

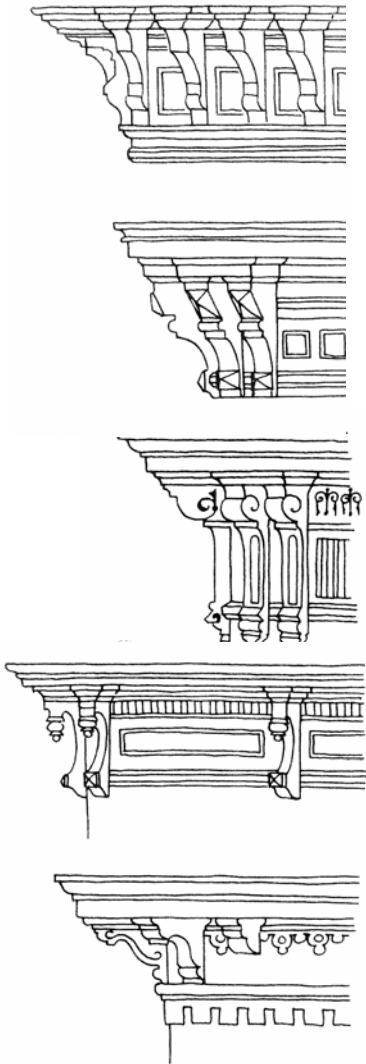
Physical Description



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.

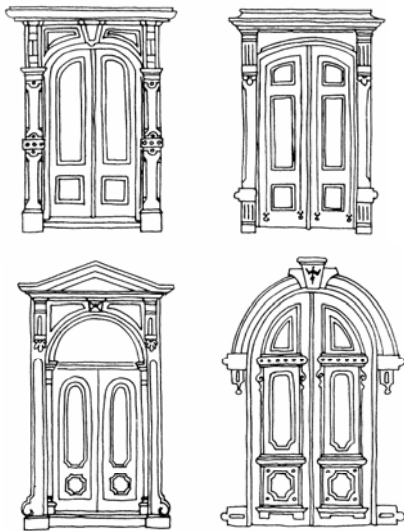


Figure 3-003: Typical Italianate Row Houses.



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 an 1870'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 one 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.

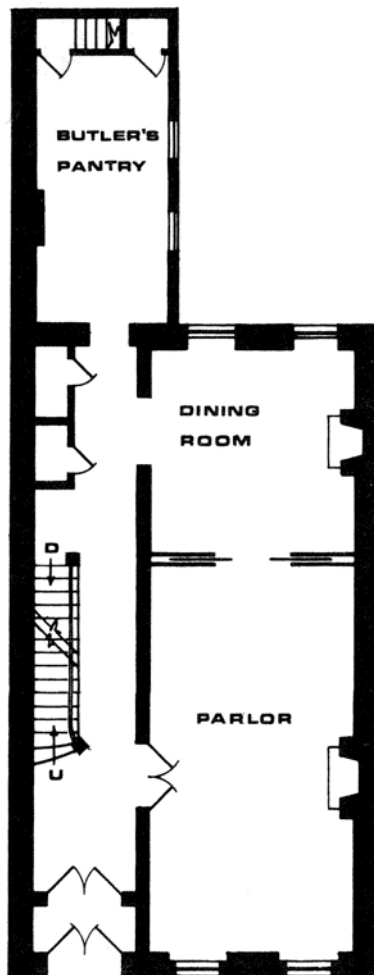


Figure 3-008: Lockwood Diagram.



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



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)

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.

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:

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



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

& 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 emblems 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/Hallway 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 where 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 3-016: PRESERVATION ZONES: **ELEVATIONS**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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

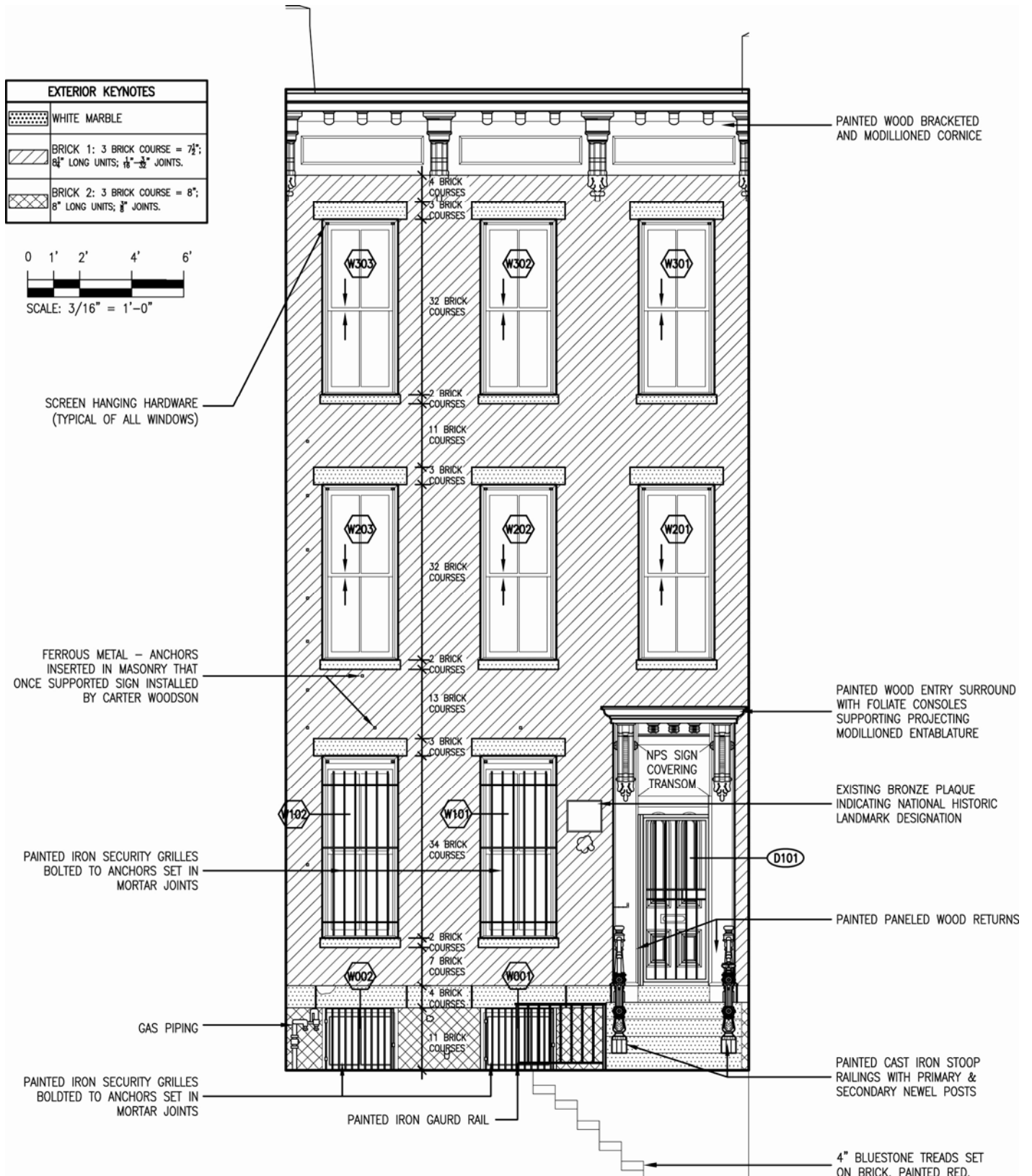


Figure 3-021: East Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

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 Sloop 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)

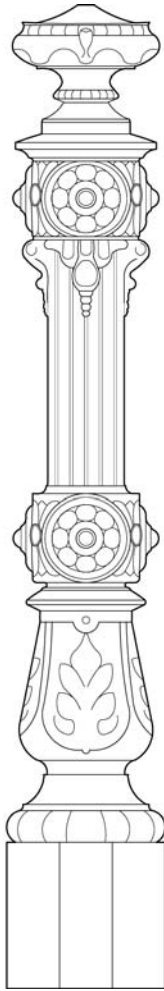


Figure 3-029: Cast iron newel post detail.

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

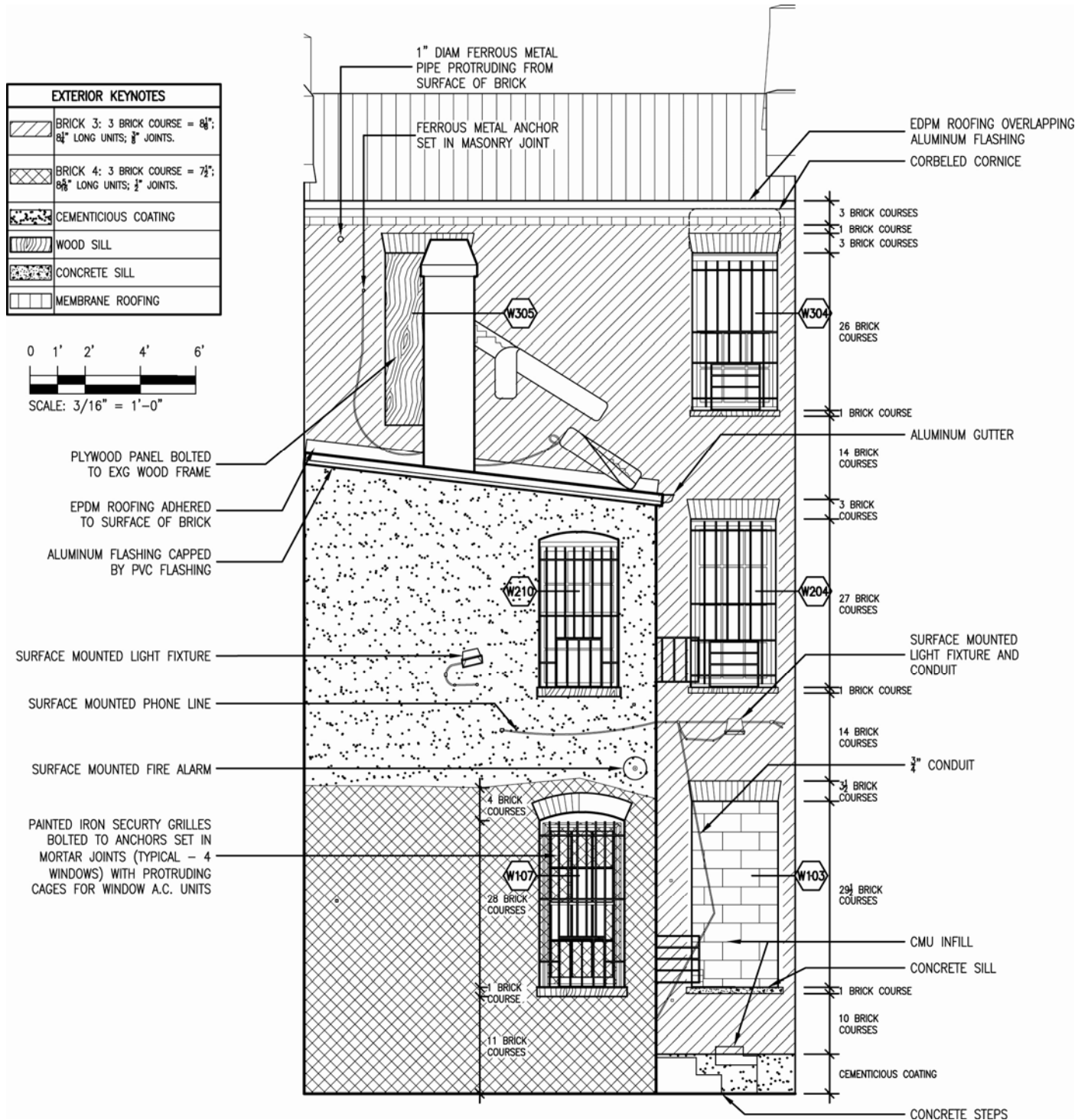


Figure 3-035: West Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

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 on 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 on 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 on 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: Cementitious coating and painted brick. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-039: Chimney at two story addition. (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 3-040: 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)



Figure 3-044: View of top of third story elevation with W304, W305 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 the 1880's addition has four openings. The two openings to the west are centered over one another and offset from 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

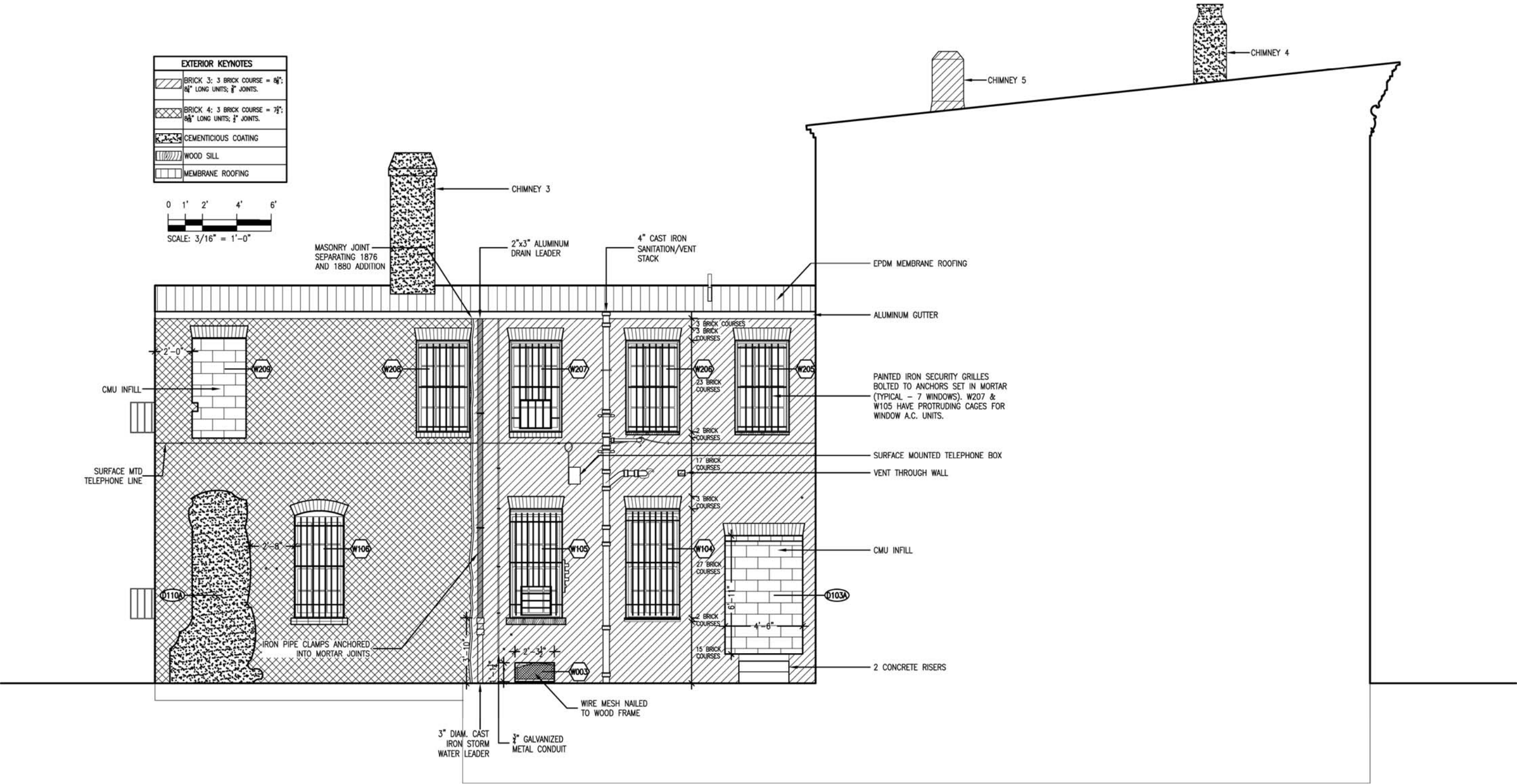


Figure 3-050: South Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

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 on 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 on 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 on 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 on 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 windows		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 on 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 I 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)

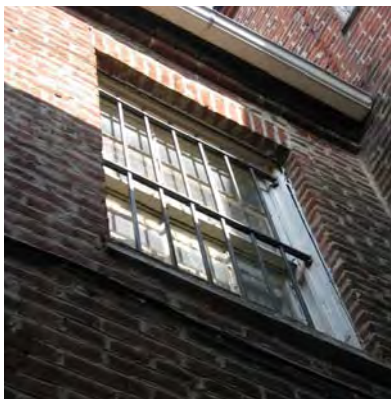


Figure 3-053: Window W205 with brick cornice above. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 3-054: CMU infill and cementitious 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)

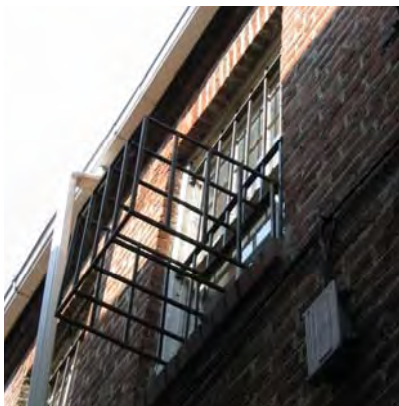


Figure 3-059: Window W207 showing iron grille and replacement brick sill. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Concrete Block – 8"x16" Concrete Masonry Units were 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 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)

Figure 3-062: Three-inch cast iron storm drain, surface mounted conduit and miscellaneous ferrous 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.



Miscellaneous Surface Mounted Materials:



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

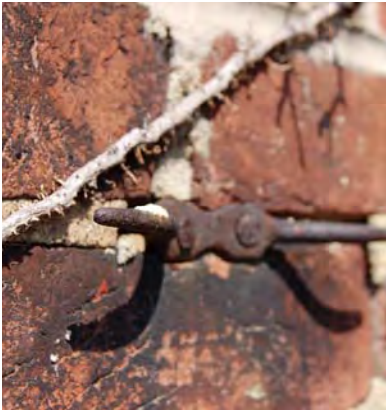


Figure 3-064: Miscellaneous metal anchor. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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

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

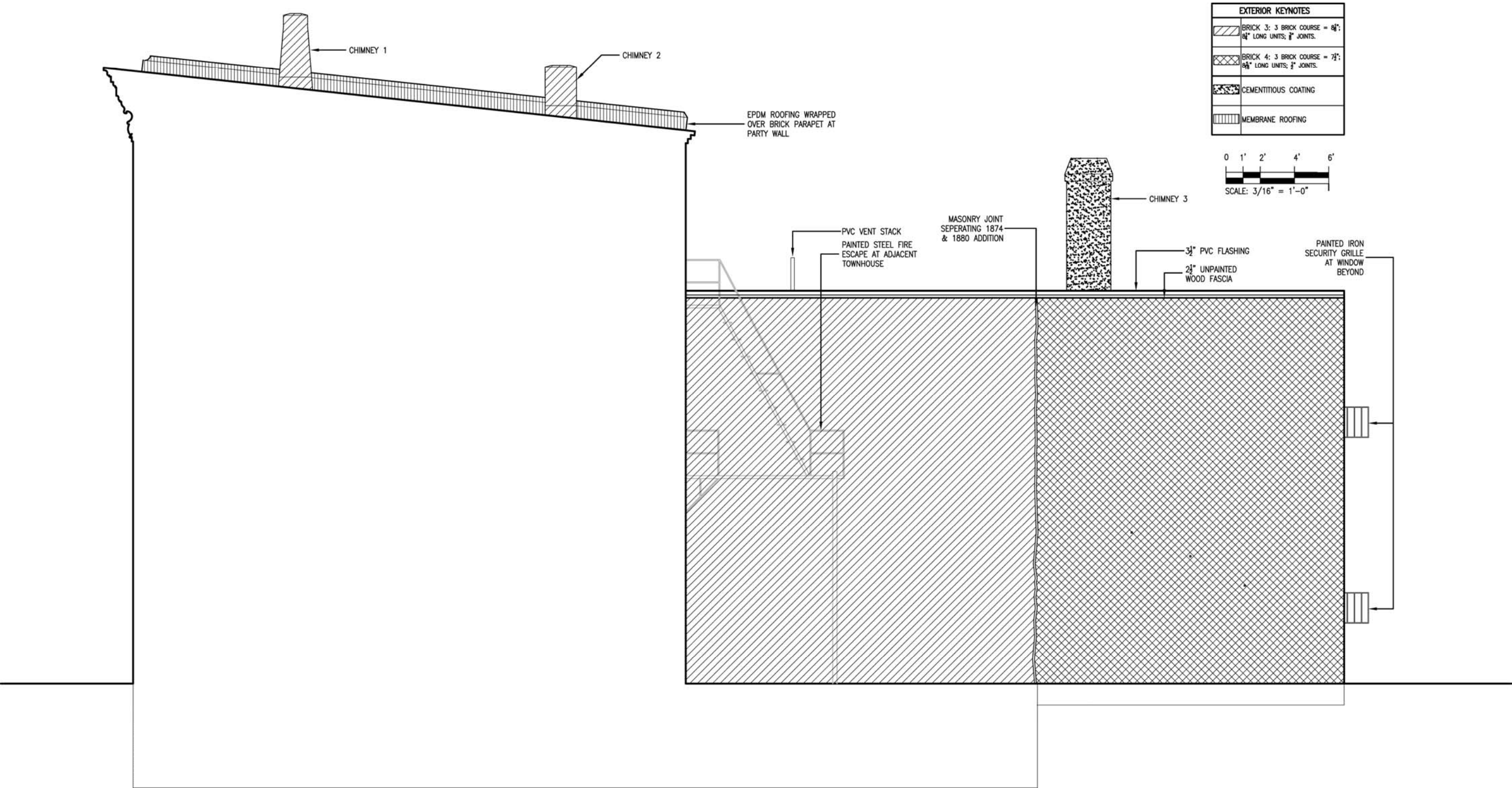


Figure 3-069: North Elevation – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

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

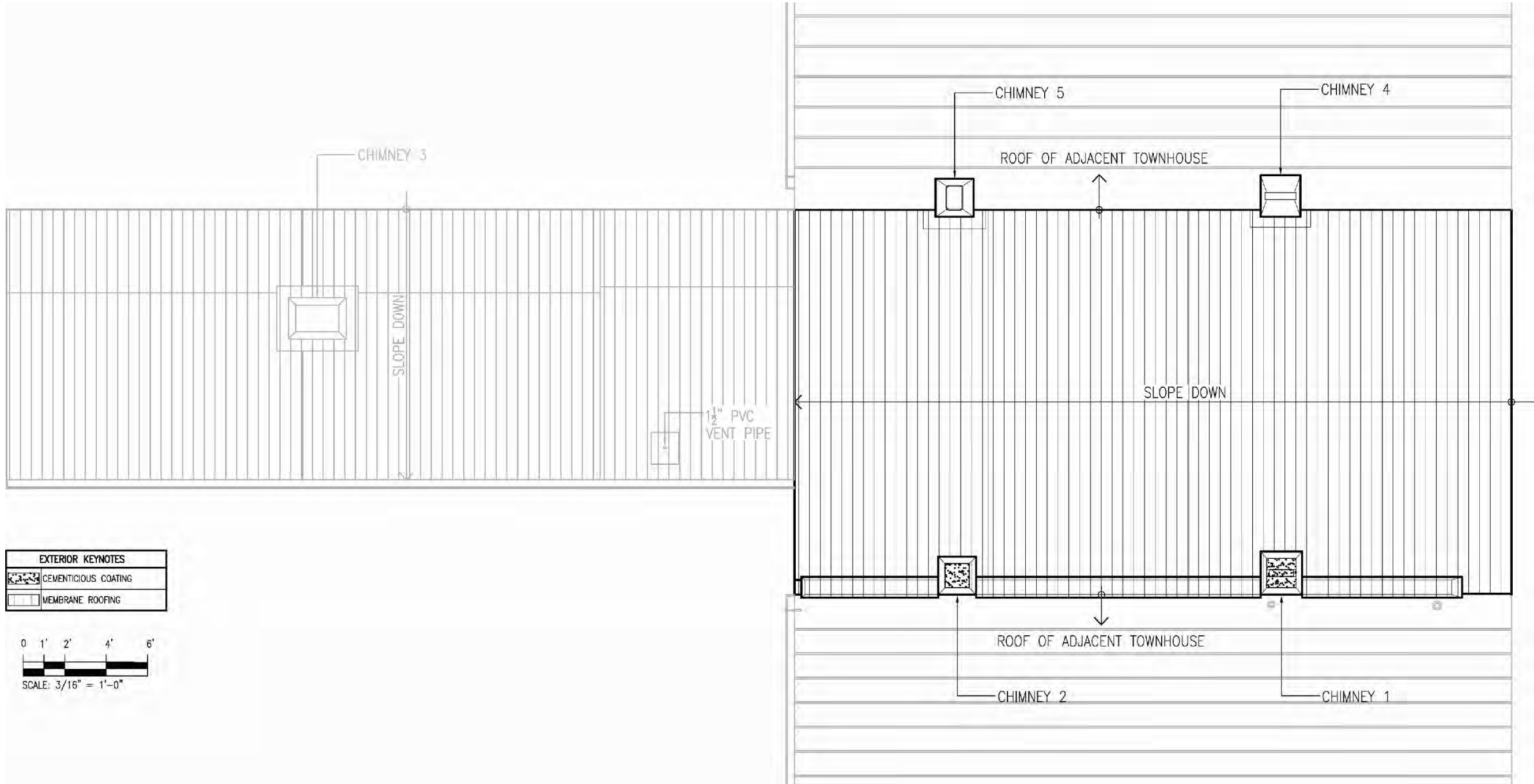


Figure 3-078: Roof – Inventory of Exterior Character Defining Features, Spaces and Elements

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 cementitious 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)

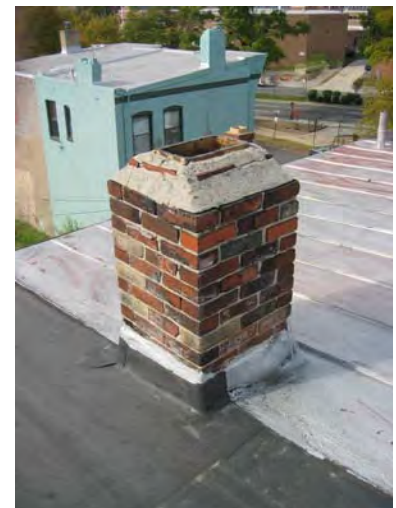


Figure 3-083: Chimney 5.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)

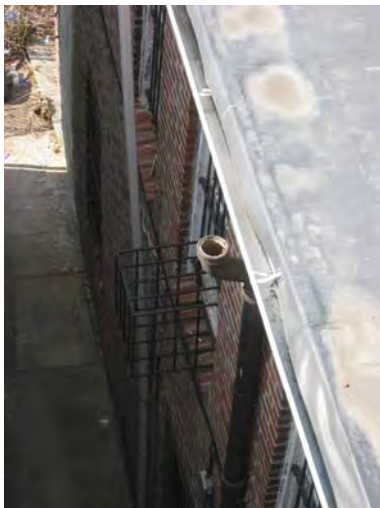


Figure 3-086: Aluminum gutter at lower roof. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 regletted 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.

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.

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



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






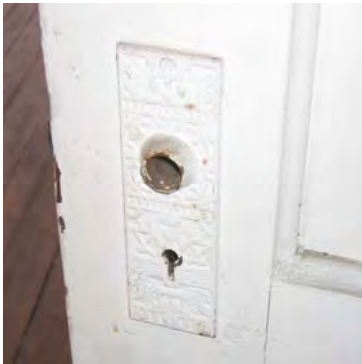



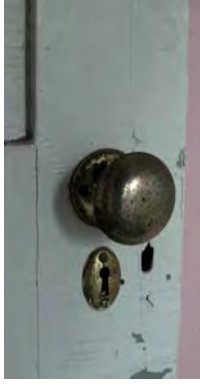
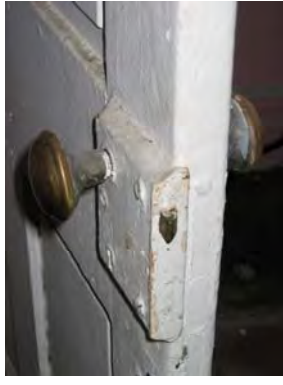


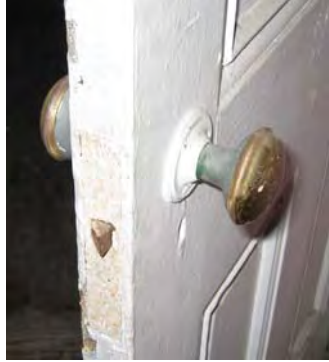


Figure 3-090: Paneled Door D204.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

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.

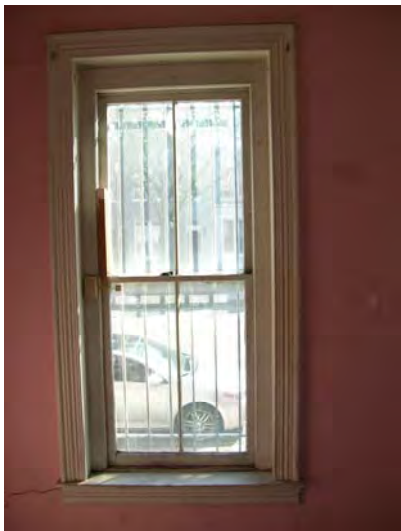


Figure 3-092: Typical east elevation window. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



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

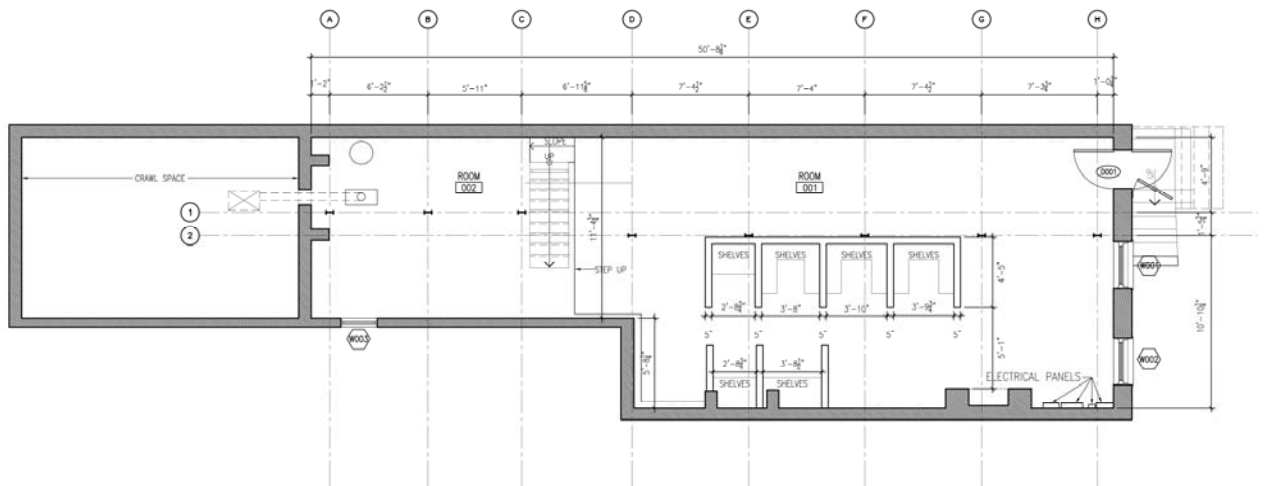


Figure 3-097: First Floor Plan

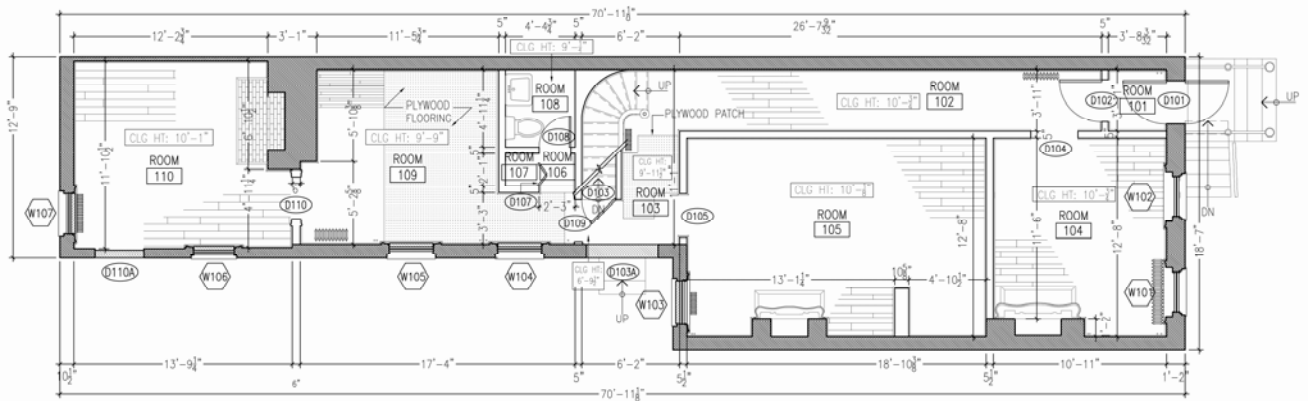


Figure 3-098: Second Floor Plan

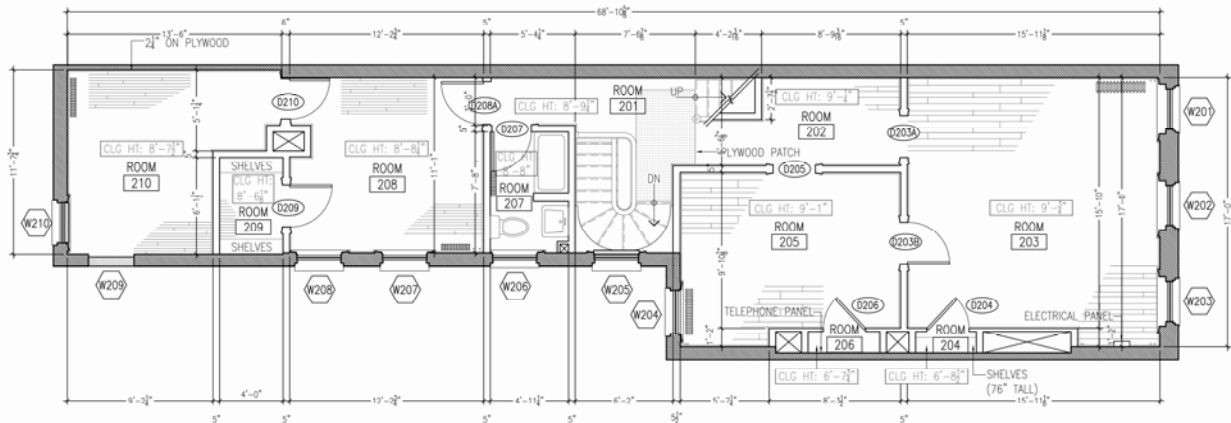
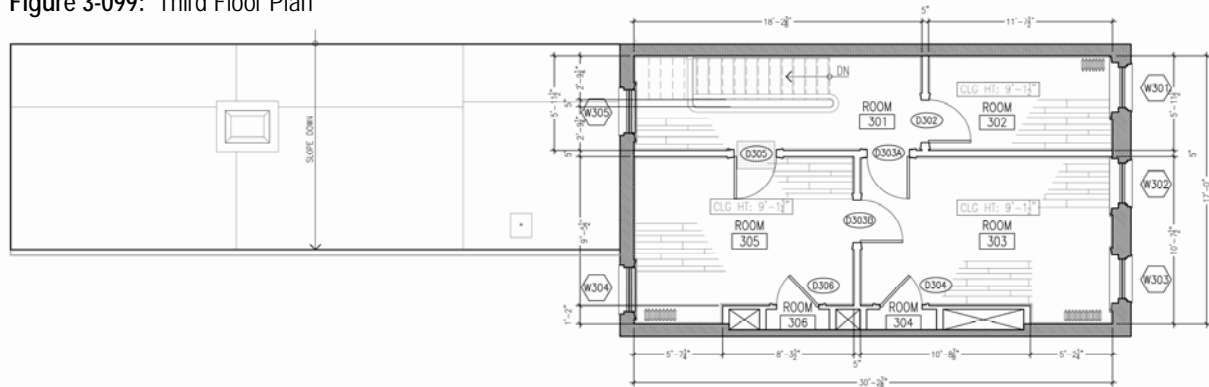


Figure 3-099: Third Floor Plan



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.

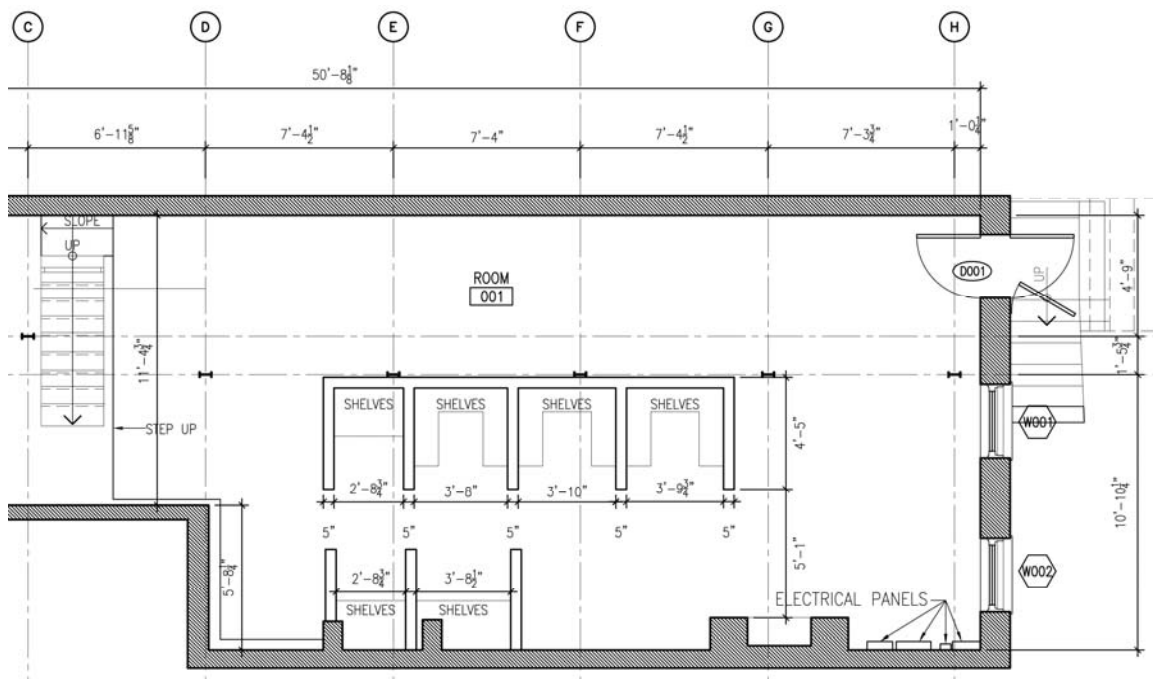


Figure 3-001: Room 001 floor plan. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)

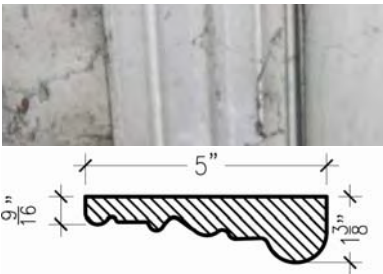


Figure 3-110: Door D001 casing molding type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

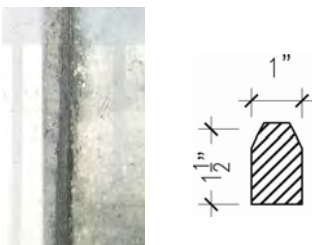


Figure 3-111: Window W001 muntin molding photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)



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

Ceiling: The ceiling is composed of exposed wood joists (2 5/16"x9 3/4") painted white. These joists rest on steel beams (3 1/4"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: Abandoned 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 3-115: 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.

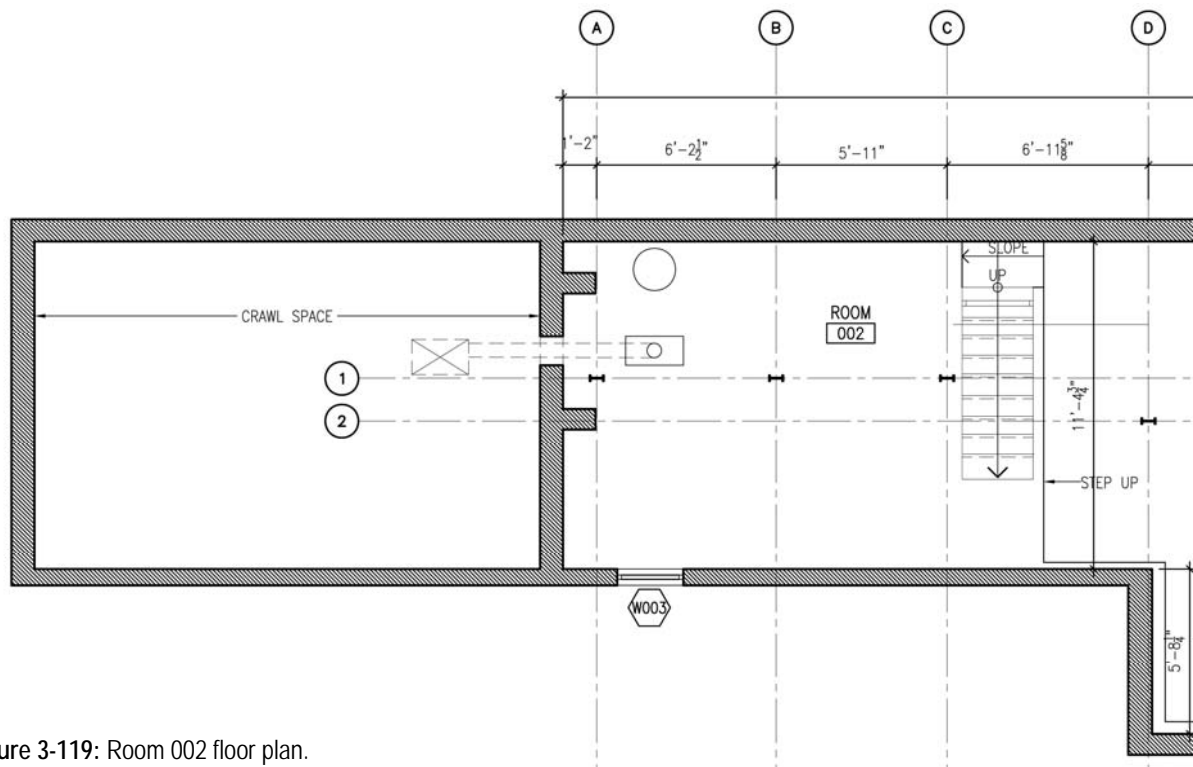


Figure 3-119: Room 002 floor plan.

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 joists.
(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 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).



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.

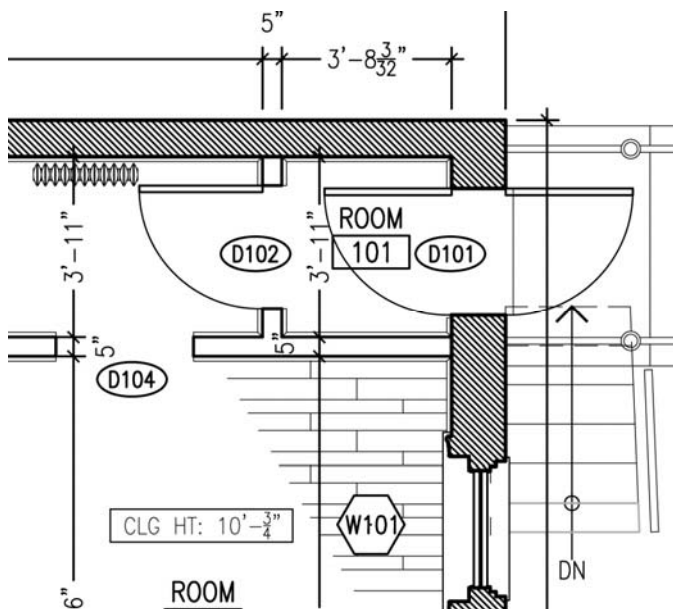


Figure 3-131: Room 101 floor plan.



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-1: 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 1/2' 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)



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)

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.

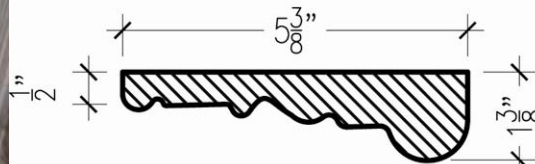


Figure 3-137: Door D101 case molding type-2 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

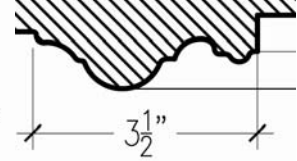
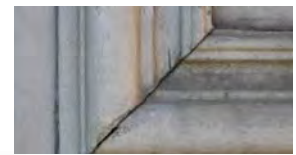


Figure 3-138: Door D101 molding type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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) (21 ½"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.

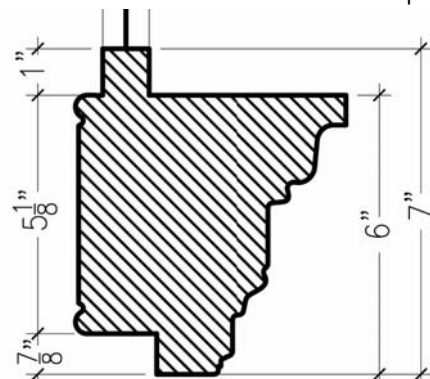


Figure 3-141: Door D101 transom type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

ROOM 102



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

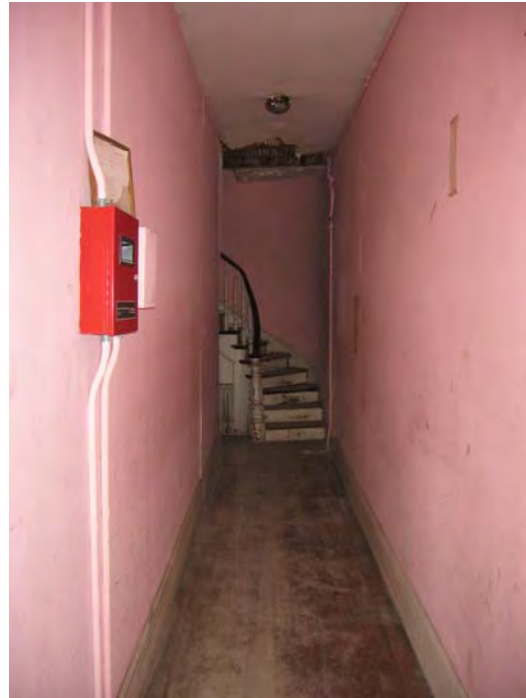


Figure 3-143: Room 102, looking west.
(Photo: BBB, 2005)

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.

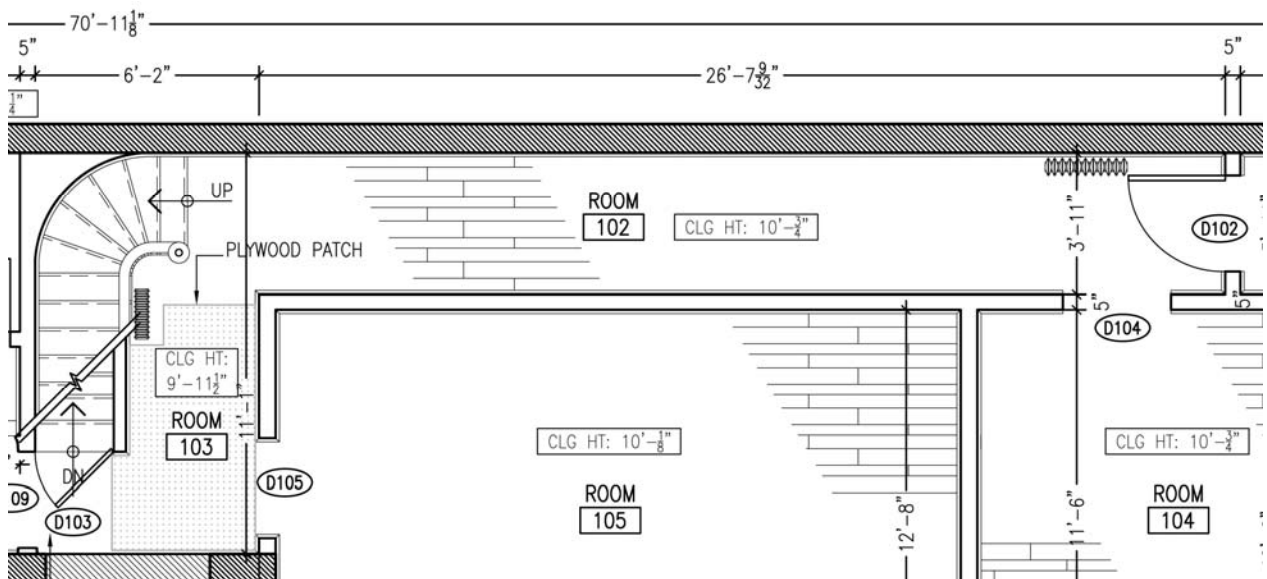


Figure 3-144: Room 102 floor plan.

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

Description of Features and Materials: Room 102



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)

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)

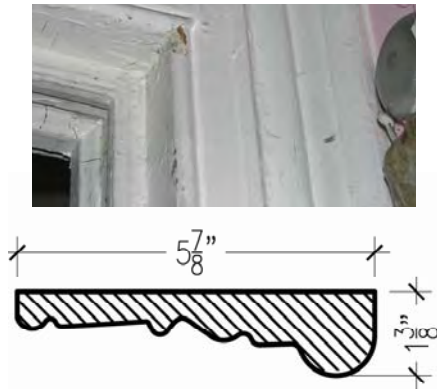


Figure 3-151: D102 casing molding type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

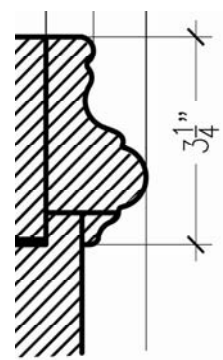
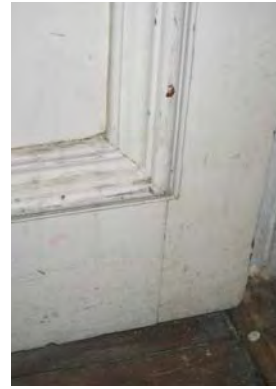
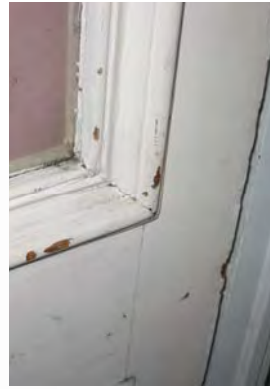


Figure 3-152: D102 door molding type-3 photos and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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)

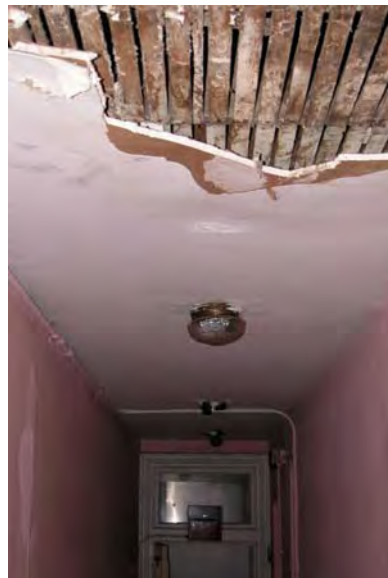


Figure 3-154: Ceiling at Room 102 (Photo: BBB, 2006)



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.

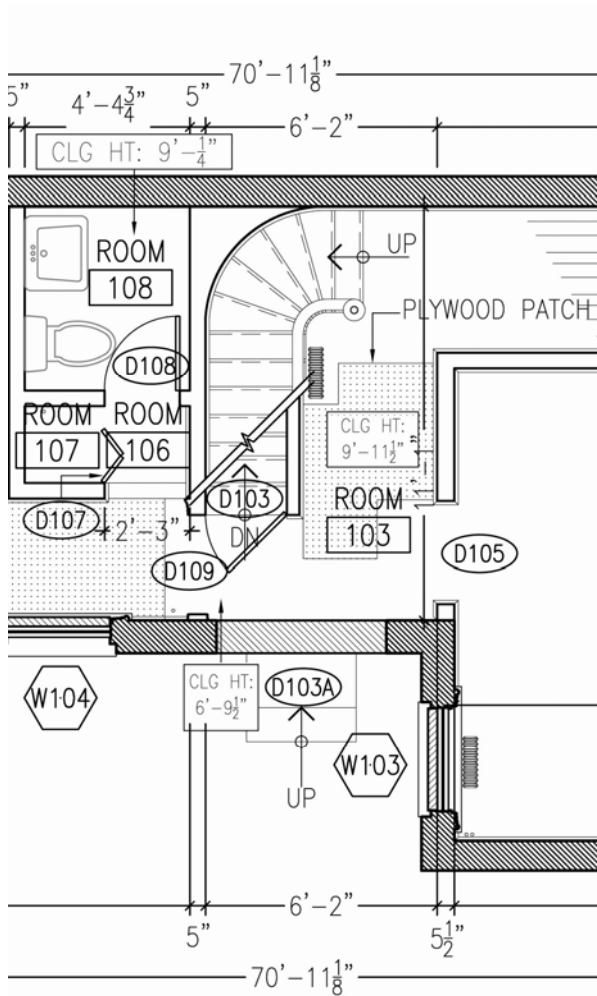


Figure 3-156: Room 103 floor plan.



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 point 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 ½" 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.

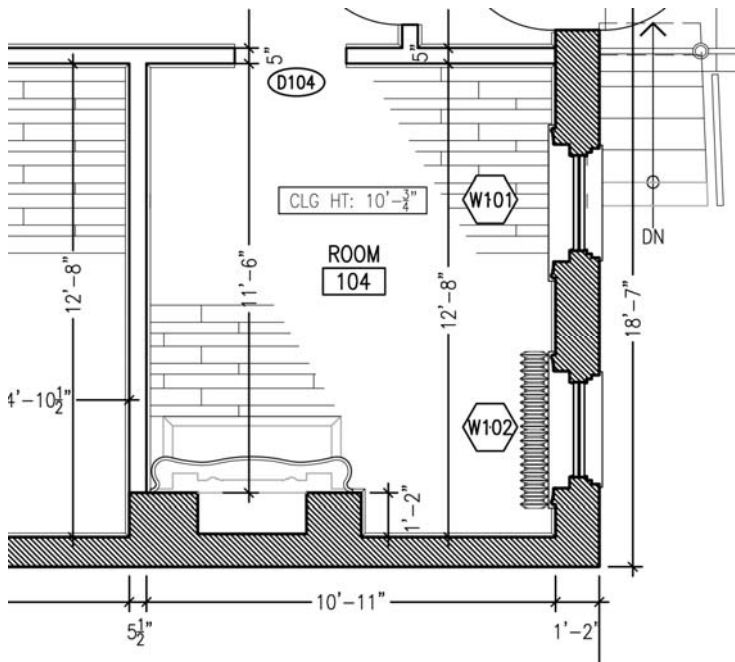


Figure 3-168: Room 104 floor plan.



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 1 identification. 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 1/2", 4 1/2" and 5 1/2" 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 1/2" 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.

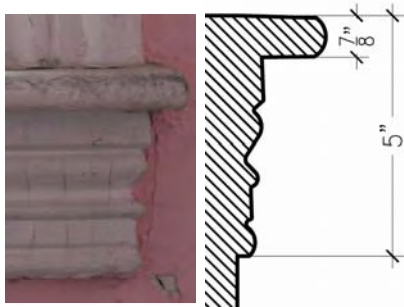


Figure 3-176: Window W101 sill type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



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

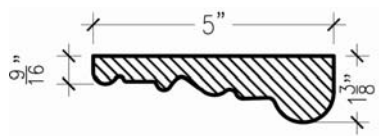


Figure 3-178: Window W101 casing type-1 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

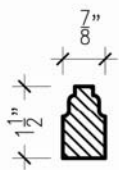


Figure 3-179: Window muntin type-2 profile.



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)

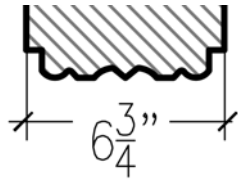


Figure 3-183: Fireplace detail photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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

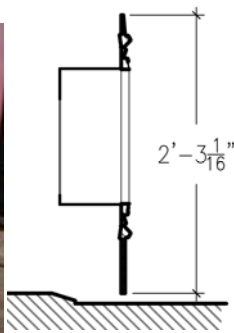


Figure 3-185: Fireplace grille photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

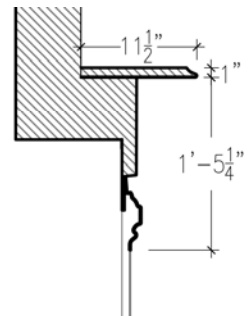


Figure 3-186: Fireplace mantel and face detail and side elevation photos and profile. (Photos: BBB, 2006)

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.

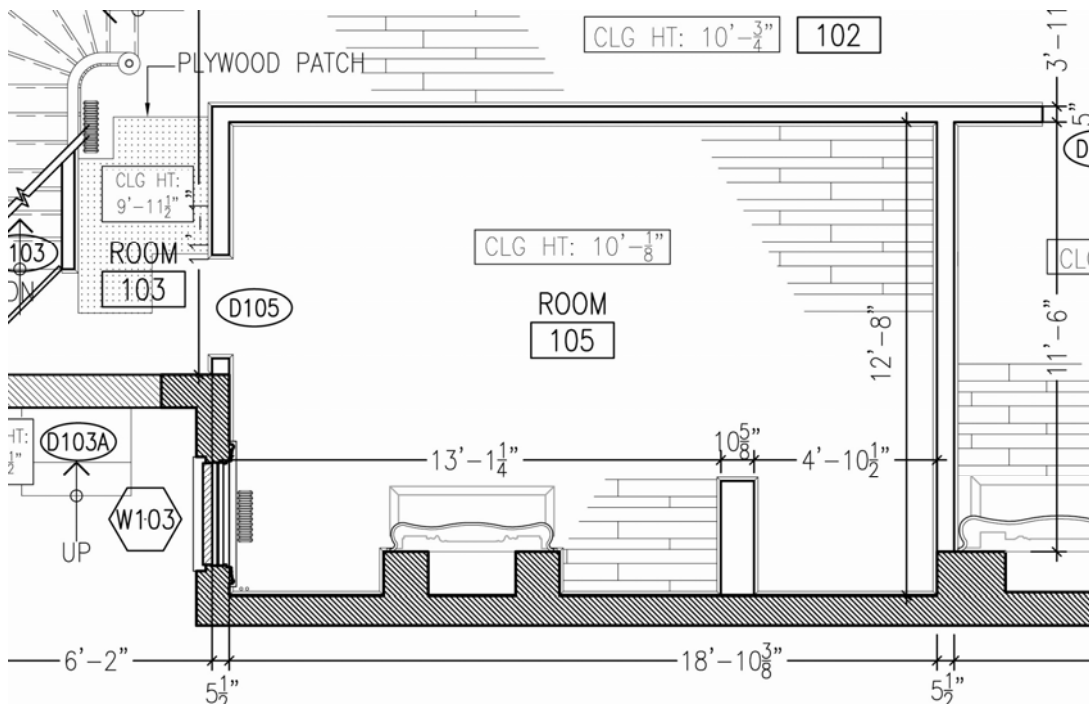


Figure 3-188: Room 105 floor plan.

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 Sashes - 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 at 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)

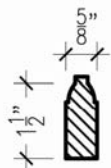


Figure 3-196: Window W103 muntin type-3 profile.

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)

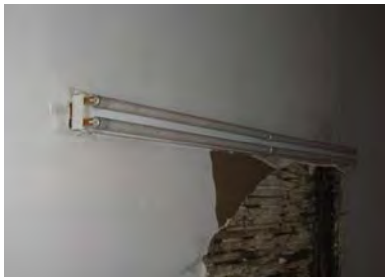


Figure 3-200: Light fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

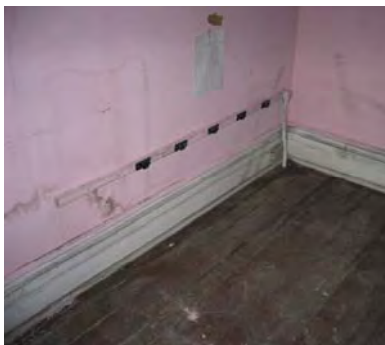


Figure 3-201: Surface mounted conduit. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



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 it 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.

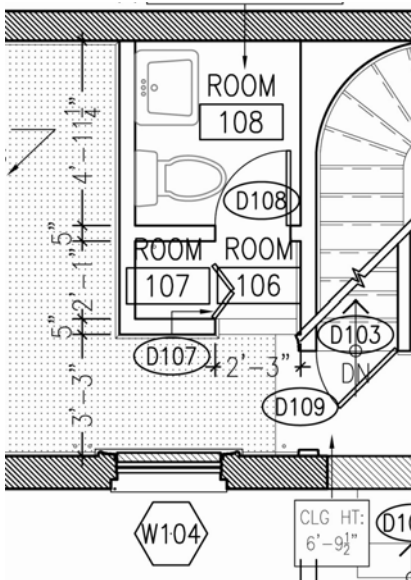


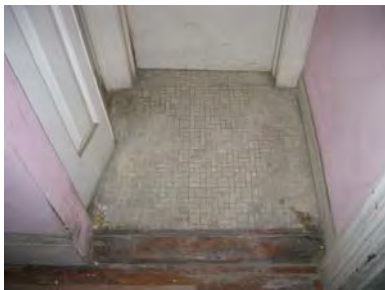
Figure 3-204: Room 106 floor plan.



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.

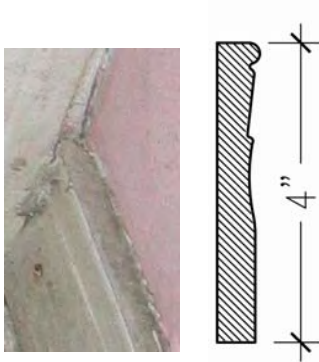


Figure 3-208: Photo and profile of Base Type 4. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

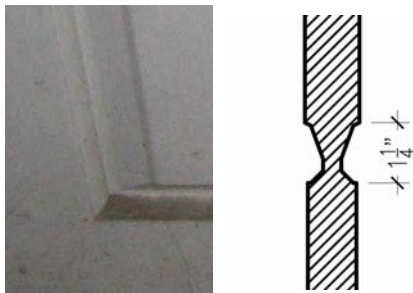


Figure 3-209: Door D107 molding type-4 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

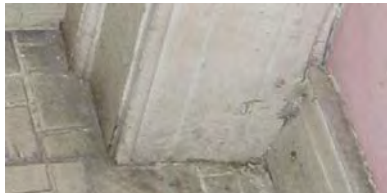


Figure 3-210: Door D108 case molding type-4 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



Figure 3-212: Smoke detector and conduit. (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 3/4"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 3/4"Wx79 1/2" Hx1 1/2"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 3-211: 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 1/2" diameter white smoke detector is mounted to the ceiling.

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.

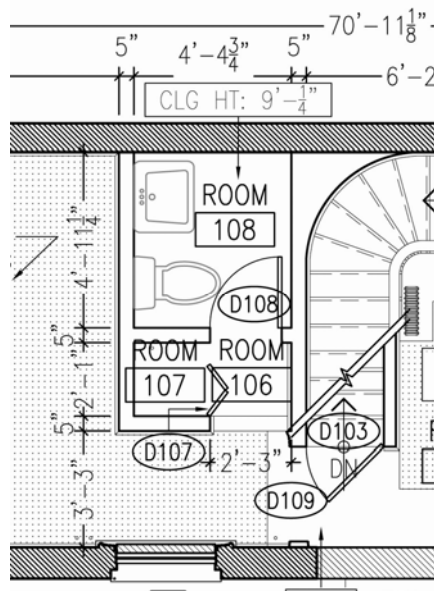


Figure 3-222: Room 108 floor plan.



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

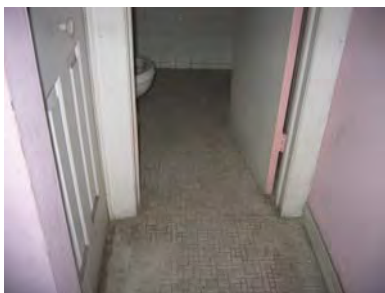


Figure 3-225: Porcelain mosaic floor tile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

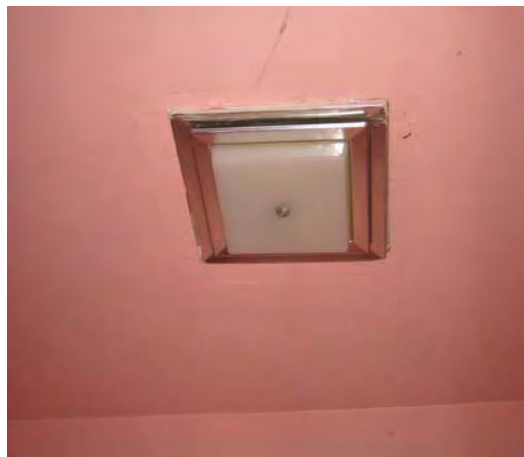


Figure 3-229: Light fixture at ceiling. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

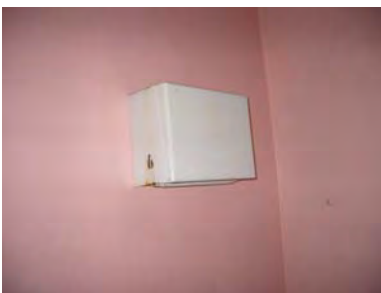


Figure 3-233: Paper towel dispenser.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

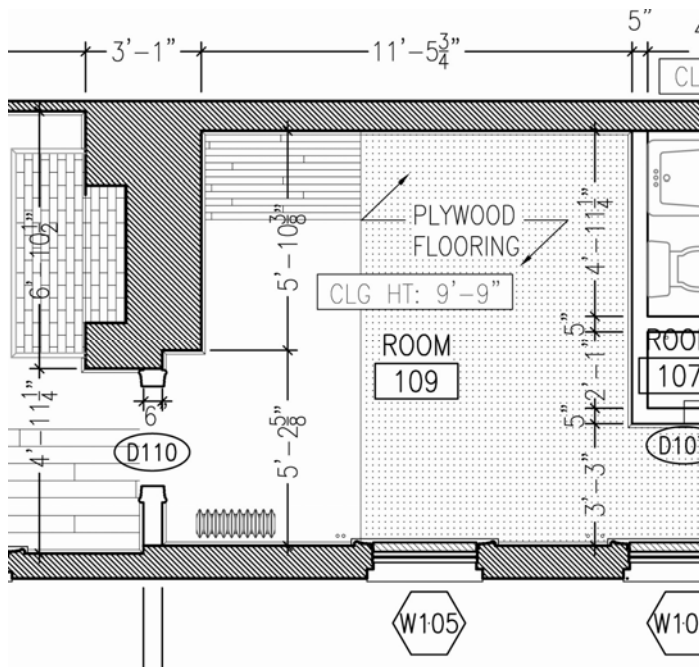


Figure 3-236: Room 109 floor plan.



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)

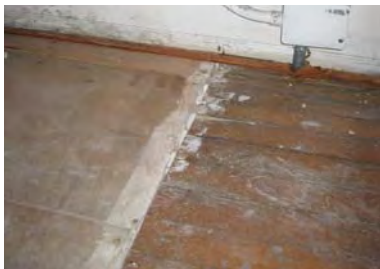


Figure 3-240: Transition of plywood to pine strip flooring below window W105. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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 1/4" pine tongue and groove strip flooring dates to Period 3. Much of the floor is covered over with 3/4" 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)

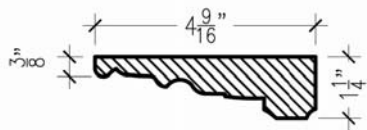


Figure 3-244: Door D109 case molding type-5.

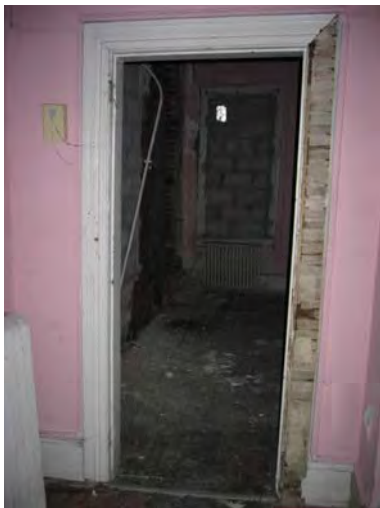


Figure 3-245: Door D110. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 plumbing 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 1/2" 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)

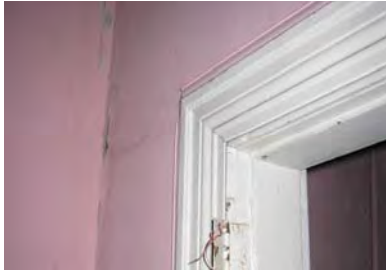


Figure 3-248: Door D110 casing detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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 1/2" 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.

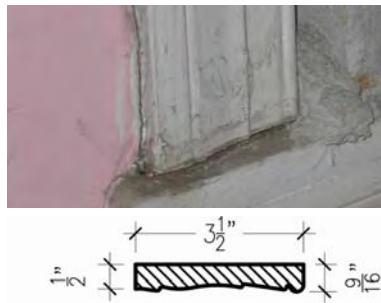


Figure 3-253: Window 104 case molding type-2 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

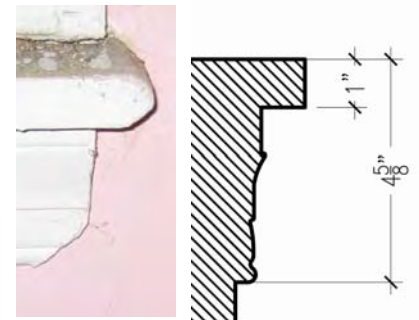


Figure 3-254: Window 104 sill type-2 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

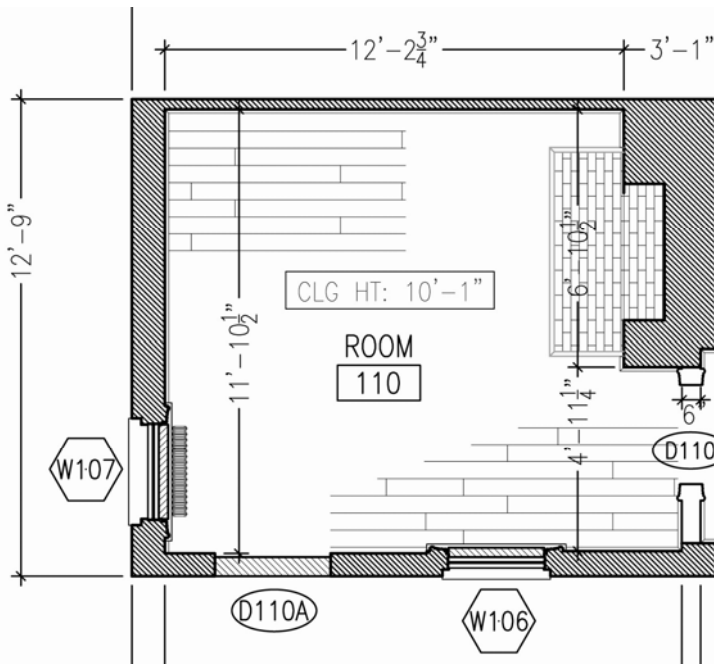


Figure 3-256: Room 110 floor plan.



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 it 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)

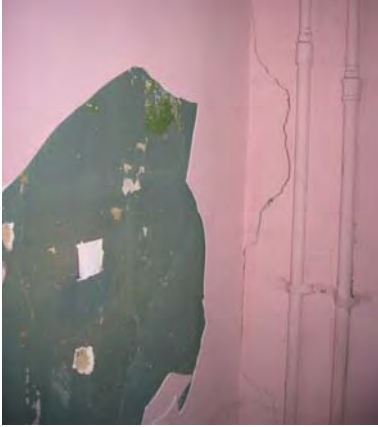


Figure 3-262: Plaster damage at west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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 thin 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

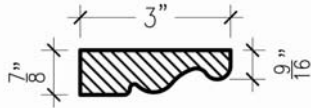


Figure 3-266: Window W106 case molding type-3. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

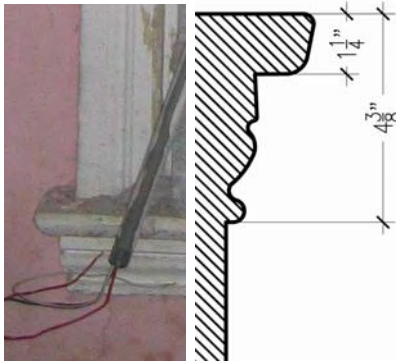


Figure 3-267: Window W106 case molding type-3. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

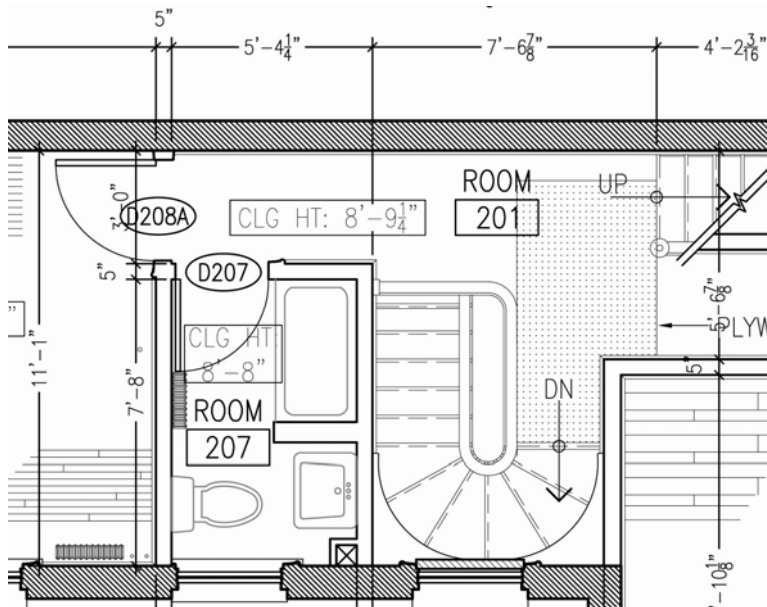


Figure 3-273: Room 201 floor plan.



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 quarter 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 1/2" in size with a dark marble knob on the interior and exterior.

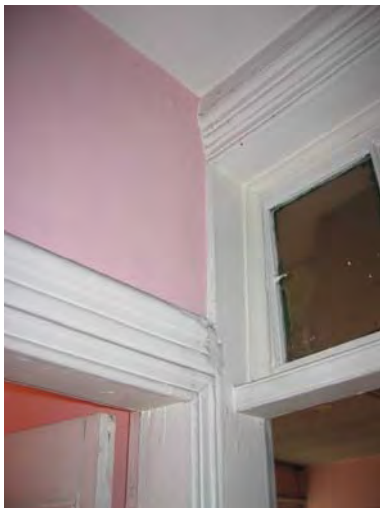


Figure 3-282: Intersection of door D207 and door D208 frames. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-283: Door D208.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

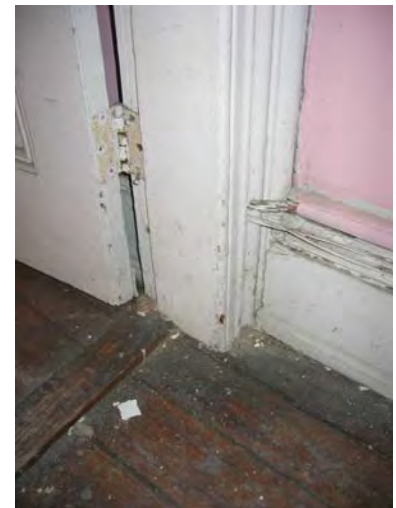


Figure 3-284: Base detail at door D108 door frame. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

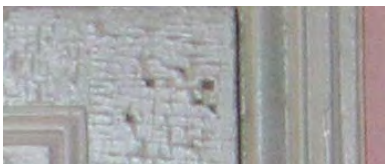


Figure 3-285: Door D208 case molding type-7 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

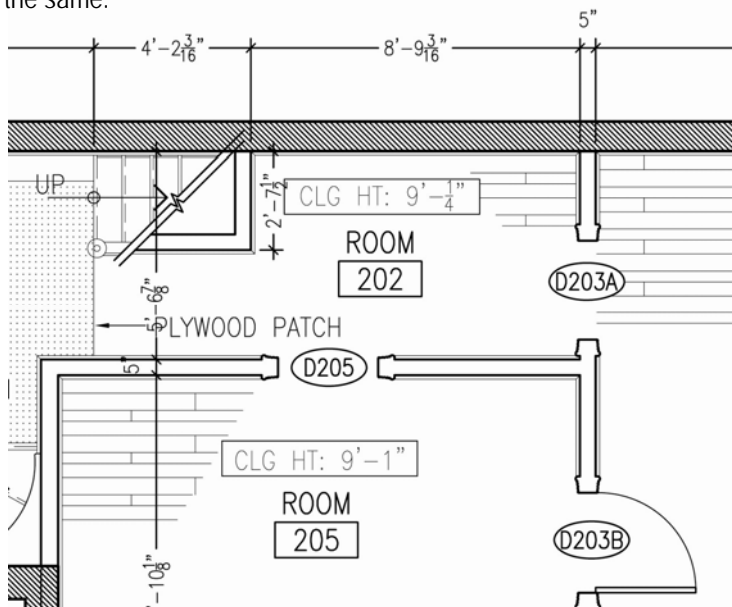


Figure 3-293: Room 202 floor plan.

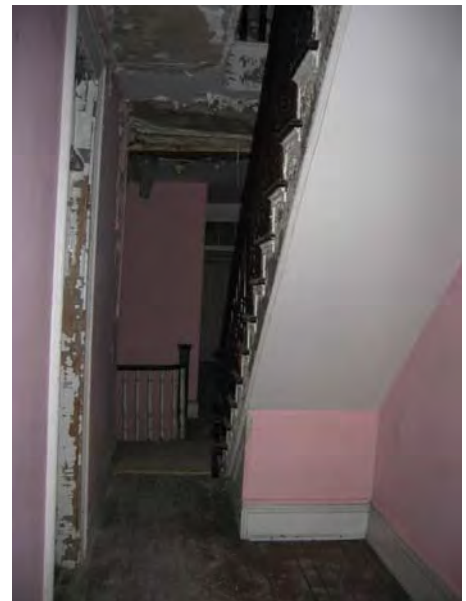


Figure 3-294: Sloped ceiling below stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 delamination 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

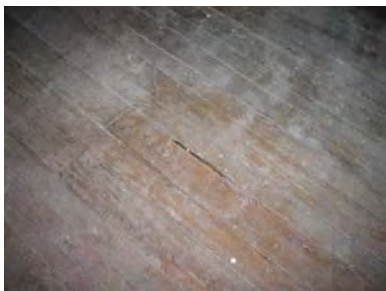


Figure 3-296: Wearing of floor boards.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

Description of Features and Materials: Room 202

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2" and 5 1/2". 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)

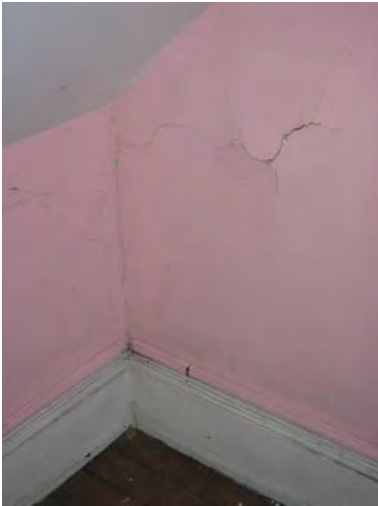


Figure 3-299: North wall below stair with cracking plaster.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

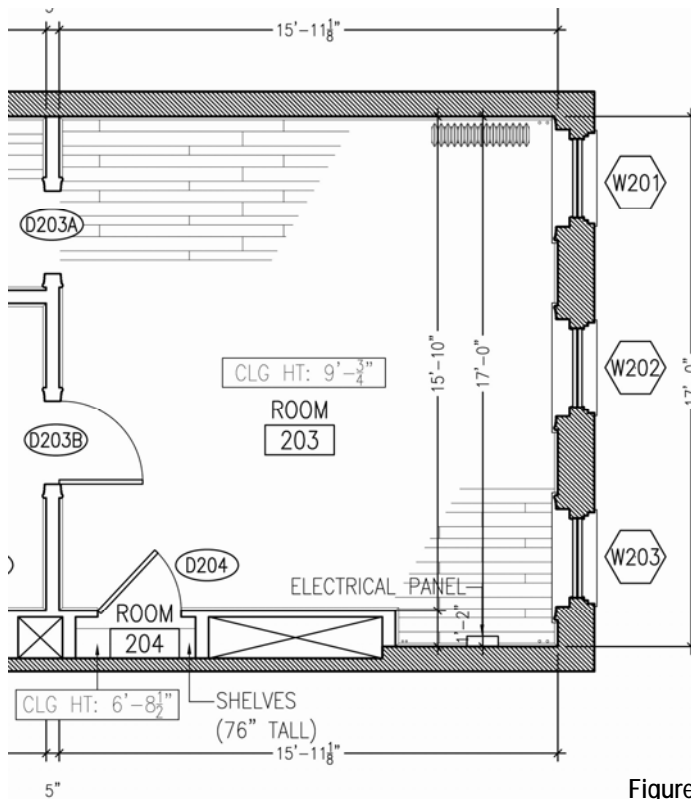


Figure 3-303: Room 203 floor plan.

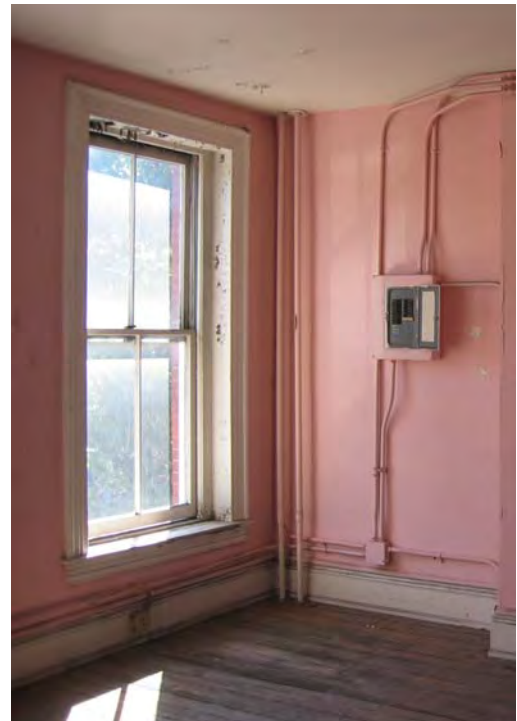


Figure 3-304: Surface mounted conduit and box. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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 1.	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)



Figure 3-310: 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.

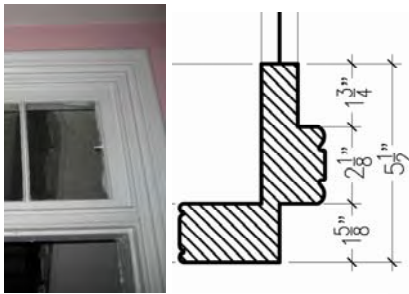


Figure 3-311: Door 203A transom type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

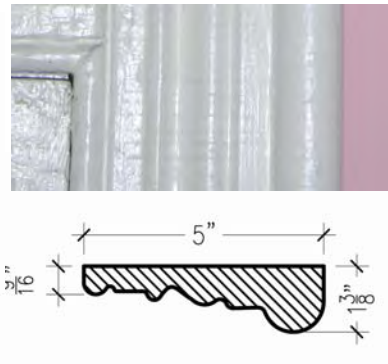


Figure 3-312: Door 203B casing molding type-6 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

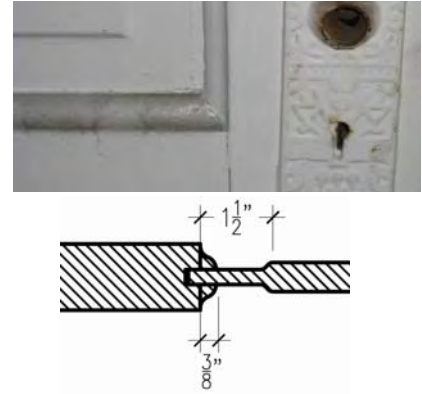


Figure 3-313: Door 203B panel molding type-3 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



Figure 3-314: Door D203B. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

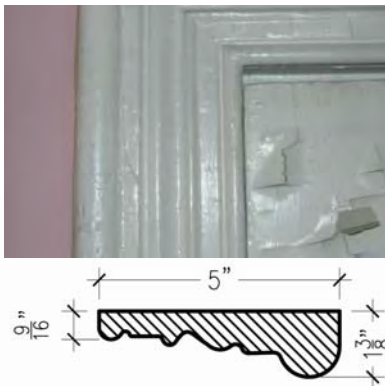


Figure 3-315: Door 204 case molding type-6 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

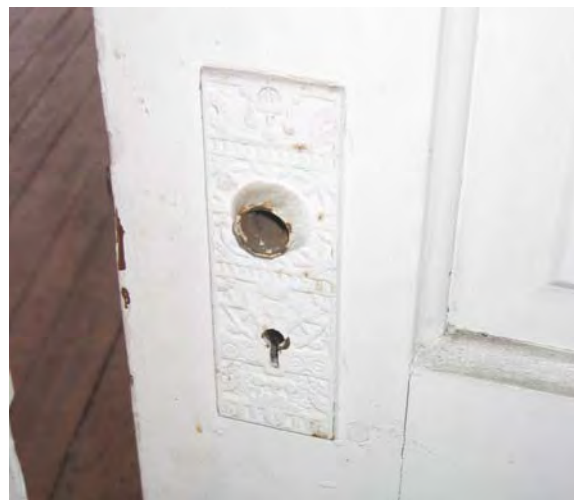


Figure 3-316: Door 203B hardware detail. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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.

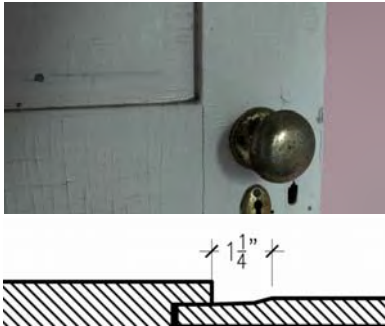


Figure 3-317: D204 interior molding type-5 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)

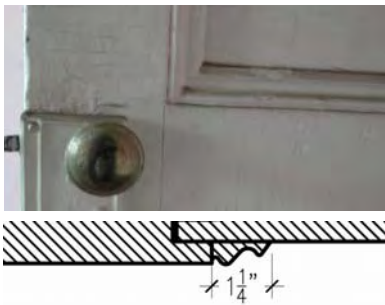


Figure 3-320: D204 exterior molding type-5 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)



Figure 3-318: D204, inside.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)



Figure 3-319: D204, outside. (Photo: BBB, 2006)

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)

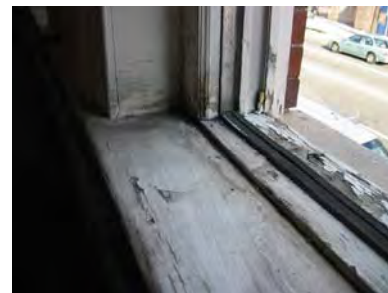


Figure 3-322: Window W203 sill detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2006)



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.

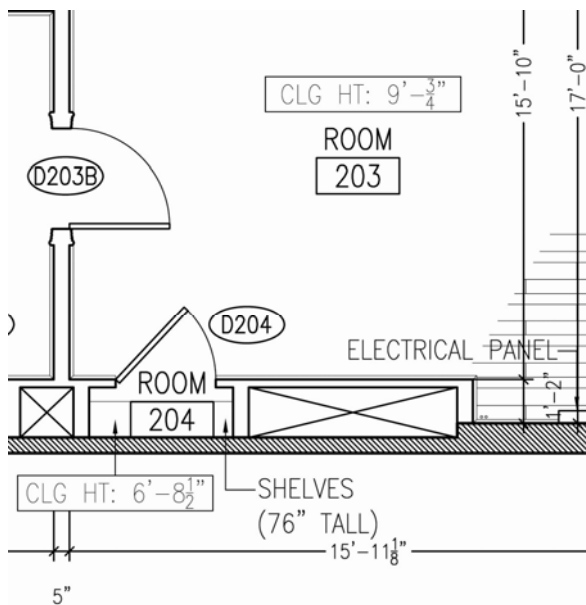


Figure 3-327: Room 204 floor plan.



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

Description of Features and Materials: Room 204



Figure 3-330: Shelf support with notch for clothing rod. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Flooring: The flooring is pine wood tongue and groove of varying widths of 2 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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.

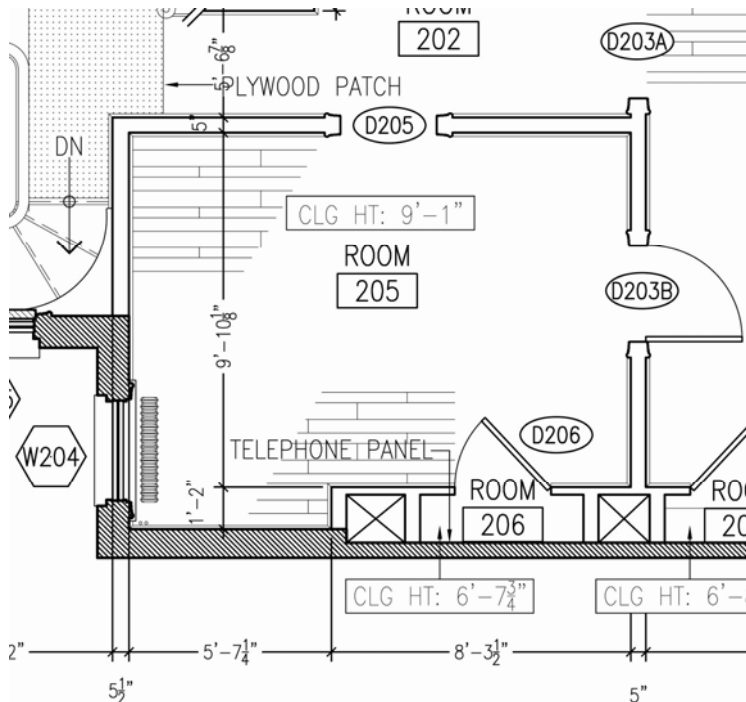


Figure 3-333: Room 205 floor plan.

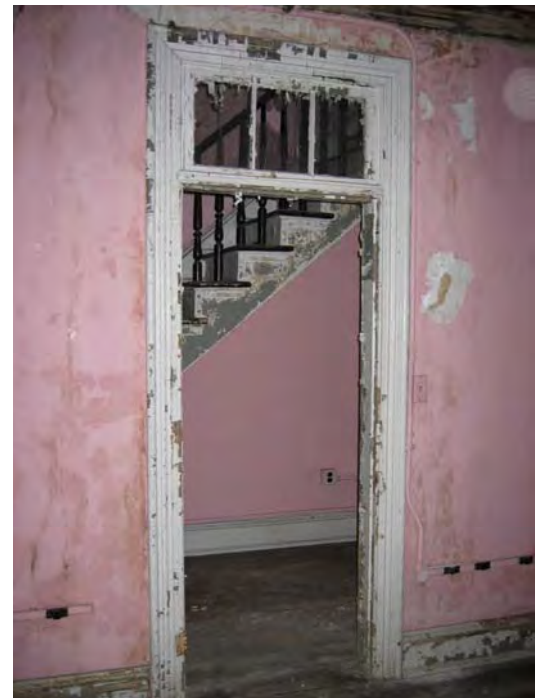


Figure 3-334: Door D205. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.		

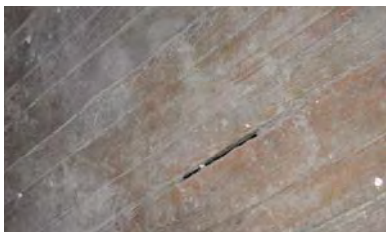


Figure 3-336: Wear in flooring.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)



Figure 3-338: Water damage at north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-340: Plaster damage below window W204. (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.

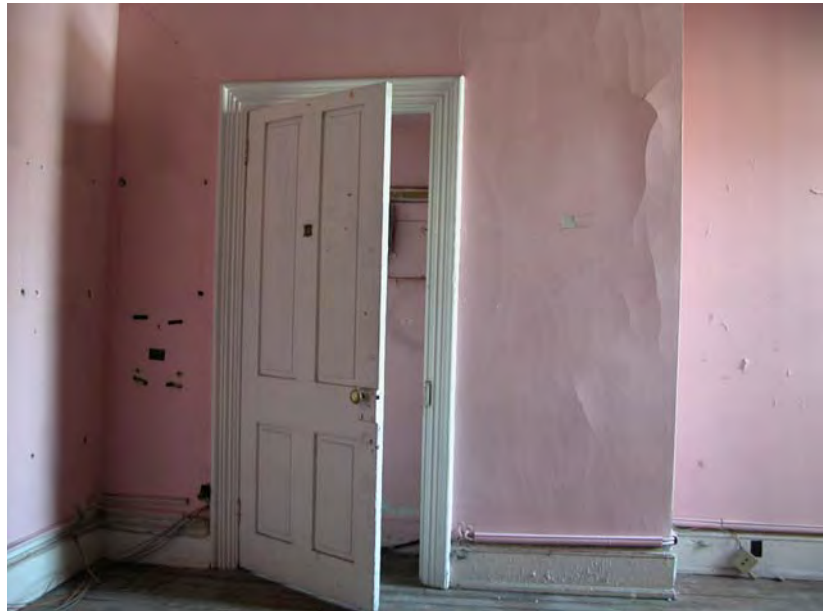


Figure 3-339: Hairline cracks at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

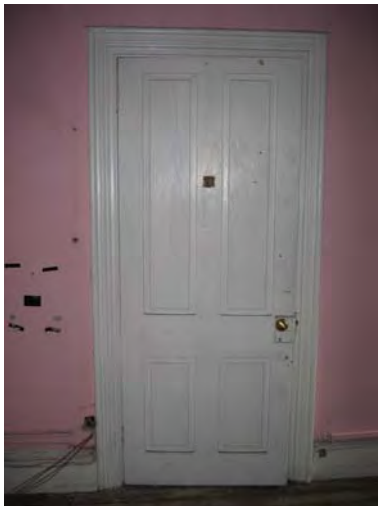


Figure 3-343: Door D206.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

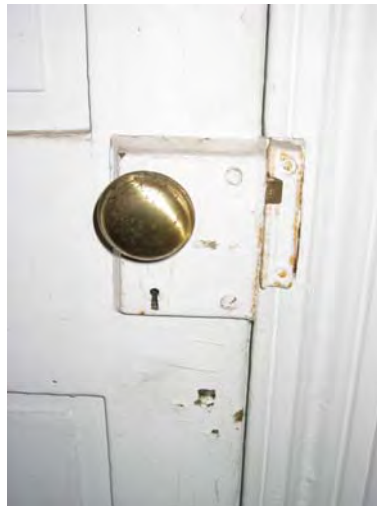


Figure 3-344: Door hardware at door D206. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

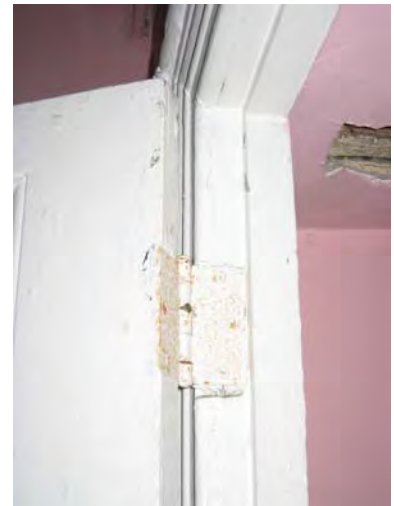


Figure 3-345: Door frame at door D206.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-346: Window W204.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-347: Window W204 frame detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-348: Molding detail at window W204. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

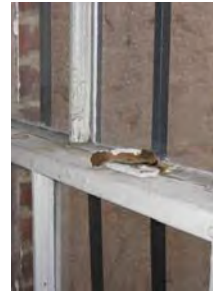


Figure 3-349: Hardware at window W204.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

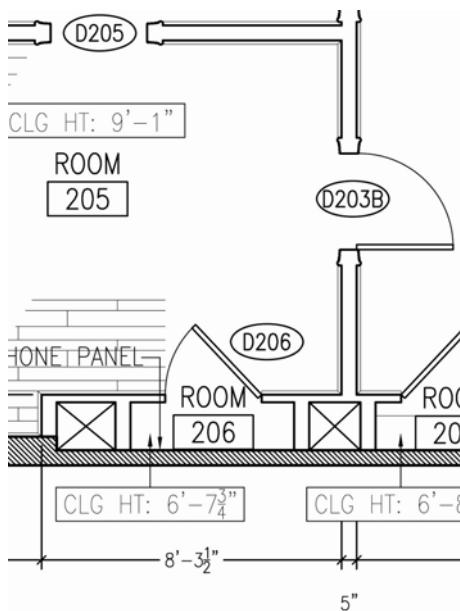


Figure 3-353: Room 206 floor plan.



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 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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.

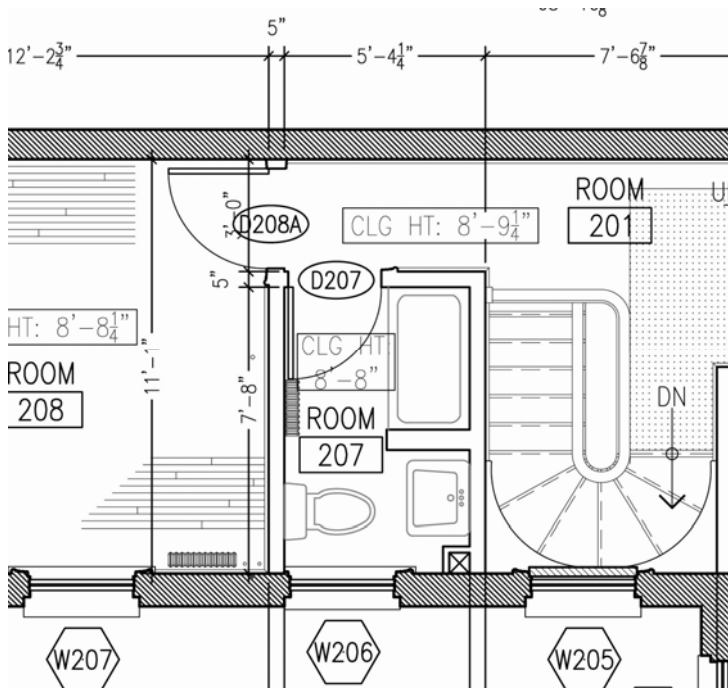


Figure 3-360: Room 207 floor plan.



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.

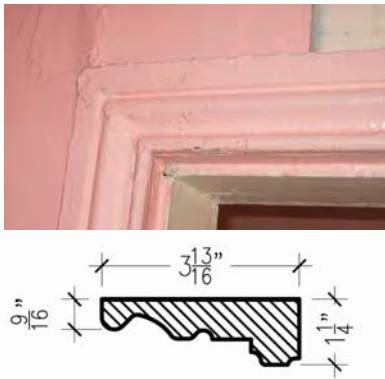


Figure 3-364: Door D207 case molding type-7 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)

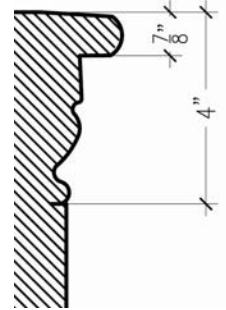


Figure 3-371: Sink. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)

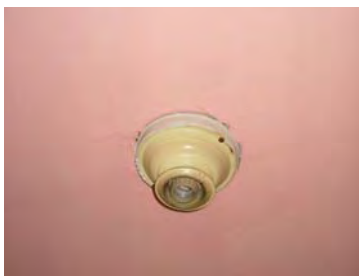


Figure 3-373: Surface mounted incandescent fixture. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

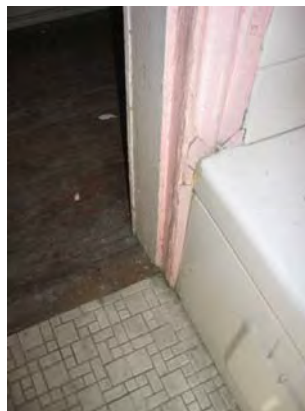


Figure 3-374: Tub interferes with door frame. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

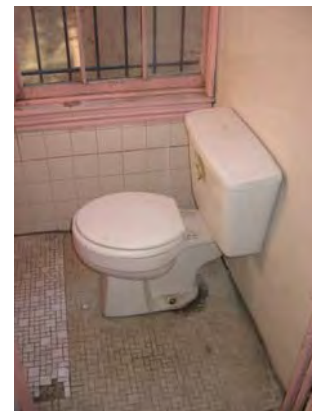


Figure 3-375: Toilet. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

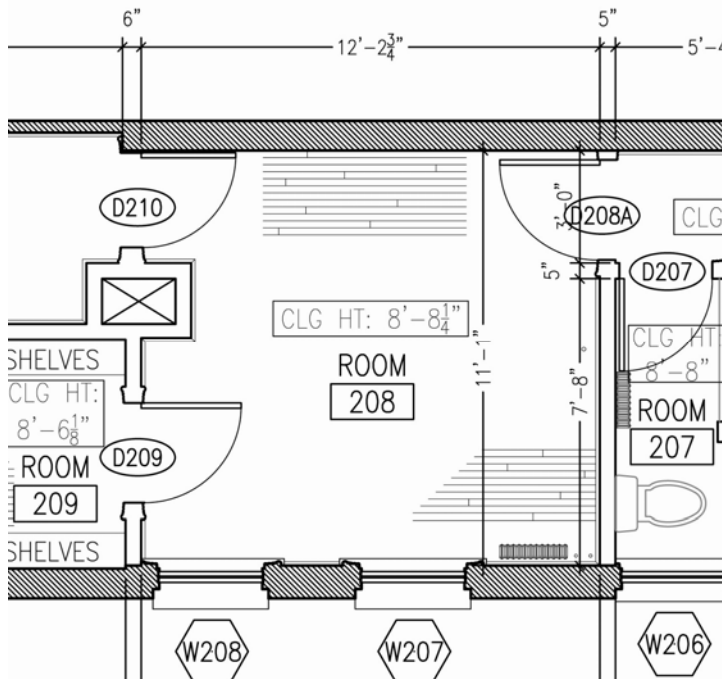


Figure 3-377: Room 208 floor plan.



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 Mills 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

Description of Features and Materials: Room 208

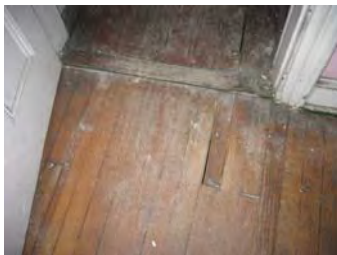


Figure 3-380: Change in wood flooring at entry to Room 208.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

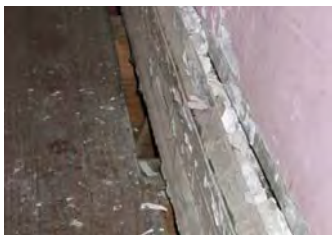


Figure 3-381: Base at south wall separating from wall.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 to 1 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)

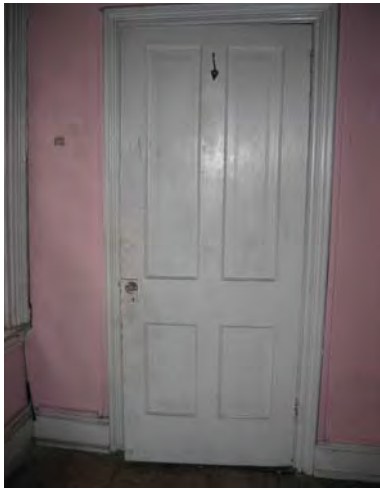


Figure 3-387: Door D209.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

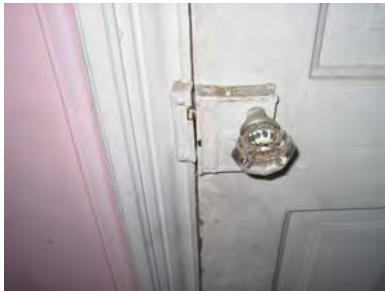


Figure 3-388: Door D209 hardware.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

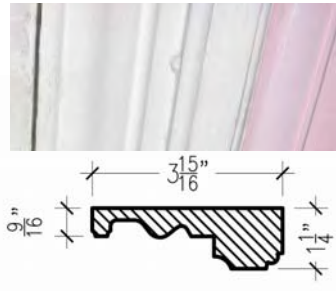


Figure 3-389: Door D209 casing molding type-8 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

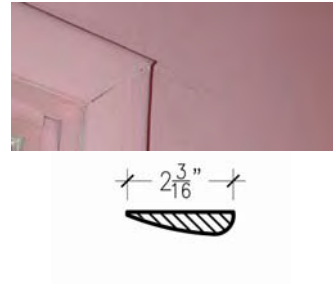


Figure 3-390: Door D209 casing molding type-9 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)

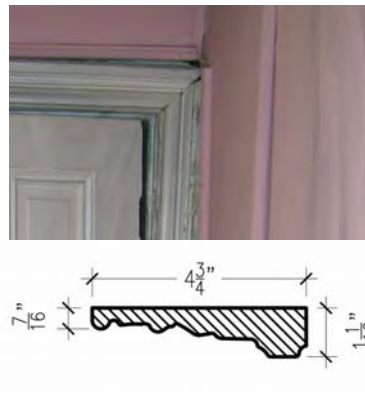


Figure 3-392: Door D210 case molding type-10 photo and profile.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-393: Door D210 molding type-7 photo and profile. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-394: Window W207.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

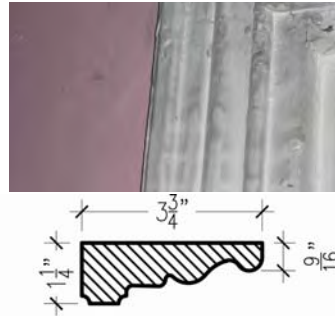


Figure 3-395: Window W207 casing molding type-5. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

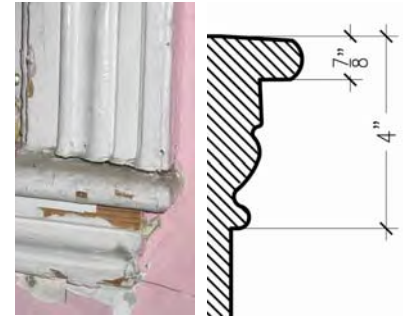


Figure 3-396: Window W207 sill molding type-5. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-397: Window W207 sill.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-398: Window W208.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

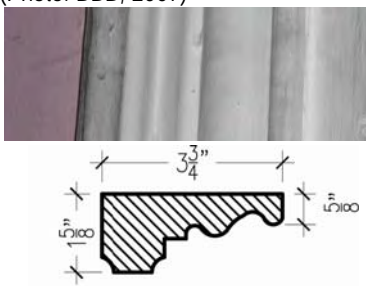


Figure 3-399: Window W208 casing molding type-6. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-400: Light fixture at ceiling.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-401: Gas pipe and plumbing.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

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 W207. 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.

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.

ROOM 209

Period Summary: Room 209 was created during Period 2 and modified during Period 3 and Period 5 with minor changes.

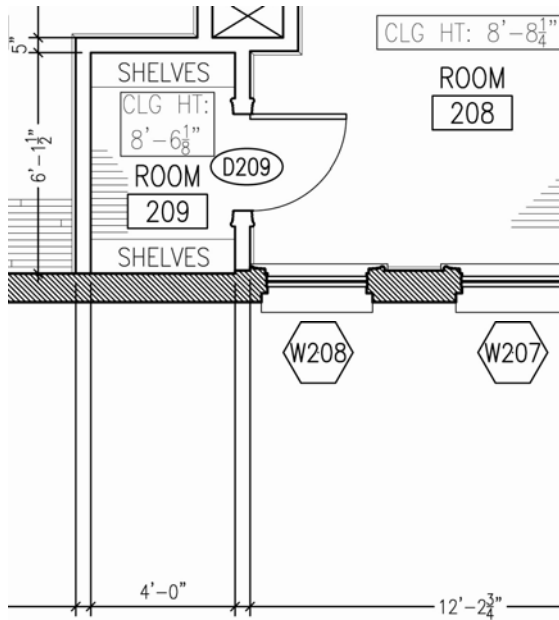


Figure 3-402: Room 209 floor plan.

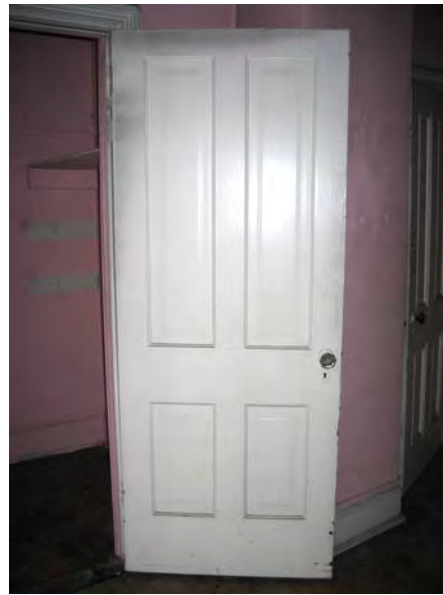


Figure 3-403: View looking into room 209.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 1/4" 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 1/4 Strip flooring and floor patches. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

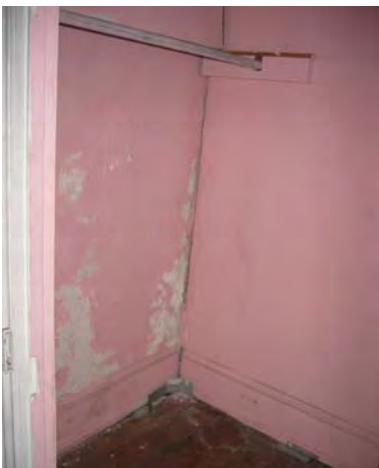


Figure 3-408: Partial south and west walls. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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 1/2" 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)

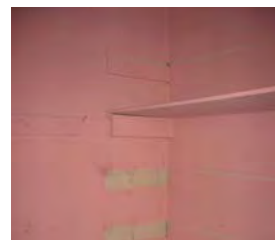


Figure 3-411: Wood shelving. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

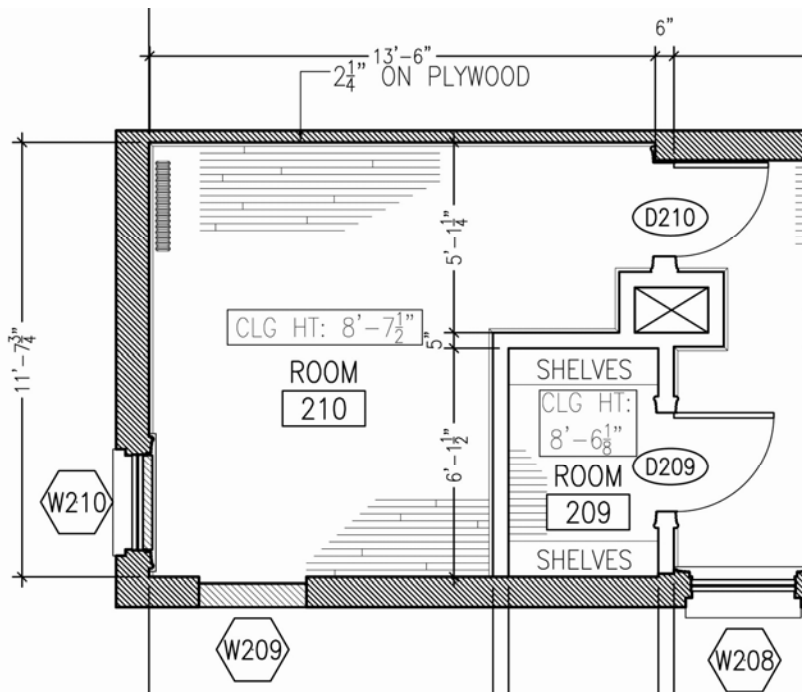


Figure 3-413: Room 210 floor plan.



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

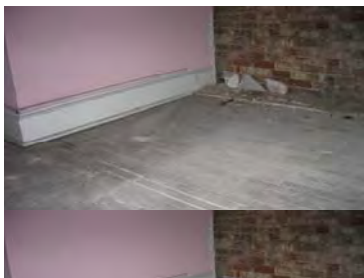


Figure 3-416: Worn pine strip flooring. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 infilled 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.

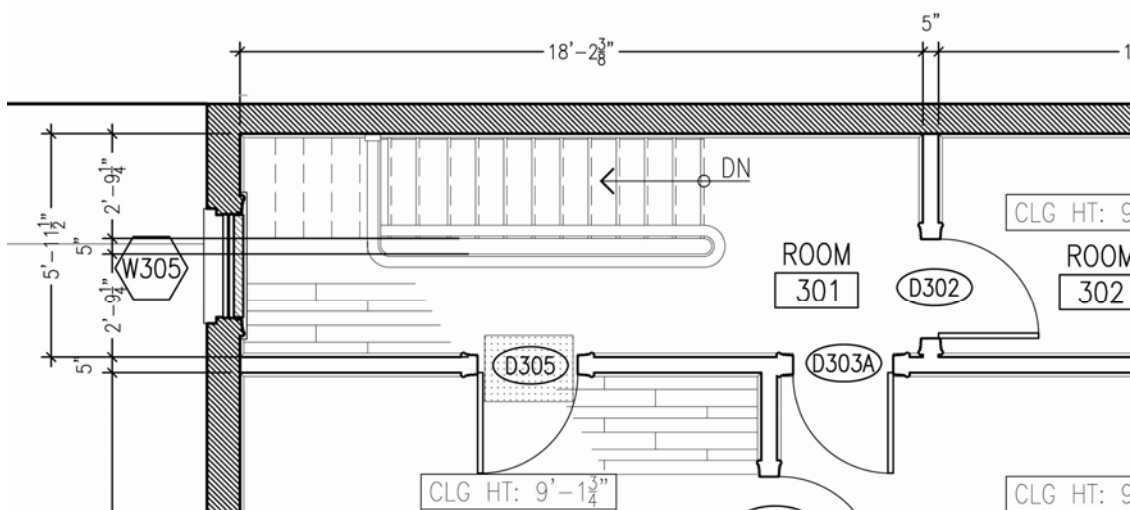


Figure 3-425: Room 301 floor plan.

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)

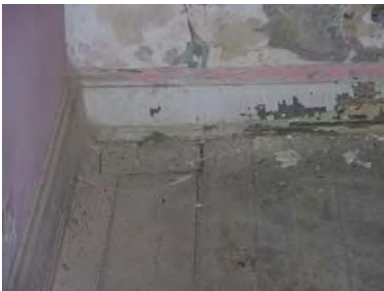


Figure 3-428: Floor and base damage at south west corner. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)

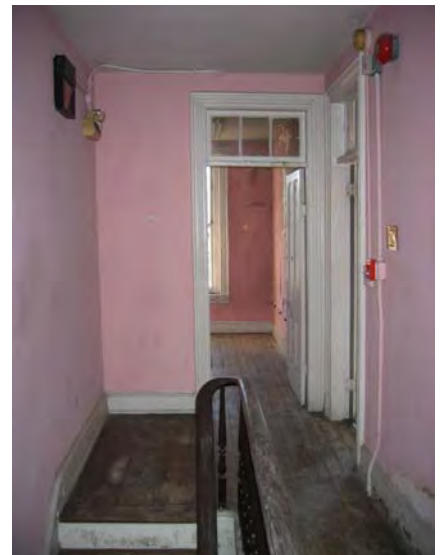
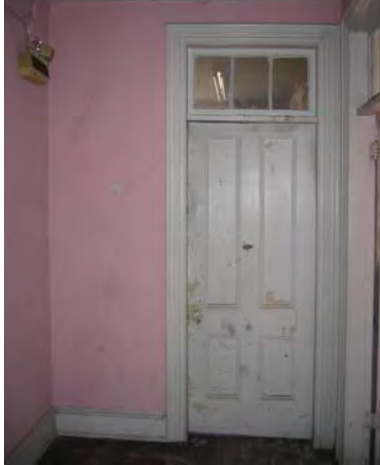


Figure 3-430: Plaster damage at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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 1/2"x78 3/4" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 3/4"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 3/4" wood threshold located at this door.



Figure 3-435: Door D303A from Room 303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

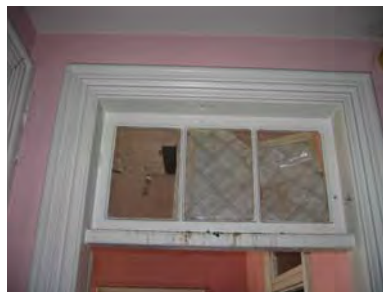


Figure 3-436: Door D303A transom. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-437: Door D303A frame detail. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

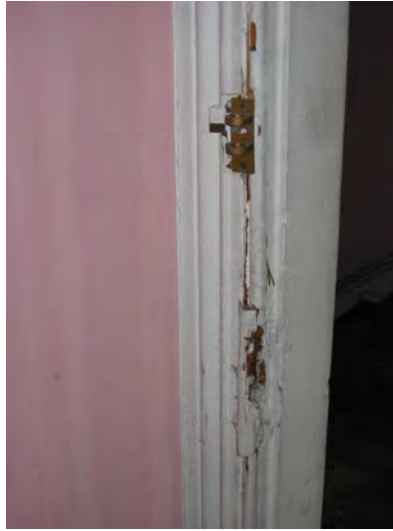


Figure 3-438: Damage to door frame D303A. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

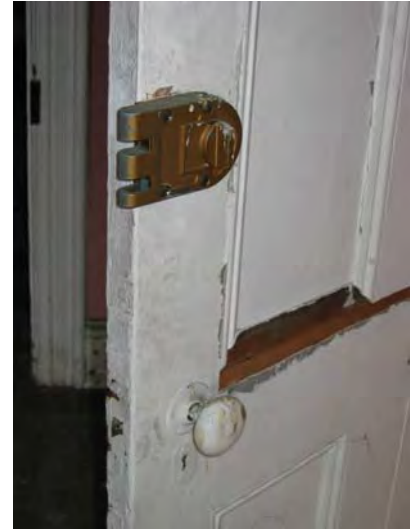


Figure 3-439: Missing wood molding at door D303A from room 303. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door D305: The door opening ($31\frac{1}{2}'' \times 78\frac{3}{4}''$) 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 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ 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)

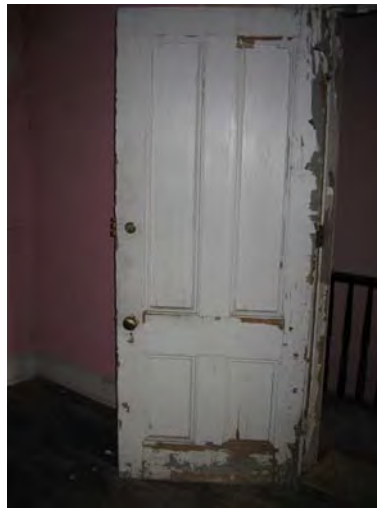


Figure 3-441: Door D305 – room 301 elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-442: Door D305 – room 305 elevation. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-443: Door D305 panel detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

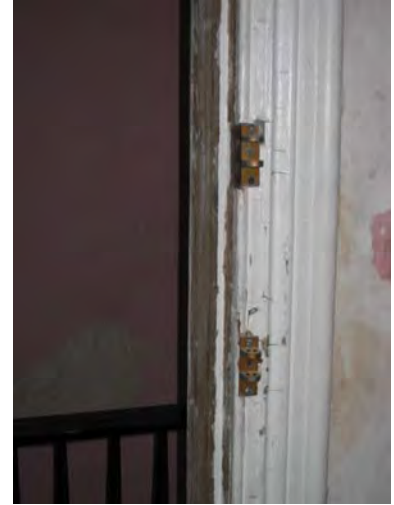


Figure 3-444: Door D305 frame damage. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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)

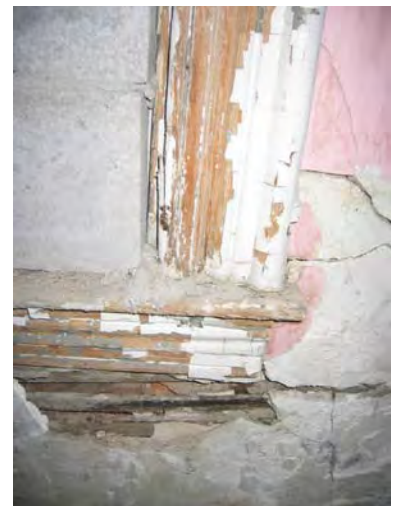


Figure 3-446: Sill condition at W303.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

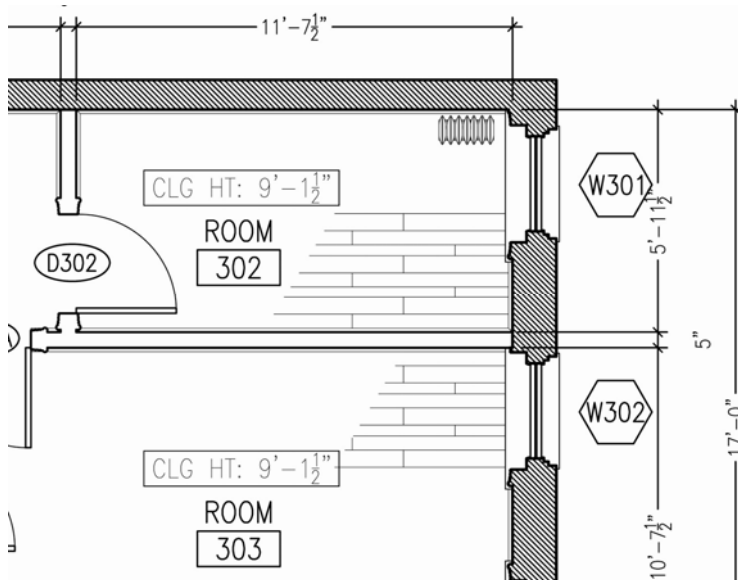


Figure 3-453: Room 302 floor plan.

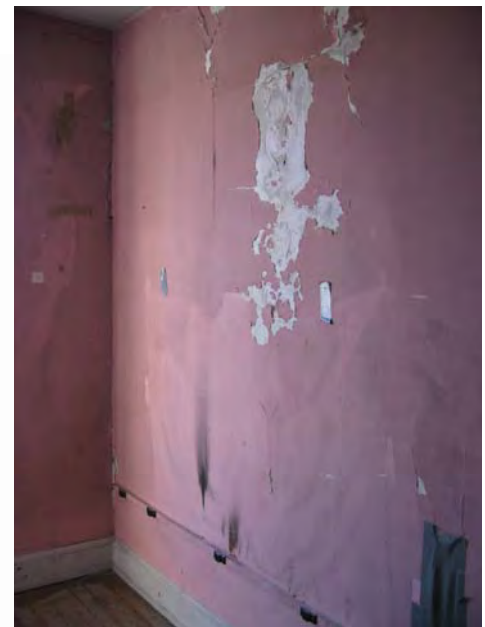


Figure 3-454: Water damage to plaster at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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 American 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 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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.

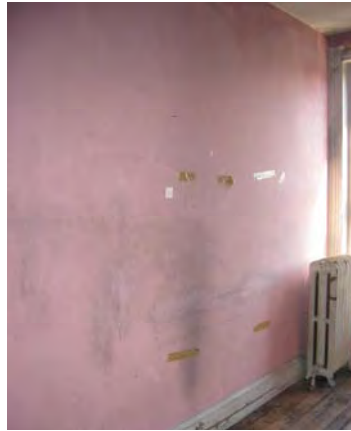


Figure 3-459: North wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

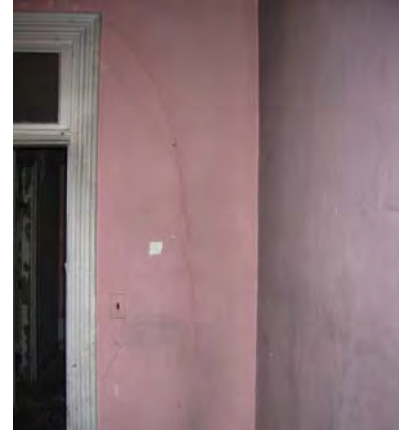


Figure 3-460: Major crack in plaster by door D302. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

Door 302: The wood door frame has an opening that measures 32"x79 1/2" and has mitered wood molding and a transom (15 3/4"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.

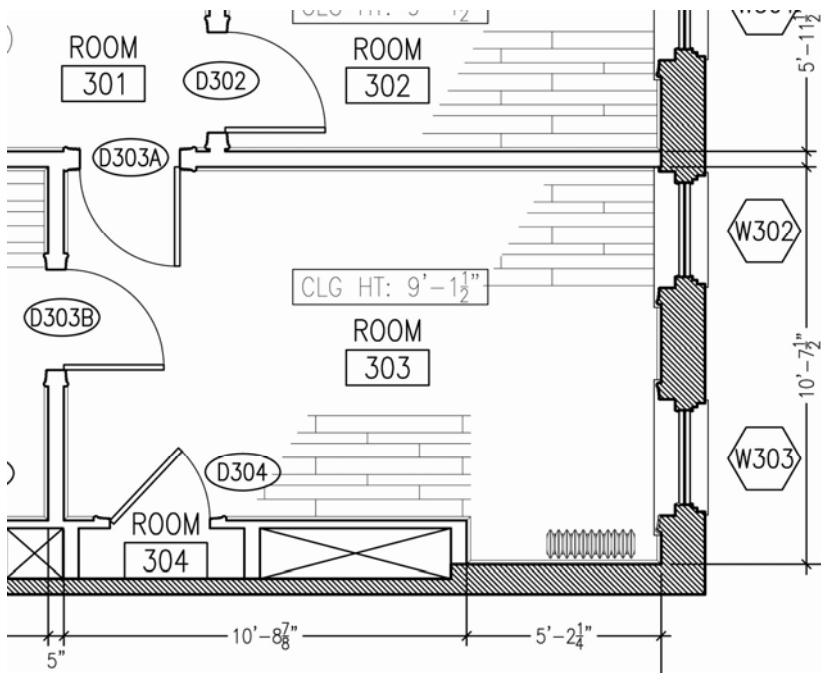


Figure 3-464: Room 303 floor plan.

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 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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)

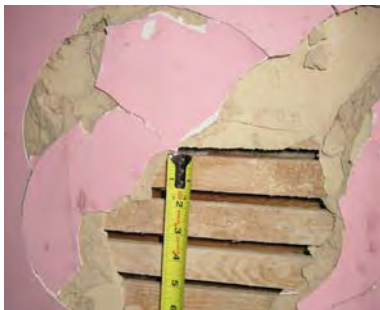


Figure 3-468: Loss of plaster at north wall exposing wood lath. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

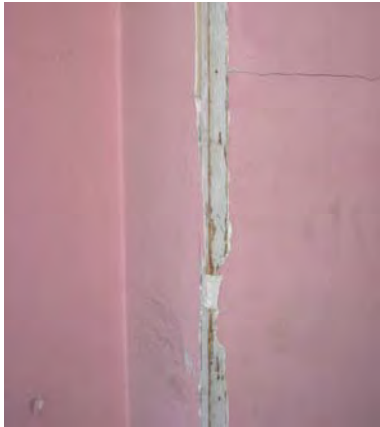


Figure 3-472: Wood ledge strip at south wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



Figure 3-474: Door D303B. (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)

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)

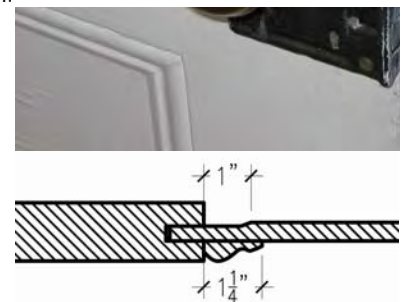


Figure 3-477: Door D303B molding type-8. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)

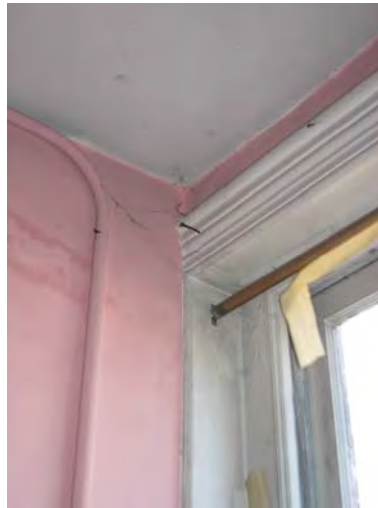


Figure 3-480: Window W303 frame and shade hardware.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

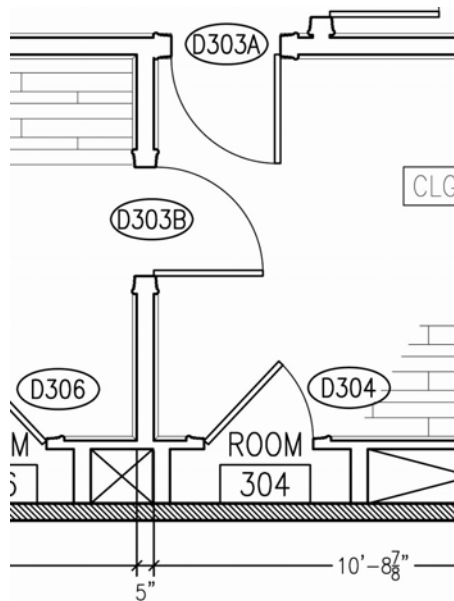


Figure 3-483: Room 304 floor plan.



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)



Figure 3-487: Underside of shelf with missing hook exposing stained finish. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)

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.

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.

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.

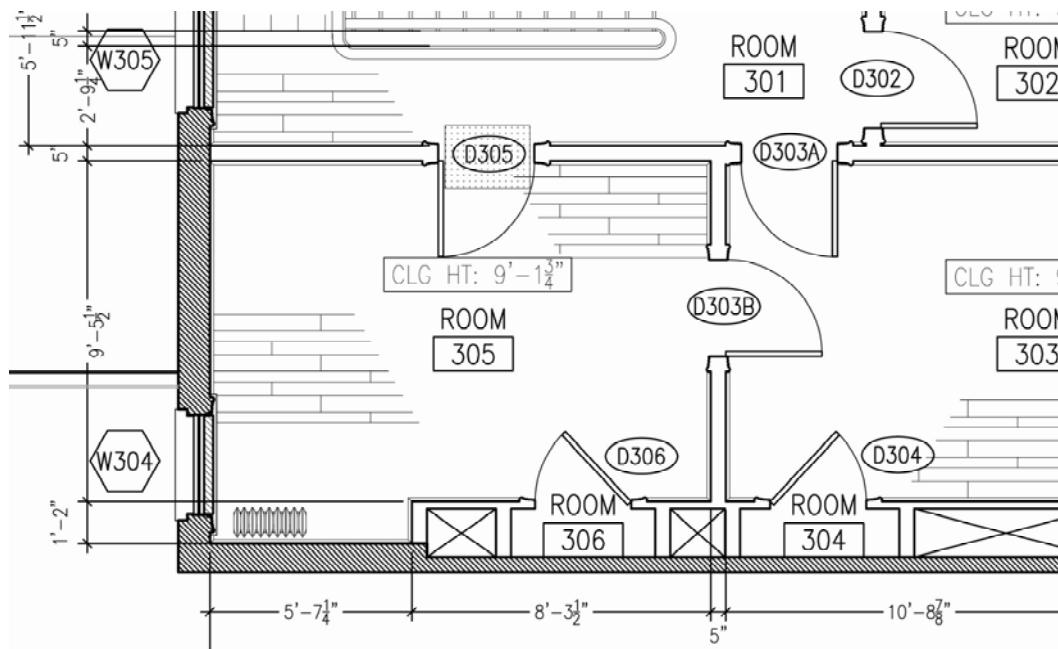


Figure 3-493: Room 305 floor plan.

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 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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)

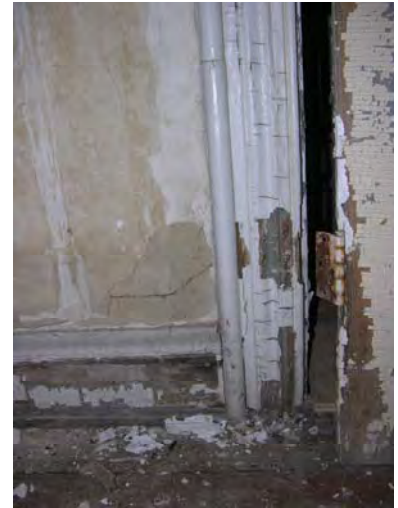


Figure 3-498: Water damage at wood base on north wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.



Figure 3-500: Plaster loss at west wall. (Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

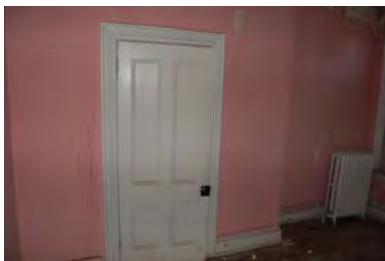


Figure 3-501: South wall with plaster water damage. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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.

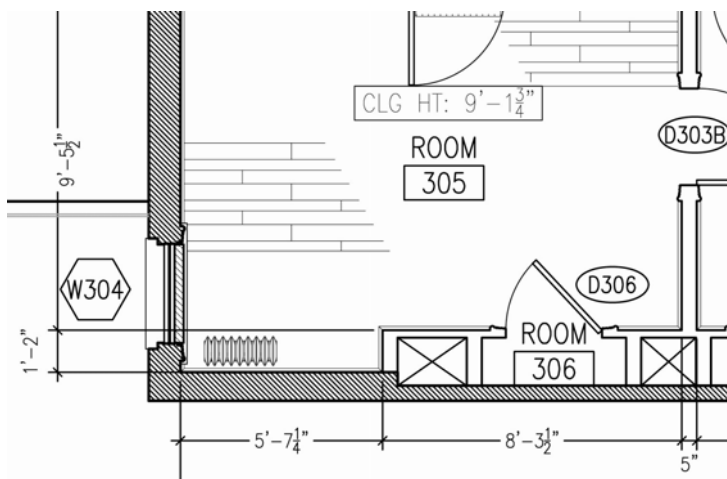


Figure 3-508: Room 306 floor plan.



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 1/2", 3", 3 1/2", 4 1/2", 5 1/2" 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)

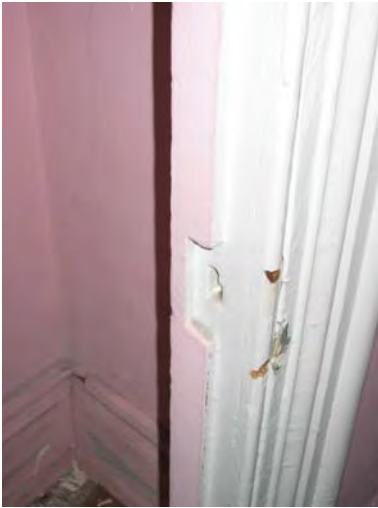


Figure 3-512: Door frame detail.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)



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" x 79" 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)

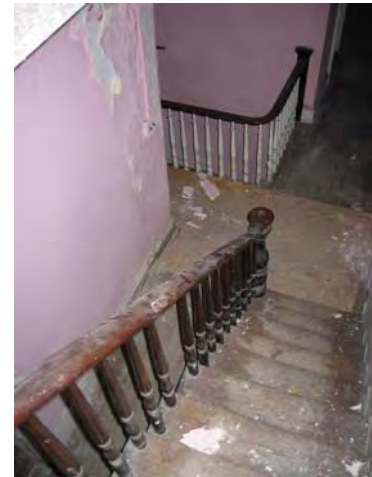


Figure 3-518: View looking down to second floor from third floor landing.
(Photo: BBB, 2007)

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.

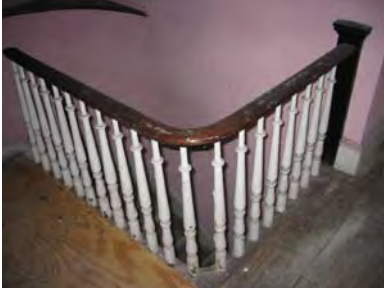


Figure 3-520: Railing return at second floor. (Photo: BBB, 2006)



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)

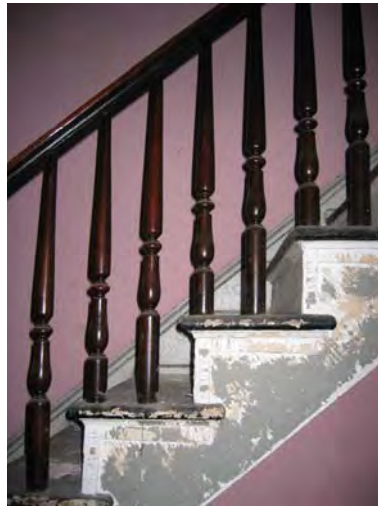


Figure 3-525: Balustrade and riser at second floor stair. (Photo: BBB, 2007)



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)