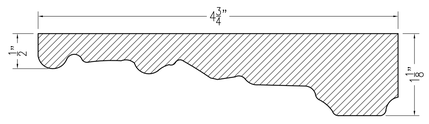

17 A4.2 DETAIL: CASING MOLDING TYPE-10 (D210)
SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 2 0 2
SCALE OF FEET

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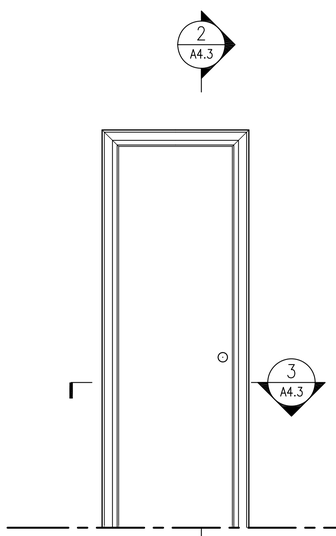
D108



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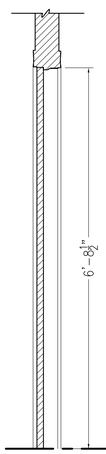

2 A4.3 D108 SECTION
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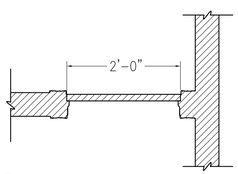

3 A4.3 D108 PLAN
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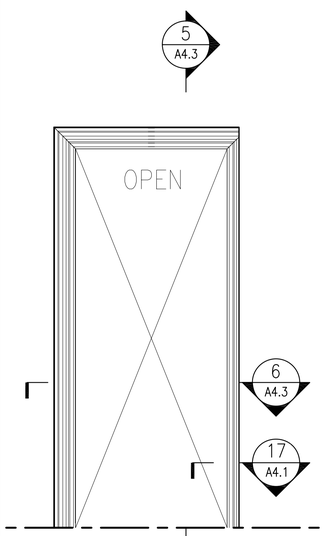
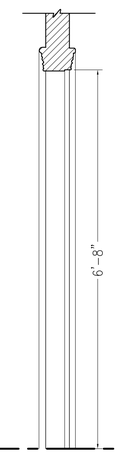
D109



4 A4.3 D109 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



5 A4.3 D109 SECTION
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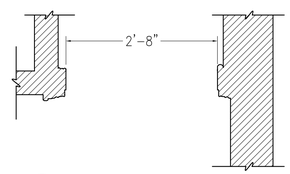

6 A4.3 D109 PLAN
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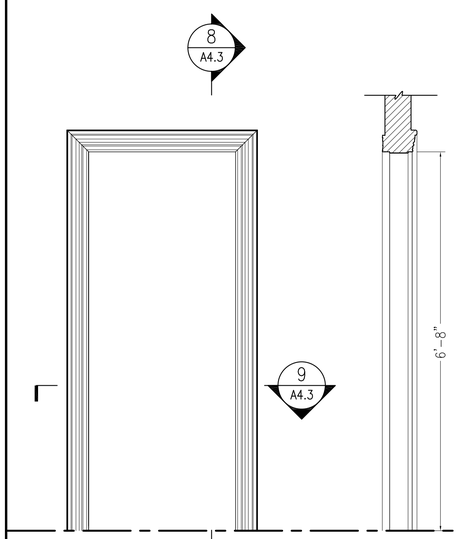
D110



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8 A4.3 D110 SECTION
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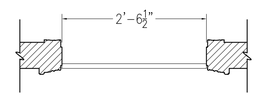

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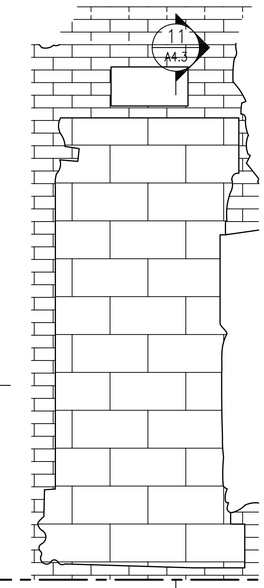
D110A



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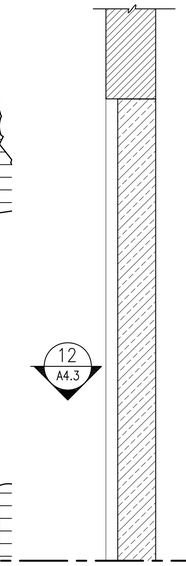

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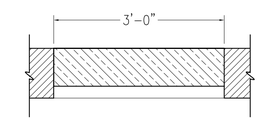

12 A4.3 D110A PLAN
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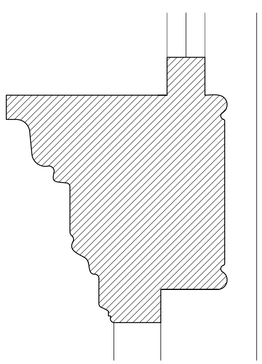

13 A4.3 DETAIL: TRANSOM TYPE-1 (D101)
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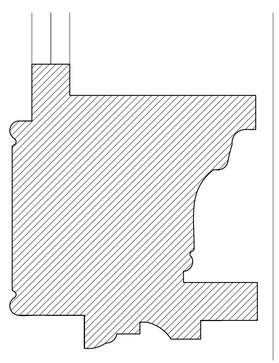

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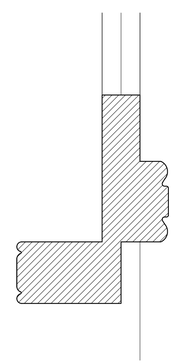

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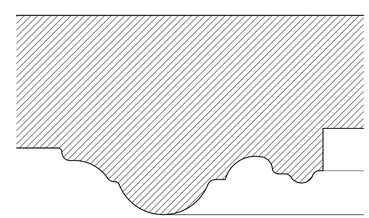

16 A4.3 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-1 (D101)
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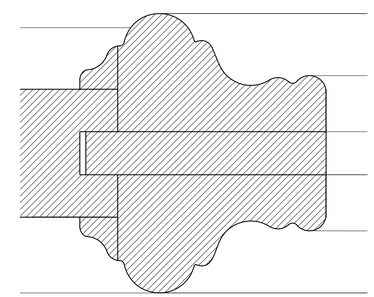

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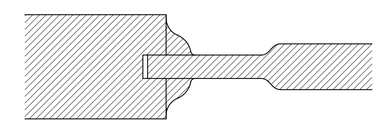

18 A4.3 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-3 (D103)
SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓒ 2 0 2 4
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 2 0 2
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

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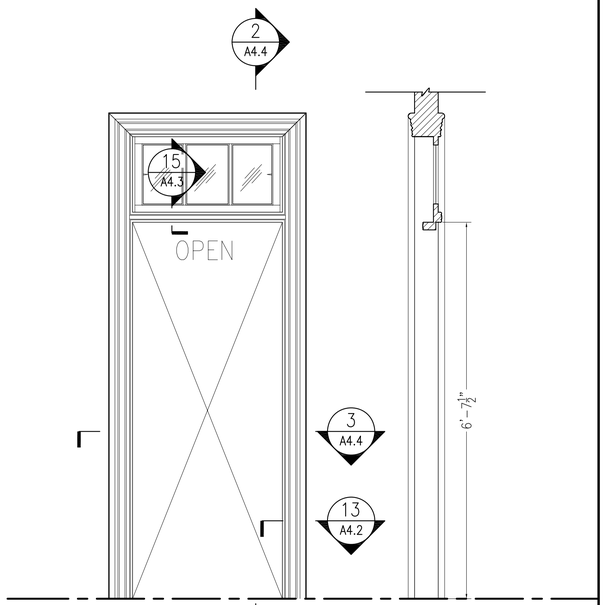
SHEET 17 OF 38

D203A



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2 A4.4 D203A SECTION
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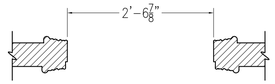

3 A4.4 D203A PLAN
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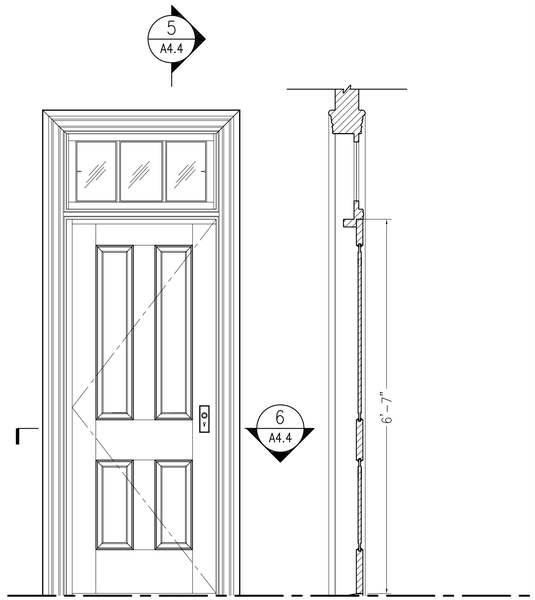
D203B



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5 A4.4 D203B SECTION
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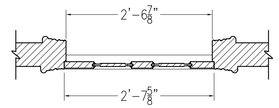

6 A4.4 D203B PLAN
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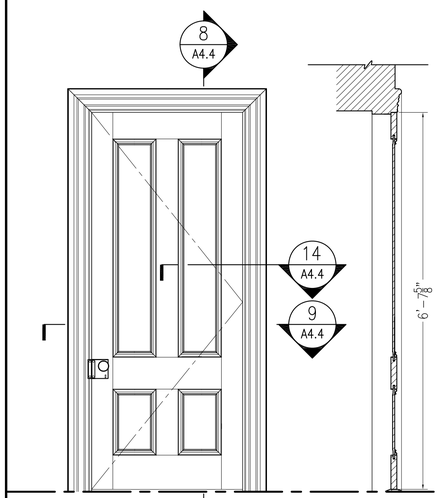
D204



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8 A4.4 D204 SECTION
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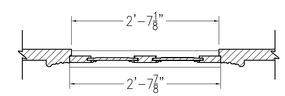
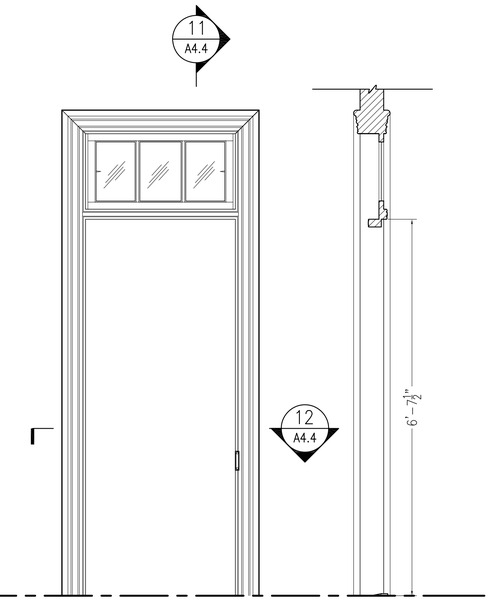


9 A4.4 D204 PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ

D205



10 A4.4 D205 ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

11 A4.4 D205 SECTION
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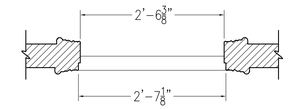

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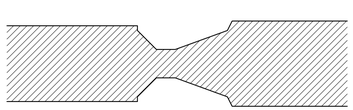

13 A4.4 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-4 (D107)
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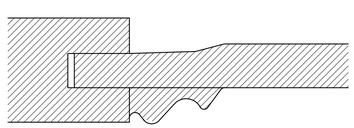

14 A4.4 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-5 (D204)
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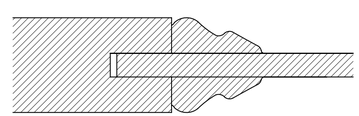
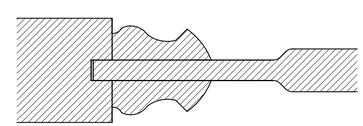
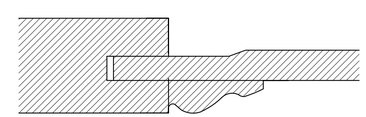


15 A4.4 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-6 (D208)
SCALE Ⓑ



16 A4.4 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-7 (D210)
SCALE Ⓑ



17 A4.4 DETAIL: DOOR MOLDING TYPE-8 (D303B)
SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 2 0 2
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM
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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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DOOR DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING

A4.4
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
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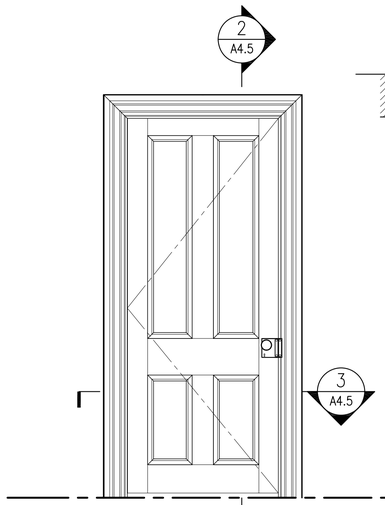
D206



1 A4.5 D206 ELEVATION
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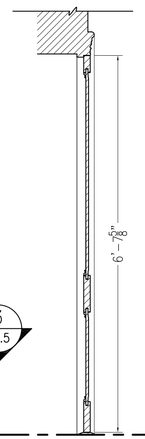

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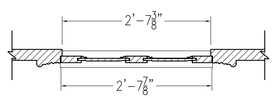

3 A4.5 D206 PLAN
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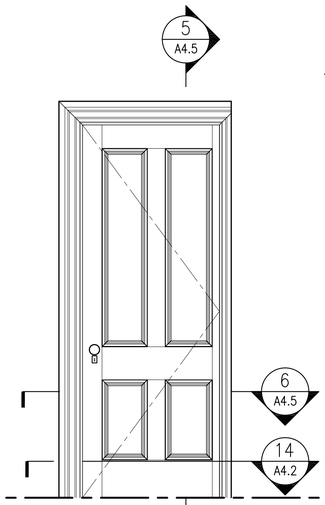

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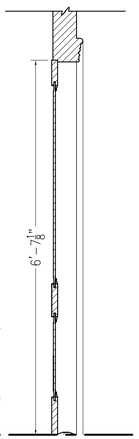

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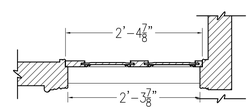

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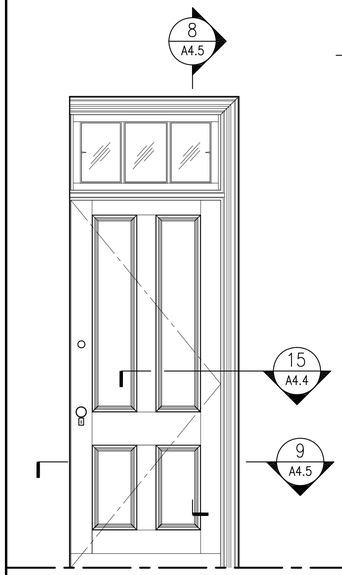

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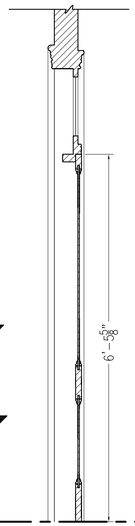

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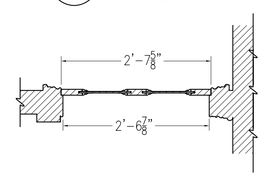

9 A4.5 D208 PLAN
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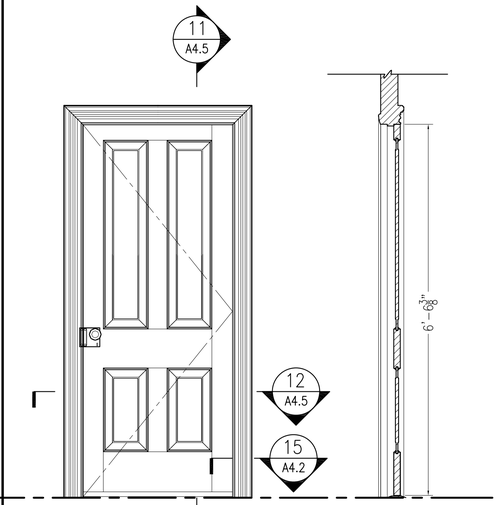

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11 A4.5 D209 SECTION
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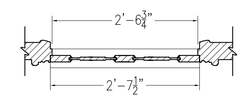

12 A4.5 D209 PLAN
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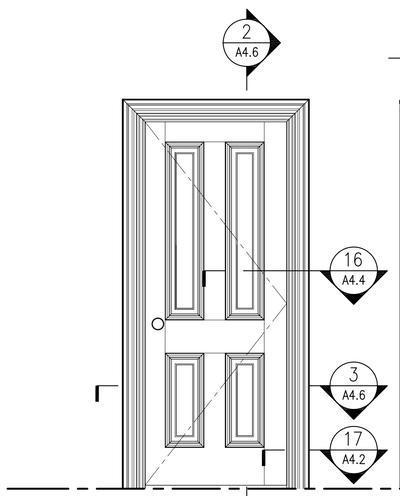
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A4.5	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
								BP DRAWN
								JS CHECKED
			DOOR DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 19 OF 38

D210



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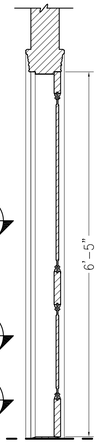

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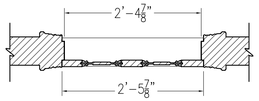

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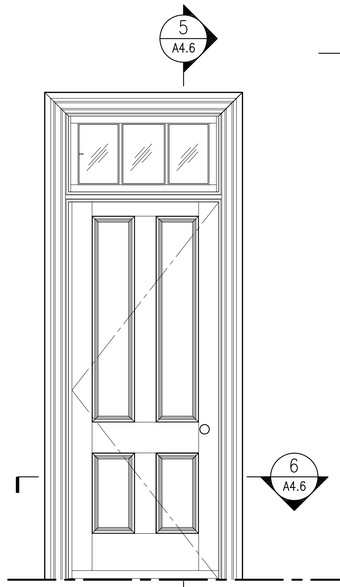

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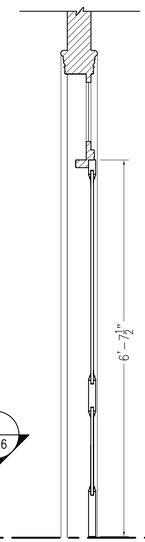

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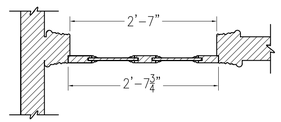

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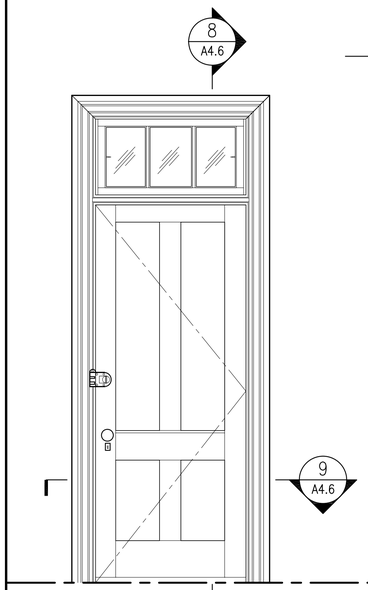
D303A



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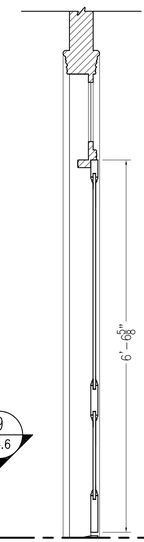

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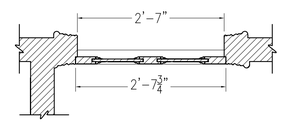

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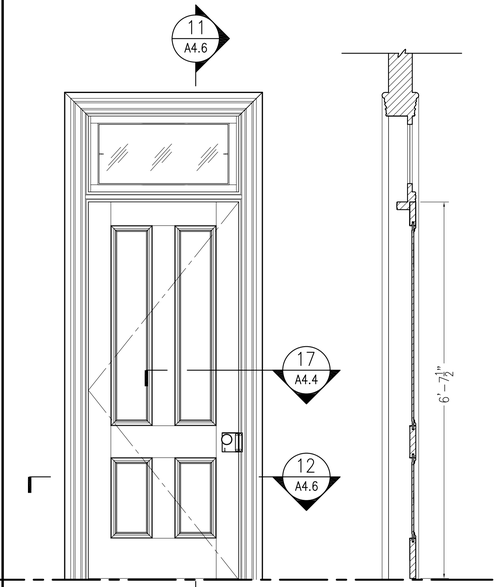

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11 A4.6 D303B SECTION
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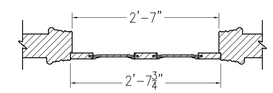

12 A4.6 D303B PLAN
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A/E FIRM
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EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

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BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

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LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
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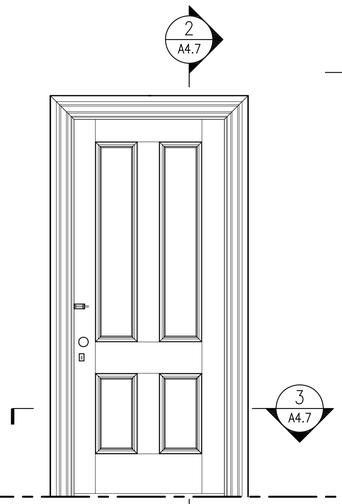
D304



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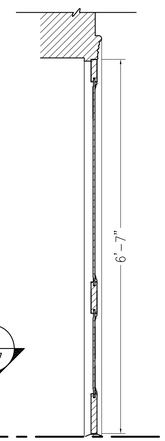

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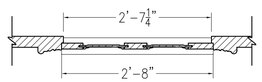

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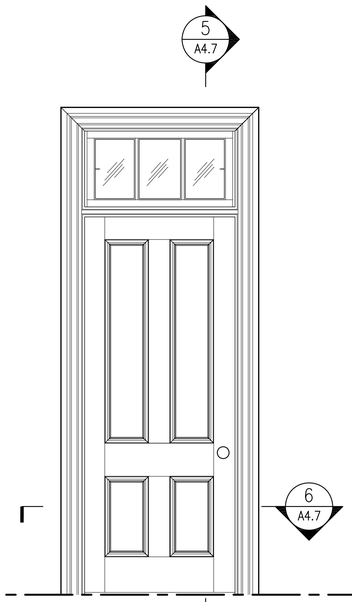

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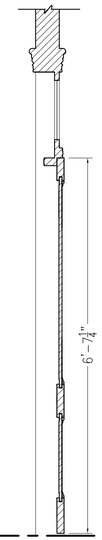

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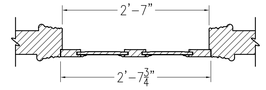

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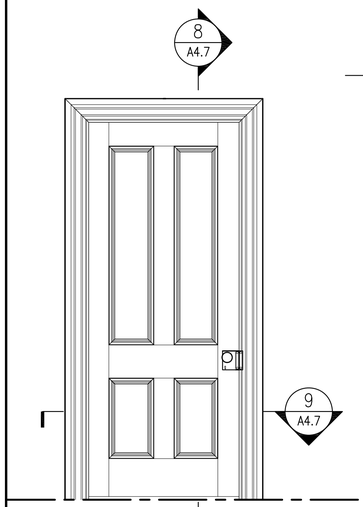

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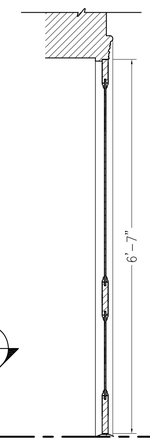

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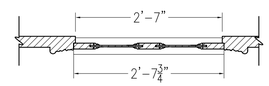

9 A4.7 D306 PLAN
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A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

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A4.7
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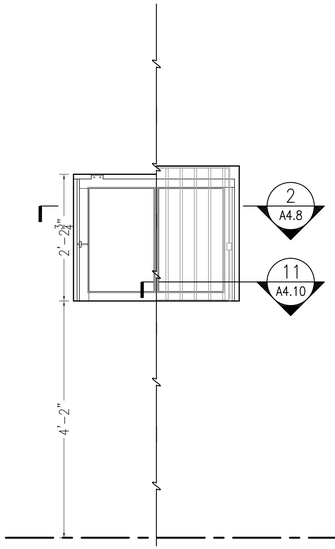

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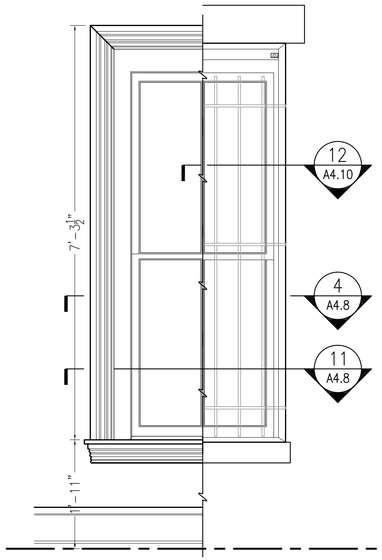

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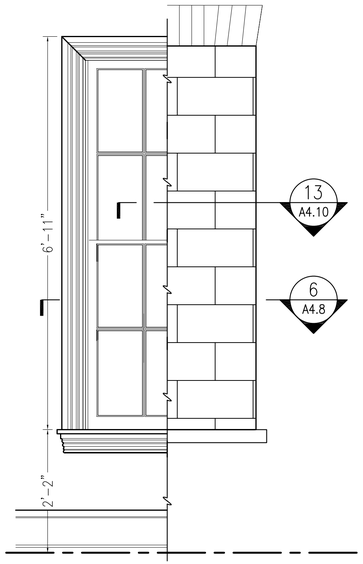

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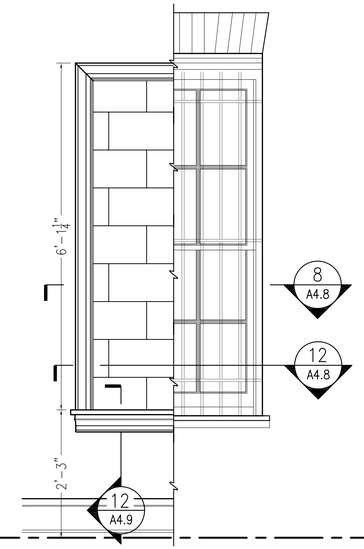

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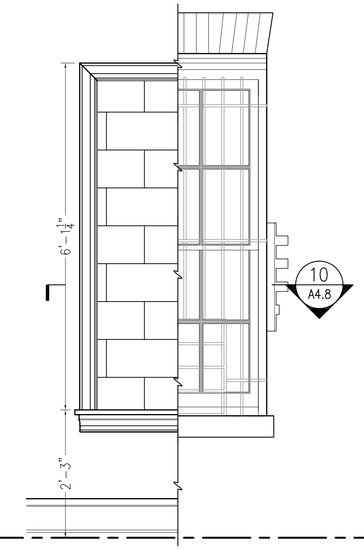

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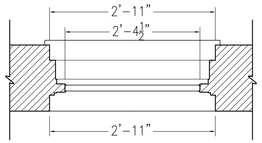

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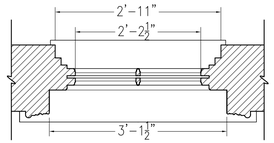

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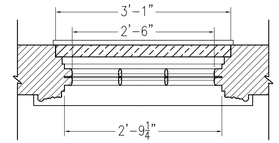

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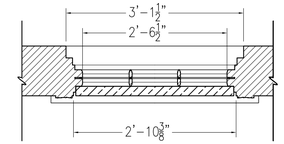

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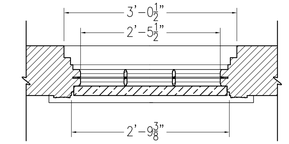

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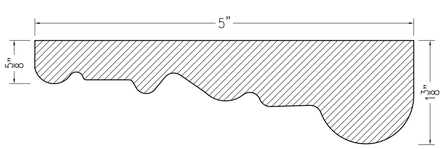

11 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-1 (W101)
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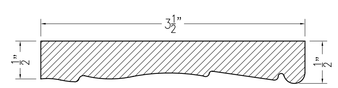

12 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-2 (W104)
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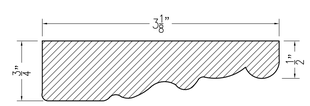

13 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-3 (W106)
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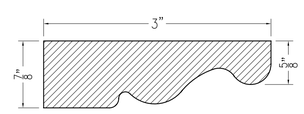

14 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-4 (W206)
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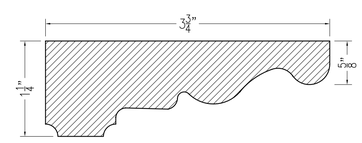

15 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-5 (W207)
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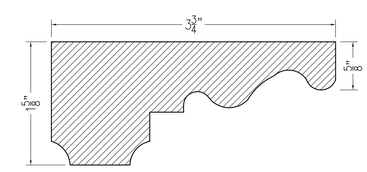

16 A4.8 DETAIL: FRAME TYPE-6(W208)
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SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 2 0 2
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A4.8	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
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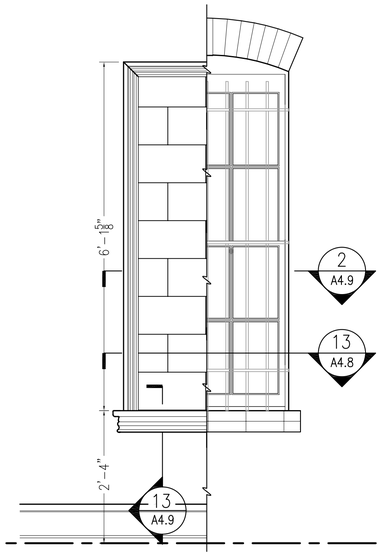
	WINDOW DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 22 OF 38



1 A4.9 W106 ELEVATION
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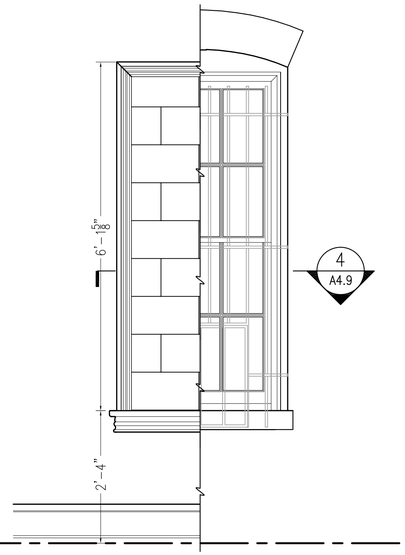

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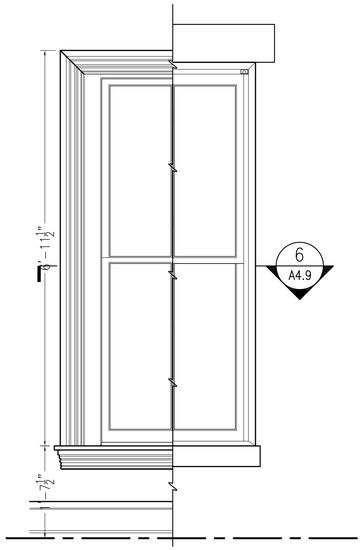

5 A4.9 W201, W202, W203 ELEVATION
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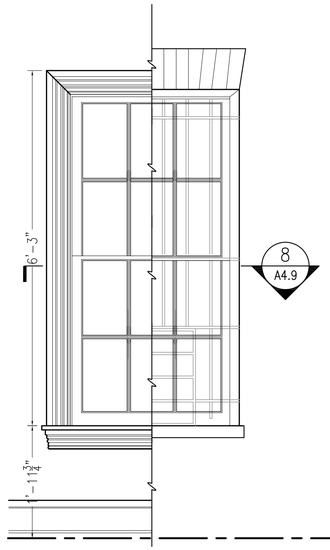

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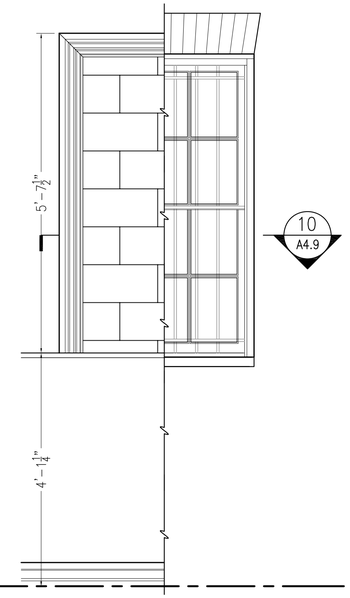

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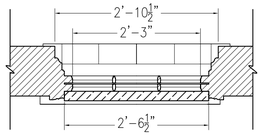

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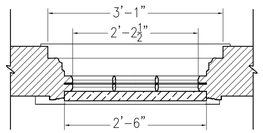

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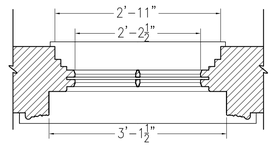

6 A4.9 W201, W202, W203 SECTION
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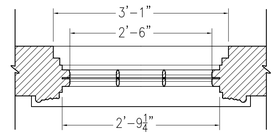

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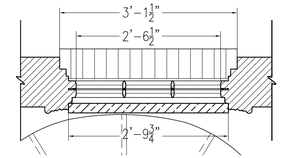

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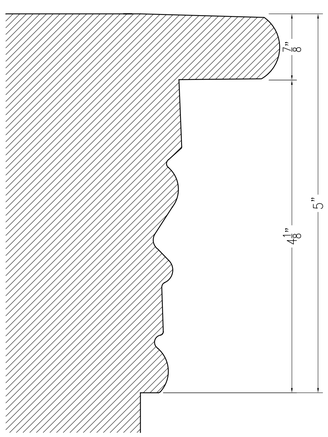

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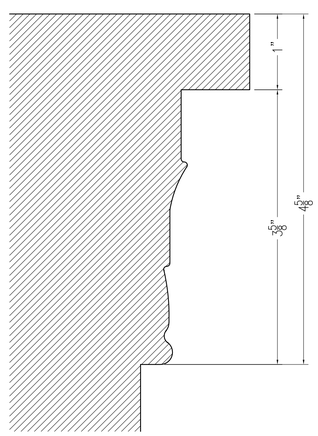

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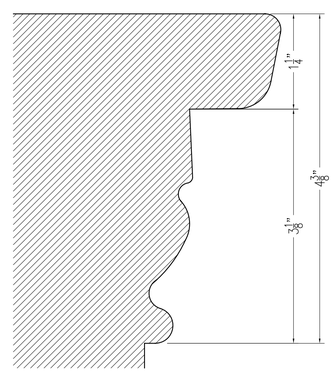

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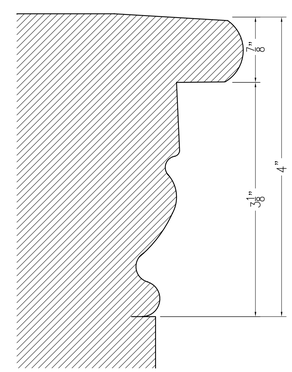

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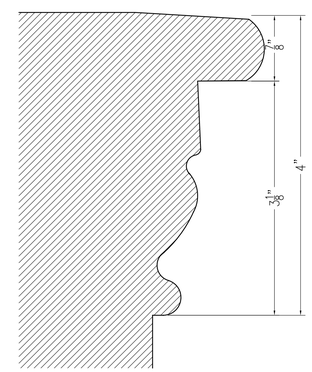

15 A4.9 DETAIL: SILL TYPE-5 (W207)
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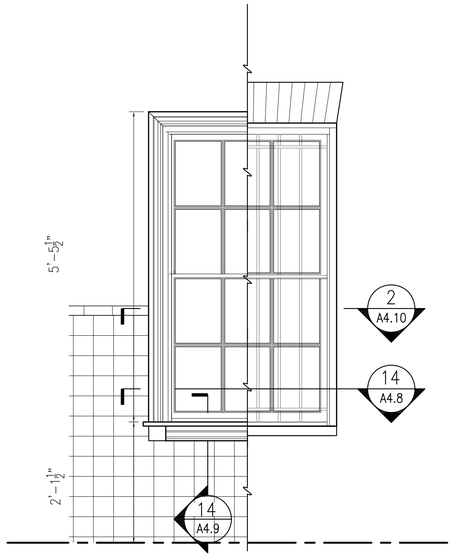
A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS				
	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP					
			WINDOW DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING		

A4.9
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED RBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 23 OF 38



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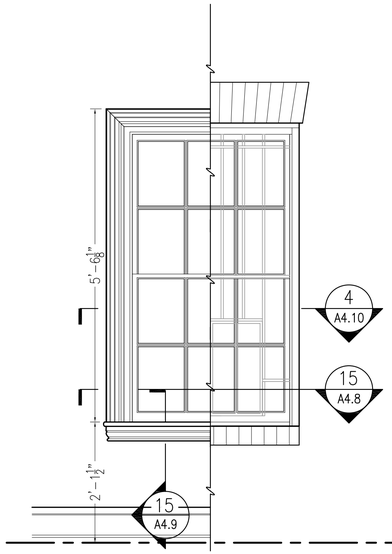

3 A4.10 W207 ELEVATION
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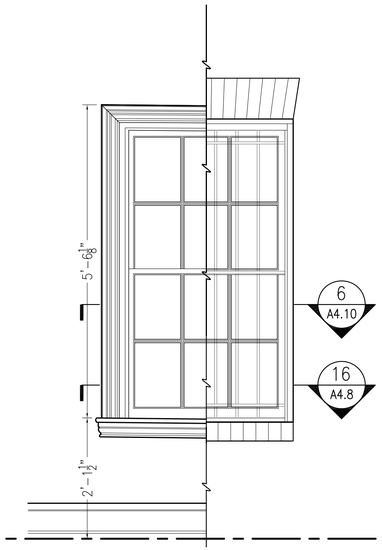

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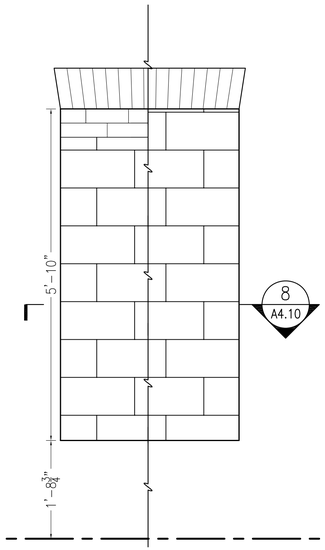

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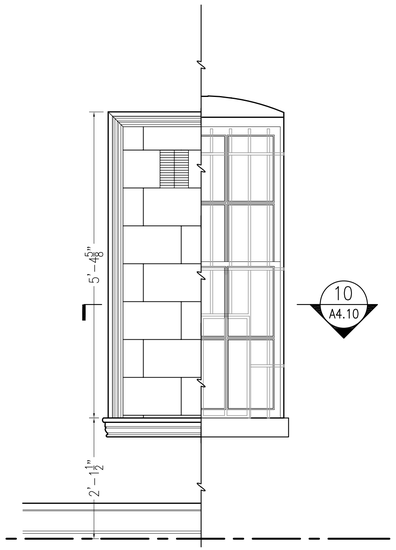

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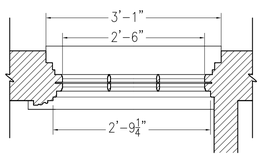

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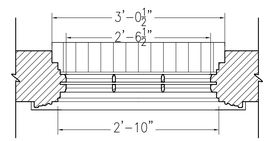

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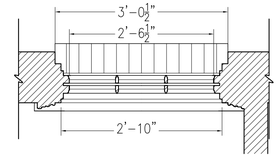

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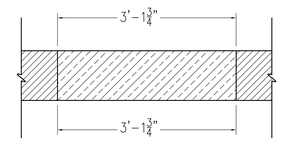

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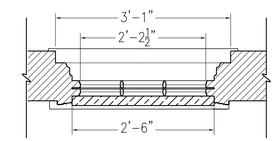

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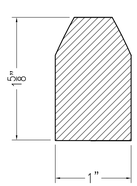

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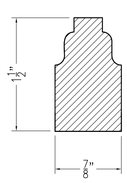

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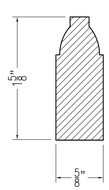

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A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A4.10	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
								BP DRAWN
								JS CHECKED
			WINDOW DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
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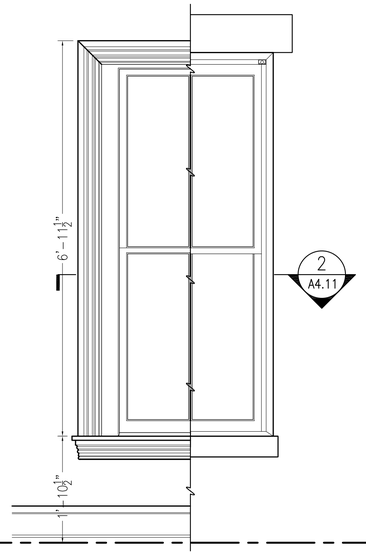

1 A4.11 W301, W302, W303 ELEVATION
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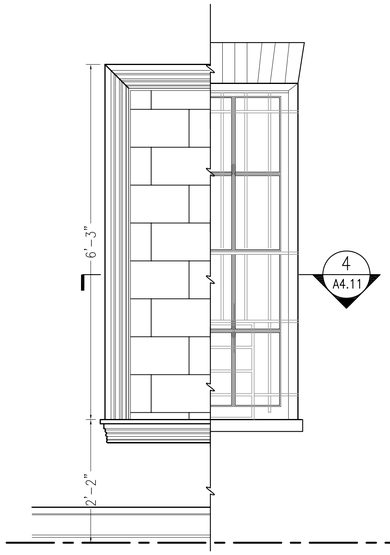

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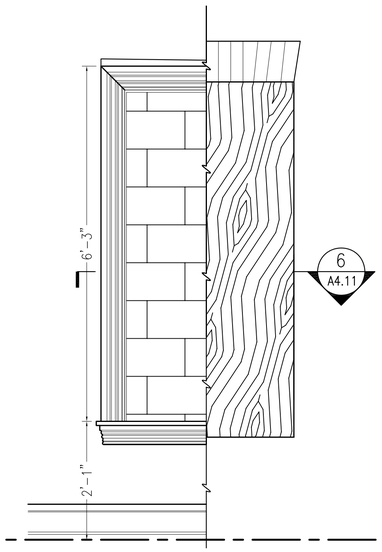

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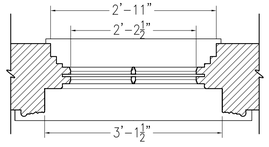

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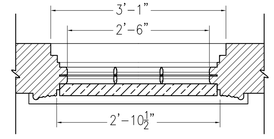

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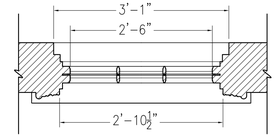

6 A4.11 W306 SECTION
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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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WINDOW DETAILS
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A4.11
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UNITED STATES
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
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1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
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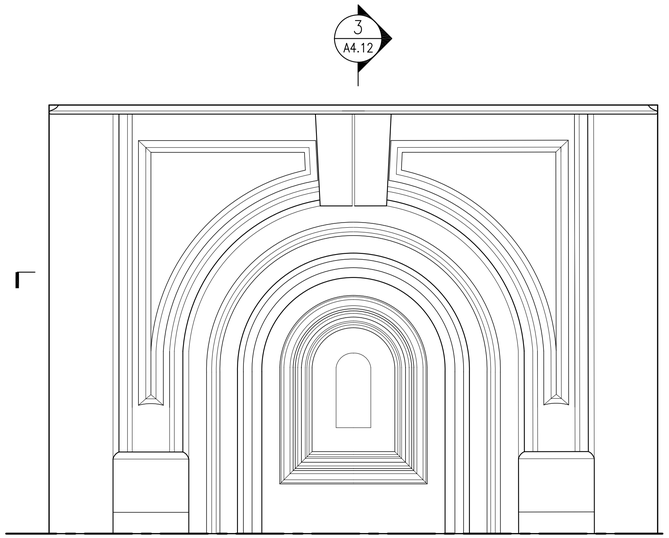
FIREPLACE 1



1 A4.12 ROOM 204 FIREPLACE ELEVATION
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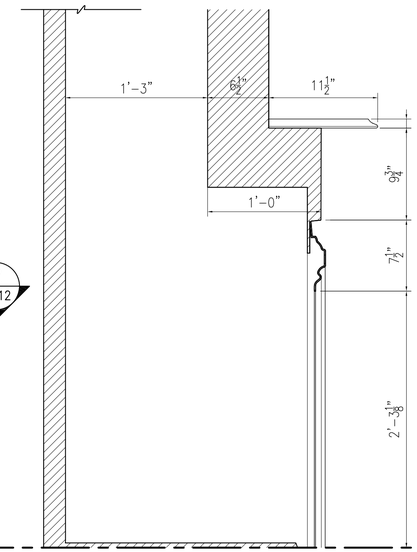

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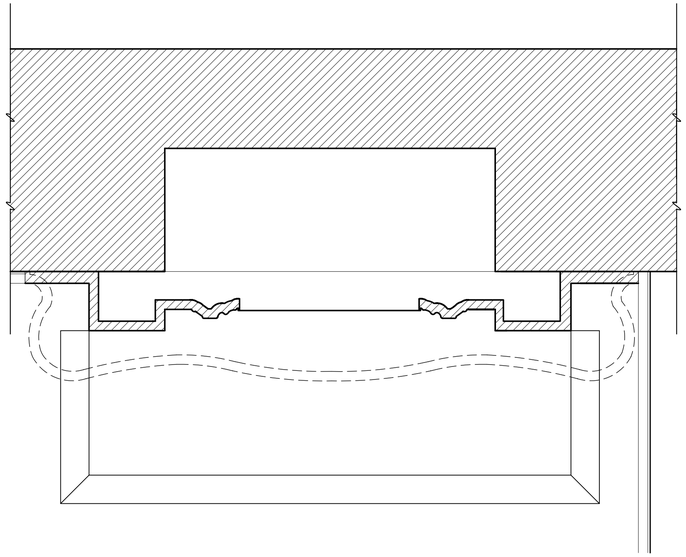
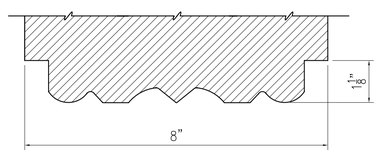
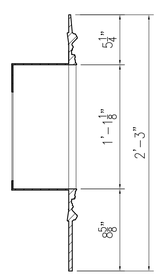


2 A4.12 ROOM 204 FIREPLACE PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ

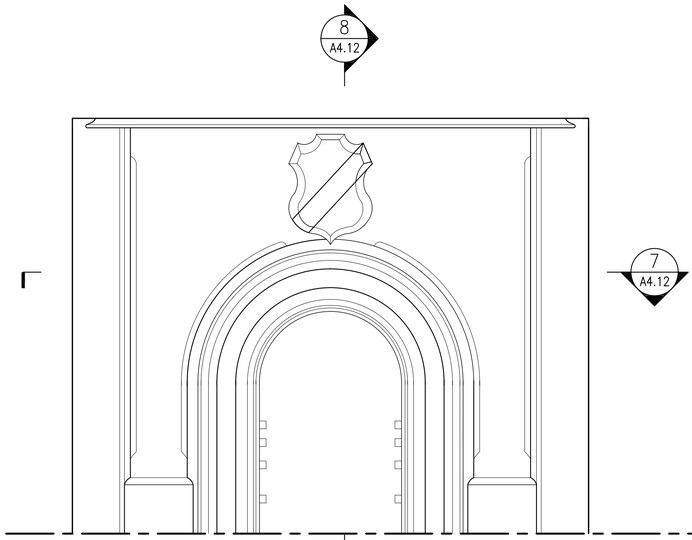


4 A4.12 ROOM 204 FIREPLACE DETAIL SECTION
SCALE Ⓑ

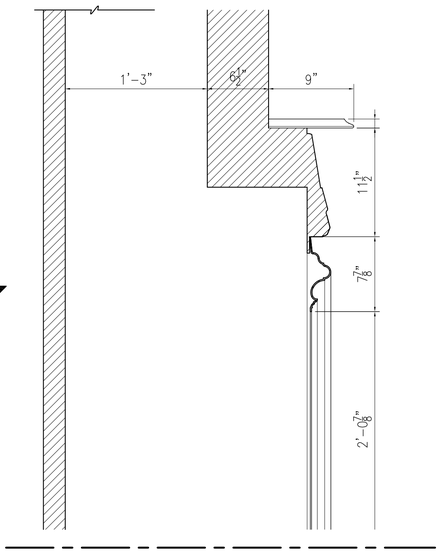


5 A4.12 ROOM 204 FIREPLACE GRILLE SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

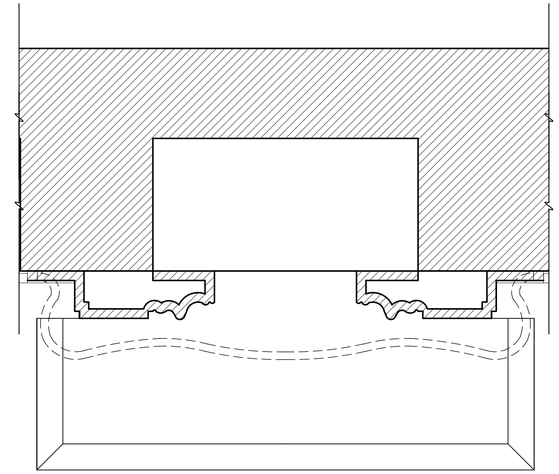
FIREPLACE 2



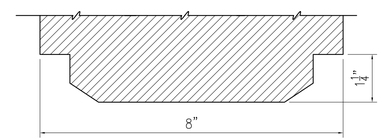
6 A4.12 ROOM 205 FIREPLACE ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



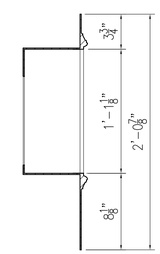
8 A4.12 ROOM 206 FIREPLACE SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



7 A4.12 ROOM 205 FIREPLACE PLAN
SCALE Ⓐ



9 A4.12 ROOM 207 FIREPLACE DETAIL SECTION
SCALE Ⓑ



10 A4.12 ROOM 208 FIREPLACE GRILLE SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

SCALE Ⓑ 2 0 2 4
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 1 1/2 0 1 1/2
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	A4.12	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
			FIREPLACE DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
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CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
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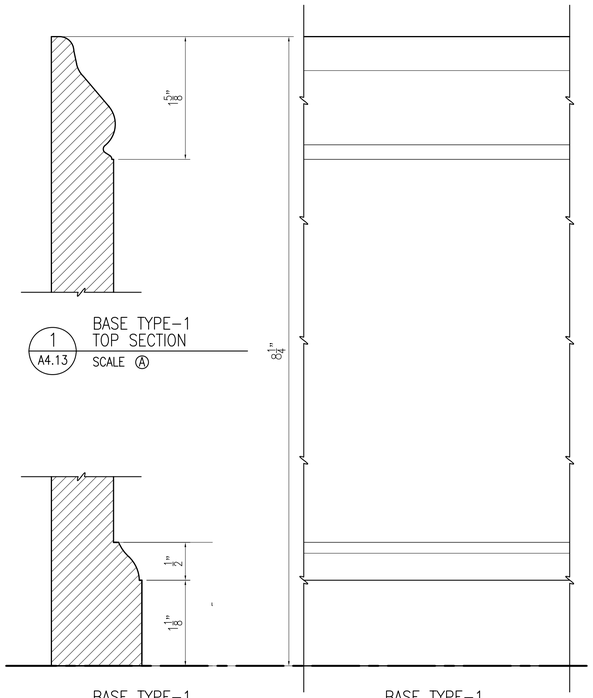
BASE PROFILE TYPE-1

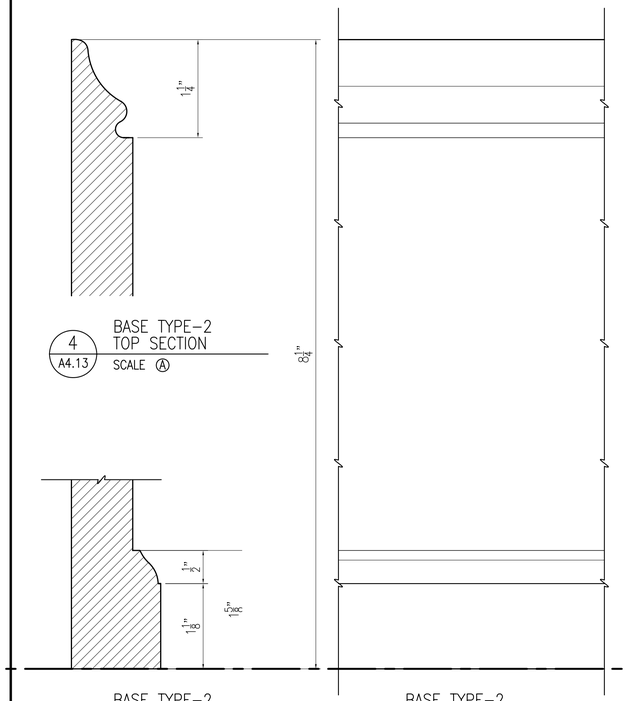


1 A4.13 BASE TYPE-1 TOP SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

2 A4.13 BASE TYPE-1 BOTTOM SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

3 A4.13 BASE TYPE-1 TYPICAL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

BASE PROFILE TYPE-2

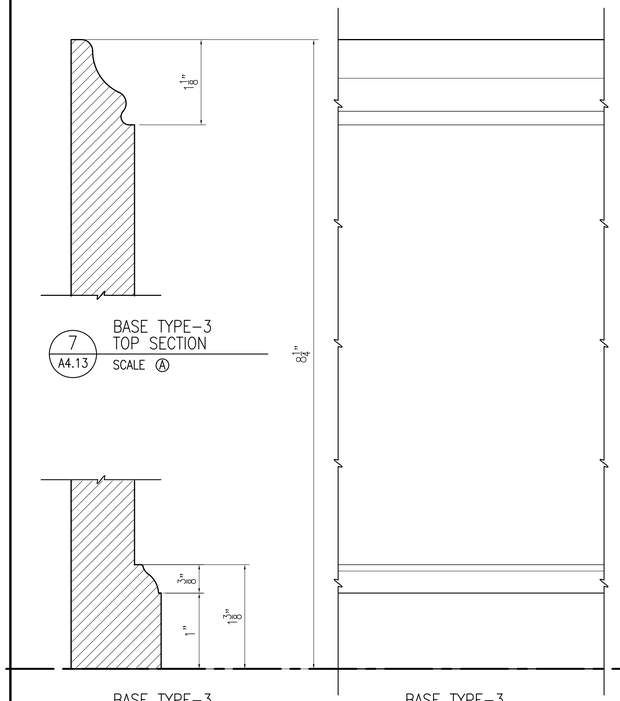


4 A4.13 BASE TYPE-2 TOP SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

5 A4.13 BASE TYPE-2 BOTTOM SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

6 A4.13 BASE TYPE-2 TYPICAL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

BASE PROFILE TYPE-3

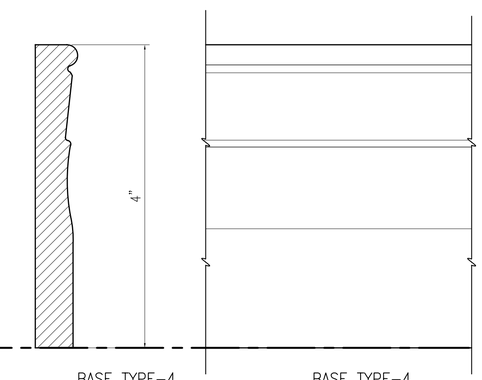


7 A4.13 BASE TYPE-3 TOP SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

8 A4.13 BASE TYPE-3 BOTTOM SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

9 A4.13 BASE TYPE-3 TYPICAL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

BASE PROFILE TYPE-4



10 A4.13 BASE TYPE-4 SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ

11 A4.13 BASE TYPE-4 TYPICAL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ

SCALE Ⓐ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

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BASE MOLDING DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING

A4.13
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
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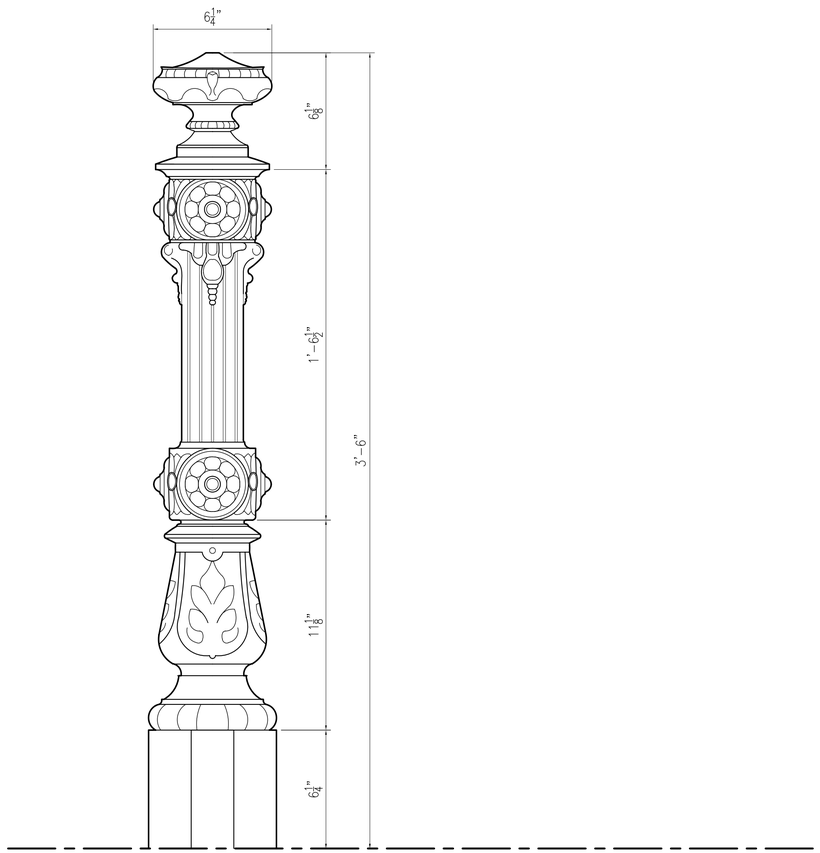
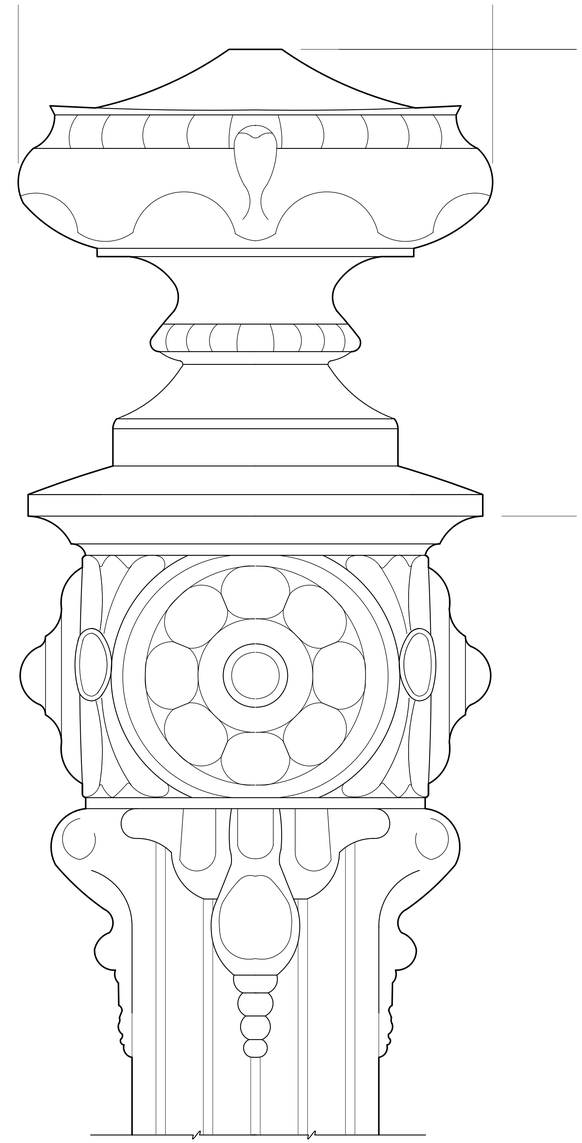
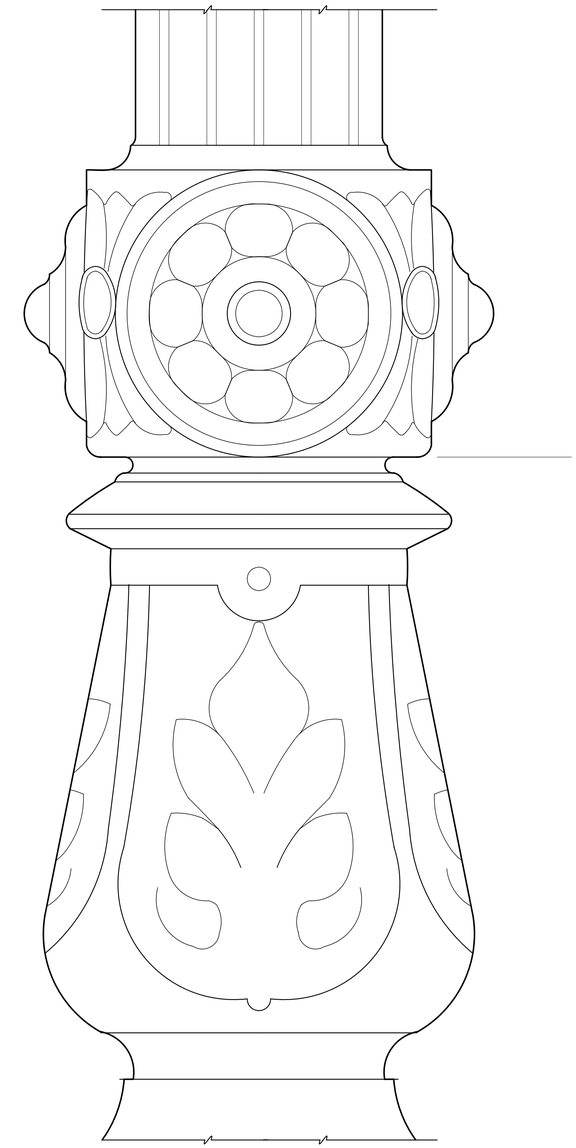


1 / A4.14 CAST IRON NEWEL POST AT FRONT ENTRANCE ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



2 / A4.14 UPPER NEWEL POST DETAIL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓑ



3 / A4.14 LOWER NEWEL POST DETAIL ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF INCHES

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
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	NEWEL POST DETAILS TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

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CHECKED JS
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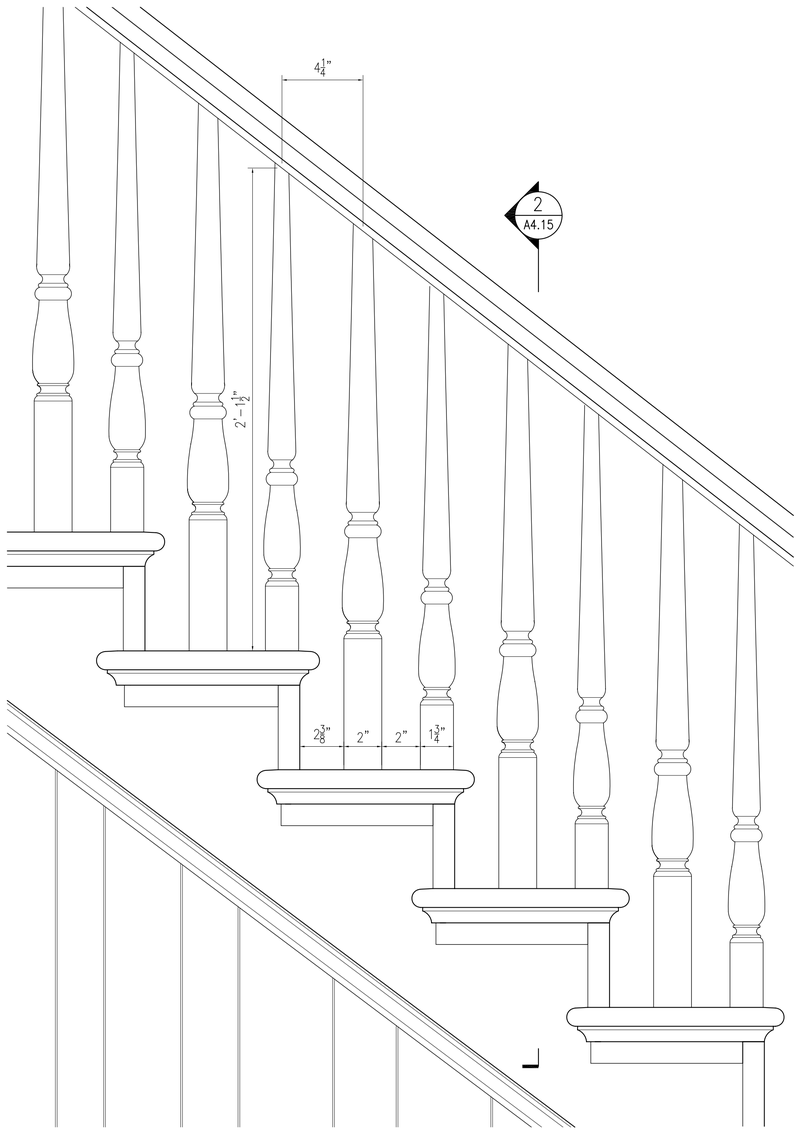
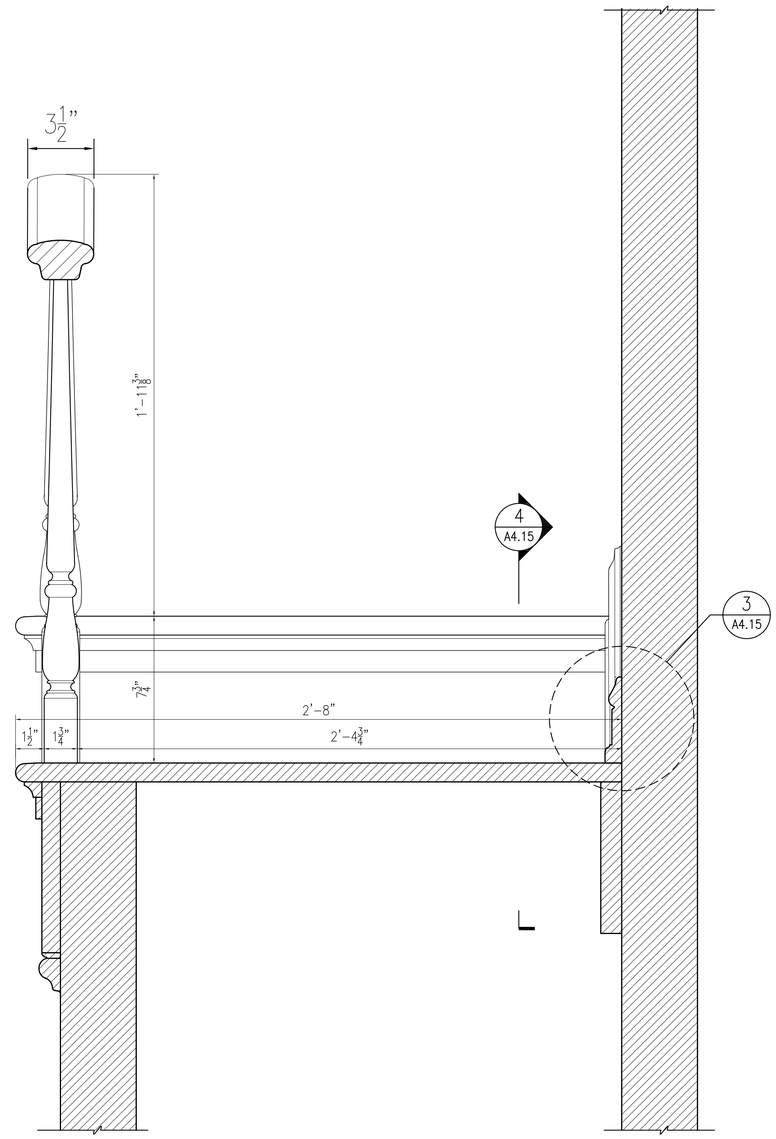
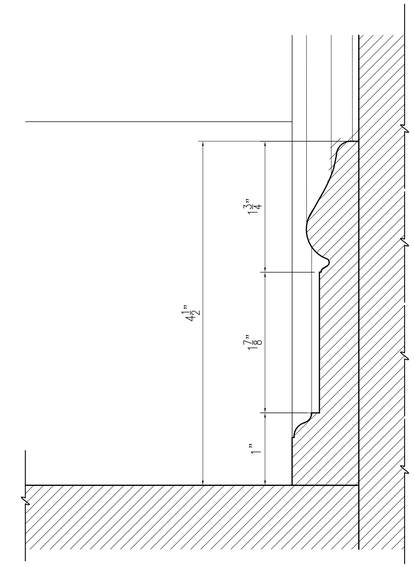


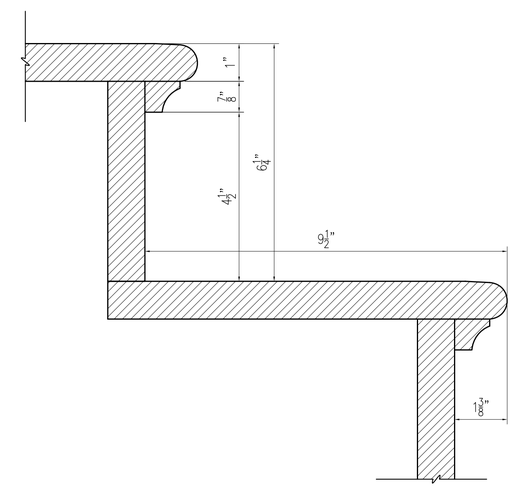
1 A4.15 STAIRCASE ELEVATION
SCALE Ⓐ



2 A4.15 STAIRCASE SECTION
SCALE Ⓐ



3 A4.15 BASE MOLDING SECTION
SCALE Ⓑ



4 A4.15 STEPS SECTION
SCALE Ⓒ

SCALE Ⓒ 2 0 2 4
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2
SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF INCHES

A/E FIRM
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

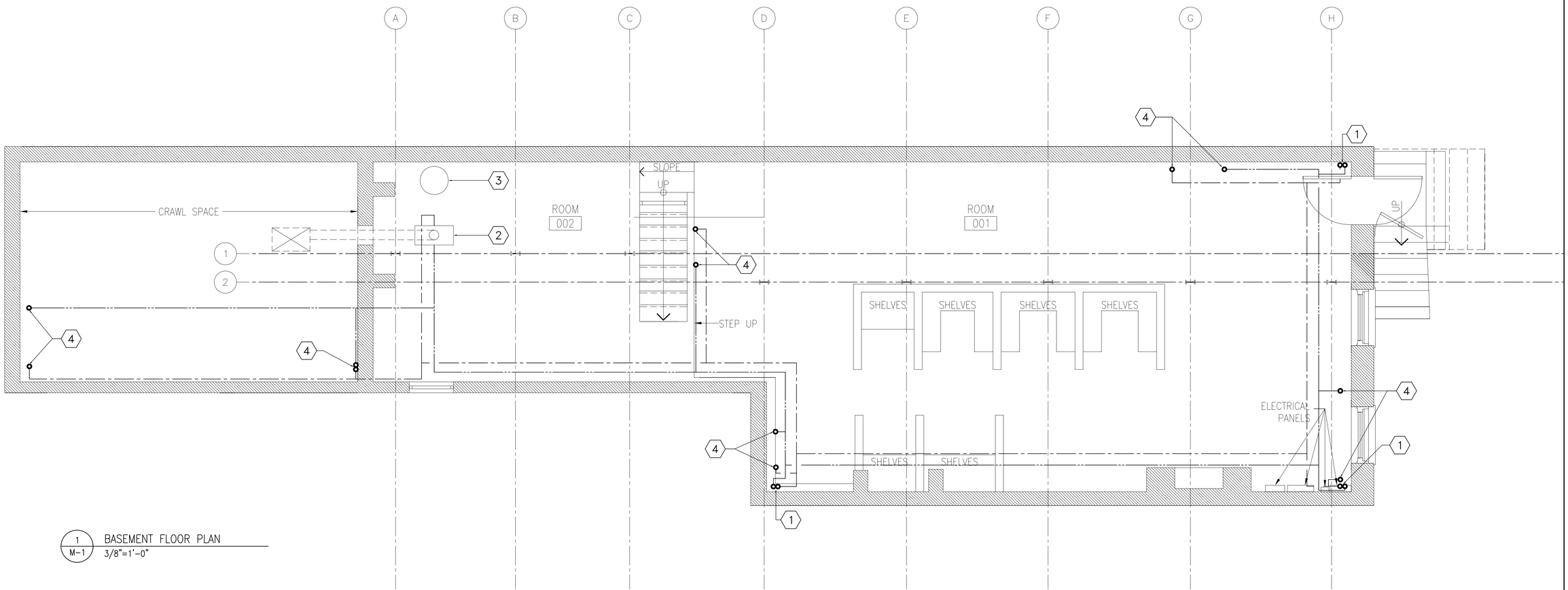
STAIR DETAILS
TITLE OF DRAWING

A4.15
SUB SHEET NUMBER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
TITLE OF PROJECT
1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
NAME OF PARK

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN BP
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 29 OF 38



1 / M-1 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

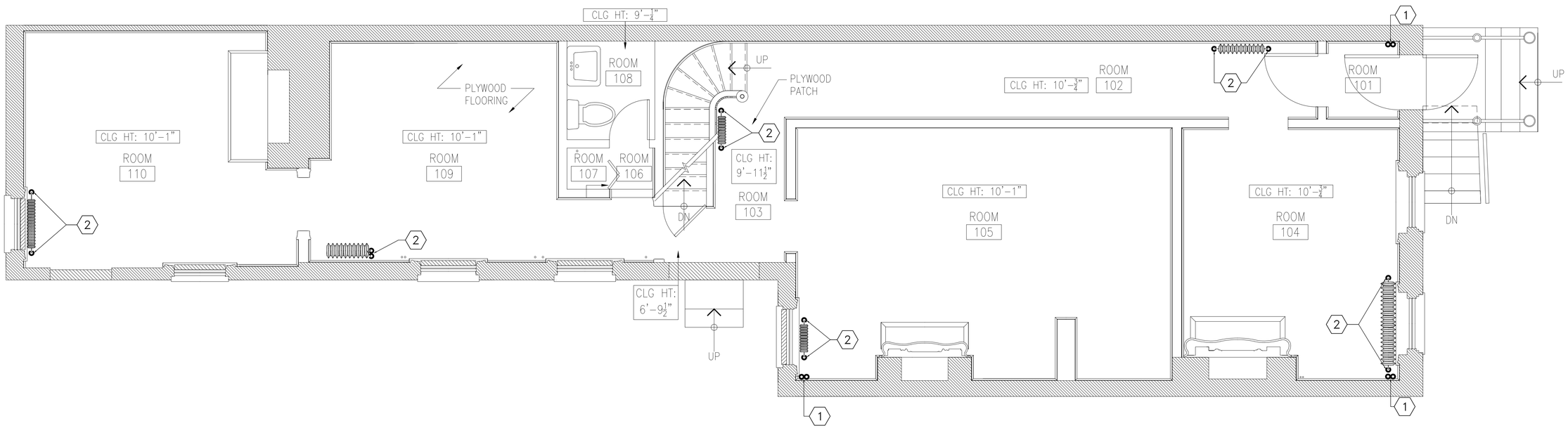
SHEET NOTES

1. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN RISER UP AND DOWN.
2. BOILER.
3. WATER HEATER.
4. TO RADIATOR ABOVE.

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	M-1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
	BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN GHT
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 30 OF 38



1 / M-2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

SHEET NOTESSHEET NOTES

1. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN RISER UP AND DOWN.
2. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN DOWN.

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	M-2	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
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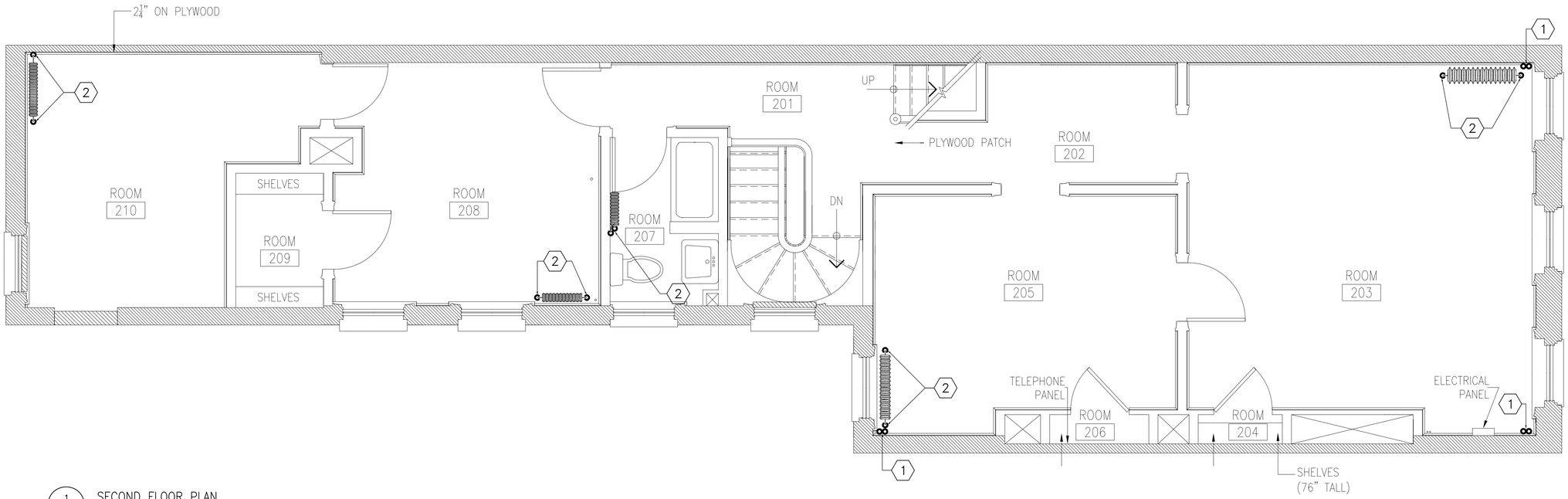
							1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK	JS CHECKED
							NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
	FIRST FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER		DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 31 OF 38



1 / M-3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

SHEET NOTES

1. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN RISER UP AND DOWN.
2. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN DOWN.

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	M-3	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GHT DRAWN
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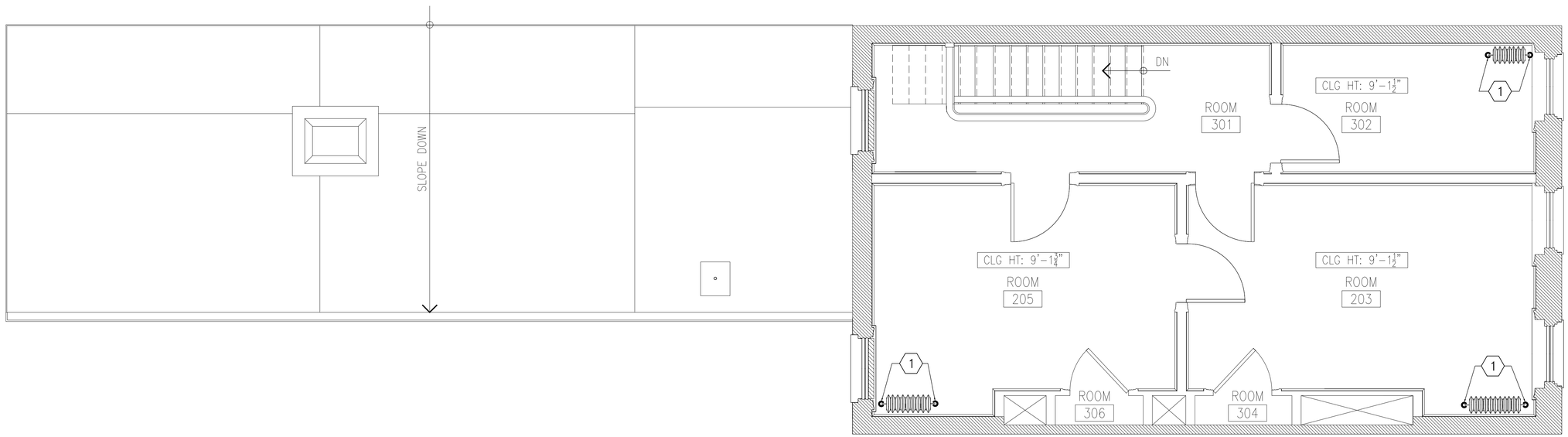
	SECOND FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 32 OF 38



1 / M-4 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

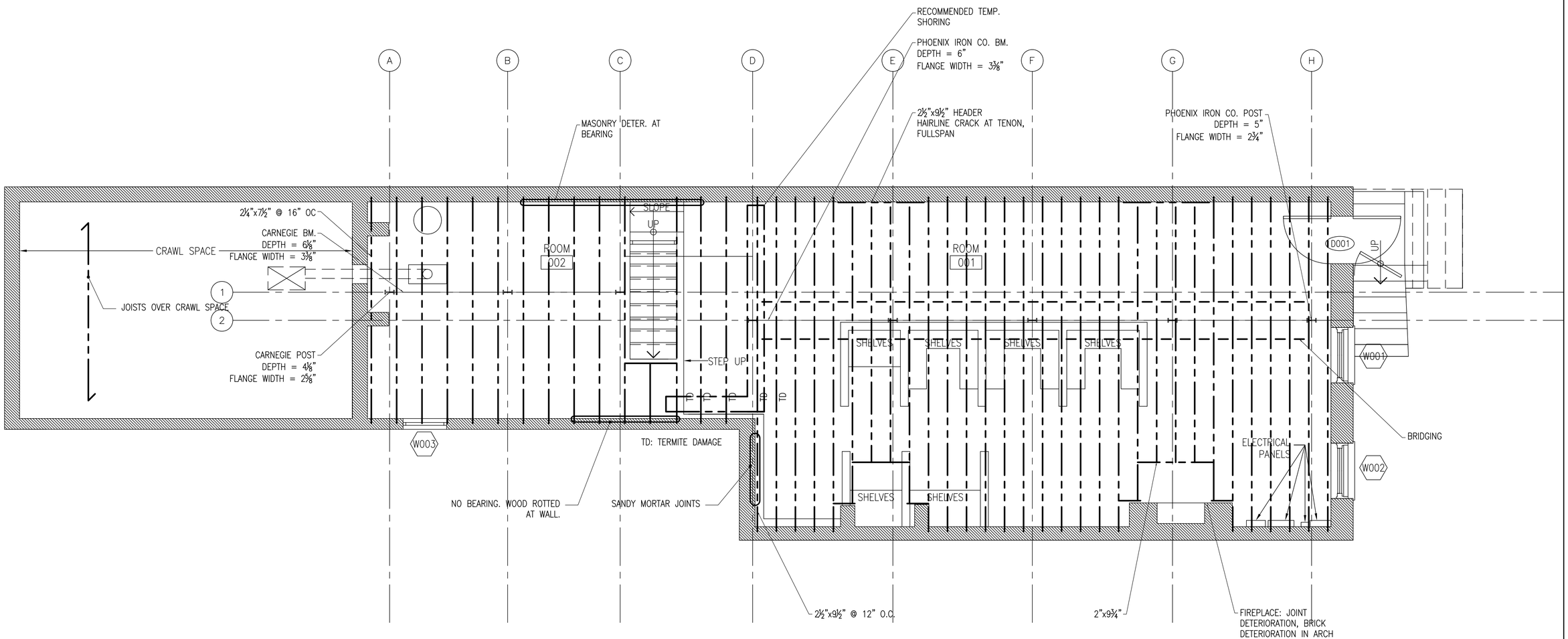
SHEET NOTES

1. HOT WATER SUPPLY/RETURN DOWN.

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	M-4	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK
	THIRD FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER	

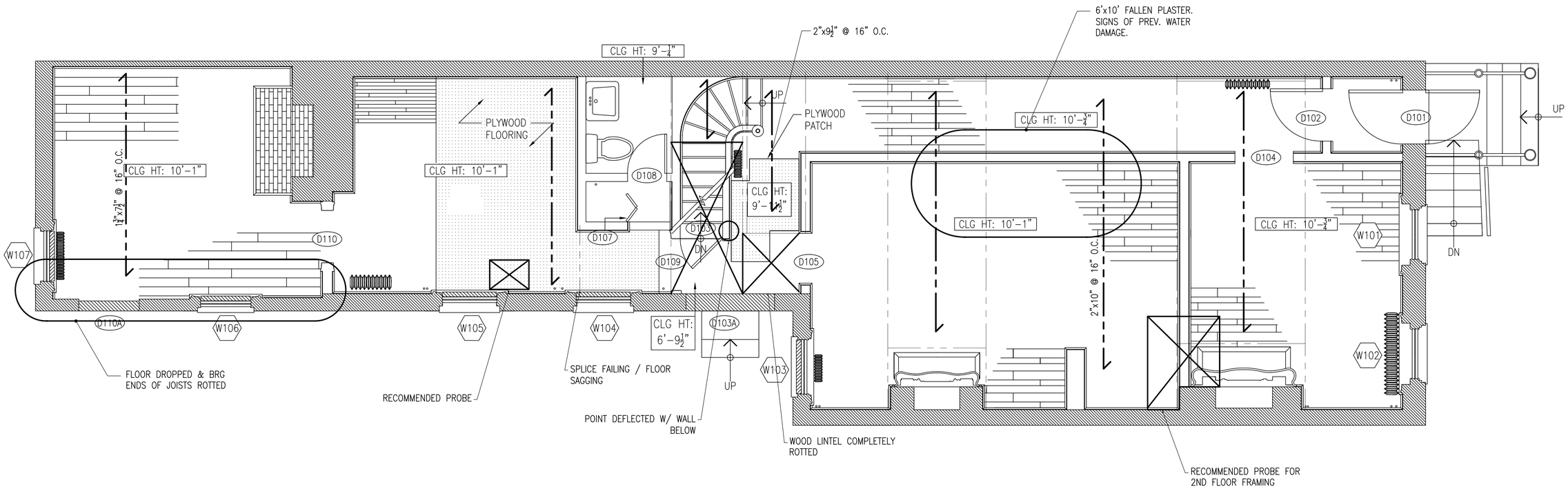
DESIGNED BBB
DRAWN GHT
CHECKED JS
DWG. NO.
DATE JAN. 2008
SHEET 33 OF 38



1 / S1.1 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	S1.1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
							CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT	BP DRAWN
							1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK	JS CHECKED
							NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
	BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER		DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 34 OF 38



1 / S1.2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	S1.2	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB
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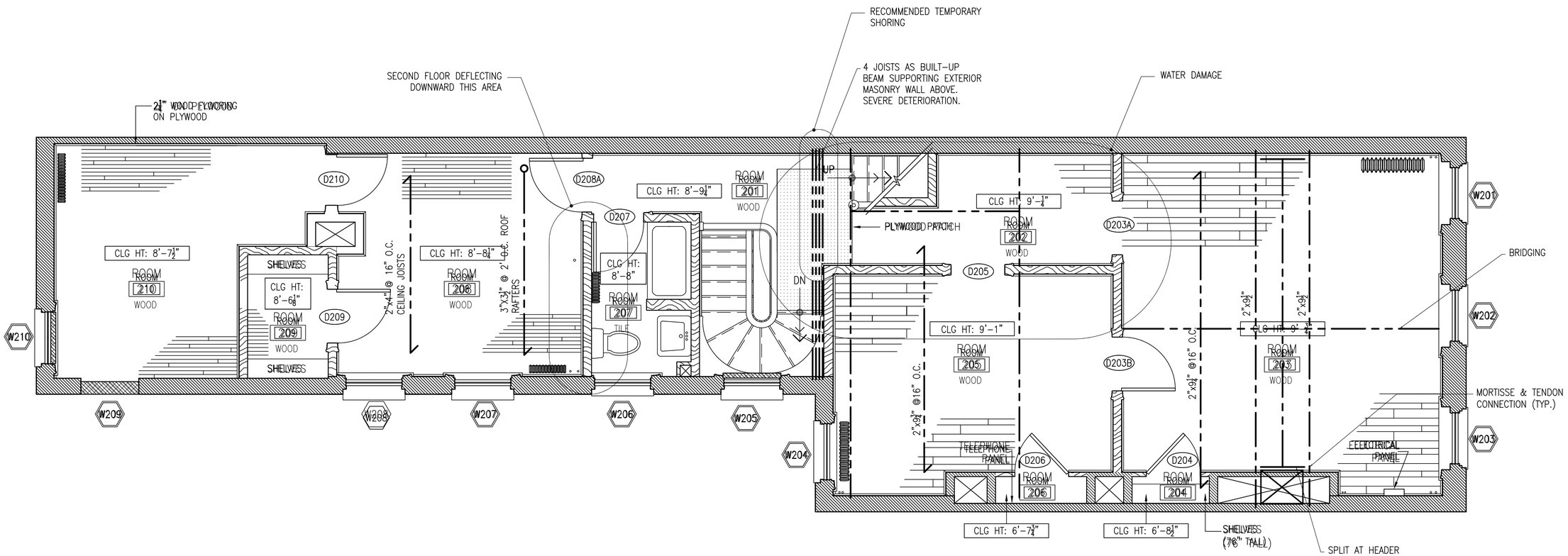
								DATE JAN. 2008
			FIRST FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER		SHEET 35 OF 38



1 / S1.3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
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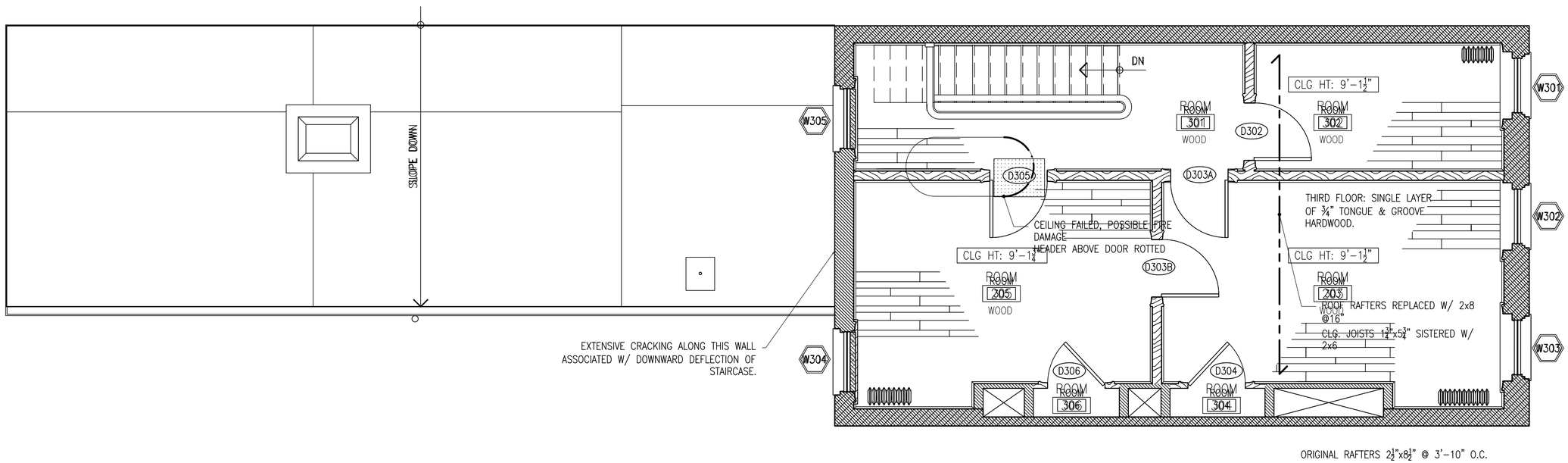
	SECOND FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER		DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 36 OF 38



1 / A1.4 THIRD FLOOR PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS					S1.4	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial		CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	BP DRAWN JS CHECKED
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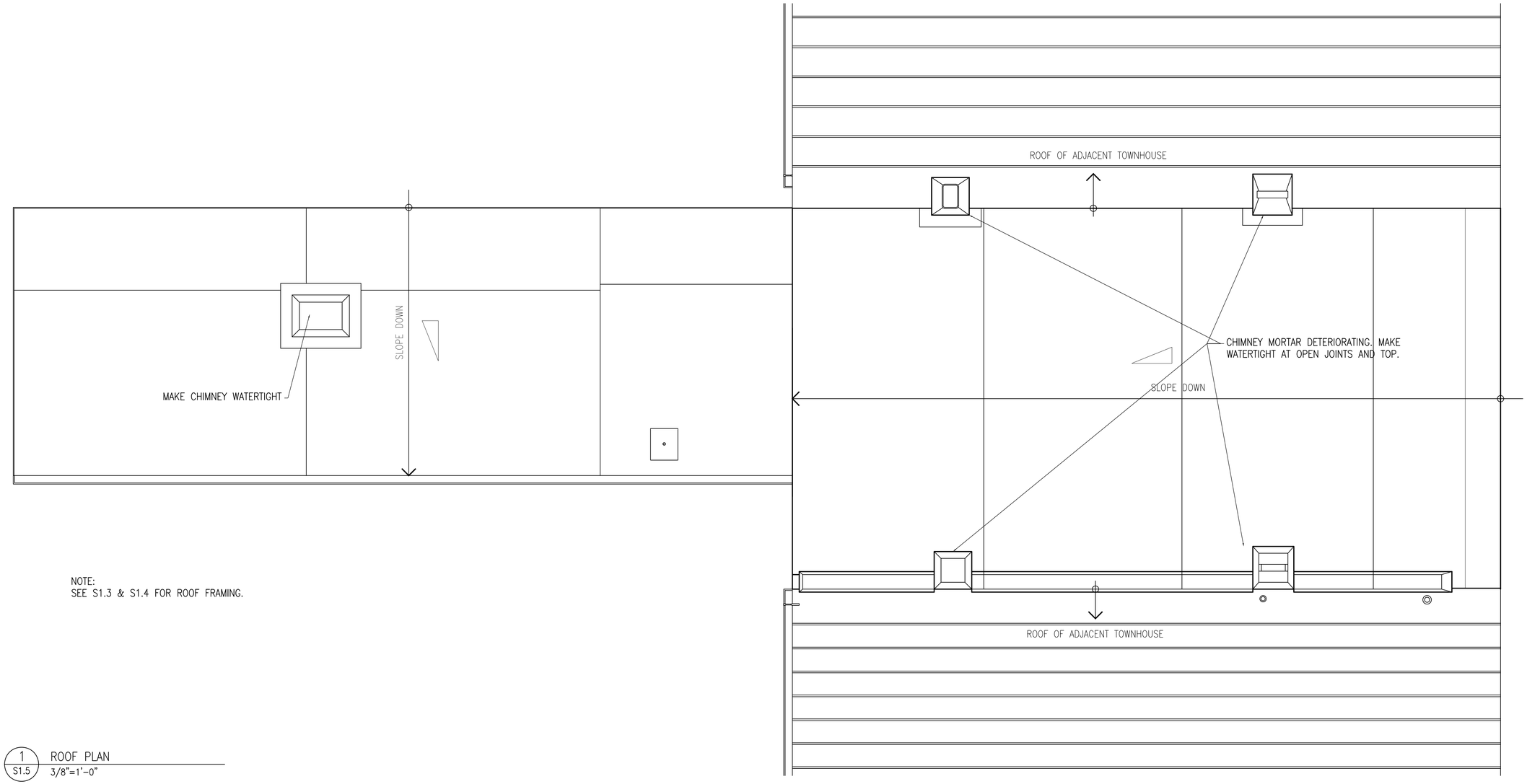
	THIRD FLOOR PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING					SUB SHEET NUMBER		DATE JAN. 2008 SHEET 37 OF 38



NOTE:
SEE S1.3 & S1.4 FOR ROOF FRAMING.

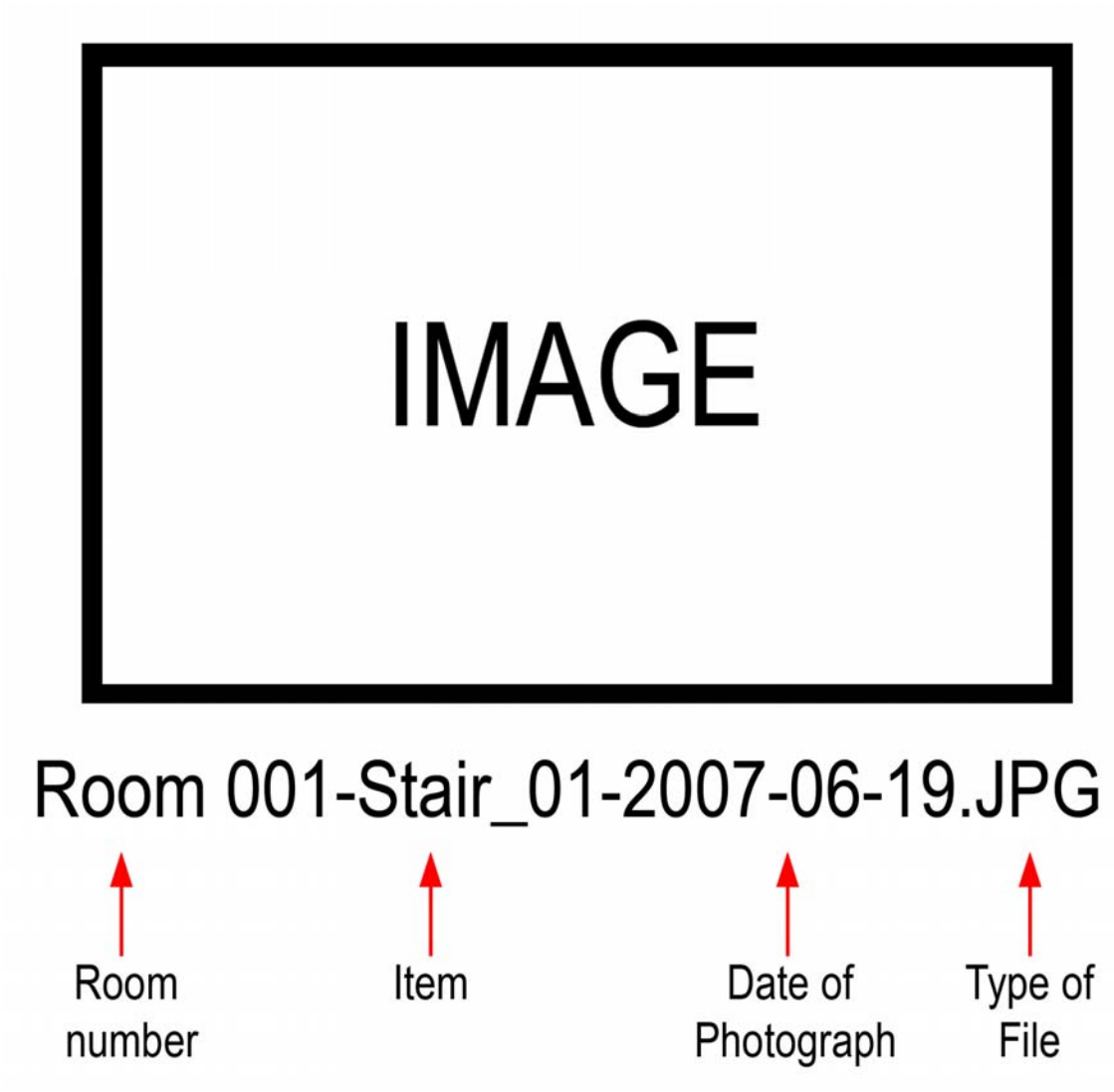
1 / S1.5 ROOF PLAN
3/8"=1'-0"

3 0 3 6
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM	EXISTING CONDITIONS						
BEYER BLINDER BELLE, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, LLP	Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	S1.5	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BRANCH OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	BBB DESIGNED
								BP DRAWN
								JS CHECKED
			ROOF PLAN TITLE OF DRAWING			SUB SHEET NUMBER	CARTER G. WOODSON HOME HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT TITLE OF PROJECT 1538 NINTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC LOCATION WITHIN PARK NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NAME OF PARK	DWG. NO.
								DATE JAN. 2008
								SHEET 38 OF 38

Appendix C: Photographs

DIGITAL SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



ROOM 001

Room 001-Stair_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall-Electrical Panels_01-200...

Room 001-South Wall_06-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-East Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-East Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Shelves_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_04-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Ceiling_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-D001_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-D001_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-W001_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-D001_04-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-W001_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Electrical Panels_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Stair_04-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Stair_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall_04-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_04-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_06-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Stair_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Shelves_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Shelves_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-East Wall_03-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Stair_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-South Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-D001_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-D001_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-Steel I-Beam_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 001-North Wall_06-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 001-Fuse Box_02-2007-03-30.JPG

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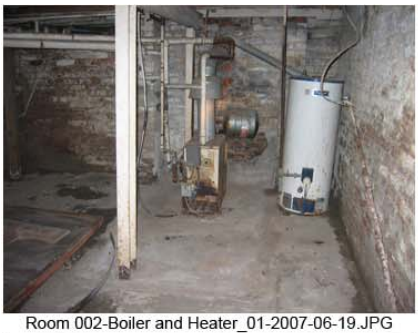
Room 001-Fuse Box_01-2007-03-30.JPG

ROOM 002


Room 002-Boiler and Heater_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 002-Stair_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 002-Stair_04-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 002-Stair_02-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 002-Stair_03-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-Stair_05-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-Stair_06-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-Ceiling_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-West Wall_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-W003_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 002-Boiler and Heater_02-2007-03-20.J...

ROOM 101

Room 101-01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 101-Ceiling_01-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 101-D101- Molding_08-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D101_02-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 101-D101_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D101_04-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_05-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_06-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_07-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_08-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101_09-2007-01-22.JPG

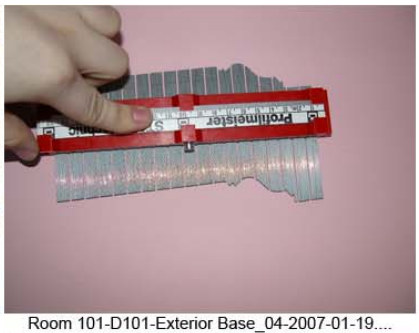
Room 101-D101_10-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 101-D101-Case Molding_01-2007-02-01....

Room 101-D101-Exterior Base_01-2007-01-19....

Room 101-D101-Exterior Base_02-2007-01-19....

Room 101-D101-Exterior Base_03-2007-01-19....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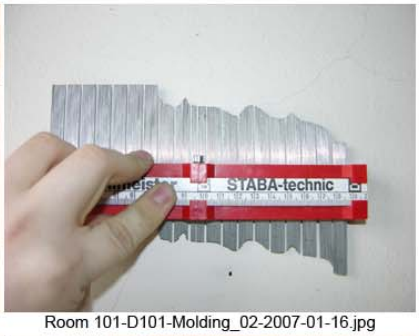
Room 101-D101-Molding_01-2007-01-19.JPG



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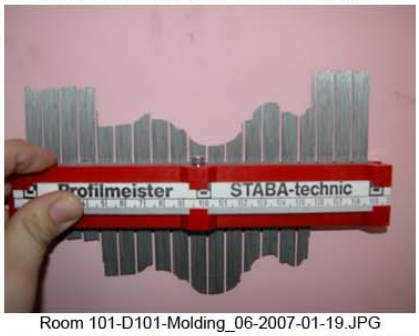

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Room 101-D101-Molding_11-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Molding_12-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Molding_13-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Molding_14-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Molding_15-2007-01-22.JPG

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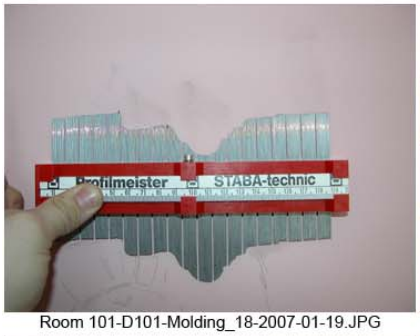

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Room 101-D101-Moldingl_07-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Probe_01-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 101-D101-Probe_02-2007-01-19.JPG

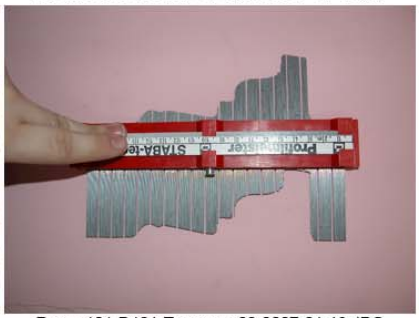
Room 101-D101-Threshold_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 101-D101-Threshold_02-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 101-D101-Threshold_03-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 101-D101-Threshold_04-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 101-D101-Transom_01-2007-01-19.JPG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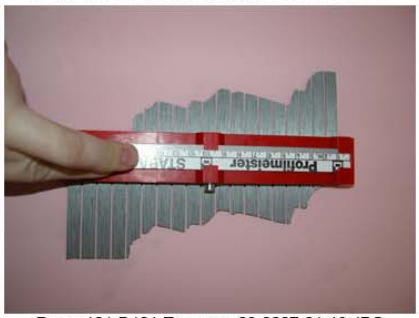

Room 101-D101-Transom_03-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 101-D101-Transom_04-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 101-D102_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D102_02-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D102_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D102_04-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 101-D102_05-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 101-D102-Case Molding_01-2007-01-16....

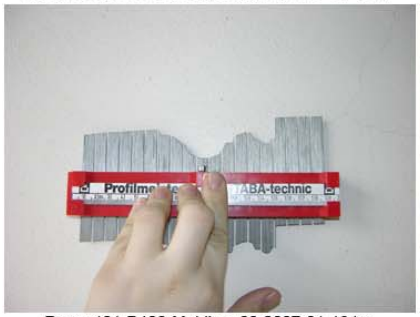
Room 101-D102-Case Molding_02-2007-01-16....

Room 101-D102-Case Molding_03-2007-01-16....

Room 101-D102-Case Molding_04-2007-01-16....

Room 101-D102-Case Molding_05-2007-01-16....

Room 101-D102-Molding_01-2007-01-16.jpg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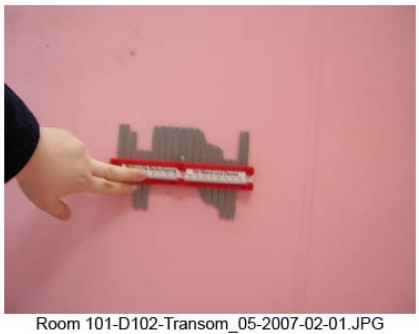
Room 101-D102-Transom_01-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 101-D102-Transom_02-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 101-D102-Transom_03-2007-02-01.JPG

Room 101-D102-Transom_04-2007-02-01.JPG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Room 101-Floor_01-1980-01-01.JPG

ROOM 102

Room 102-Ceiling_01-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Ceiling_02-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Ceiling_03-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-D102_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 102-D102_02-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 102-D102_03-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-D102-Hardware_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 102-D102-Hardware_02-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 102-D102-Hardware_03-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 102-D102-Hardware_04-2007-01-22.JPG

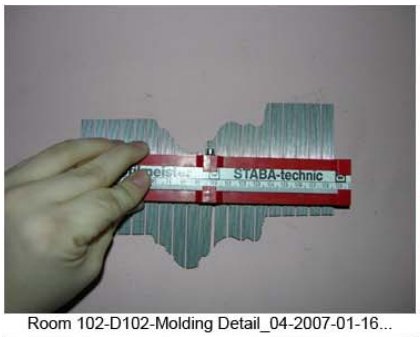
Room 102-D102-Hardware_05-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-D102-Hardware_06-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_01-2007-01-16...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_02-2007-01-16...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_03-2007-01-16...



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Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_05-2007-01-16...

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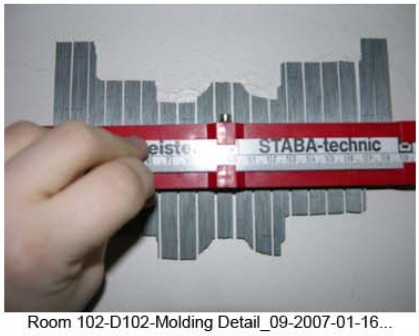
Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_07-2007-01-16...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_08-2007-01-16...



Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_09-2007-01-16...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_10-2007-01-16...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_11-2007-01-22...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_12-2007-01-22...

Room 102-D102-Molding Detail_13-2007-01-22...

Room 102-D102-Transom_01-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Fire Alarm_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 102-Fire Alarm_02-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Flooring_01-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Flooring_02-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 102-Flooring_03-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 102-Flooring_04-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_01-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_02-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_03-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_04-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_05-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_06-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_07-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 102-Light Fixture_08-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 102-Radiator_01-2006-10-09.JPG

Room 102-South Wall-Seam_01-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 102-South Wall-Seam_02-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 102-View East_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 102-View East_02-2007-01-19.JPG

ROOM 103

Room 103-Ceiling_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_02-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_03-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_04-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_05-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_06-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_07-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_08-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_09-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_10-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_11-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_12-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_13-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Ceiling_14-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103_01-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-D103_02-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-D103_03-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-D103A_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 103-D103A_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 103-D103A_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 103-D103A_04-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_01-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_02-2007-01-22.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_03-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_04-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_05-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_06-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103A-Detail_07-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-D103-Door Hardware_02-2007-01-2...

Room 103-D103-Door Hardware_03-2007-01-2...

Room 103-D103-Door Hardware_04-2007-01-2...

Room 103-D103-Door Molding_01-2007-01-22....

Room 103-D103-Hardware_01-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-D103-Hardware_05-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_01-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_02-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_03-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_04-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_05-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_06-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_07-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_08-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Flooring_09-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Light Fixture_01-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 103-Stair- North_01-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_02-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_03-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_04-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_05-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_06-2007-01-19.JPG

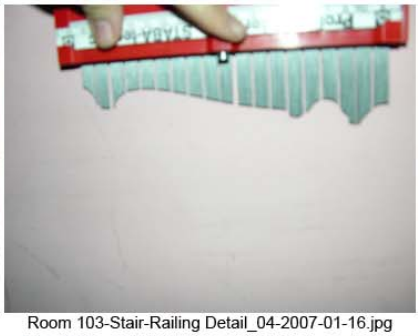
Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_07-2006-11-01.jpg

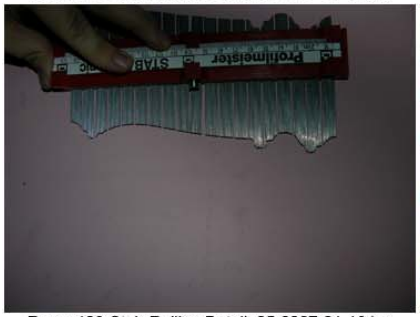
Room 103-Stair-Newel Post_08-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_01-2007-01-19.J...

Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_02-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_03-2006-10-17.J...


Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_04-2007-01-16.jpg


Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_05-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Railing Detail_06-2006-11-01.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_01-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_02-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_03-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_04-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_05-2007-02-02.JPG

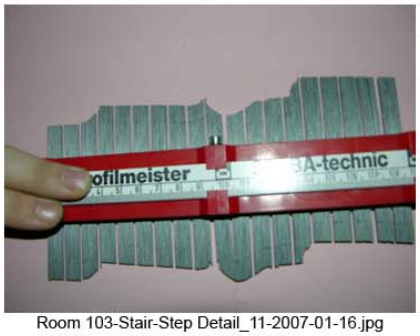
Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_06-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_07-2006-10-18.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_08-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_09-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_10-2007-01-16.jpg



Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_11-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_12-2007-01-19.JPG

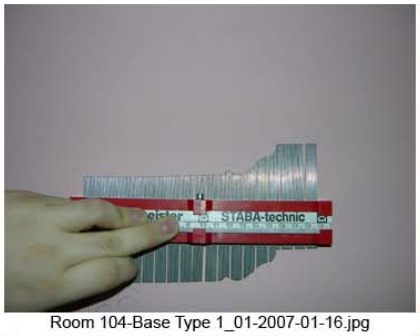
Room 103-Stair-Step Detail_13-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Underside_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Underside_02-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 103-Stair-Underside_03-2007-02-02.JPG

ROOM 104


Room 104-Base Type 1_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 1_02-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 1_03-2007-01-16.jpg

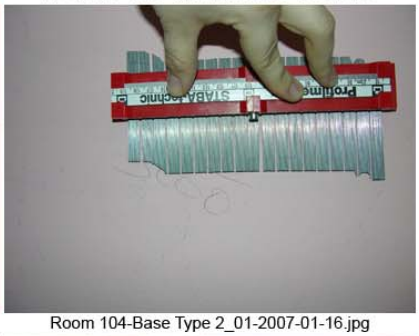
Room 104-Base Type 1_04-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 1_05-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 1_06-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 104-Base Type 2 & 3_01-2007-01-16.jpg

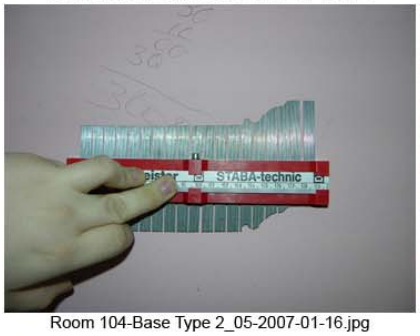
Room 104-Base Type 2 & 3_02-2007-01-16.jpg


Room 104-Base Type 2_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 2_02-2007-01-19.JPG

Room 104-Base Type 2_03-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 2_04-2007-01-16.jpg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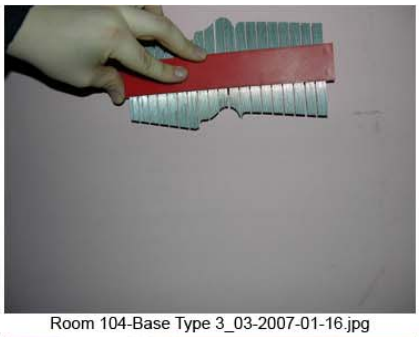
Room 104-Base Type 2_06-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 3_01-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Base Type 3_02-2007-01-16.jpg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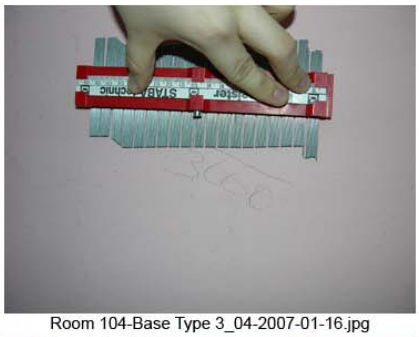

Room 104-Base Type 3_04-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-East Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 104-East Wall_02-2007-02-01.JPG

Room 104-East Wall_03-2007-02-01.JPG

Room 104-East Wall_04-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-East Wall_05-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-East-Damage_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 104-East-Damage_04-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-East-Damage02-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-Eastl-Damage_03-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace_01-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace_02-2006-10-09.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace_03-2006-10-09.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace_04-2007-06-19.JPG

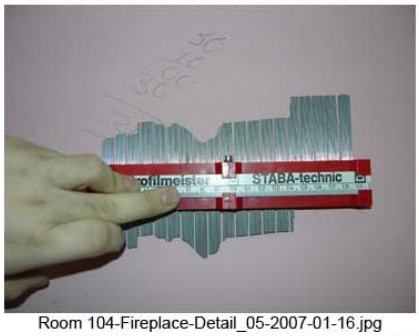
Room 104-Fireplace_05-2007-01-16.jpg

Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_01-2006-09-28.JPG

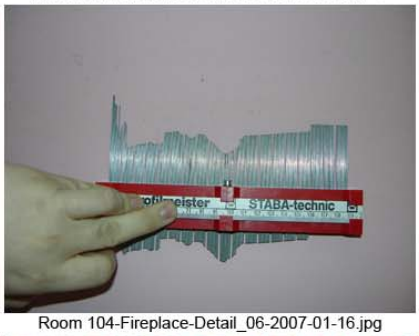
Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_02-2006-09-28.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_03-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_04-2006-10-09.JPG



Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_05-2007-01-16.jpg



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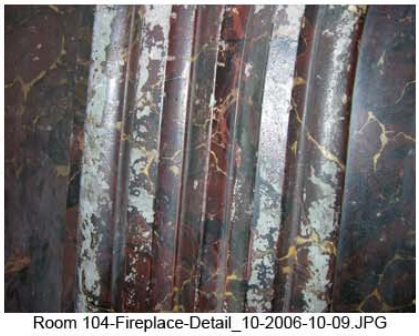
Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_09-2006-10-09.JPG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Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_11-2006-10-09.JPG

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Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_13-2006-10-09.JPG

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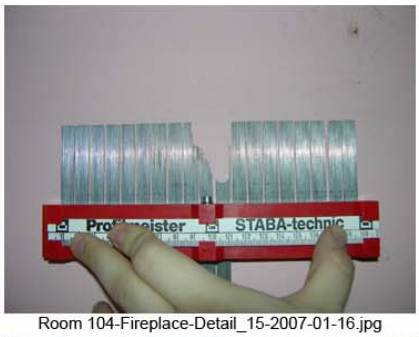

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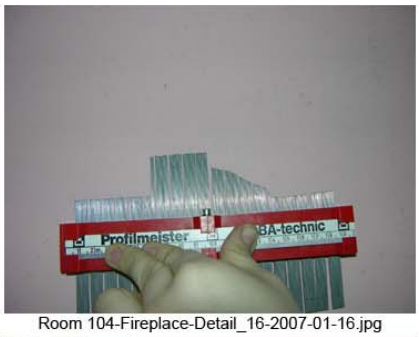

Room 104-Fireplace-Detail_16-2007-01-16.jpg

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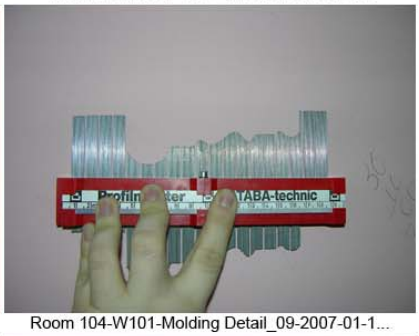
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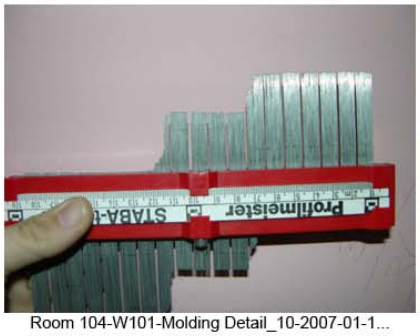
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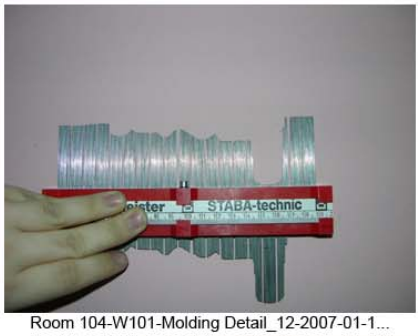
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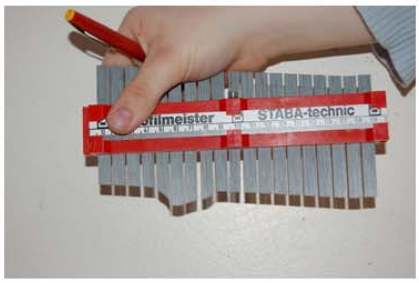

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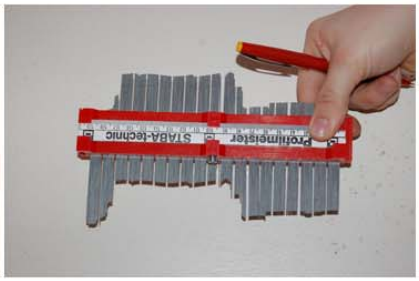
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Room 106-D108_01-2007-03-20.JPG

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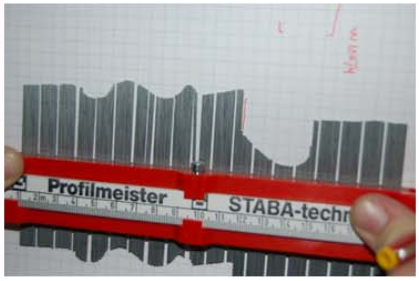

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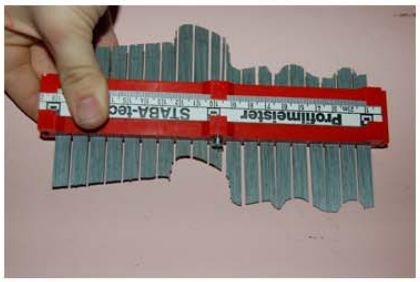

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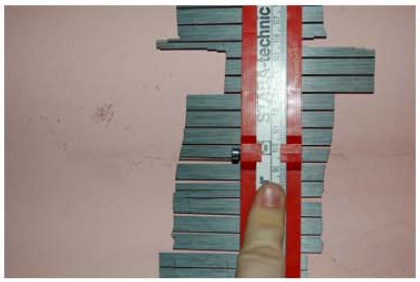
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Room 110-D110A-Detail_01-2007-03-01.JPG

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Room 110-East Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

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Room 110-East Wall_04-1980-01-01.JPG

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Room 110-Floor_09-2007-03-01.JPG

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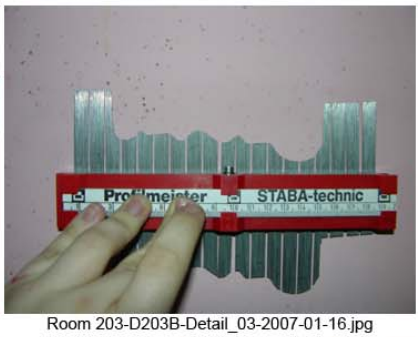

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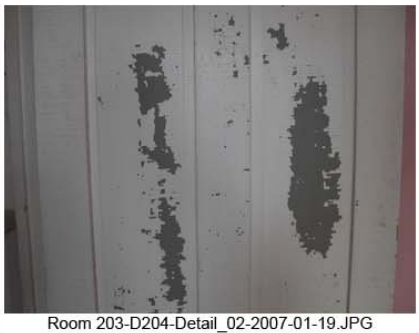
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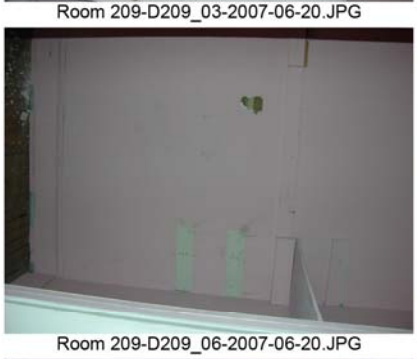
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Room 301-West Wall-Detail_03-2007-02-...

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Room 302-West Wall-D302_05-2007-03-...

Room 302-West Wall-D302_06-2007-06-...

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ROOM 303

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Room 303-North Wall_13-2006-10-17.JPG

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Room 303-North Wall_18-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 303-South Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

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ROOM 304

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ROOM 305

Room 305-Ceiling_01-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-Ceiling_02-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 305-Ceiling_03-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 305-Ceiling_04-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-Ceiling_05-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-D305_01-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-D305_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D305_02-2007-02-02.JPG

Room 305-D305_02-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D305_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-D305_03-2006-11-02.JPG

Room 305-D305_04-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D305_05-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D305_05-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 305-D305_06-2007-03-20.JPG

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Room 305-D305_08-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-D305_10-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D305_11-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-D306_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-Floor_01-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-Floor_02-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-Floor_03-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-Floor_04-2006-11-02.JPG

Room 305-Floor_05-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_03-2007-03-20.JPG

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Room 305-North Wall_09-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_10-1980-01-01.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_11-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_12-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-North Wall_13-2006-11-02.JPG

Room 305-Radiator_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-Radiator_02-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-South Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

Room 305-South Wall_02-2007-06-19.JPG

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Room 305-South Wall_08-1980-01-01.JPG

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Room 305-W304_05-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-West Wall_01-2007-06-19.JPG

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Room 305-West Wall_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-West Wall_04-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-West Wall_05-2006-11-02.JPG

Room 305-D306_01-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-D306_02-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-D306_03-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-Interior_01-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-Interior_02-2007-03-20.JPG

Room 305-Interior_03-2007-03-30.JPG

Room 305-Interior_04-2006-10-17.JPG

Room 305-Interior_05-2006-10-17.JPG

East Elevation

East Elevation-01-2007-01-22.JPG

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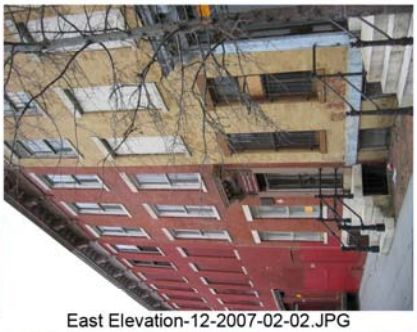
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North Elevation

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South Elevation

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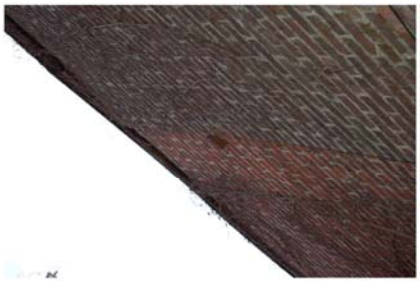
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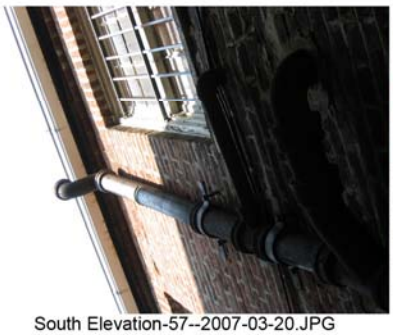
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West Elevation

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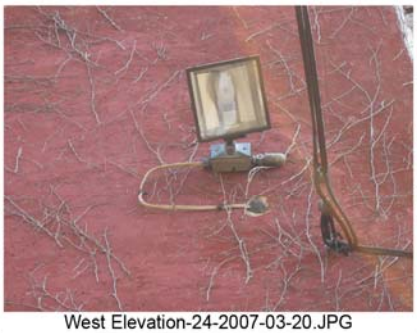
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West Elevation-99-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof

Roof-01-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-02-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-03-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-04-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-05-2007-03-20.JPG

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Roof-08-1980-01-01.JPG

Roof-09-1980-01-01.JPG

Roof-10-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-11-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-12-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-13-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-14-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-15-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-16-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-17-2007-03-20.JPG

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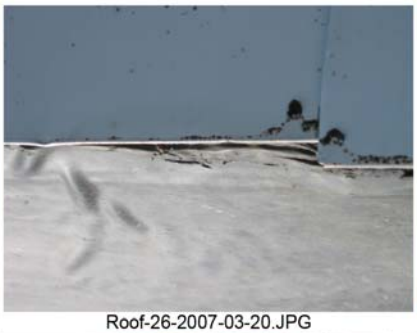
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Roof-38-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-39-2007-03-20.JPG

Roof-40-2007-03-20.JPG

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35 MM BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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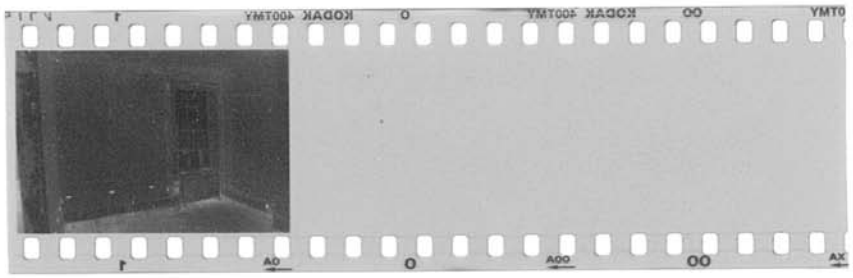

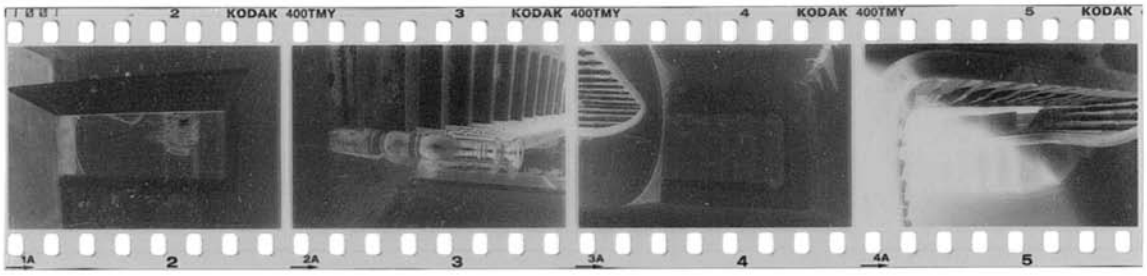

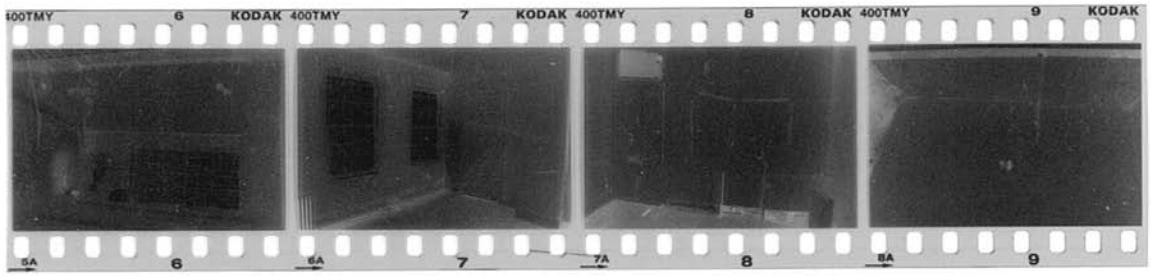

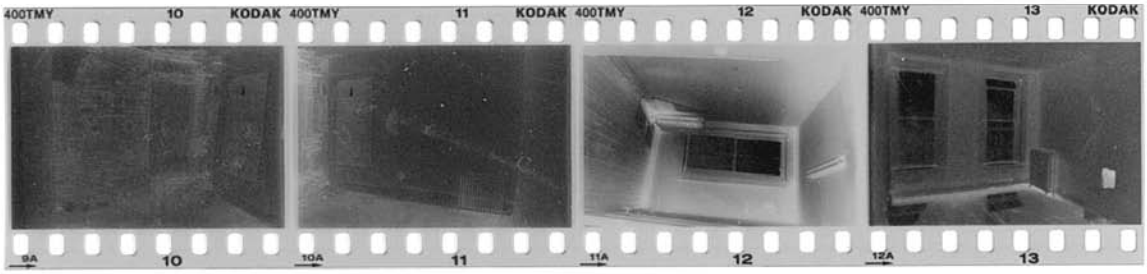

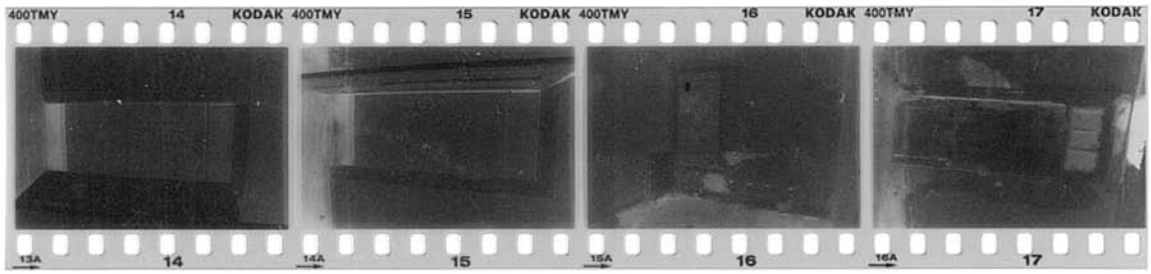

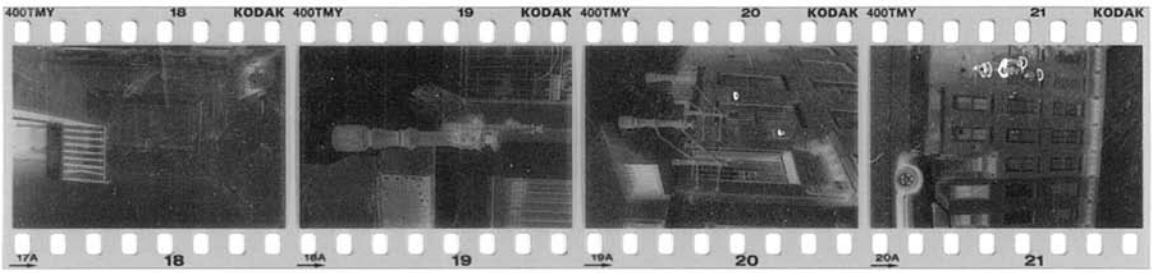

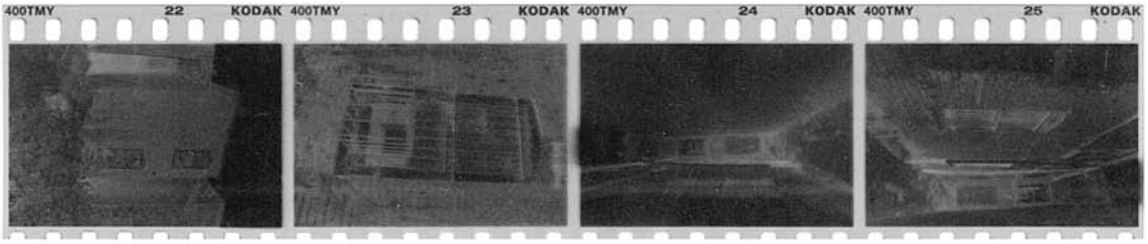

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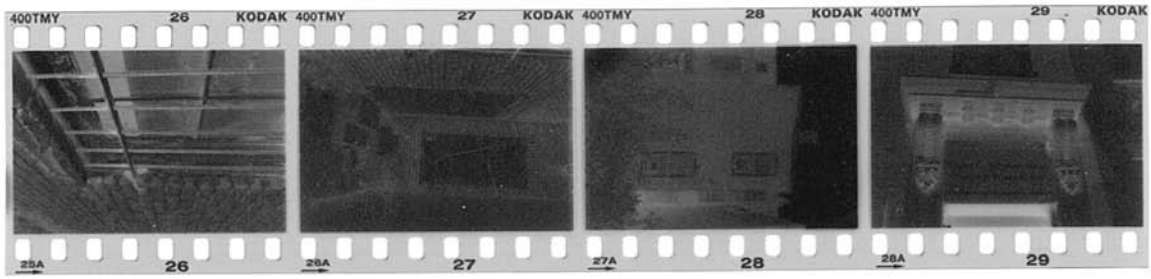

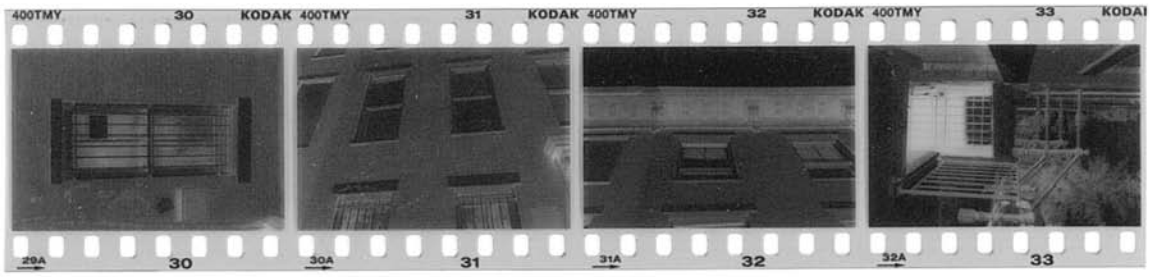

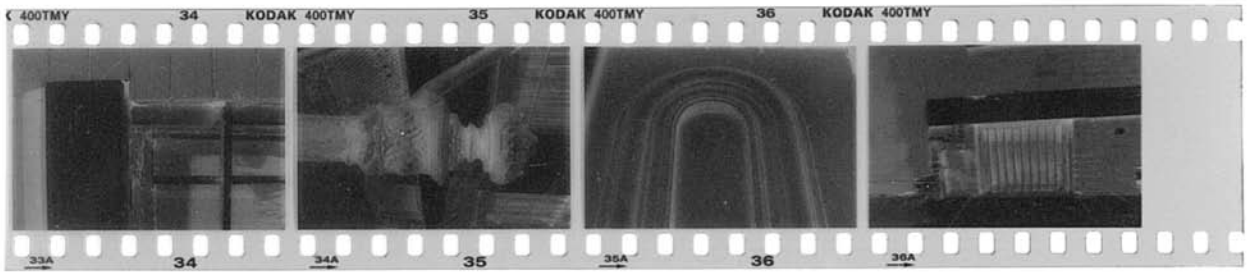

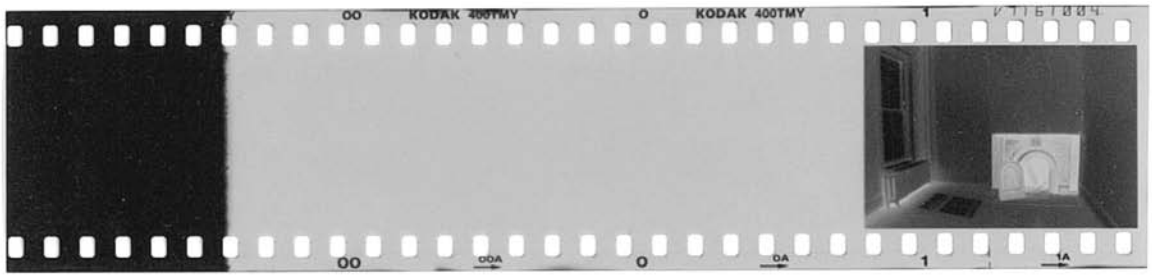

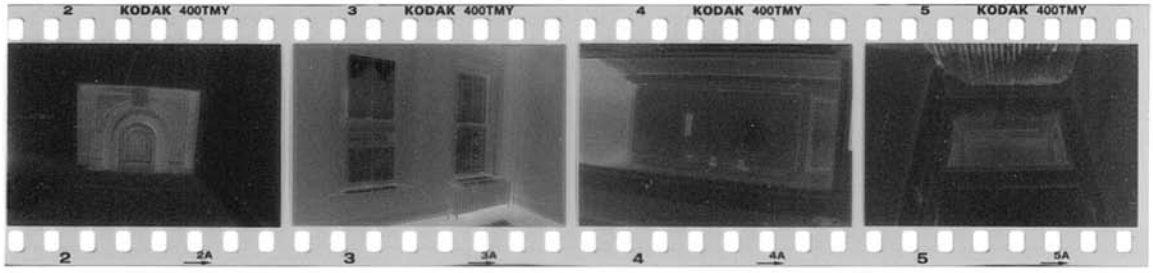

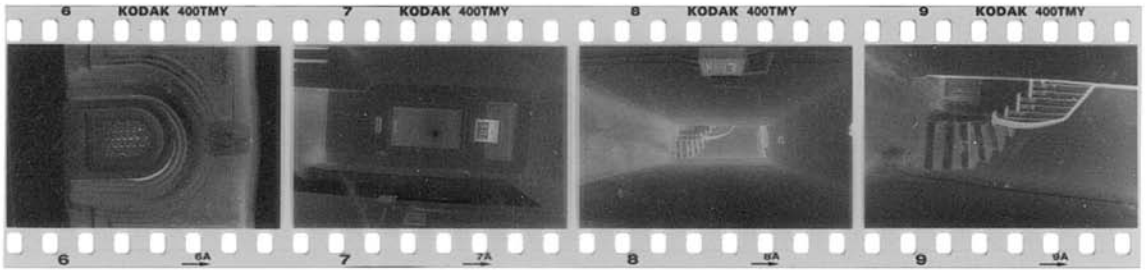

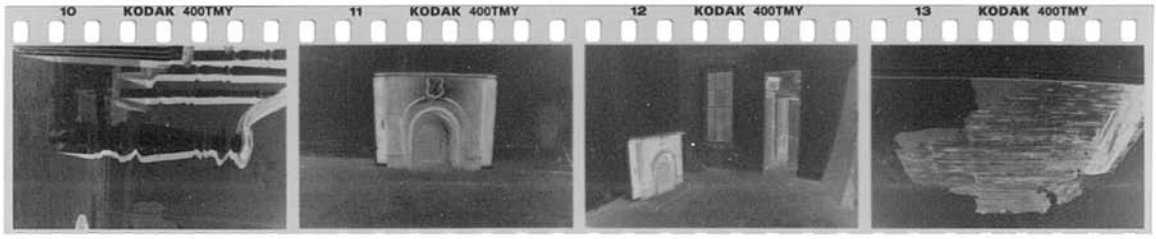

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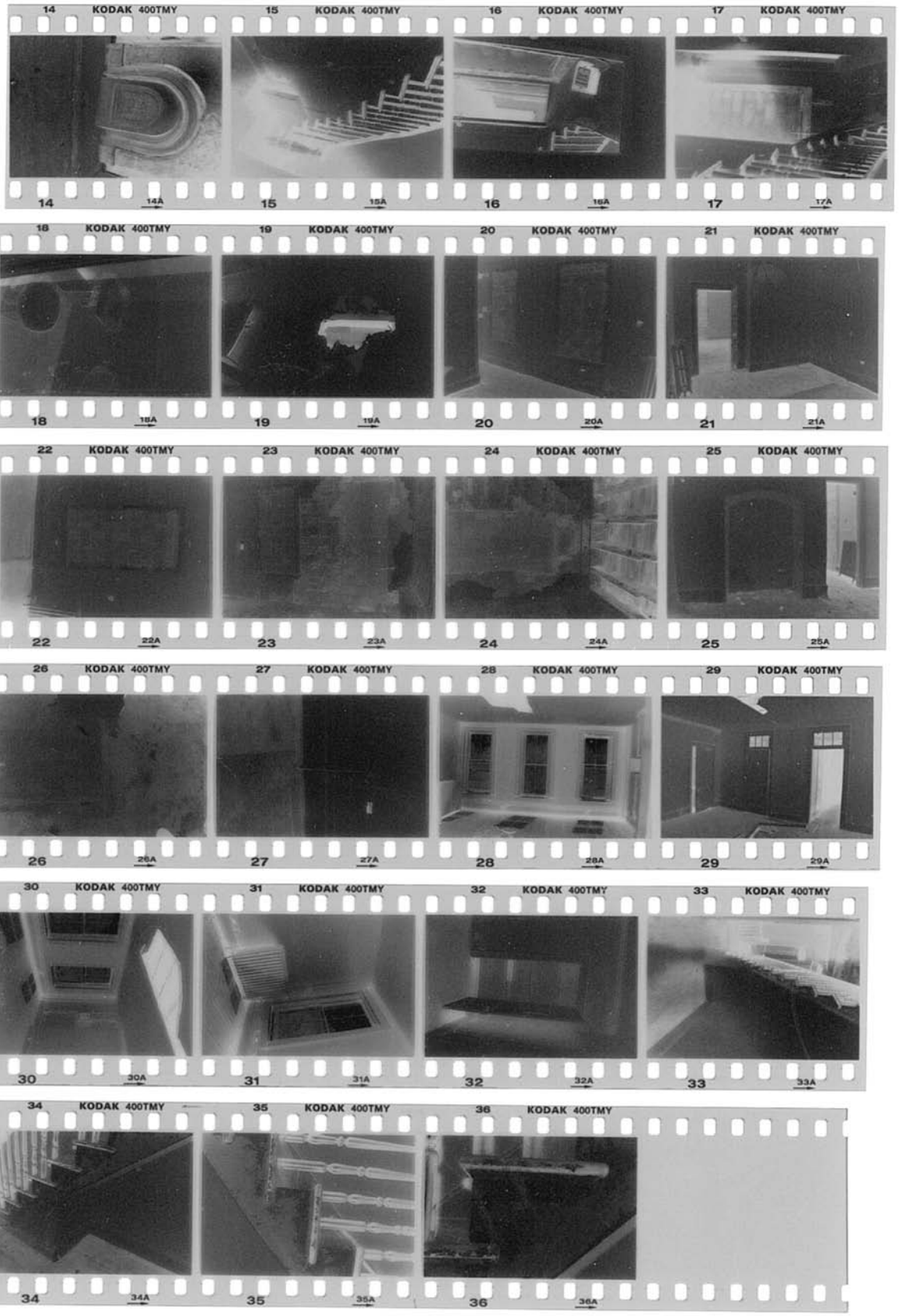


1 of 73 East Elevation
2 of 73 Painted Wood Entry Surround at Door D101 - East Elevation
3 of 73 Door Molding Detail - Door D101 - East Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#

Description: East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 1 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

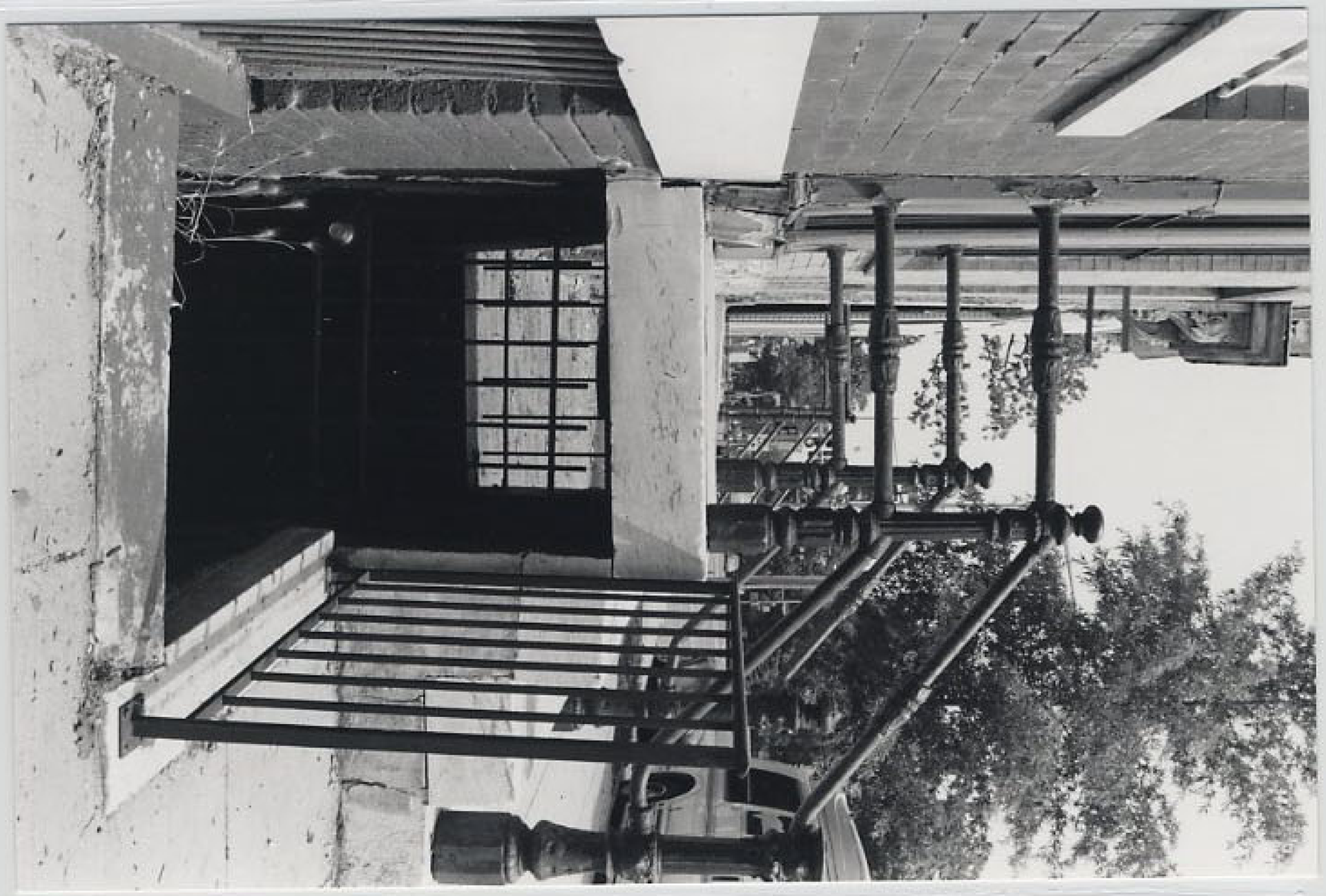
07 NEG#

Description: Painted Wood Entry Surround at Door D101 – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 2 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

07 NEG#

Description: Door Molding Detail – Door D101 – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 3 of 73



4 of 73 Front Entry Stoop and Stairs to Basement - East Elevation
5 of 73 Front Entry Stoop at East Elevation
6 of 73 Window W002 - East Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
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Description: Front Entry Stoop and Stairs to Basement – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 4 of 73

.07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

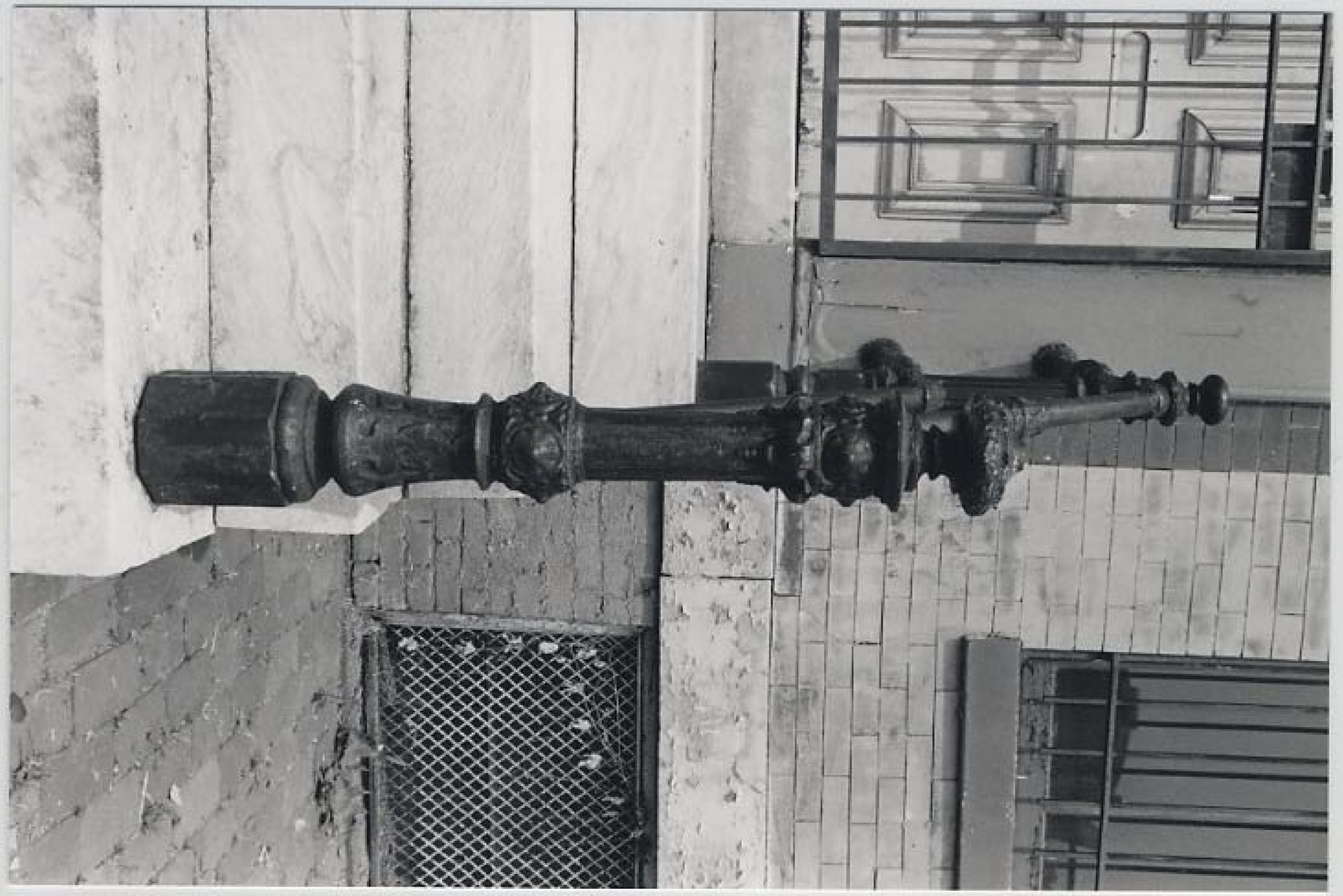
Description: Front Entry Stoop at East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 5 of 73

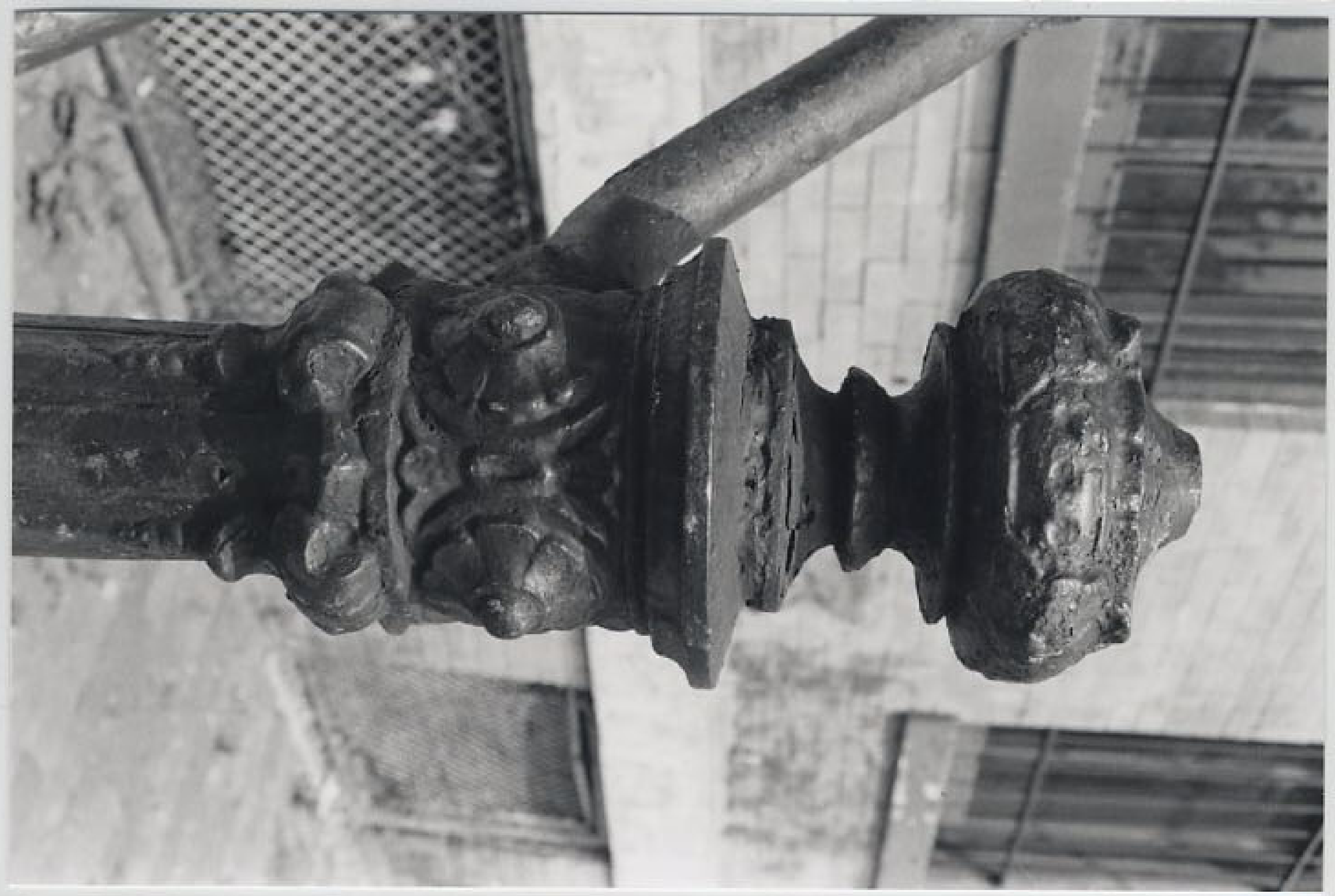
.07 NEG#----

.07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Window W002 – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 6 of 73





7 of 73 Cast Iron Newel Post at Entry Stoop
8 of 73 Cast Iron Newel Post Detail - Front Entry Stoop - East Elevation
9 of 73 Wood Bracketed Cornice at East Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#---

Description: Cast Iron Newel Post at Entry Stoop
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 7 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#---

Description: Cast Iron Newel Post Detail – Front Entry Stoop – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 8 of 73

.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Wood Bracketed Cornice at East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 9 of 73

10 of 73 Window Damage -Window W101 -East Elevation
11 of 73 Window W101 at East Elevation
12 of 73 Windows W202-3 and W101-2 on East Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

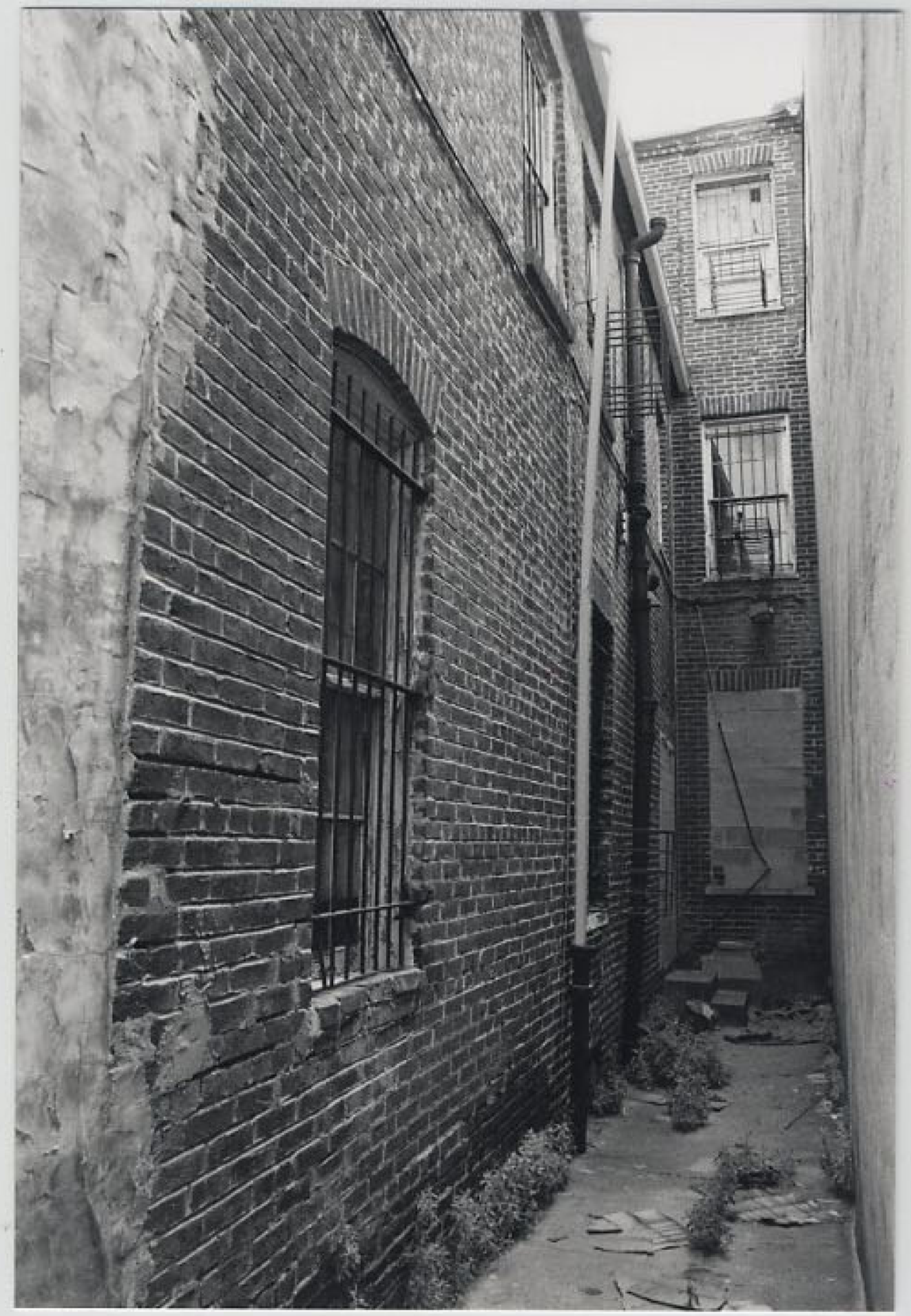
Description: Window Damage – Window W101 – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 10 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Window W101 at East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 11 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Windows W202-3 and W101-2 on East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 12 of 73



13 of 73 South Elevation Window W106
14 of 73 Partial South and West Elevation at Alley
15 of 73 Partial West and South Elevation at Alley

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
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017 MNNN 024 07.06.07 NEG#

Description: South Elevation Window W106
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 13 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

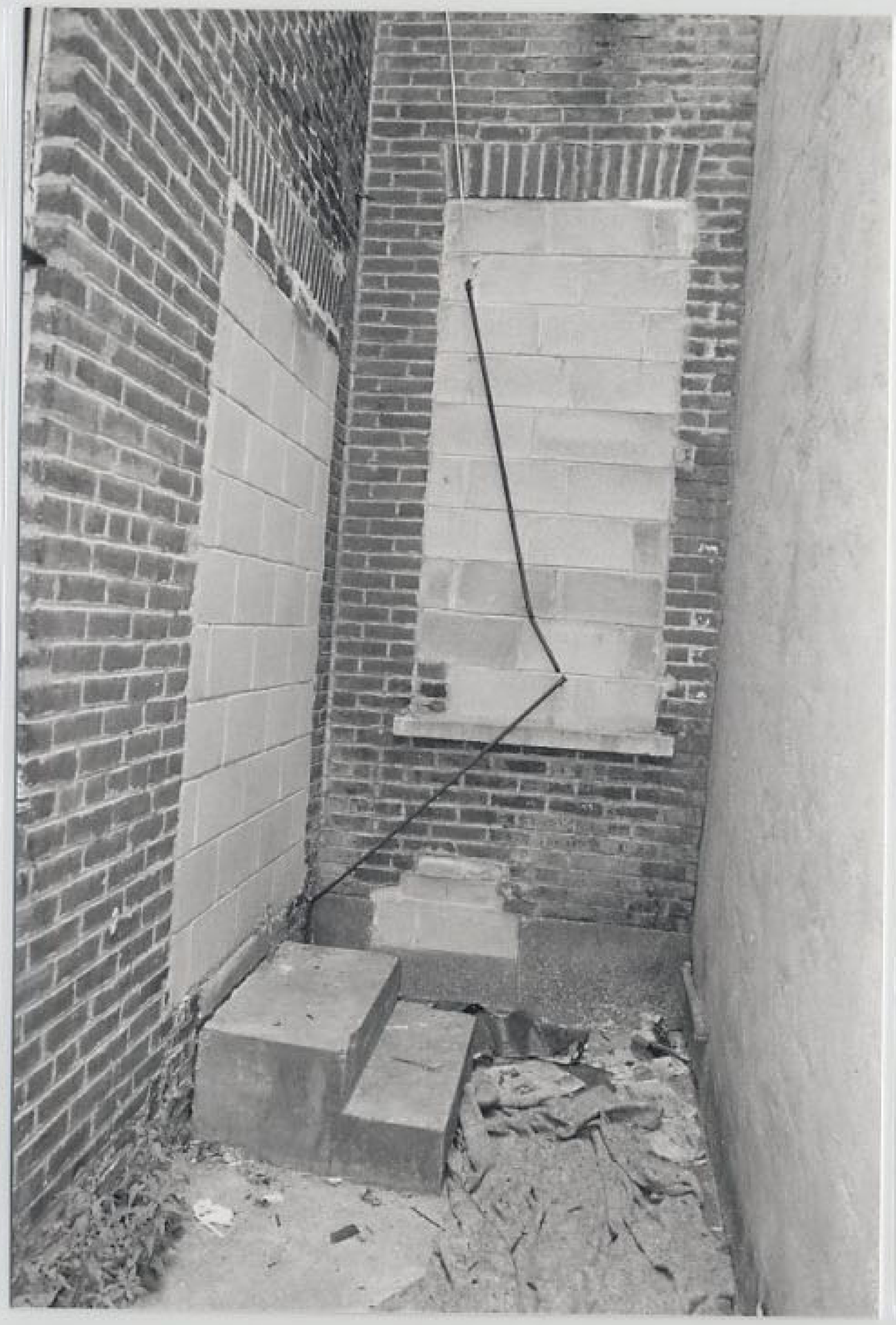
Description: Partial South and West Elevation at Alley
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 14 of 73

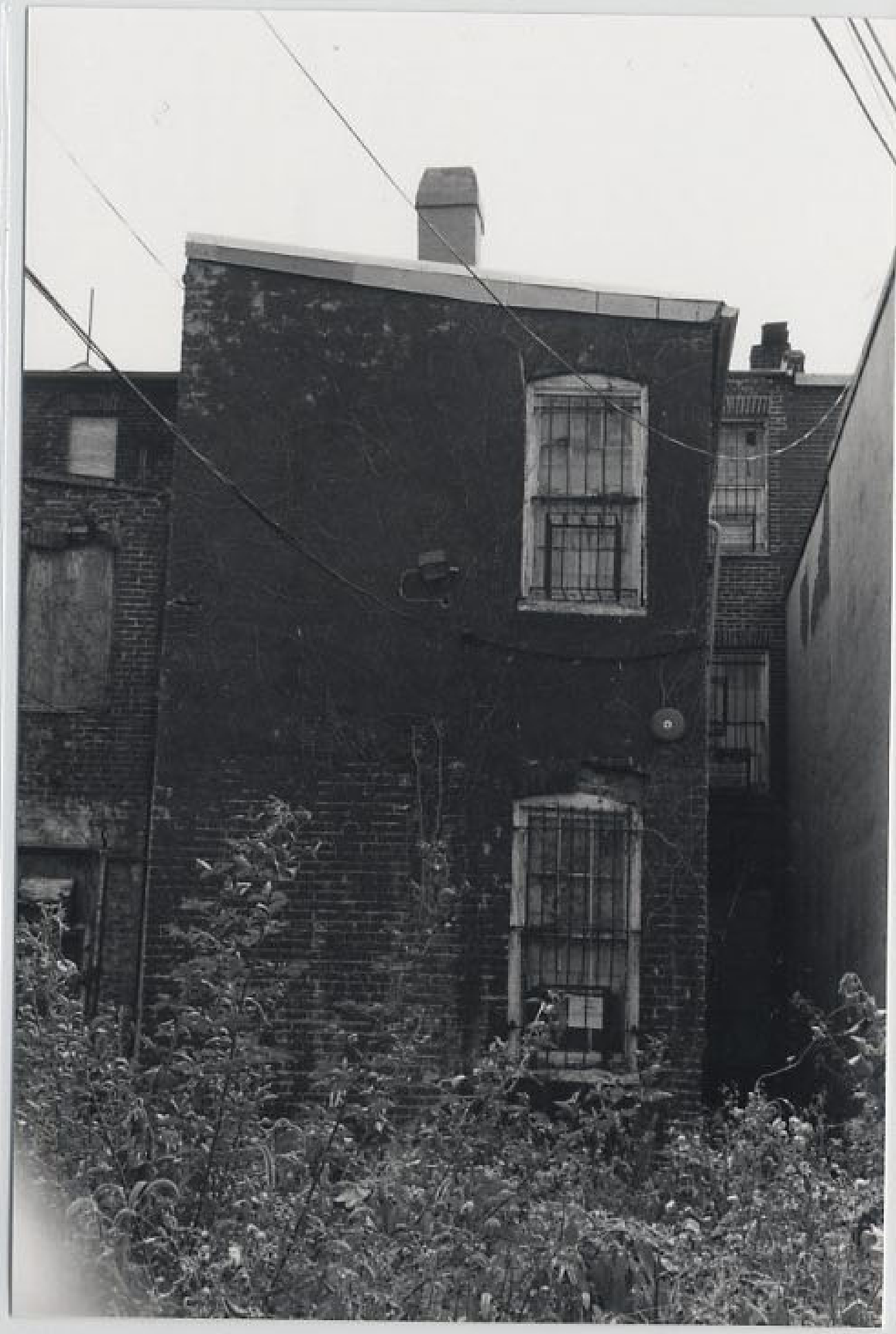
017 MNNN 024 07.06.07 NEG#

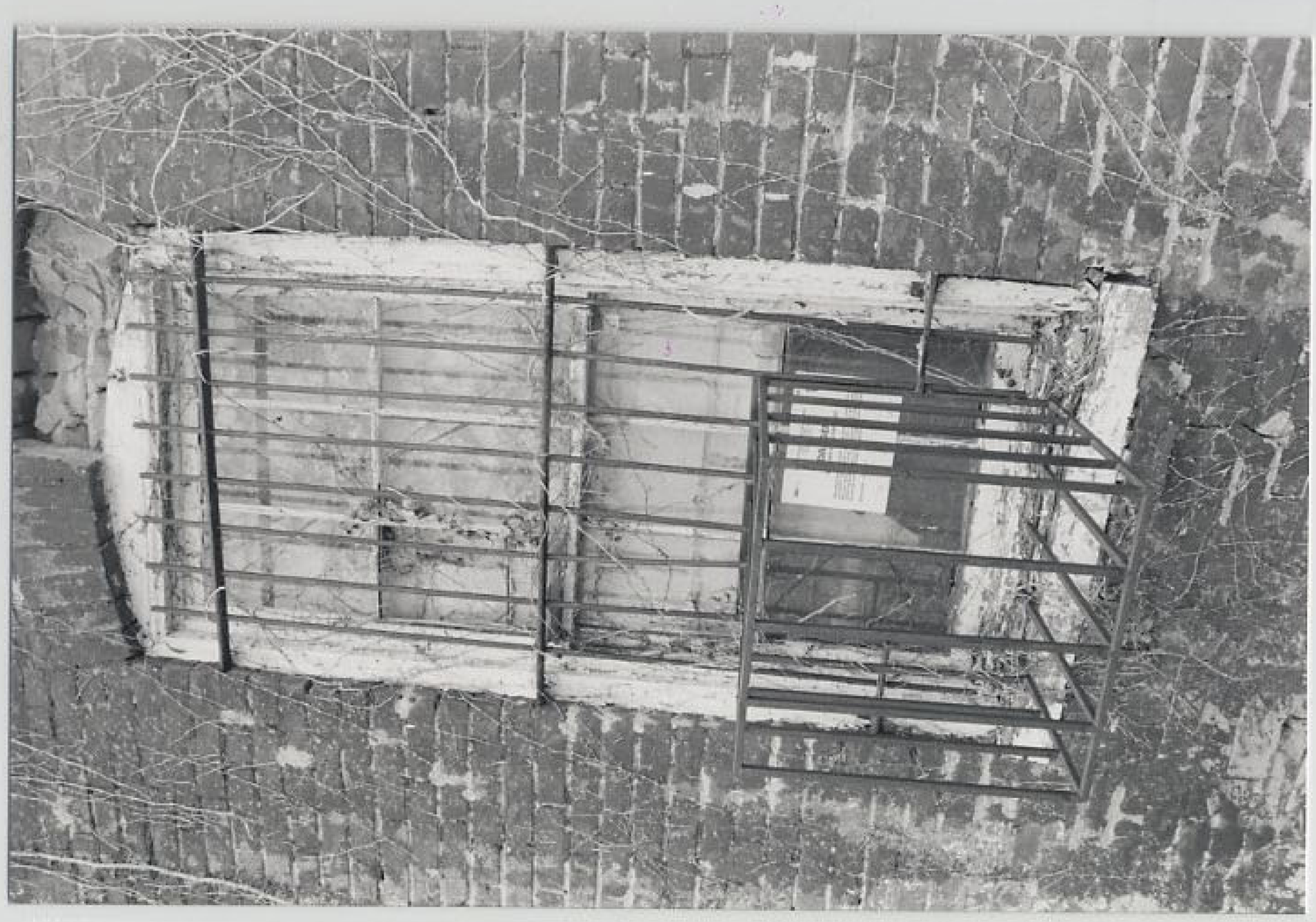
NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Partial West and South Elevation at Alley
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 15 of 73

017 MNNN 024 07.06.07 NEG#







16 of 73 Window W103 and Door D103A
17 of 73 West Elevation
18 of 73 West Elevation W107

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#----

Description: Window W103 and Door D103A
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 16 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

07 NEG#----

Description: West Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 17 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: West Elevation W107
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 18 of 73

.07 NEG#----

19 of 73 Partial West Elevation
20 of 73 Room 101 - Door D101
21 of 73 Room 101 - Door D101 - Transom Detail

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Partial West Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 19 of 73

.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 101 – Door D101
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 20 of 73

018 NNNN 004 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 101- Door D101 – Transom Detail
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 21 of 73

018 NNNN 005 07.06.07 NEG#---

22 of 73 Room 102 - Stair
23 of 73 Room 102 - Door D102
24 of 73 Room 102 - View to West

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 102 - Stair
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 22 of 73

018 NNNN 009 07.06.07 NEG# ---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

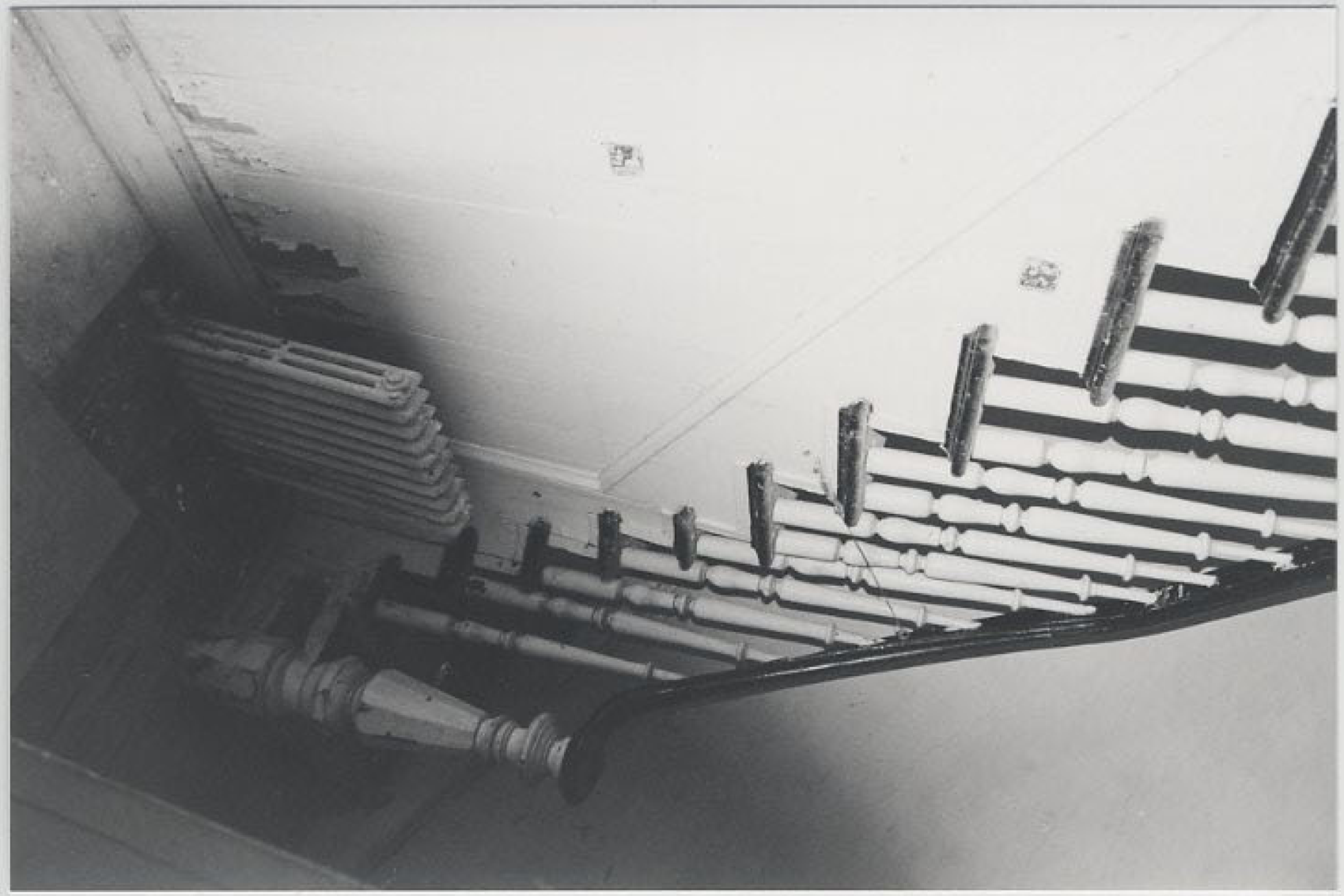
Description: Room 102 – Door D102
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 23 of 73

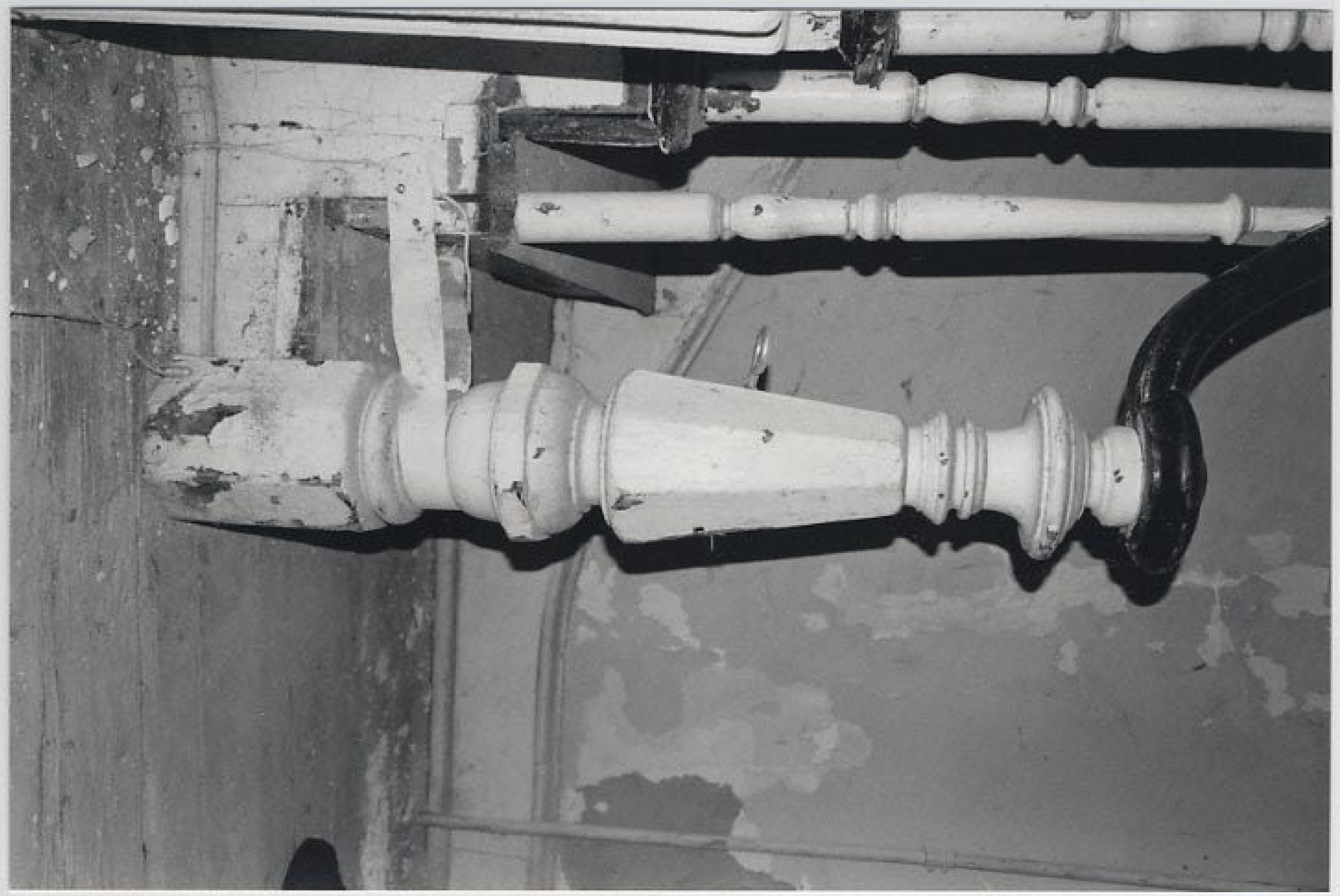
018 NNNN 007 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 102 – View to West
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 24 of 73

018 NNNN 003 07.06.07 NEG#---





25 of 73 Room 103 - West Elevation Including Stair Railing
26 of 73 First Floor Stair Newel Post Detail
27 of 73 Room 103 - View West with Ceiling Damage and D109

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 103 – West Elevation
Including Stair Railing
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 25 of 73

018 NNNN 015 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

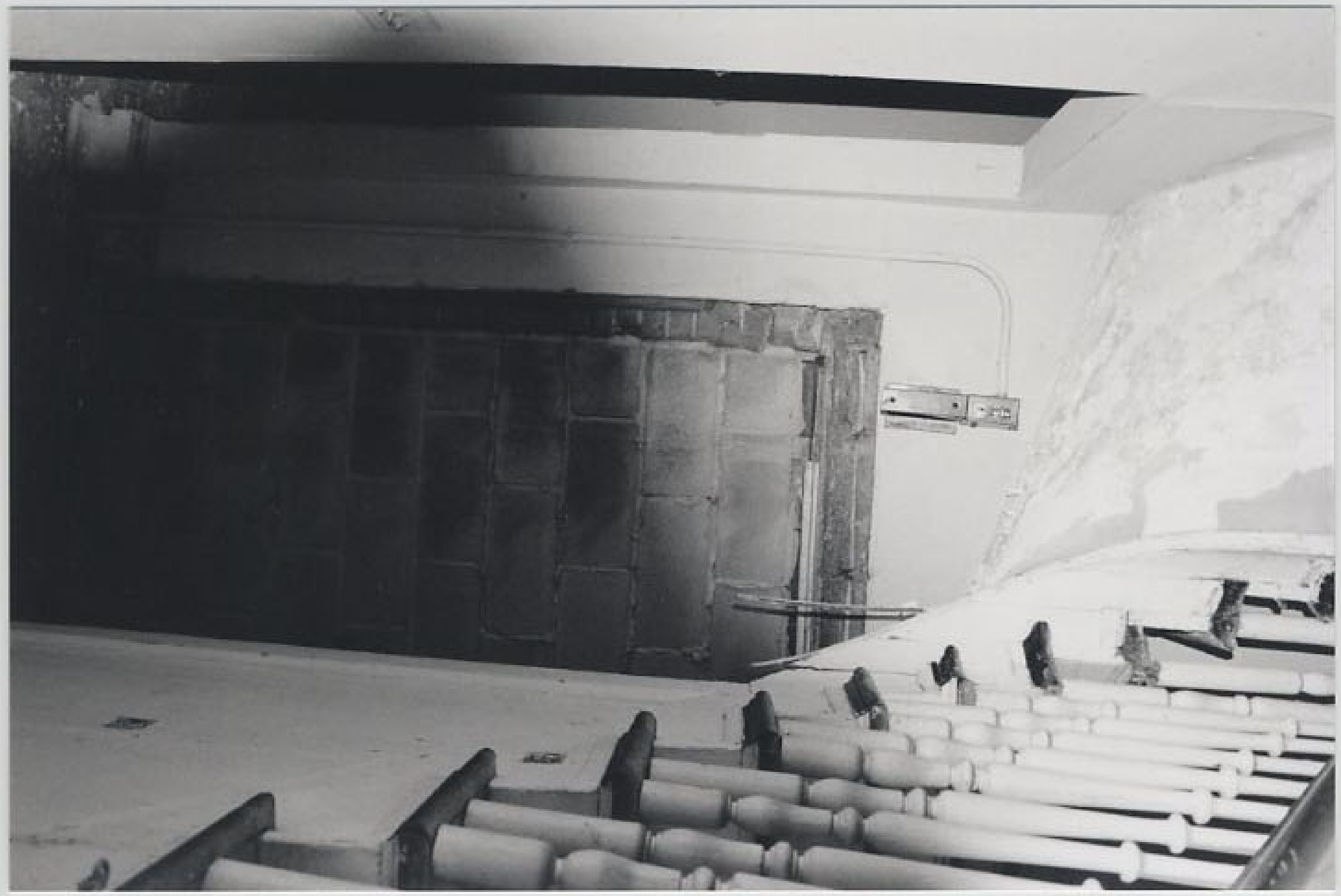
Description: First Floor Stair Newel Post Detail
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 26 of 73

018 NNNN 010 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 103 – View West with Ceiling
Damage and D109
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 27 of 73

018 NNNN 016 07.06.07 NEG#---



28 of 73 Room 103 - Partial South Elevation with Door D103A
29 of 73 Room 104 - East Elevation
30 of 73 Room 104 - South Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 103 – Partial South Elevation
with Door D103A
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 28 of 73

018 NNNN 017 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 104 – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 29 of 73

018 NNNN 003 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 104 – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 30 of 73

018 NNNN 001 07.06.07 NEG#---

31 of 73 Room 104 - Fireplace Detail - South Elevation
32 of 73 Room 104 - Fireplace - South Elevation
33 of 73 Room 105 - Ceiling Damage

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 104 – Fireplace Detail – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 31 of 73

018 NNNN 006 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 104 –Fireplace – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 32 of 73

018 NNNN 002 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 105 – Ceiling Damage
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 33 of 73

018 NNNN 013 07.06.07 NEG#---

34 of 73 Room 105 - Fireplace Detail
35 of 73 Room 105 - Fireplace Detail -South Elevation
36 of 73 Room 105 - West and Partial South Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 105 – Fireplace Detail
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 34 of 73

018 NNNN 014 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

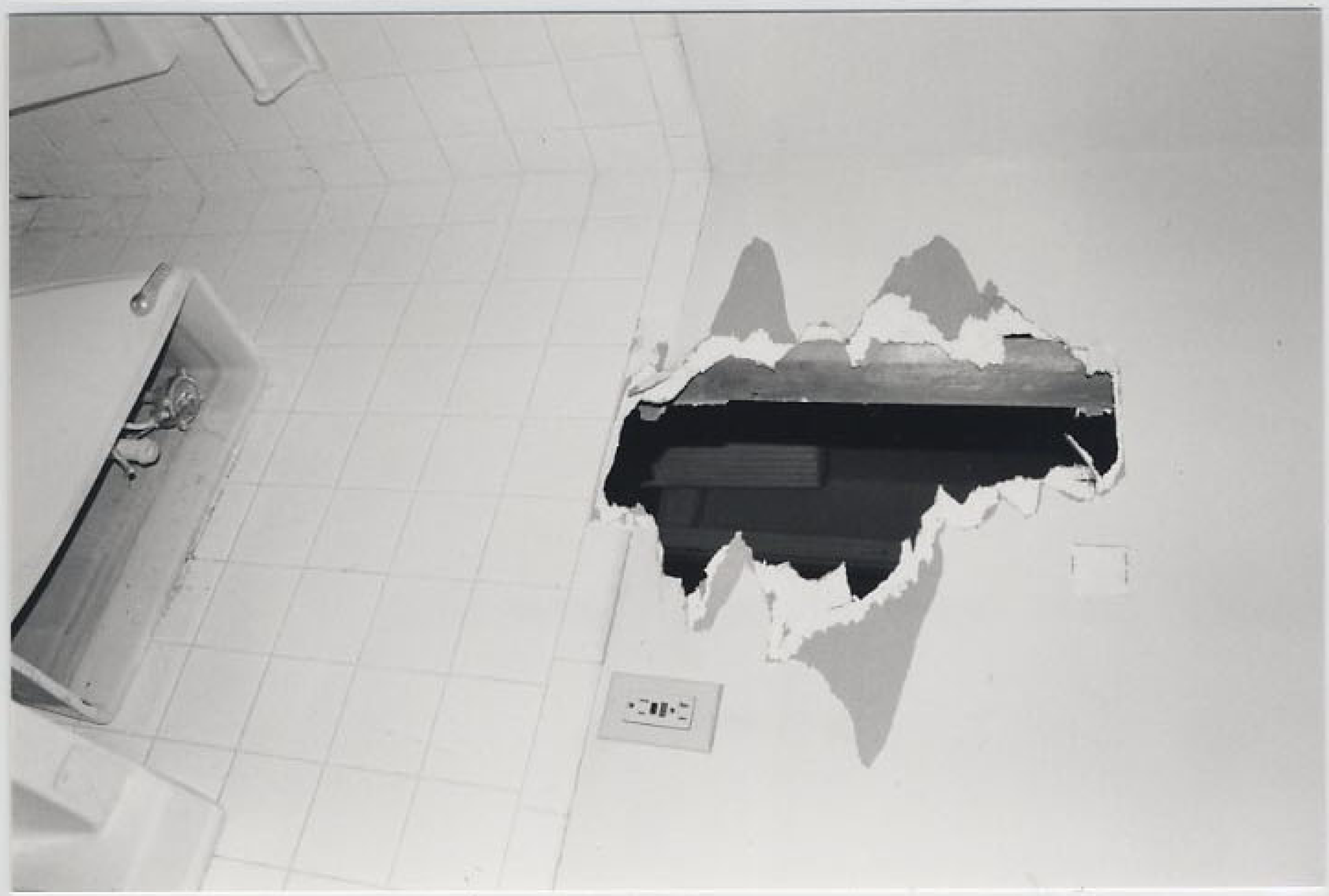
Description: Room 105 – Fireplace Detail – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 35 of 73

018 NNNN 011 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 105 – West and Partial South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 36 of 73

018 NNNN 012 07.06.07 NEG#---



37 of 73 Room 108 - North Elevation
38 of 73 Room 108 - West Elevation - Wall Damage
39 of 73 Room 109- West Elevation with D110

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 108 – North Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 37 of 73

018 NNNN 018 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 108 – West Elevation - Wall Damage
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 38 of 73

018 NNNN 019 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 109 – West Elevation with D110
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 39 of 73

018 NNNN 021 07.06.07 NEG#---

40 of 73 Room 109 - Window W105 - South Elevation
41 of 73 Room 109 - Change in Floor Material
42 of 73 Room 109 - South Elevation - Windows W104 and W105

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 109 – Window W105 – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 40 of 73

045 1NN1 001 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 109 – Change in Floor Material
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 41 of 73

045 1NN1 006 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 109 – South Elevation – Windows W104 and W105
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 42 of 73

018 1NN1 020 07.06.07 NEG#---

43 of 73 Room 110 - Door D110A - South Elevation
44 of 73 Room 110 -Hearth Detail at Fireplace
45 of 73 Room 110 - South Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 110 – Door D110A – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 43 of 73

045 1NN1 003 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 110 – Hearth Detail at Fireplace
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 44 of 73

045 1NN1 005 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 110 – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 45 of 73

045 1NN1 002 07.06.07 NEG#---

46 of 73 Room 110 - Fireplace - East Elevation
47 of 73 Room 201 - South Elevation with W205
48 of 73 Room 201 - View of Stair Down to First Floor

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 110 – Fireplace – East Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 46 of 73

045 1NN1 004 07.06.07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

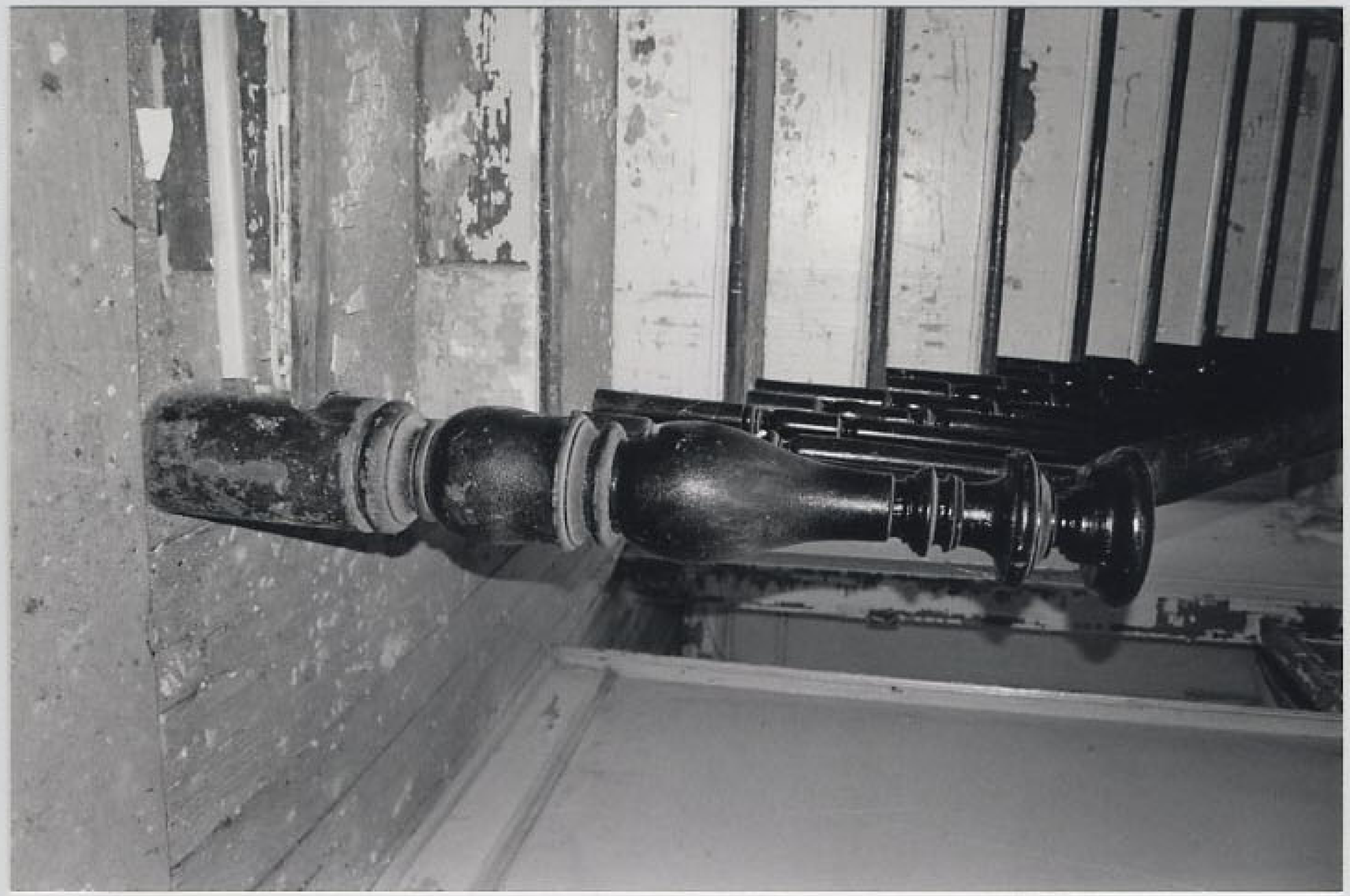
Description: Room 201 –South Elevation with W205
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 47 of 73

6.07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 201 – View of Stair Down to First Floor
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 48 of 73

07 NEG#----



49 of 73 Room 201 - Newel Post Detail of Stair to Third Floor
50 of 73 Room 202 - Detail of Stair to Third Floor
51 of 73 Room 202 - Tread Detail of Stair to Third Floor

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 201 – Newel Post Detail of Stair to Third Floor
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 49 of 73

.07 NEG#--

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

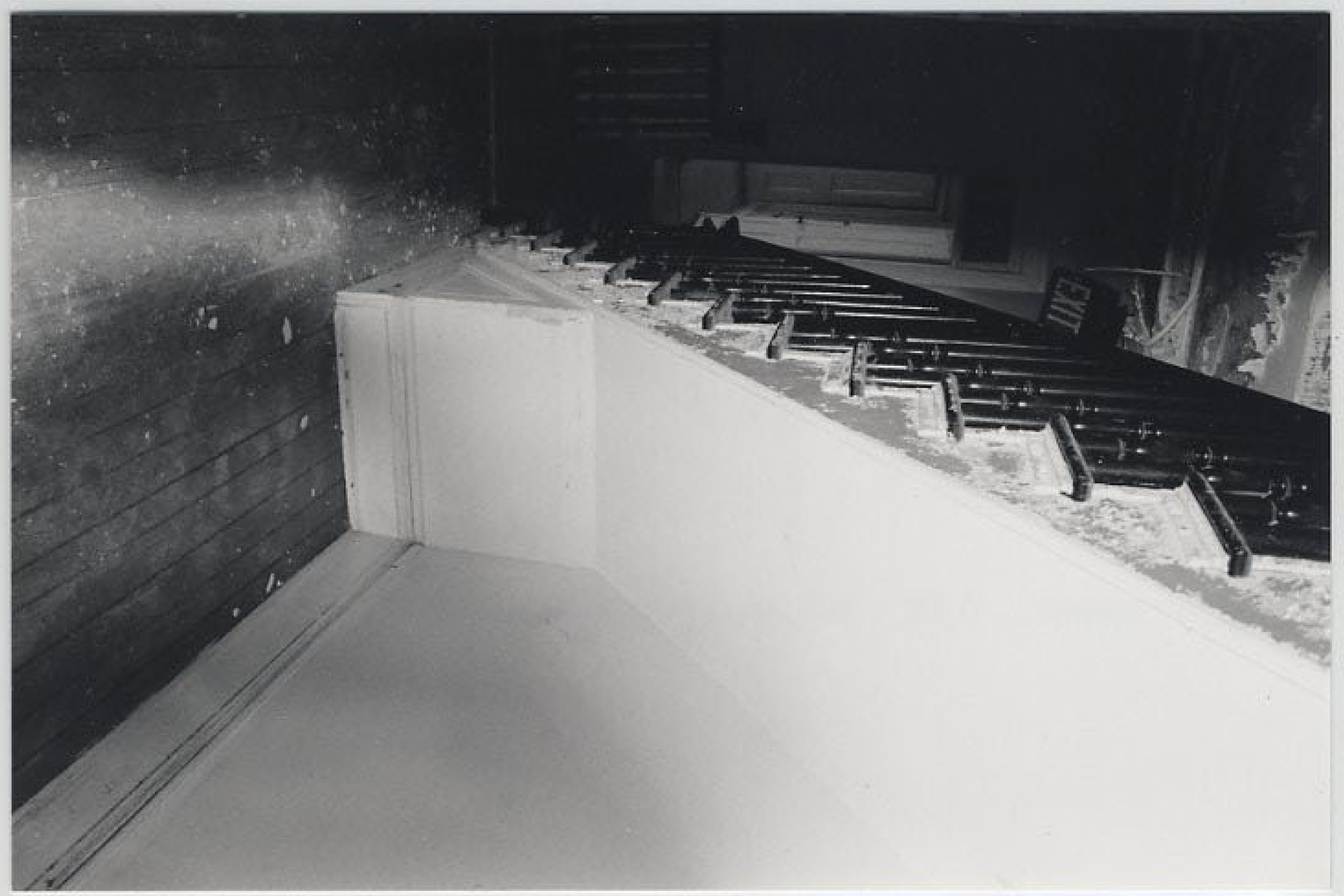
Description: Room 202 – Detail of Stair to Third Floor
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 50 of 73

018 NNNN 034 07.06.07 NEG# --

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 202 – Tread Detail of Stair to Third Floor
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 51 of 73

018 NNNN 036 07.06.07 NEG#---



52 of 73 Room 202 - Tread and Baluster Detail
53 of 73 Room 202 - Underside of Stair to Third Floor
54 of 73 Room 203 - West Elevation with Doors D203A-B

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 202 – Tread and Baluster Detail
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 52 of 73

018 NNNN 035 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

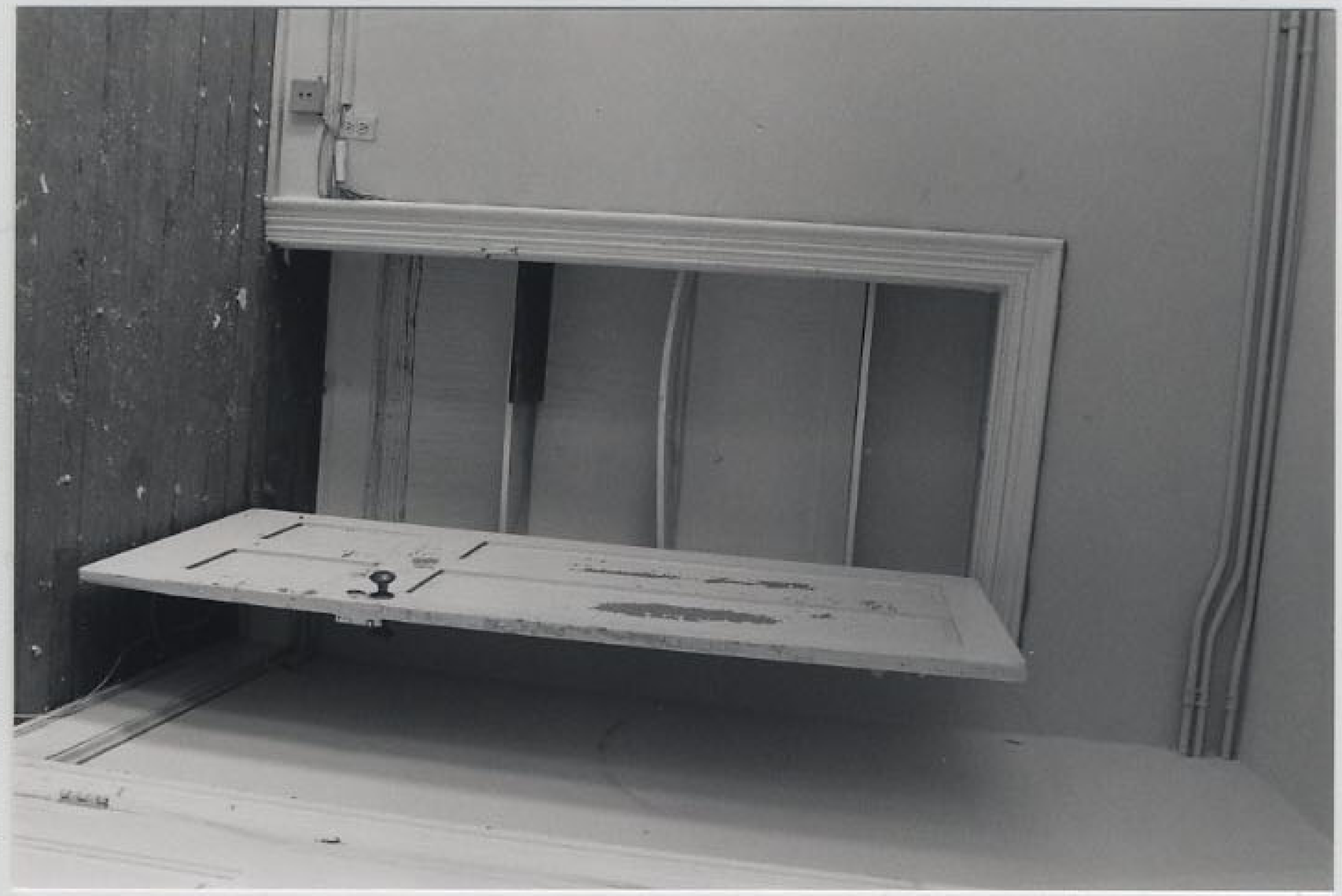
Description: Room 202 – Underside of Stair to Third Floor
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 53 of 73

018 NNNN 033 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 203 – West Elevation with Doors D203A-B
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 54 of 73

018 NNNN 029 07.06.07 NEG#---



55 of 73 Room 203 - Door D204 - South Elevation
56 of 73 Room 203- Partial South and East Elevation with W201
57 of 73 Room 203 - East Elevation - W201-03

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 203 – Door D204 – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 55 of 73

018 NNNN 032 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

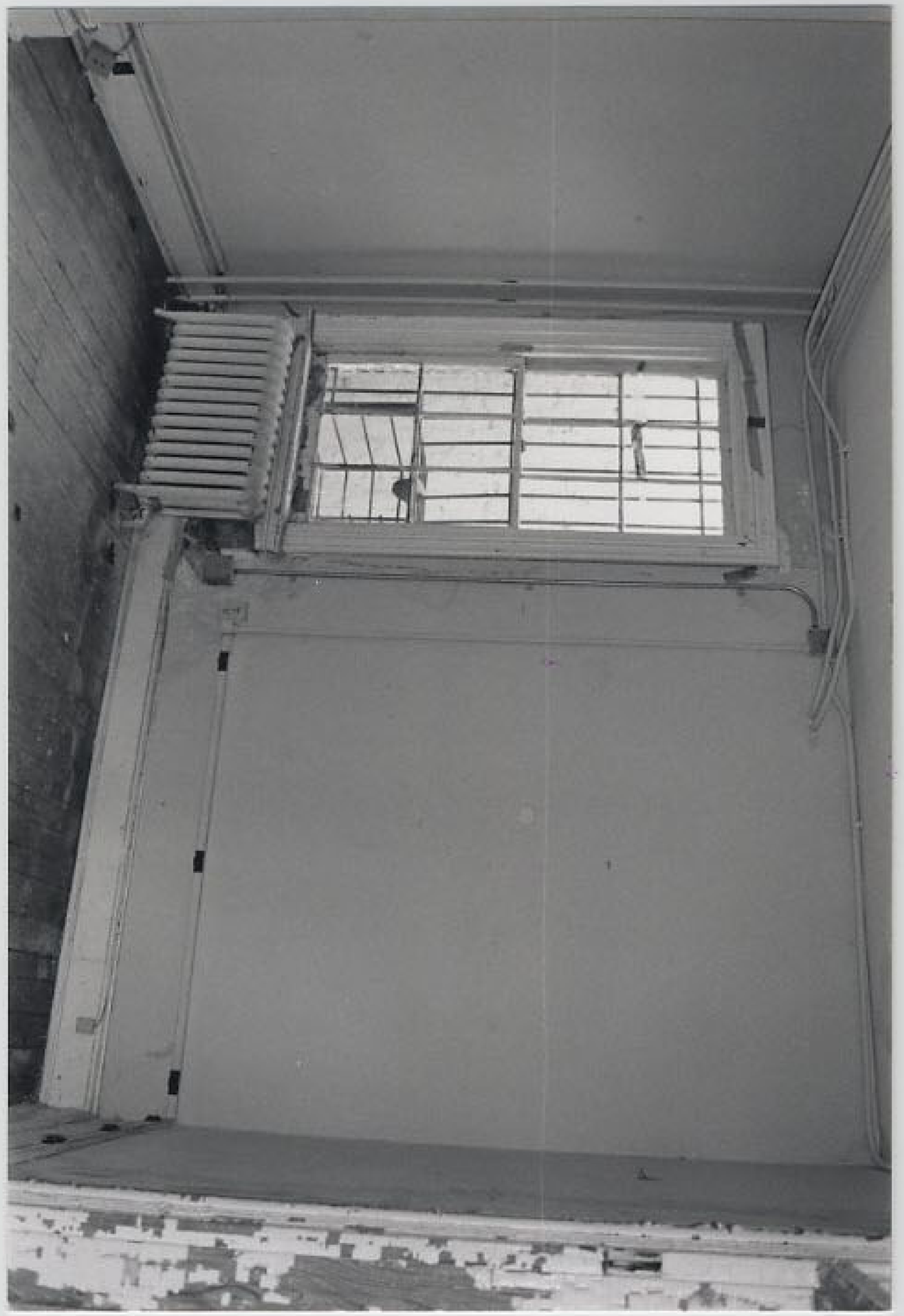
Description: Room 203 – Partial South and East Elevation with W201
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 56 of 73

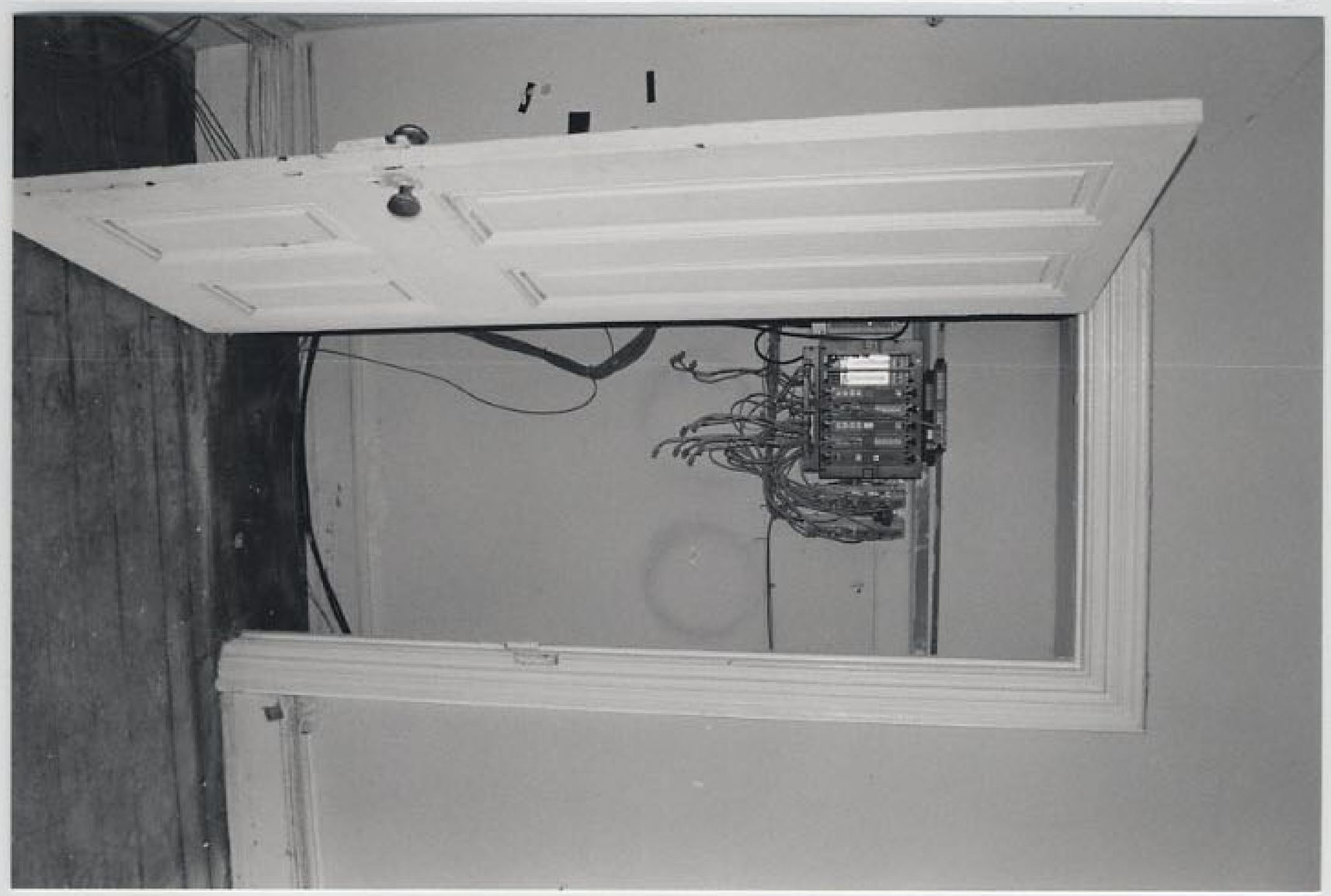
018 NNNN 031 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 203 – East Elevation – W201-03
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 57 of 73

018 NNNN 028 07.06.07 NEG#---





58 of 73 Room 203 -Ceiling
59 of 73 Room 205 - D206
60 of 73 Room 205 - West Elevation with W204

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 203 - Ceiling
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 58 of 73

018 NNNN 030 07.06.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 205 – D206
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 59 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 205 – West Elevation with W204
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 60 of 73

61 of 73 Room 207 - South Elevation
62 of 73 Room 208 - East Elevation with D208A
63 of 73 Room 208 - South and Partial West Elevation

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#---

Description: Room 207 – South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 61 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#---

Description: Room 208 – East Elevation with D208A
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 62 of 73

.07 NEG#---

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 208 – South and Partial West Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 63 of 73

64 of 73 Room 209 - Plaster Damage
65 of 73 Room 210 - West Elevation with W210
66 of 73 Room 210 - South Elevation with W209

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#----

Description: Room 209 – Plaster Damage
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 64 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

.07 NEG#----

Description: Room 210 – West Elevation with W210
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 65 of 73

.07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 210 – South Elevation with W209
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 66 of 73

67 of 73 Room 301 - View to West with W305
68 of 73 Room 302 - East and Partial North Elevation with W301
69 of 73 Room 303 - East Elevation with Windows W302-3

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

07 NEG#----

Description: Room 301- View to West with W305
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 67 of 73

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

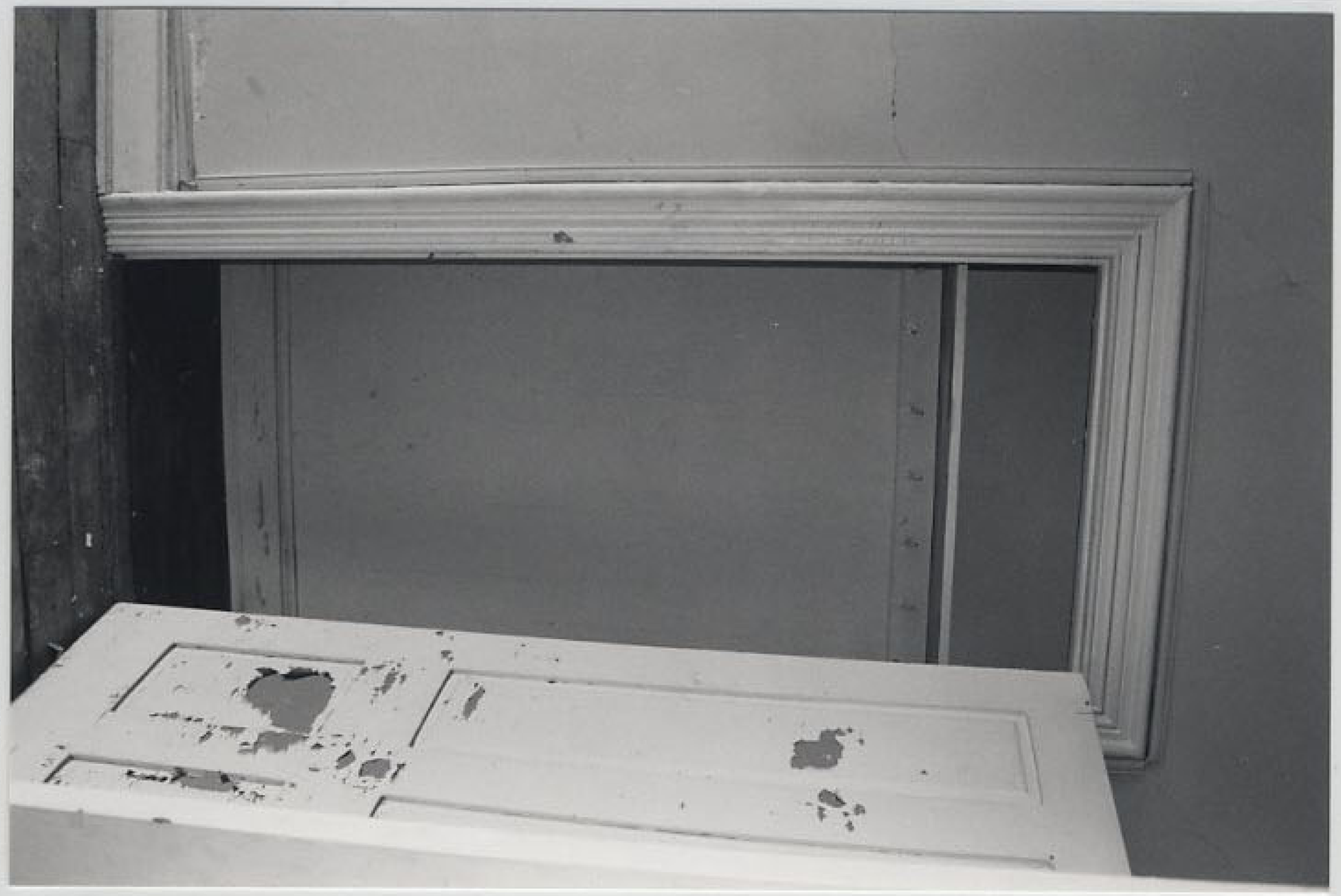
07 NEG#----

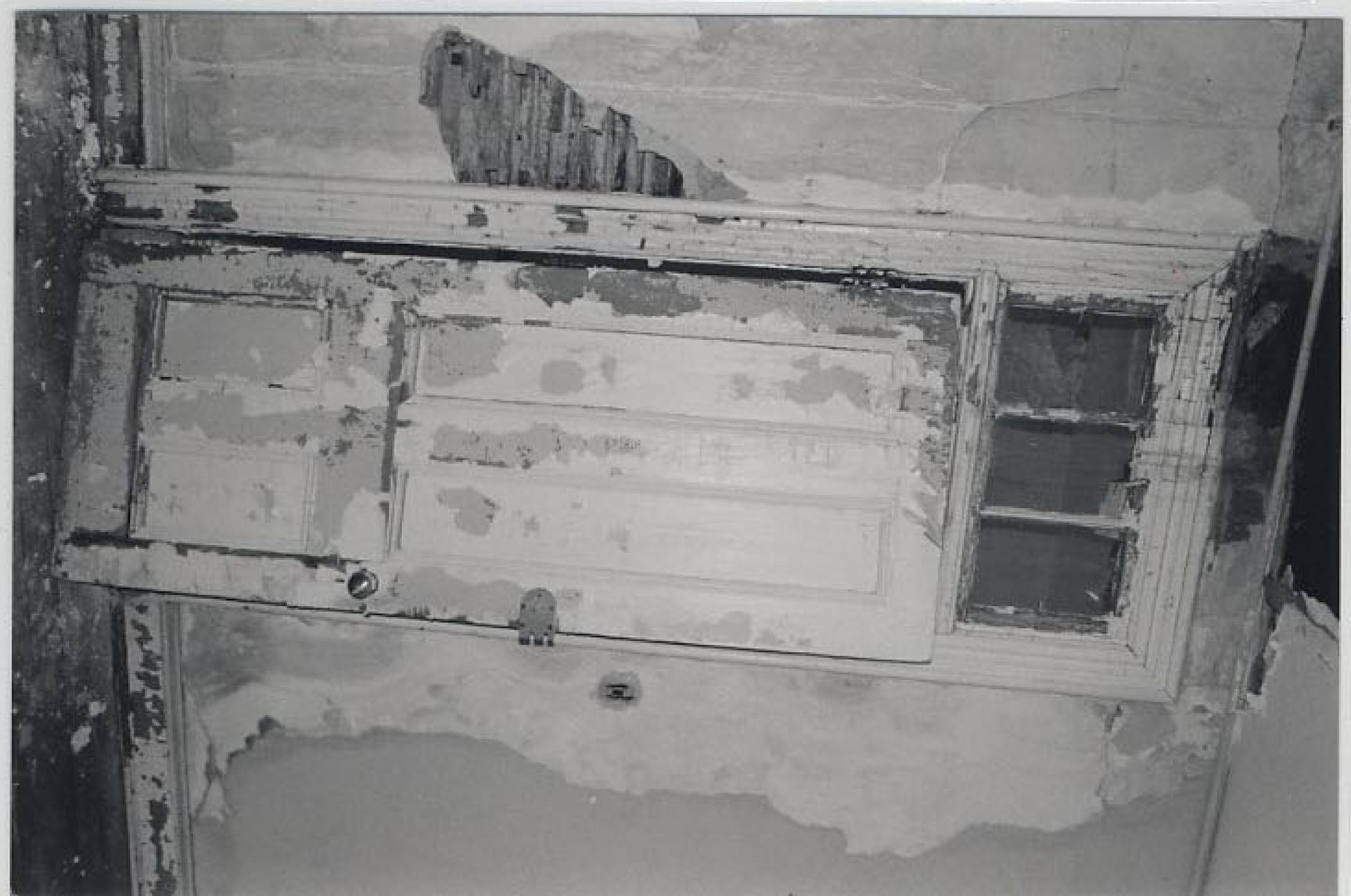
Description: Room 302 – East and Partial North Elevation with W301
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 68 of 73

07 NEG#----

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 303 – East Elevation with Windows W 302-3
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 69 of 73





70 of 73 Room 303 - Door 304 - South Elevation
71 of 73 Room 305 - Door D305 - North Elevation
72 of 73 Room 305- West Elevation with W304

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: - Room 303 – Door 304
–South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 70 of 73

.07 NEG#

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

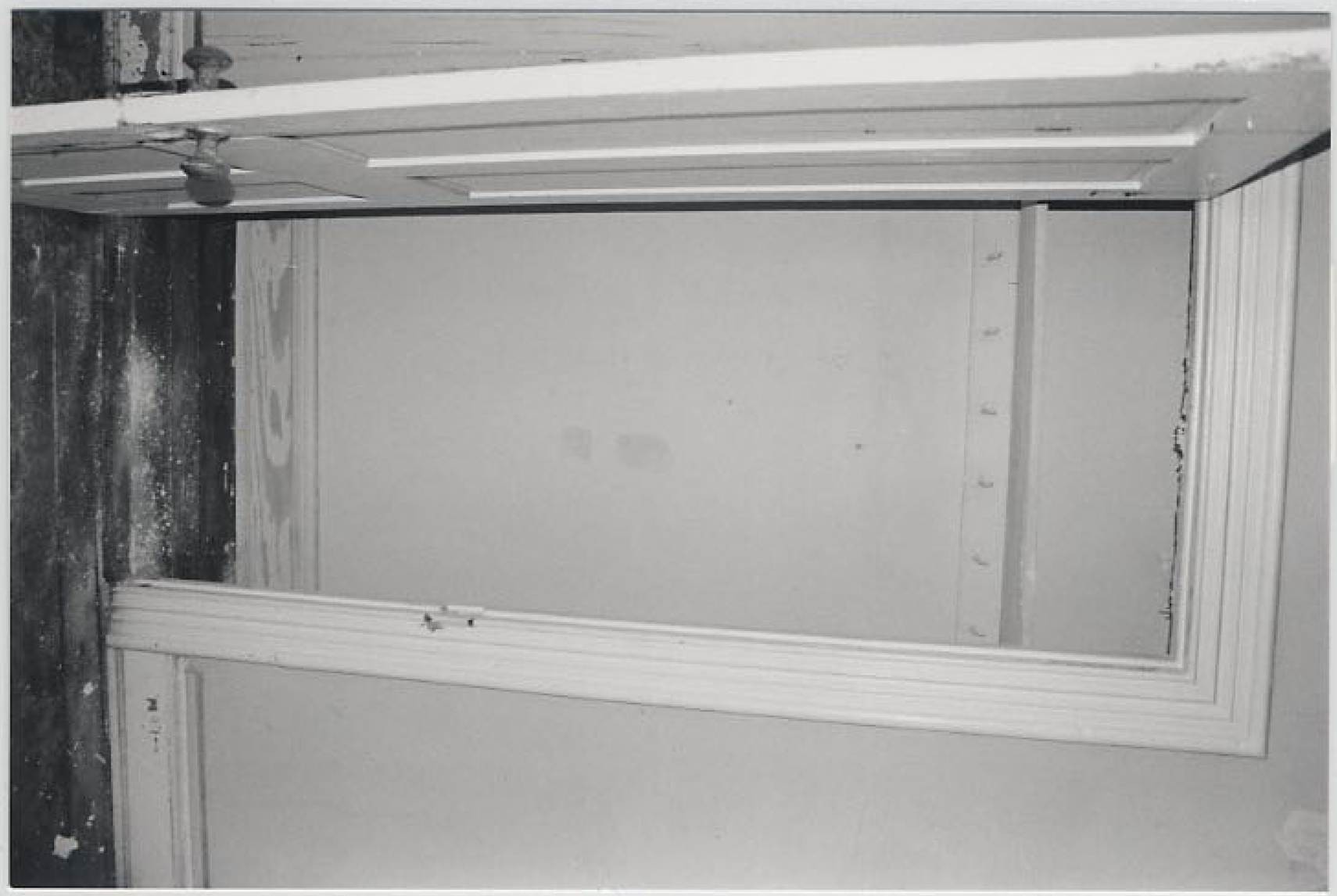
Description: Room 305 – Door D305 – North Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 71 of 73

.07 NEG#

NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 305 – West Elevation with W304
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 72 of 73

.07 NEG#



NPS Task Order Abbrev.- CAWO
NPS PMIS Ref#- 125623
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
1538 Ninth St, NW
Washington, DC 20009
NPS-NCP-E

Description: Room 305 – Door D306 –South Elevation
Date: 6/20/07
Photo: 73 of 73

6.07 NEG#---

Appendix D: Archival Documents

APPENDIX D: ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Figure 8-014: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

APPENDIX B

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) THEME 8: CONTEMPLATIVE SOCIETY, Education and Intellectual Currents

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Carter G. Woodson House

AND/OR COMMON
Carter G. Woodson House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1538 Ninth Street, Northwest
__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Washington
__ VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
000

STATE
D.C.
CODE
11
COUNTY
001
CODE
001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Not in use

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History

STREET & NUMBER
1401 - 14th Street, Northwest

CITY, TOWN
Washington
__ VICINITY OF
STATE
D.C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER
515 D Street, Northwest

CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D.C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
None Known

DATE
__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN
STATE

138

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a Victorian row type, three-stories high with raised basement, and was built about 1890. The front is three-bays wide of hard burned red brick with narrow-lime mortar joints. the entrance steps, window sills and water-table are square-cut white marble. The window sashes are wooden double hung with a single vertical muntin in each sash. The doorway is to the right of the front and accented by two-wide wooden members extending from the sill to a bracketed console with three mutules between the brackets. The main cornice is quite wide with the same brackets and mutle design as the doorway. The handrail is cast-iron with floral relief, typical of the Victorian period.

The first floor originally had five rooms and a vestibule, but the removal of a partition between the parlor and sitting room has reduced the number to four. Both parlor and sitting room have marble fireplaces with half round openings. The second floor contains four rooms and a ceramic tiled bath. Dr. Woodson used the large front room on this floor as his office. The room also has a fireplace. The third floor has two rooms which were Dr. Woodson's living quarters. The stairway is located about midway of the first floor and is at right angle to the longitudinal axis of the house. Balasters and rail are simple in design. The stairs are in good condition. The exterior trim is typically Victorian and the majority of the doors have glass transoms over them.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		Afro-American History

SPECIFIC DATES 1915–1950 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Not Known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Carter G. Woodson is of national historical significance because he was the fountainhead of knowledge regarding black history. He was a man who saw the existing neglect of black history and who spent his lifetime trying to erase that neglect. To this end he established the Association for the Study of Negro life and History (ASNLH), the Associated Publishers, The Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin, all of which are still in operation today. As a result of his many years of research and scholarship, Dr. Woodson was the author of numerous books, monographs and articles on subjects of Afro-American history.

Carter Godwin Woodson, the son of former slaves, was born on December 19, 1875 in New Canton, Virginia. Public education was not available to the black population of New Canton, consequently, young Woodson untertook the arduous task of teaching himself. As a teenager Woodson and his brother Robert Henry relocated to Huntington, West Virginia where they found increased opportunities in employment and education for blacks. To supplement his family's income, Woodson found employment as a coal miner.

In 1895, at the age of twenty, Carter Woodson began his formal education by entering Douglass High School in Huntington. Within two years he obtained his high school diploma and entered Berea College in Kentucky where he received his B.L. degree in 1897. Woodson continued to pursue his academic interests at the University of Chicago where he earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees. In 1912, Woodson was awarded the Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, following W.E.B. Du Bois in becoming the second black American to receive a doctorate from that institution.

In the fifteen years between the time he entered Berea College in 1897 and graduated Harvard in 1912, Carter G. Woodson held a number of teaching positions, both in the United States and abroad. In 1904, he accepted a position in the Phillipines as supervisor of schools during which time he learned to speak Spanish fluently. Leaving the Phillipines in 1906, Woodson travelled for a year visiting the continents of Asia and Europe. While in Europe, Woodson studied briefly at the Sorbonne where he acquired fluent communiation skills in the French language. Upon his return to the United States, Woodson settled in Washington, D.C. in order to have access to the Library of Congress while completing his doctoral dissertation. Dr. Woodson taught English, Spanish, and French at the M Street High School in the District (now Dunbar High School) while he completed his dissertation.

Although Dr. Woodson's early professional life encompassed the teaching profession, his primary interest was in the history of black people. After years of teaching and studying, he was cognizant of

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE TWO

the widespread ignorance and scanty information concerning black life and history in the United States. Carter G. Woodson founded the ASNLH as a means of correcting this situation.

The ASNLH was founded on September 9, 1915 and incorporated on October 3. It was housed in the building at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. with Woodson's residence located on the second floor and offices on the first and basement floors. Dr. Woodson saw a need to educate the American public to the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the nation's history and culture. The Association came into existence during a period when the pervasive influence of Jim Crow ideology within the country was quite evident. Such sentiment was symbolized by enforced segregation within departments of the federal government during the Wilson Administration.

Racist propaganda alleging black inferiority was painstakingly countered by the indefatigable Dr. Woodson through the ASNLH and its first publication, The Journal of Negro History. From its inception in January 1916, The Journal of Negro History solicited the work of scholars in almost every area of academic endeavor and maintained standards of excellence that rivaled those of many longer established historical publications.

Woodson alone ran the ASNLH for seven years after its founding. He trained researchers and other staff personnel, wrote books and articles on black history and continued teaching school. Following his work at the M Street High School, he also taught at Armstrong Manual Training High School and at the Miner Normal School. Dr. Woodson taught history at Howard University and served as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts and Head of the Graduate Faculty from 1919 to 1920. He also served in the position of Dean at West Virginia Collegiate Institute (now West Virginia State College).

Dr. Woodson retired from teaching in 1922 in order to devote full-time attention to the ASNLH and to research and writing. In 1920 he founded the Associated Publishers, Inc. to handle the publication of research on Afro-American history and to serve as the fund-raising component of the ASNLH. Two of Dr. Woodson's books, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, (1915) and A Century of Negro Migration, (1918), were already published at the time the Associated Publishers was established. All of his subsequent works and the work of numerous other black scholars were published by Associated Publishers. Dr. Woodson's textbook, The Negro in Our History (1922) was of particular importance as a means through which students and the general public could become informed of Afro-American contributions in American history.

In line with his goal of making the general public more aware of the history of black people, Dr. Woodson instituted Negro History Week in 1926, with the intention of focusing on black history in order to reach all levels of the black community. This week was an observation which gained national support and the participation of many schools, colleges, and organizations across the country. Celebrated during the second week of February, Negro History Week has continued to be observed to the present.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE THREE

In 1927, Dr. Woodson organized a Home Study Department in the ASNLH which offered a black history course by mail. Scholars enlisted to work with the program included: Charles H. Wesley, Alain Locke, E. Franklin Frazier, Luther P. Jackson and Charles S. Johnson. In 1937, the ASNLH began publication of the Negro History Bulletin. The Bulletin was designed to reach the masses of people who might never come in contact with The Journal of Negro History which was primarily directe to the academic community.

So dedicated was Dr. Woodson to his organization that he was personally involved in every aspect of its operation and survival. Although the ASNLH usually operated on a less than adequate budget, Dr. Woodson was able to personally solicit some financial aid from foundations such as the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations.

For most of his adult life it was Dr. Woodson's dream to complete an Encyclopedia Africana and in 1944 he began to direct his time and energies toward the preparation of the six volume opus magnum In April 1949, he began correspondence with many outstanding scholars to solicit help from them in completing this work. He selected scholars to form an editorial board which would determine policies and seek efforts of a larger number of scholars who would serve as consultants. Some of the individuals selected to serve on the board were: Lorenzo Greene, John Hope Franklin, Dorothy Porter, Charles Wesley, Benjamin Quarles, and Nick Aaron Ford. Unfortunately, this mammoth project was never completed because of the death of Dr. Woodson at his 1538 Ninth Street residence on April 3, 1950.

In the wake of his death, Dr. Woodson was posthumously paid tribute across the country. Numerou schools and other organizations began to bear his name in honor of his achievements. His alma mater, Berea College, established a Carter G. Woodson Professorship in Negro History. The National Education Association in Washington established a Carter G. Woodson award to be granted to an organization or local education association for its leadership in the promotion of Negro History Week. The Black Academy of Arts and Letters named him to its newly established Hall of Fame at its Annual Awards banquet on September 20, 1970. However, perhaps the most fitting tribute to his memory is the continued successful operation of the ASALH (presently know as the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History), the Associated Publishers, and the Journal and Bulletin.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

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(PARTIAL LISTING)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	324480	4308530	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Carter G. Woodson House is located at 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. It is a row house. On the north and south sides are other private residences, while Ninth Street bounds the property on the east and an alleyway on the west (rear).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME TITLE
Lynne Gomez Graves, Historical Projects Director

ORGANIZATION
Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation

DATE
October 30, 1975

STREET & NUMBER
1420 N Street, Northwest

TELEPHONE
(202) 462-2519

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(144)

Figure 8-015: Carter Woodson floor plan.

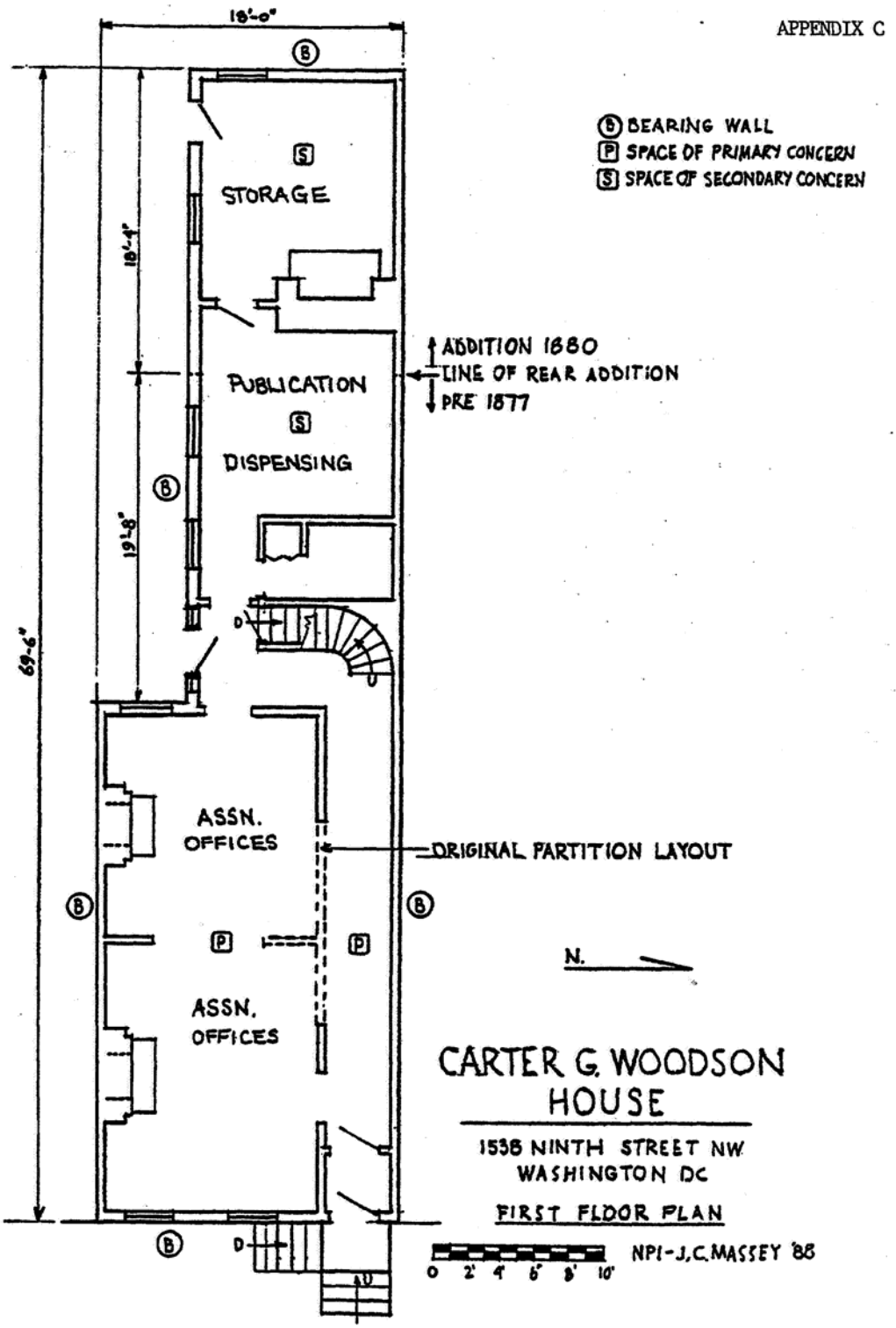


Figure 8-016: Carter Woodson plans and elevation by Bryant and Bryant Architects.

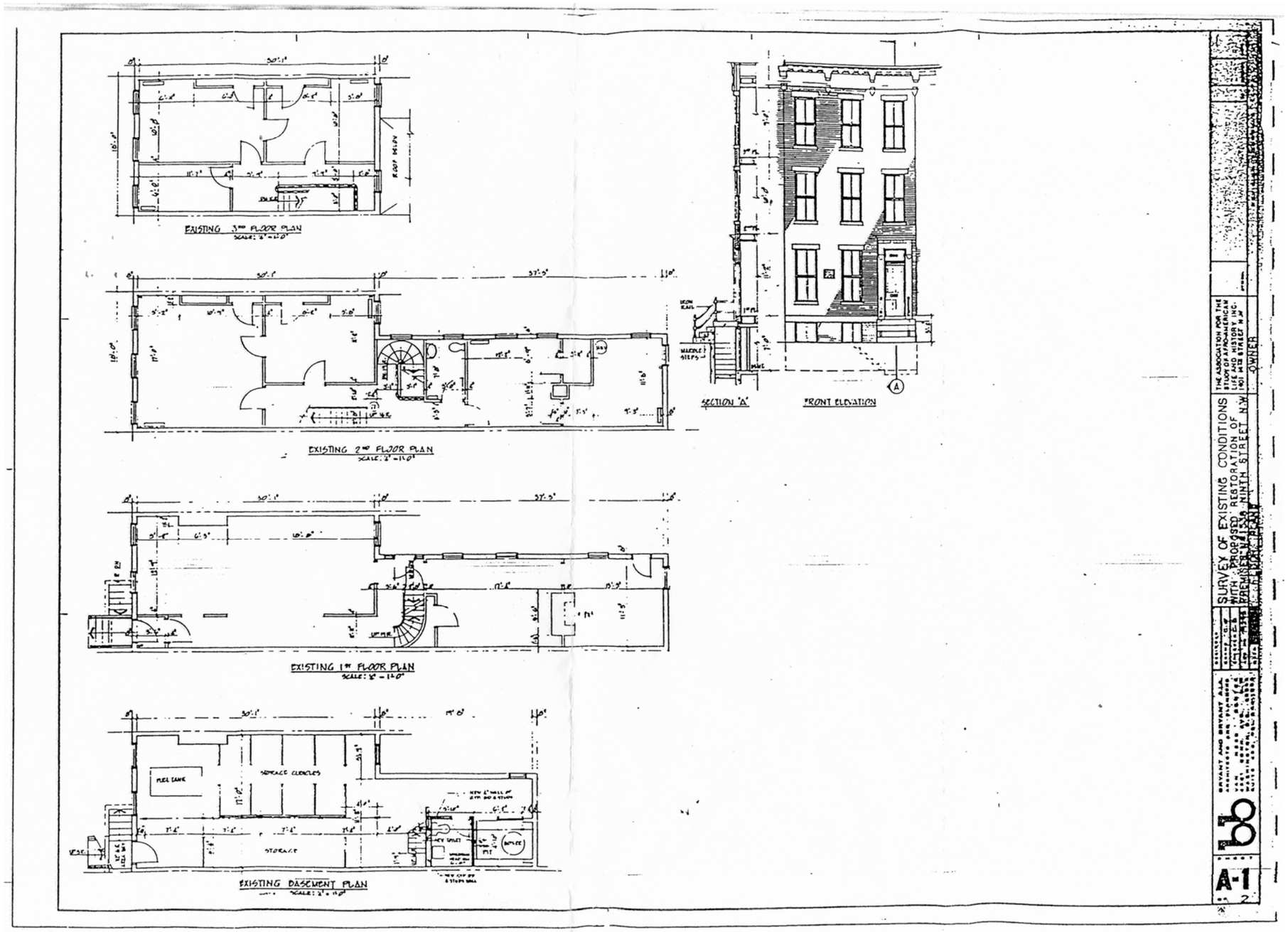


Figure 8-017: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; front elevation.

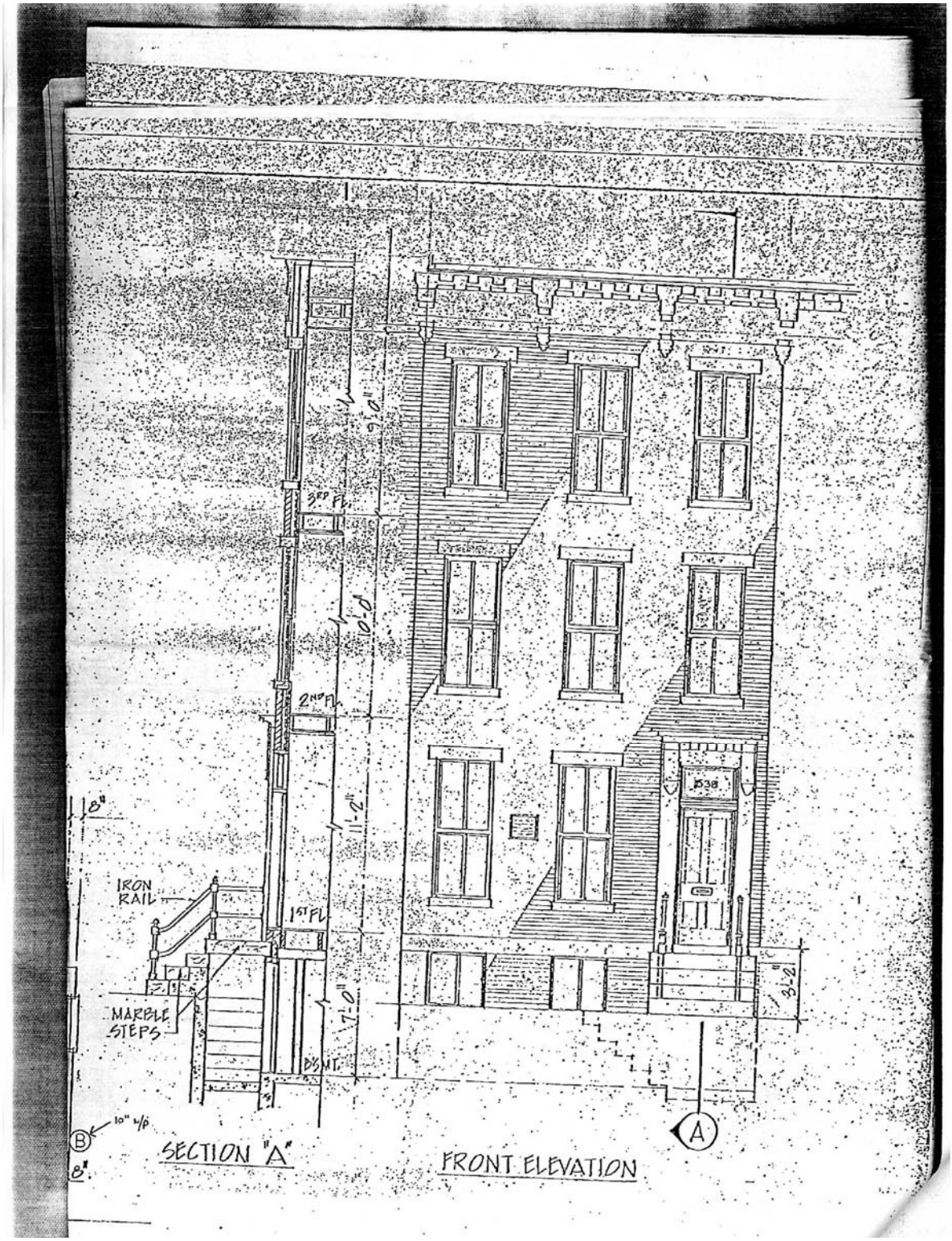


Figure 8-018: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; first floor plan.

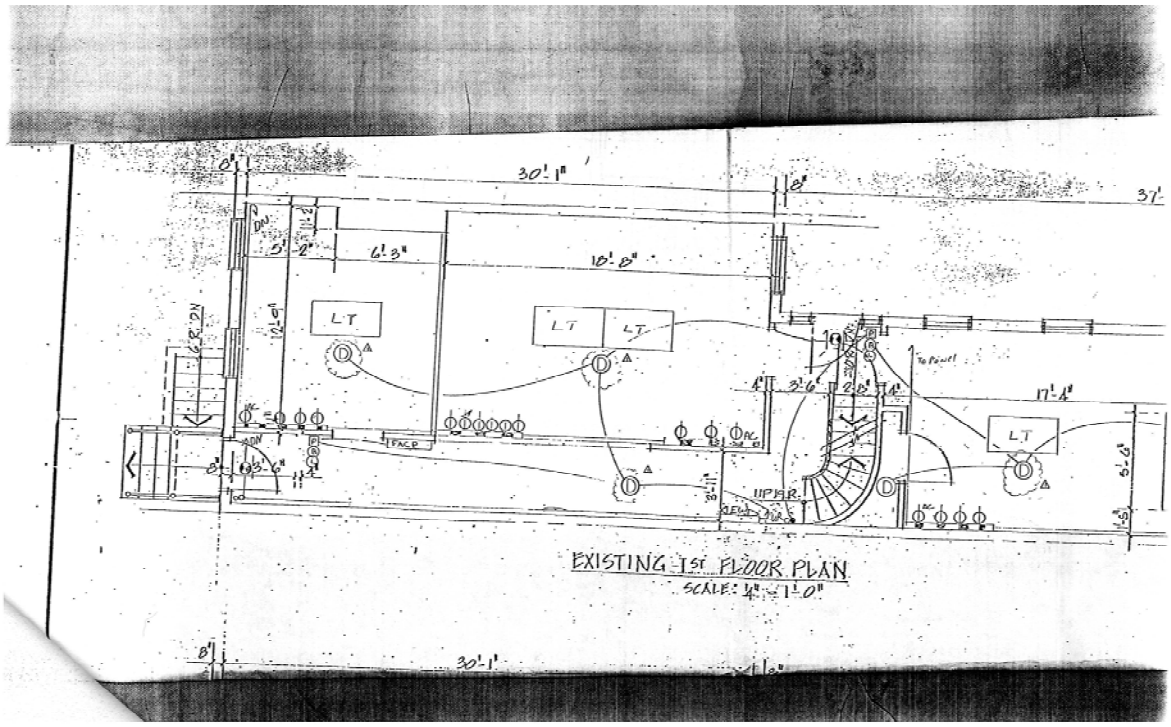


Figure 8-019: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; first floor plan.

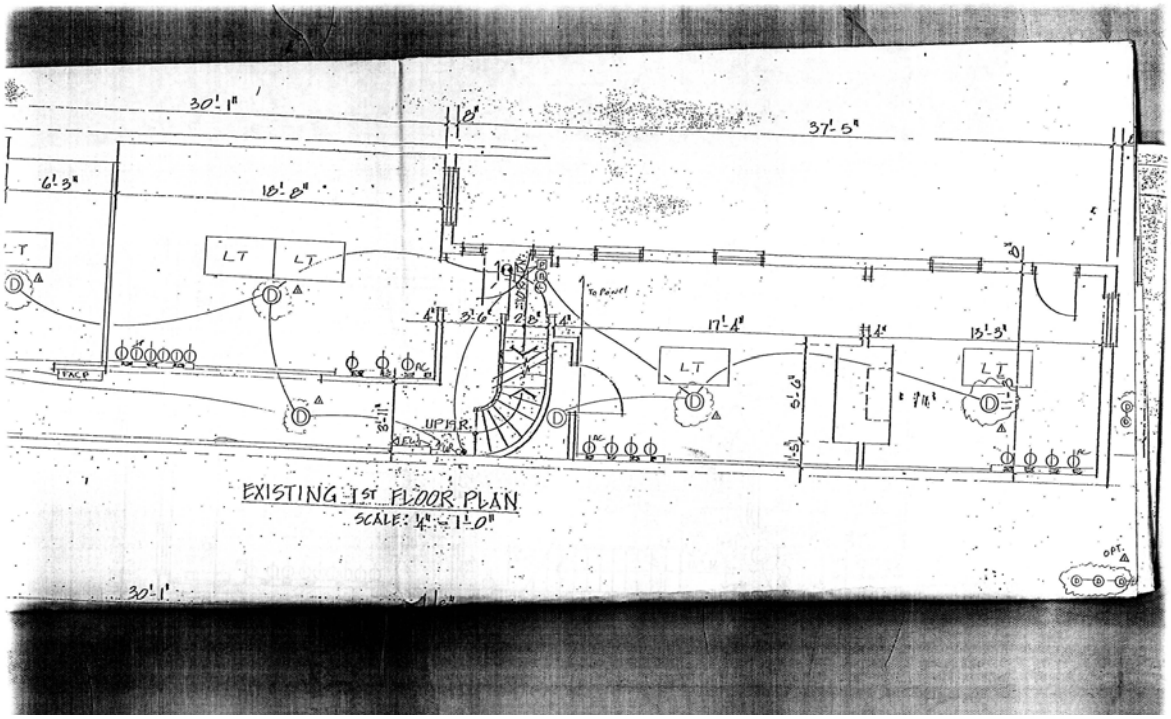


Figure 8-020: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; second floor plan.

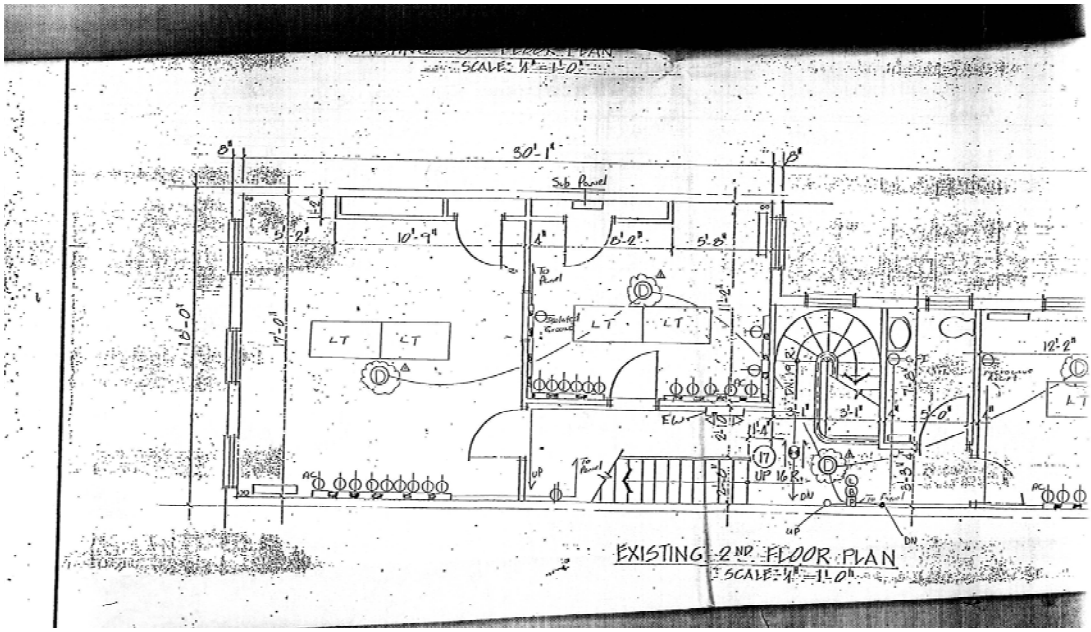


Figure 8-021: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; second floor plan.

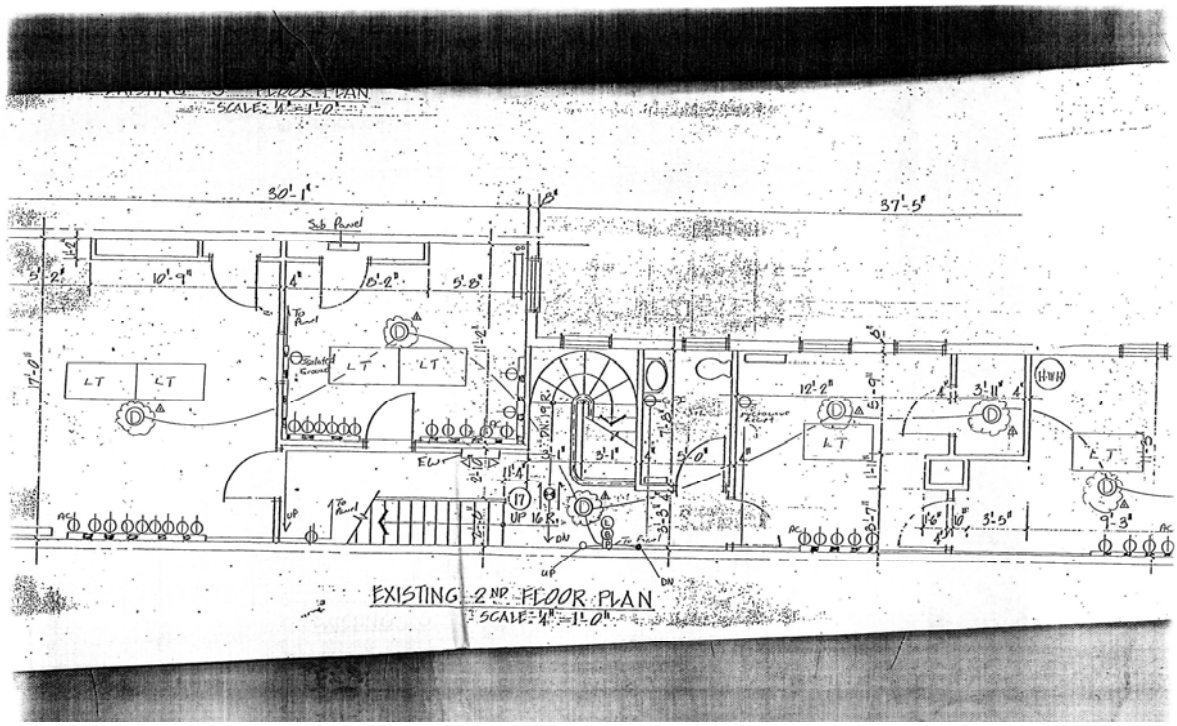


Figure 8-022: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; third floor plan.

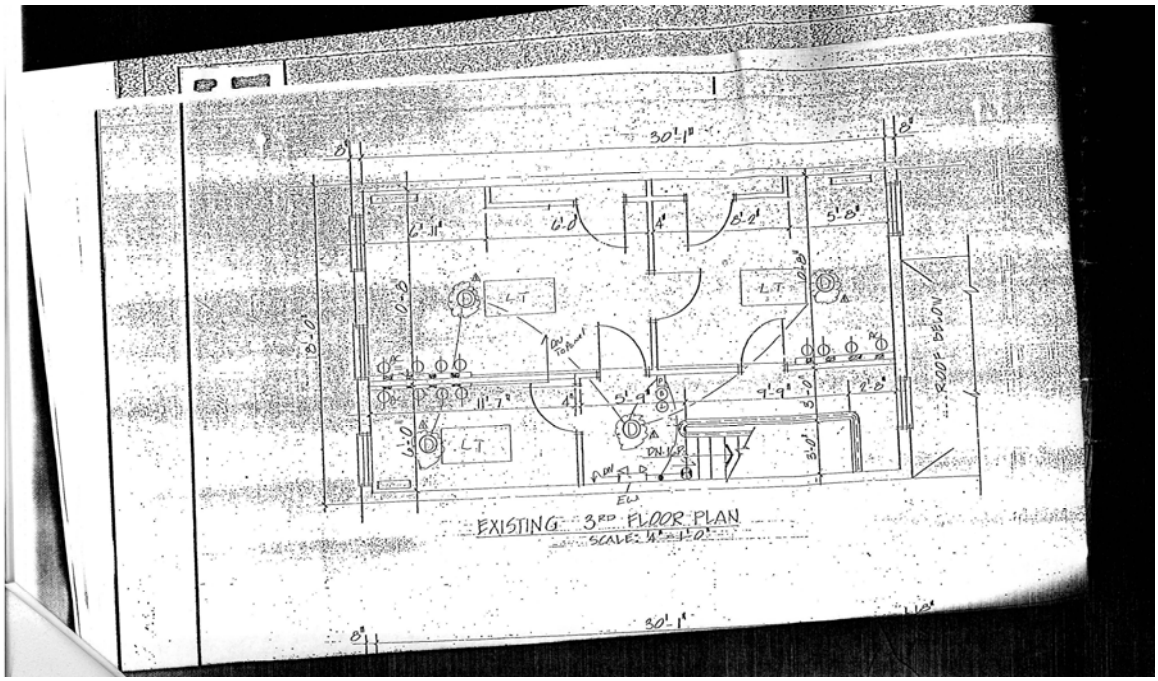
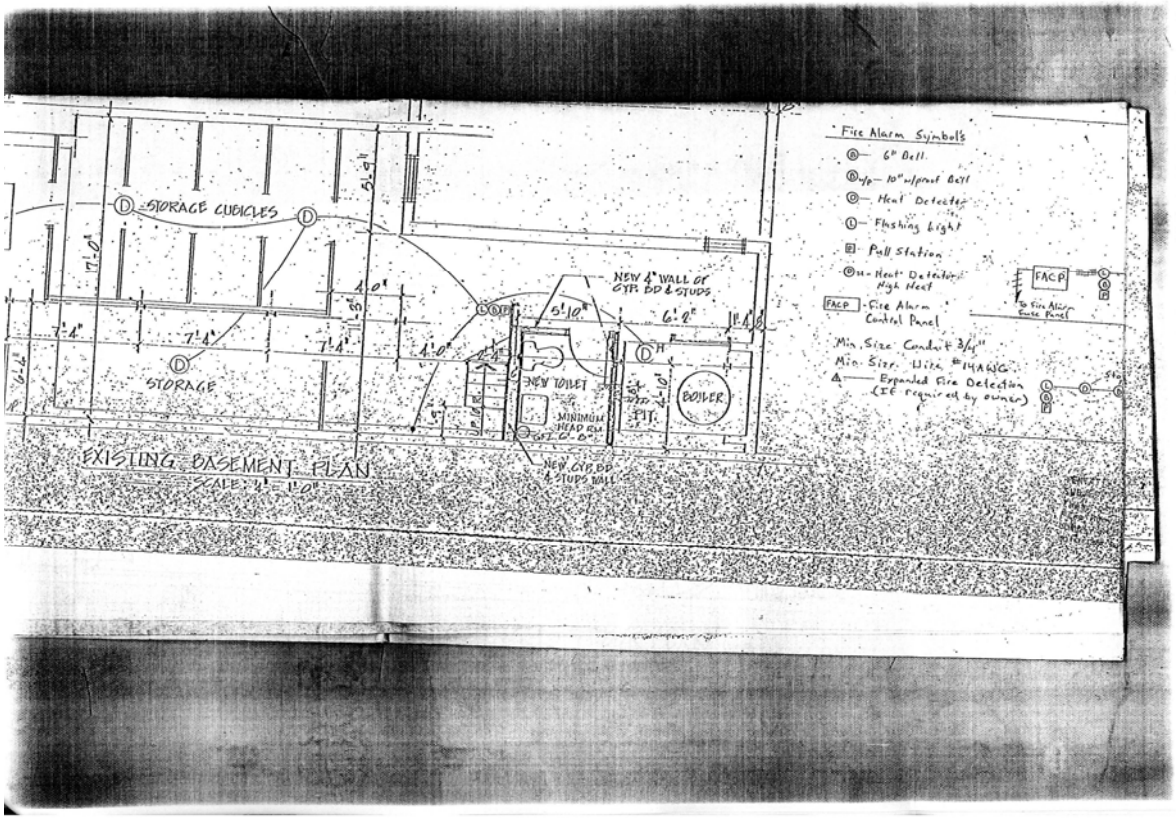


Figure 8-023: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; basement floor plan.



Appendix E: Field Notes

APPENDIX E: FIELD NOTES

Figure 8-024: Field Notes: East Elevation

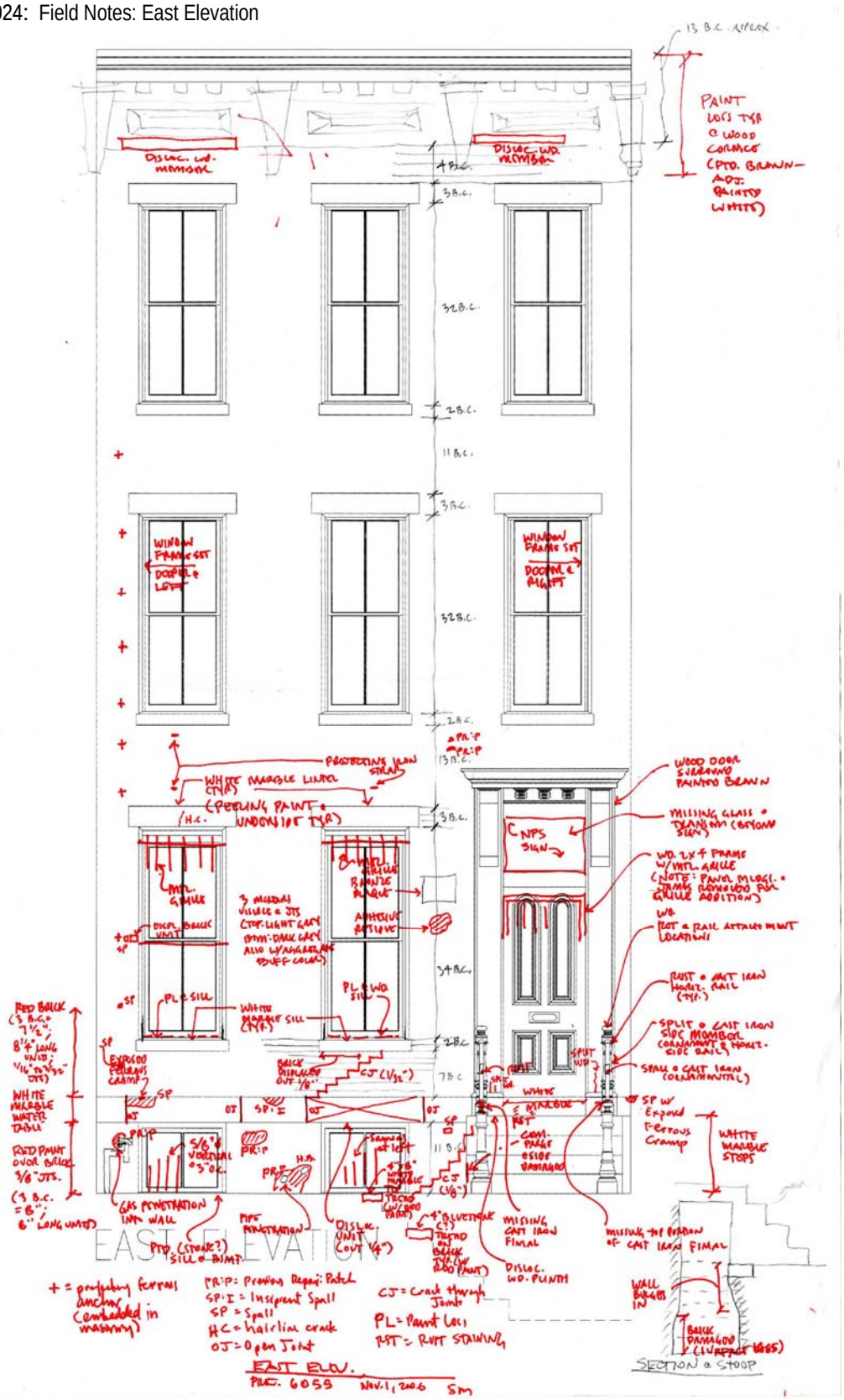


Figure 8-025: Field Notes: West Elevation

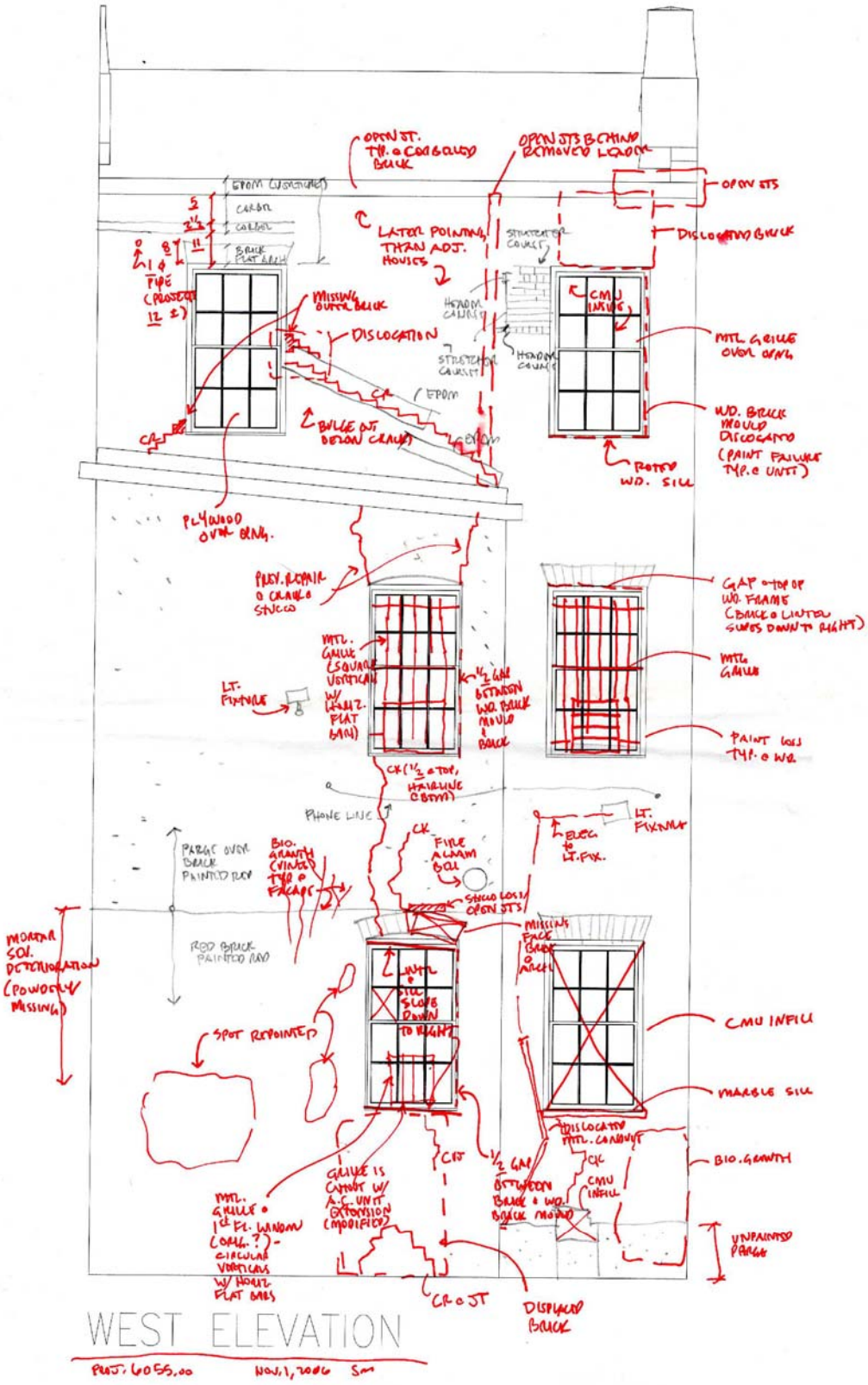


Figure 8-026: Field Notes: Roof Plan

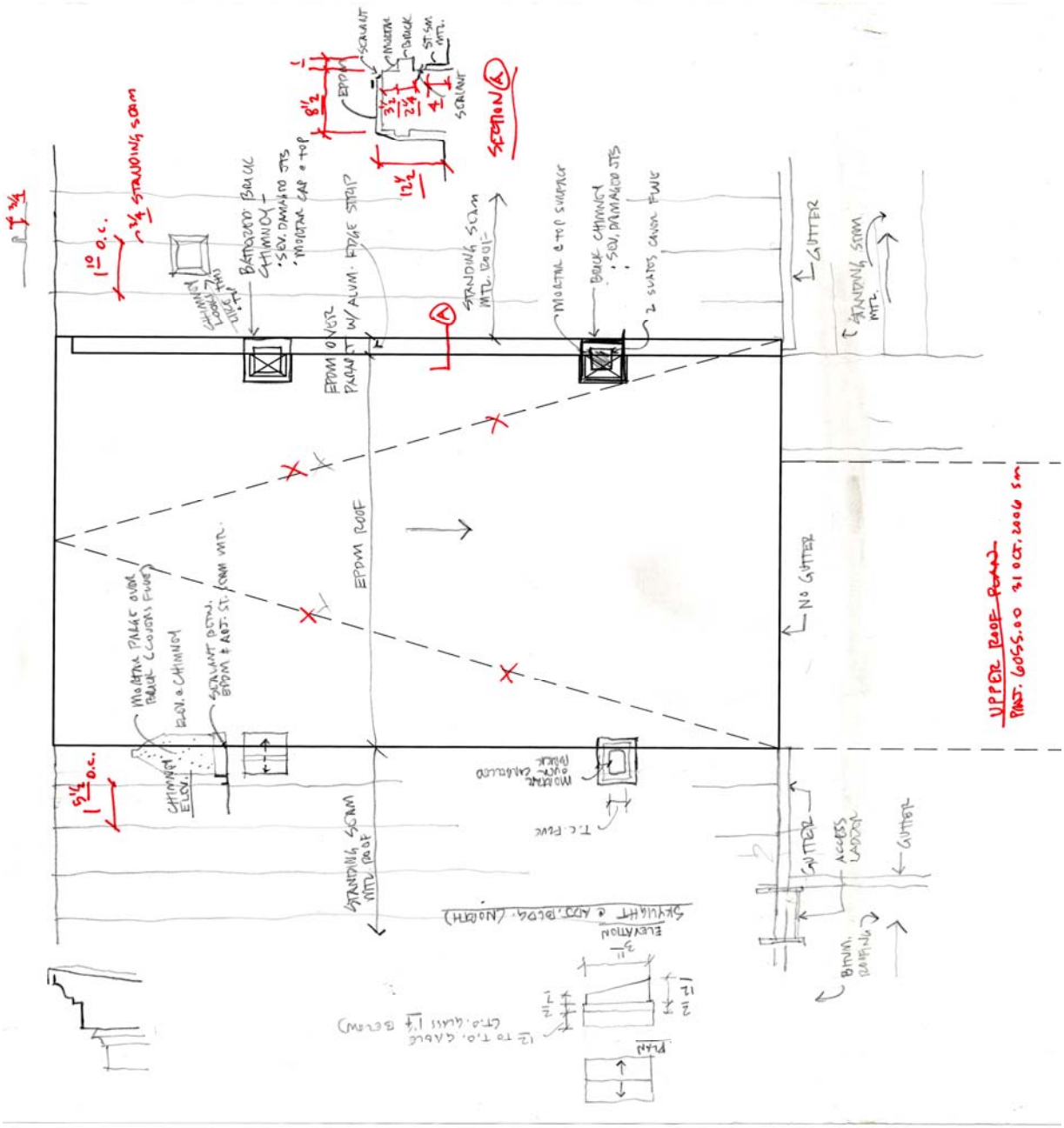


Figure 8-027: Field Notes: Roof Plan

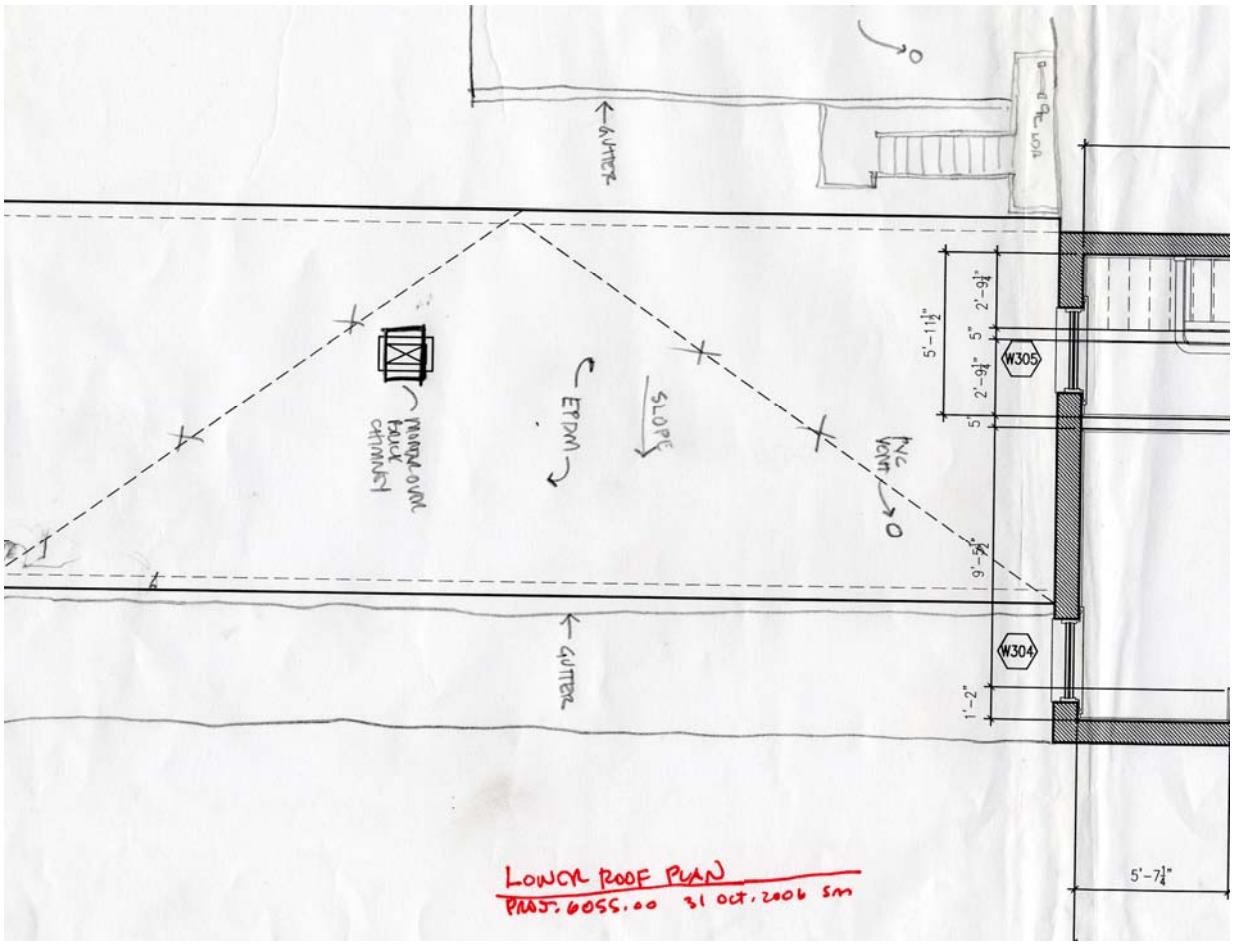
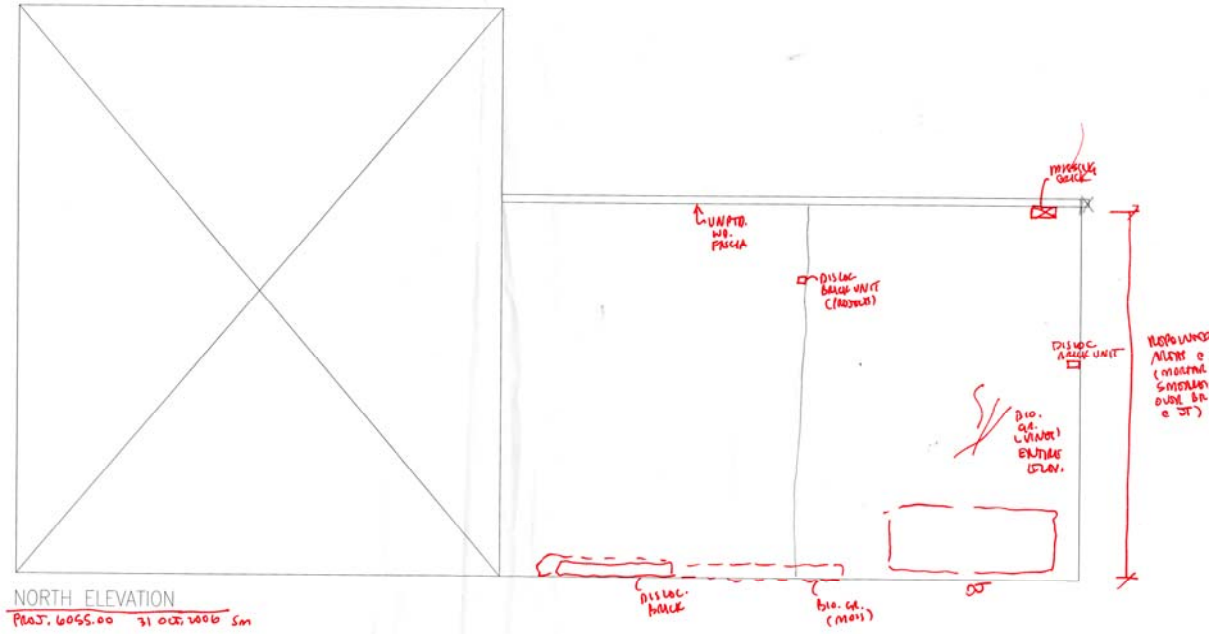


Figure 8-028: Field Notes: North Elevation



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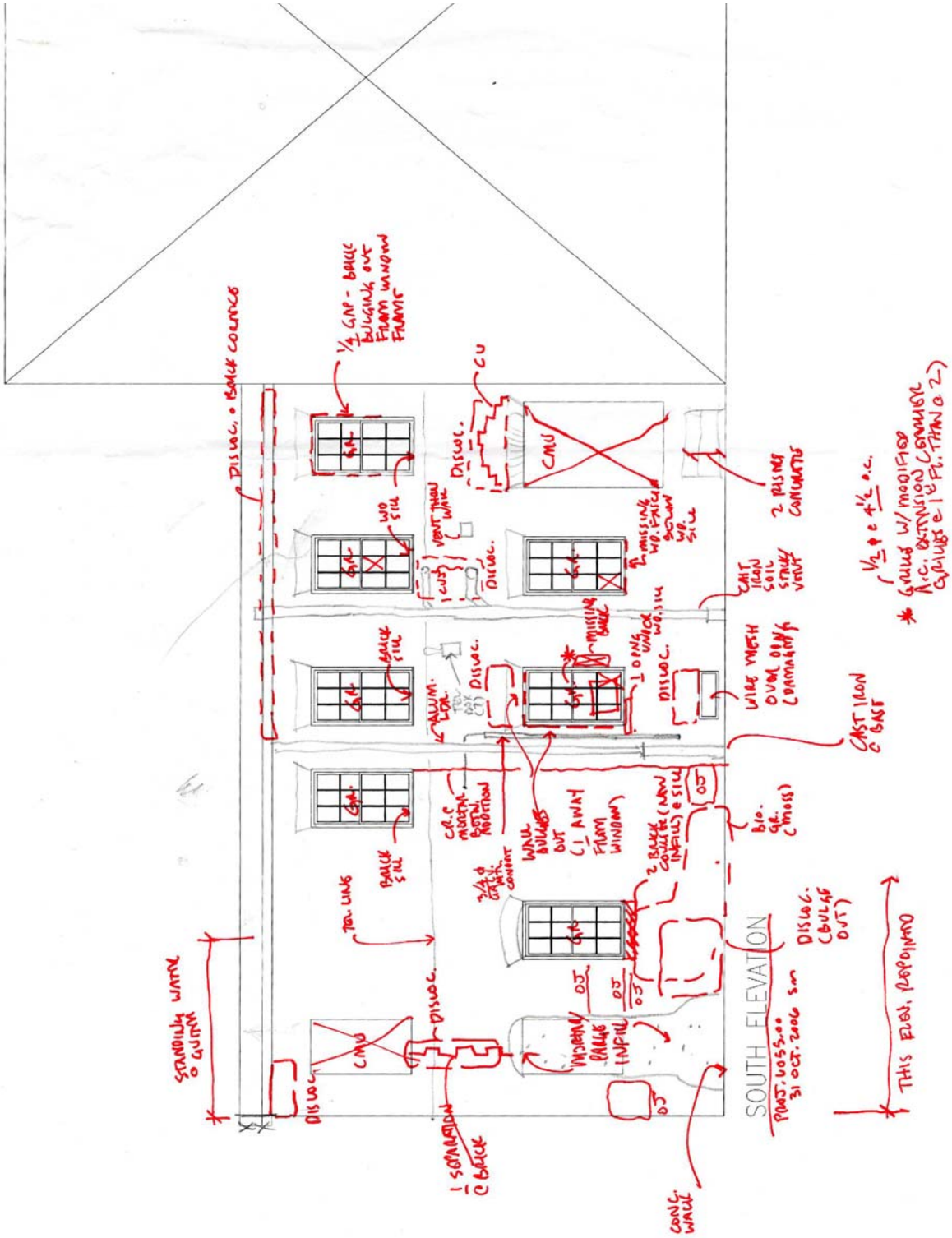

Appendix F: Annotated Bibliography

APPENDIX F: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix G: Glossary

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

Apron	A flat piece of trim directly beneath the stool of a window.
Baluster	Any of a number of closely spaced supports for a railing. Also called banister or spindle.
Box Frame	A window frame having hollow jambs or mullions for sash weights.
Baseboard	A board or molding concealing the joint between the interior wall and the floor.
Base Molding	An ornamental molding above the plinth of a pedestal, pillar, or wall. The ornamental profile capping a baseboard.
Bracket	A support projecting horizontally from a wall to bear the weight of a cantilever such as a cornice or projecting element, or to strengthen an angle.
Brick Course	A continuous, usually horizontal range of bricks in a wall
Casement	A window sash opening on hinges generally attached to the upright side of its frame.
Casement Window	A window with at least one casement, often used in combination with fixed lights.
Casing	The finished, often decorative framework around a door or window opening, especially the portion parallel to the surrounding surface at right angles to the jambs.
Cavetto	A Concave Molding having an outline that approximates a quarter circle.
Chair Rail	A horizontal molding on an interior wall for preventing the backs of chairs from rubbing against and damaging the wall surface.
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit: A precast masonry unit or Portland cement, fine aggregate, and water, molded into various shapes.
Console	A decorative bracket, usually formed with scrolls higher than its projection.

Cornice	The uppermost member of a classical entablature. A continuous, molded projection that crowns a wall or other construction, or divides it horizontally for compositional purposes.
Cyma	A projecting molding having the profile of a double curve formed by the union of a convex line and a concave line.
Cyma Recta	A cyma having the concave part projecting beyond the convex part.
Cyma Reversa	A cyma having the convex part projecting beyond the concave part.
Entablature	The horizontal section of a classical order that rests on the columns, composed of the cornice, frieze and architrave.
Escutcheon	A protective or ornamental plate, as around a keyhole, doorknob, drawer pull, or light switch.
Half Round	A molding having a semicircular cross section.
Head	The uppermost member of a doorframe or window frame.
Hood	Projecting element over a door or window.
Jamb	Either of the vertical sides of an archway, doorway or window opening.
Lintel	A beam supporting the weight above a door or window opening.
Miter Joint	A joint between two members meeting at an angle, made by cutting each of the butting surfaces to an angle equal to half the angle of the junction.
Mullion	A vertical member between the lights of a window, or a stile between panels in a paneled door.
Muntin	A notched member holding the edges of window panes within a sash.
Modillion	An ornamental bracket, horizontally oriented, usually in the form of a scroll with acanthus, used in a series beneath a cornice.
Newel	A post supporting one end of a handrail at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs. Also called a newel post.

Nosing	The usually rounded edge or a stair tread that extends over the riser.
Ogee	A molding with a profile of a double curve in the shape of an elongated S.
Ovolo	A convex molding with a profile approximating a quarter section of an oval or ellipse.
Paneled Door	A door having a framework of stiles, rails, and sometimes muntins, filled with panels of a thinner material.
Partition	An interior wall dividing a room or part of a building into separate areas.
Party Wall	A wall used jointly by contiguous structures, erected upon a line dividing two parcels of land.
Pediment	A wide, low-pitched gable surmounting a colonnade or a major division of a façade.
Quarter Round	A convex molding whose section is a quarter circle.
Rail	Any of various horizontal members framing panels, as in a paneled door.
Riser	The vertical face of a stair step.
Rock Lath	Gypsum board having an air-entrained core faced with absorbent paper, used as a base for plaster. Also called gypsum lath.
Sash	The fixed or movable framework of a window or door in which panes of glass are set.
Sash Weight	A cylindrical casing of iron or lead used as a counterweight to balance a vertically sliding window sash.
Shoe	A small molding, as a quarter round, covering the joint between a baseboard and the wall.
Sill	The horizontal member beneath a door or window opening.
Staircase	A flight or series of stairs, including its supporting framework, casing and handrails.
Stile	Any of various upright members framing panels, as in a paneled door.

Stool	Interior sill of a window.
Stringer	A sloping board running alongside a staircase to support or cover the ends of the treads and risers.
Transom	A crosspiece separating a doorway from a window or fanlight above it.
Transom Window	A window above the transom of a doorway. Also called a transom, or a transom light.
Tread	The horizontal upper surface of a step in a stair, on which the foot is placed.
Trim	The finished woodwork or the like, used to decorate, border or protect the edges of openings or surfaces.
Water Table	A projecting stringcourse, molding or ledge placed near the base of a building so as to divert rainwater from it.
Window Frame	The fixed frame of a window, consisting of two jambs, a head and a sill.
Wood Lath	A latticework of thin narrow strips of wood forming a backing for plaster or stucco, or supporting slate or other roofing material.

Definitions from Francis D. K. Ching, *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*.