

# Hurt House at Stead Park



Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation

District of Columbia Site 51NW223

DRAFT – October 2008

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# I. Public Summary

## *Introduction*

In the spring of 2008, the District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) began renovations of Stead Park located at 1625 P Street, NW in Washington D.C. The purpose behind the renovations was to increase recreational opportunities and improve the park's physical and visual appearance, and thereby enhance the overall usability of the site by the surrounding community. To meet this need, DPR developed a plan that called for the demolition and rebuilding of certain areas of the park. Work commenced on Stead Park in the spring of 2008. While the construction crew was grading the site in preparation for the improvements, they uncovered what appeared to be foundations (Figure 1).

Previous archaeological investigations conducted at Stead Park during the 1980s indicated that historic resources might be located in Stead Park along P Street, NW. Accordingly, DPR requested that EHT Tracerics, Inc. and Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. conduct an archaeological investigation of approximately 3,000 square feet of the Park (Figure 2). The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain whether Stead Park contains archaeological resources that may be important in understanding the history of the District of Columbia. Furthermore, the archaeological investigation would determine if the archaeological deposits located in Stead Park are worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), an inventory that recognizes resources that have made a significant contribution to our country's history and heritage.



**Figure 1: Potential Archaeological Resources**



Figure 2: The Area of Interest (Google Earth, 2008)

### ***History of Stead Park***

The archaeological investigation consisted of two phases. In the first phase, documentary research conducted by EHT Tracerics, Inc. provided information on the history, development, land use and archaeological sensitivity of the area of interest. This research revealed that the building foundation uncovered in Stead Park was likely the remnant of a row house built by Henry Hurt, a prominent Washington D.C. entrepreneur. A veteran of the Confederate Army, Hurt (Figure 3) arrived in Washington, D.C. at the conclusion of the Civil War. “Young, ambitious and determined,” he gained employment as a driver and conductor for the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. Hurt was promoted rapidly through the company ranks and in just ten years, he ascended to the presidency of the streetcar company.

Henry Hurt and his wife, Annie, were pioneer residents in the Dupont Circle neighborhood. Beginning in the 1870s, Dupont Circle became a fashionable neighborhood for Washington’s elite and upper-class professionals. In 1878, Hurt built a two-story brick residence at 1625 P Street, NW. Hurt’s House was a substantial building with an open side porch, and a rear octagonal bay window (Figure 4).



Figure 3: Henry Hurt

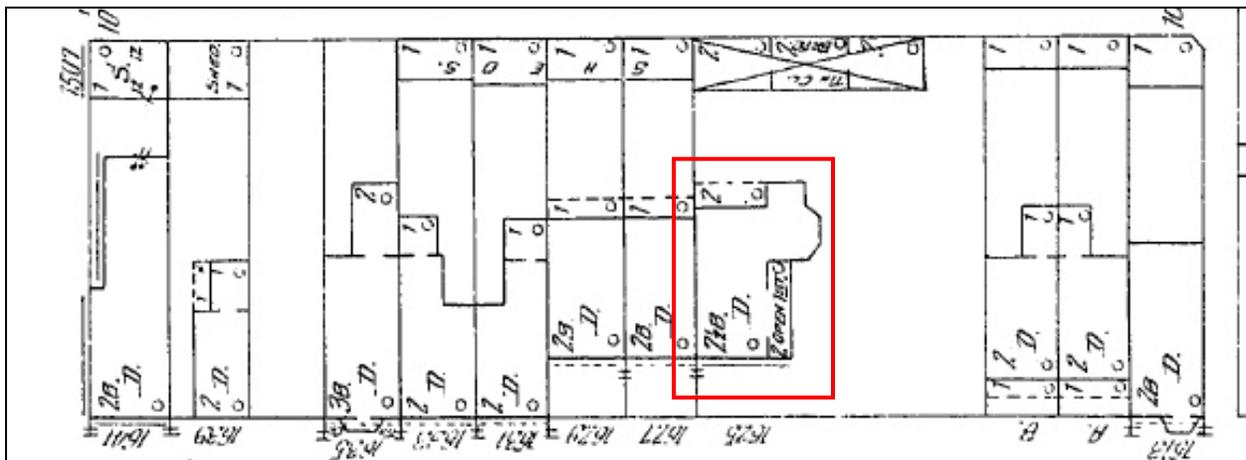


Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the 1600 Block of P Street, NW – 1903-1916

Over the next two decades, Hurt made several major improvements to the house. In 1888, Hurt expanded his yard into lot six and built a two-story brick stable at the rear of that parcel. Additionally, he installed bay windows and a porch on the side of the house. In 1895, Hurt undertook another major home renovation. He constructed another brick storeroom that spanned the driveway between the carriage house on lot eight and the stable on lot six. These three buildings (the carriage house, the stable and the storeroom) form the shell of the carriage house structure that serves as the present-day recreation center. At the same time, Hurt reconfigured the second story of the house to accommodate a conservatory, changed the pitch of the attic roof and rebuilt the chimneys. Presumably, these repairs were intended to keep the Hurt Home up to date with the architectural fashions of the Victorian Era. Figure 4 depicts the Hurt Home as it stood in the early twentieth century.

Hurt's chief contribution to the development of Washington, D.C. was his leadership in converting the early streetcar system from horse cars to cable cars. After inspecting cable car systems in cities across the nation, Hurt recommended that the District adopt the new people moving technology. Congress adopted Hurt's recommendations in 1887. Although the cable car system was removed following a major fire that began in a powerhouse in 1897, Hurt remained instrumental in increasing ridership on the District's burgeoning streetcar system.

In 1895, the Rock Creek Railway Company acquired the Washington and Georgetown Railroad. The merged railways became the Capital Traction Company. Hurt stepped down as President, but remained on the board of directors. According to a 1905 *Washington Stock Exchange* profile, "The history of the road (now Capital Traction) and Henry Hurt are contemporaneous. Its wonderful success owes much to his ability and rare judgment, while its prosperity has redounded to his advantage." After his retirement from Capital Traction, Hurt leveraged his personal wealth to become a major shareholder in several corporations, including Riggs National Bank.

Despite Hurt's considerable wealth, he preferred a quiet lifestyle. Every day, he returned home at three o'clock in the afternoon and did not leave until the following day. At home, he spent a great deal of time tending his vegetable and flower garden. Hurt died at home on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1916. In acknowledgment of his contributions to the city's financial industry, the Washington Stock Exchange did not conduct business the day after Hurt's death. In 1917, Annie Hurt transferred ownership of the Hurt House to her niece, Fannie Gue; however, Annie Hurt continued to live in the home until her death in 1921. After Annie Hurt's death, the Hurt home remained in Gue's ownership for the next 26 years.

In the early 1940s, the National Park and Planning Commission (NPPC) identified a need for new playgrounds in the eastern portion of Dupont Circle due to "a high rate of delinquency among white youths in the area." In 1944, the NPPC secured funds from Congress and began condemnation proceedings to acquire the 20 lots that comprise Stead Park. Gue sold the Hurt House to the NPPC in 1947 and the home was demolished. In 1949, the playground was named Mary Force Stead Playground in honor of a bequest left by Robert Stead, a prominent Washington, D.C. architect. In his will, Robert Stead left \$80,000 to the District for playground improvements in honor of his late wife. Stead Playground was officially opened on November 12, 1953.

## ***Field Investigations***

In the second phase of the investigation, archaeological field investigations were conducted at Stead Park during August 2008. The results of the archival research were used to guide the field investigations. Initially, a backhoe was used to remove gravel laden soil, heavy clay deposits, and demolition rubble from the near-ground surface across the area of interest. Temporally or functionally significant artifacts were collected during the monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits. The newly exposed ground surface was then inspected for the presence of architectural features or other artifacts. Trenches were then placed to locate architectural features and to further examine such features located during the initial removal of the surface deposits. Test

units measuring one by one meter were hand excavated when intact deposits or features were found to be present.

Field investigations unearthed the outline of three of four sides of the rectangular brick structure; only the north wall could not be located. The north wall was the location of several additions, including a storeroom and an elevator shaft, the latter of which was located. Another addition along the east wall, the bay (Figure 5), was also located. The field investigations indicate that the basement of the structure was filled with brick and other structural debris at the time of demolition. The area outside of the structure was dense clay subsoil that lacked artifacts. As well, no builder's trench was identified in the machine trenches excavated across the foundation and foundation wall. Perhaps most interesting was the presence of an asphalt floor that appeared to have been laid over a brick floor. The asphalt floor, including a series of grooves, appears to have been part of a sleeper system (Figure 6). Given the super-positioning of the asphalt floor over a brick floor, it is likely that this sleeper system was installed during either the late 1880s or mid-1890s remodeling of the Hurt House.



**Figure 5: Bay feature**

The artifacts recovered during the field investigations were overwhelmingly architectural in nature. These were mainly ceramic and slate tile, window glass, and nails. Bricks, while numerous, were generally not collected. Few domestic items, either kitchen-, personal-, or activities-related, were recovered. The artifacts appear to have a manufacture and use range between the 1860s and 1930s, which equates quite well with the period of occupation, from the 1870s through the 1940s, derived from documentary research. The paucity of domestic artifacts also largely precludes an investigation into the daily lives of the Hurt family or their approach to the consumption and display of their wealth. Lastly, the nature of artifact deposition at the site does not allow for the separation of artifacts between the period of occupation of the row house by Henry Hurt and his family and that of the occupation by his niece Fannie Gue and her family.



**Figure 6: The grooved asphalt surface.**

## ***Recommendations***

The nature of the features and the artifacts present at the Stead Park limit the information that can be garnered as well as types of research questions or topics that can be addressed. Based on this assessment, the Hurt House site has little potential to yield information important to the understanding of the Hurt family in particular or of the lives of Washingtonians in general. Therefore, we find that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on this assessment, we do not recommend additional investigations or mitigation alternatives. This Phase I/II archaeological investigation finds that the renovations planned for Stead Park will not have a negative effect on historically significant archaeological resources.

Despite finding that the foundation uncovered at Stead Park does not constitute a historically significant archaeological resource, several public benefits may be derived from this archaeological investigation. First, the documentary research evinced information about Henry Hurt, an important figure in the development of Washington, D.C.'s early mass transportation system and a pioneer resident of the Dupont Circle neighborhood. Although the archaeological deposits at Stead Park do not have the potential to reveal further information about Henry Hurt or his family, the site retains an abstract connection to an influential Washingtonian. Second, this investigation has recorded the development of Stead Playground, an important recreational amenity in the Dupont Circle neighborhood. This history may serve to bolster community efforts to improve the recreation space and reaffirm the goals first laid out in the mid-twentieth century playground movement. Finally, archaeological field investigations are relatively rare in urban settings like Dupont Circle. The findings of this investigation have the potential to educate Dupont Circle residents about archaeology and their cultural heritage. For example, DPR, DC HPO and/or a community organization such as the Friends of Stead Park could create a display that commemorates the history of Stead Park.

## II. Abstract

In the spring of 2008, the District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) contracted with Lee + Papa and Associates, Inc. to undertake substantial renovations of Stead Park located at 1625 P Street, NW in Washington D.C. While the construction crew was grading the site in preparation for the renovation, they uncovered what appeared to be remains of a house. DPR consulted with the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) regarding the appropriate treatment of the foundations on the Stead Park site. DC HPO staff determined that the brick foundation represented a potential archaeological resource with historic significance. Accordingly, Lee + Papa and Associates, Inc. subcontracted with EHT Tracerics, Inc. to undertake this Phase I/II archaeological investigation. In turn, EHT Tracerics, Inc. contracted with Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. to conduct the archaeological field investigations.

The purpose of this Phase I/II archaeological investigation is to ascertain whether Stead Park contains archaeological resources that may be worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Generally, an archaeological resource is worthy of nomination to the NRHP if it has the potential to yield important information about the history of the city or nation. In order to yield important information about history, an archaeological resource must address significant research questions, topics, or themes. Crucially, the archaeological resources must also retain their historic integrity.

The archaeological investigation was comprised of two phases. In the first phase, documentary research conducted by EHT Tracerics, Inc. provided information on the history, development, land use and archaeological sensitivity of the area of interest. The archival research indicated that the structural remains were those of a brick masonry structure constructed in 1878 by Henry Hurt, a prominent businessman and developer of the early streetcar system in Washington, D.C. The Hurt house was remodeled in 1888 and 1895 and was eventually demolished in 1953 when the site was transformed into Stead Park.

In the second phase of the archaeological investigation, field investigations were conducted at Stead Park during August 2008. The investigations documented the remains of both the original structure as well as the additions. The remains consist of a nearly complete foundation or foundation wall enclosing the structure basement. The basement was found to have been filled with bricks and other structural rubble during the 1953 demolition of the structure. The limited artifact assemblage recovered during the field investigations reflect a general period of occupation during the Postbellum period through at least 1938.

The nature of the features and the artifacts present at the Stead Park limit the information that can be garnered as well as types of research questions or topics that can be addressed. Based on this assessment, the Hurt House site has little potential to yield information important to the understanding of the Hurt family in particular or of the lives of Washingtonians in general. Therefore, this report finds that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on this assessment, this report does not recommend additional investigations or mitigation alternatives. This Phase I/II archaeological investigation finds that the renovations planned for Stead Park will not have damaging effects on historically significant archaeological resources.

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# 1. Introduction

In the spring of 2008, the District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) contracted with Lee + Papa and Associates, Inc. to undertake substantial renovations of Stead Park located at 1625 P Street, NW in Washington D.C. The purpose behind the renovations was to increase recreational opportunities and improve the park's physical and visual appearance, and thereby enhance the overall usability of the site by the surrounding community. To meet this need, DPR identified developed plans that called for the demolition and rebuilding of certain areas of the park. Work commenced on Stead Park in the spring of 2008. While the construction crew was grading the site in preparation for the improvements, they uncovered what appeared to be foundations.

Pursuant to the District of Columbia municipal regulations governing the preservation of archaeological resources (DCMR Title 10A), DPR consulted with the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) regarding the appropriate treatment of the foundations on the Stead Park site. Archaeological investigations had been conducted at Stead Park by Crowell et al. (1986) during the 1980s. These investigations indicated that historic resources could be present along P Street, NW. DC HPO staff determined that the brick foundation represented a potential archaeological resource with historic significance. Accordingly, DC HPO recommended that DPR and Lee + Papa and Associations, Inc. undertake a Phase I/II archaeological investigation of the Stead Park site.

In a scope of work dated 10 July 2008 (Appendix A), DPR requested a Phase IA documentary research investigation and a Phase IB/Phase II subsurface survey of a rectangular area that measured approximately 75 feet north-south by 40 feet east west, fronting P Street, NW and extending northward to an existing carriage house. The documentary research was to provide information on the history, development, land use and archaeological sensitivity of the site. The subsurface survey of the area of interest (to be conducted using a combination of surface examination, machine trenching, or shovel tests) was to determine whether significant archaeological resources were present in the project area. The field investigations were also to be designed to determine whether any additional evaluation efforts would be needed. The results of the archival research and field efforts were to be documented in a report that follows the DC HPO guidelines.

In August of 2008, EHT Tracerics, Inc. was subcontracted by Lee + Papa and Associates, Inc. to undertake the management of the Phase I/II archaeological investigation and Phase IA documentary research. In turn, EHT Tracerics, Inc. contracted with Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. to conduct the archaeological field investigations and analysis of artifacts for the archaeological investigation. The background research and field investigations were conducted in August of 2008.

## ***Purpose***

The purpose of this Phase I/II archaeological investigation is to ascertain whether Stead Park contains archaeological resources that may be important in understanding the history of the District of Columbia. For the purposes of this investigation, an archaeological resource is consid-

ered historically or culturally significant if it worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Generally, an archaeological resource is worthy of nomination to the NRHP if it has the potential to yield important information about the history of the city or nation. In order to yield important information about history, an archaeological resource must address significant research questions, topics, or themes. Crucially, the archaeological resources must also retain their historic integrity.

## ***Project Description***

Archival research was conducted by EHT Tracerics, Inc. during the first half of August 2008 and the results of that research were conveyed to DC HPO in a meeting on 16 August 2008. The archival research indicated that the structural remains were those of a brick masonry structure constructed in 1878 by Henry Hurt, a prominent businessman and developer of the early streetcar system in Washington, D.C. The Hurt house was remodeled in 1895 and was eventually demolished in 1953 when the site was transformed into Stead Park. The footprint and characteristics of the Hurt house were graphically documented on fire insurance maps from the late 1880s through the mid-1900s as well as a 1945 structure plat map.

Field investigations, consisting of the removal of surface deposits, the excavation of machine trenches, and the hand excavation of a one by one meter test unit, were conducted on 19 August 2008 and continued through the end of the month. The investigations documented the remains of both the original structure as well as the 1895 additions. The remains consist of a nearly complete foundation or foundation wall enclosing the structure basement. The basement was found to have been filled with bricks and other structural rubble during the 1953 demolition of the structure. The limited artifact assemblage recovered during the field investigations reflect a general period of occupation during the postbellum period through at least 1938. This span correlates well with the archival information gathered on the construction and occupation of the Hurt house, which indicated a period of occupation from the 1870s through the 1940s.

## ***Results***

Despite Stead Park's association with Hurt, an influential individual in the development of Washington, D.C., the compromised integrity of the archaeological resources on the site limits the information that can be gathered, as well as types of research questions that can be addressed. Based on this assessment, Stead Park has little potential to yield information important to understanding the Hurt family in particular or the lives of Washingtonians in general. Therefore, this archaeological investigation concludes that Stead Park site is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

## ***Report Organization***

Following this Introduction, the report is presented in seven additional sections: a general description of the project area (Section 2); a research design (Section 3); the results of archival and background research (Section 4); the field methods used (Section 5); the results of field investigations (Section 6); the methods used in the artifact analysis and the results of those analyses (Section 7); and a summary interpretation of investigations and recommendations based on the results of the archival, field, and laboratory investigations (Section 8). A list of references cited completes the body of the report. The statement of work prepared by DPR is found in Appendix A. The qualifications of key personnel are presented in Appendix B. An index of building permits for the site is included in Appendix C. Inventories of materials recovered during the Phase I/II investigation is presented in Appendix D. Finally, the site and National Archaeological Database (NADB) forms are included in Appendix E and a District of Columbia Archaeology Site Form is included in Appendix F.

## 2. Project Location and General Description

Stead Park is located in northwest Washington, D.C. in the Dupont Circle neighborhood at 1625 P Street, NW. The park encompasses approximately one-and-a-half acres of Square 180, consisting of the block bounded by Q Street, NW to the north, 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the east, P Street, NW to the south and 17<sup>th</sup> Street to the west (Figure 2.1). Stead Park fronts onto the 1600 block of P Street, NW.

The Phase I/II archaeological area of interest is limited to the southern portion of the Stead Park. The area of potential impact excludes the one acre athletic field to the north. The southern portion of the site encompasses a former carriage house now used as a recreation center building (Figure 2.2) and until recently contained a playground, plaza and basketball courts. Stead Park is currently undergoing substantial renovations to enhance the overall usability of the site by the community. In April 2008, the playground and plaza were demolished to accommodate updated recreational amenities. During the course of demolition, the DPR uncovered potential archaeological resources, consisting of the remains of a brick foundation wall, on the site. The area of interest, based on the location of these remains and a 1945 structure plat, was defined by DPR as a rectangle, 75 by 40 feet, extending from P Street, NW north to the carriage house and bounded to the west by a basketball court (Figure 2.3).

As of August 2008, DPR had completed the demolition work and the eastern portion of the site had been graded in preparation for the construction of the new playground and plaza (Figure 2.4). The potential archeological resources were demarcated on the site pending the findings and recommendations of this Phase I/II archaeological investigation (Figure 2.5).

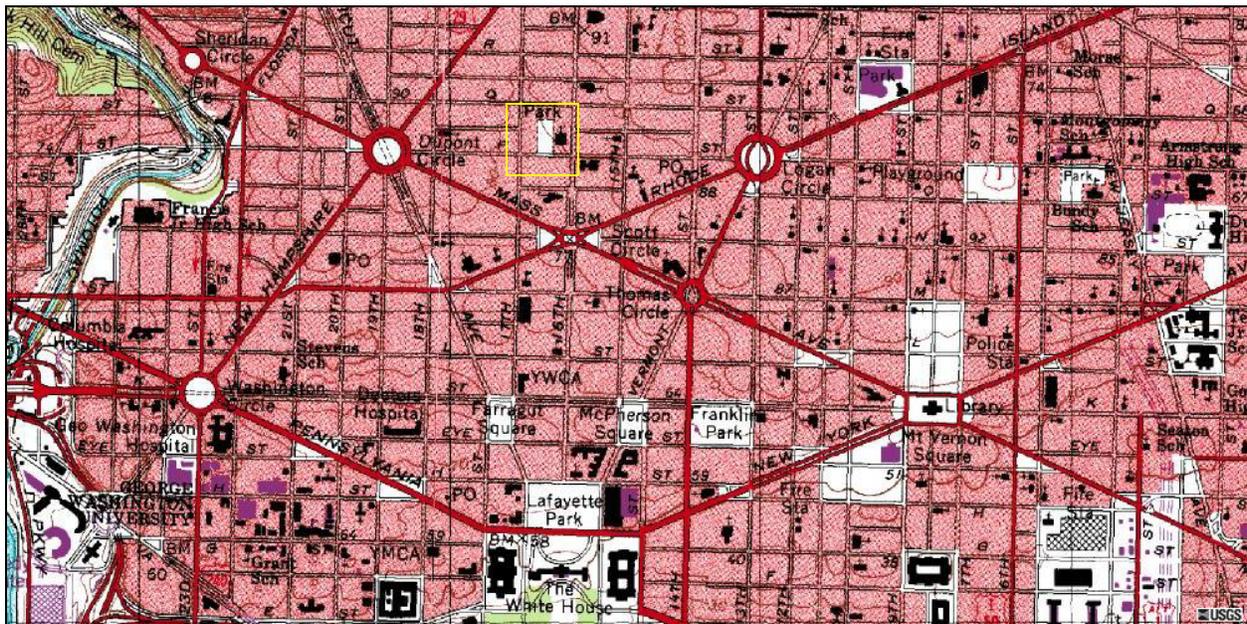


Figure 2.1: The Location of Stead Park in Washington, D.C.



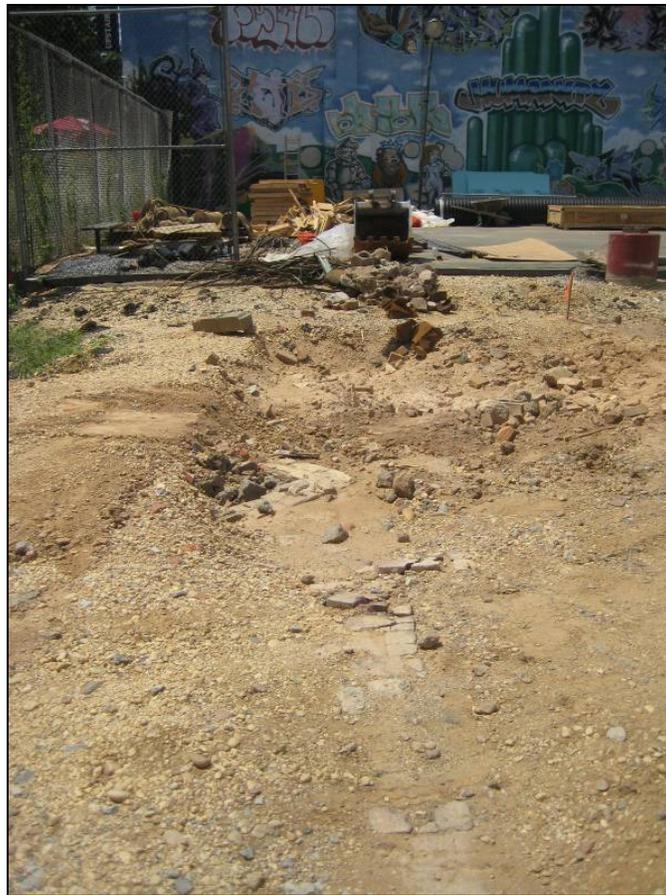
Figure 2.2: The Phase I/II Archaeological Area of Interest (Google Earth, 2008)



Figure 2.3: Stead Park facing north toward the Carriage House



**Figure 2.4: Stead Park under Construction (facing west)**



**Figure 2.5: Potential Archaeological Resources**

### 3. Research Design

#### *Objectives*

The goal of this Phase I/II archaeological survey and evaluation project is to determine the presence or absence of historically significant archaeological resources within the Stead Park project area. In so doing, the Phase I/II investigation has the potential to contribute information to a number of ongoing archaeological and historical research topics; however, these topics are somewhat limited due to the lack of information on the nature of the archaeological resources prior to this investigation. It is anticipated that the archaeological investigations at 1625 P Street, NW will provide information three research topics: (1) the lifestyle and living conditions in an affluent neighborhood of Washington, D.C. during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, (2) construction techniques used at that time, and (3) the degree to which affluent households engaged in patterns of conspicuous consumption to define their wealth. More specific research questions and topics are discussed in the following section.

#### *Interpretation and Evaluation*

The NRHP recognizes resources that have made a significant contribution to our country's history and heritage. This Phase I/II investigation will apply the following criteria in evaluating potential archaeological resources within the Stead Park investigation area for nomination to the NRHP.

**Criteria for evaluation:** The quality of significance in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture is present in the districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

While all four criteria can be applied, Criterion D is most typically used to evaluate archaeological sites. Criterion D defines a significant archaeological site (i.e., eligible for listing in the NRHP), as having yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 2002). Archaeological site evalua-

tion is typically based on whether the data recovered from the archaeological site can be used to address significant research questions, topics, or themes, and whether the site retains integrity. Phase II investigations are designed to determine whether the sample of artifacts recovered or features identified can be employed to address significant research questions and determine whether a site retains sufficient integrity that would allow researchers to address the identified research questions.

Initially, the site will be evaluated to determine whether the derived information can be used to address significant research questions. Appropriate research questions, based on the nature of the site derived from the earlier DC HPO investigations and the results of archival research efforts (Section 4), are presented below. Such questions can be addressed by all levels of information generated during the archival and archaeological investigations, including the presence and nature of features, their spatial distribution, artifacts recovered, and any other pertinent information collected. If such information cannot be used to address significant research questions, the site will be found to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Determining whether a site retains integrity is crucial, especially if the artifacts found at the site were deposited over long spans of time and significant research questions focus on the nature of cultural or material culture change through time. The mixture of differently dated artifacts, through both natural causes and human actions, diminishes the level of subsurface integrity at archaeological sites. As such, archaeologists are often unable to address research questions that require the analysis of artifacts from intact deposits, as is true of most time transgressive research questions. While it is possible that archaeological sites lacking intact deposits could yield information important to prehistory or history, the lack of such deposits often constrains the types of research questions that can be addressed.

Therefore, the information to be evaluated during the archaeological investigations conducted at Stead Park will include whether the artifacts were recovered from intact deposits. To determine this, the use-history of the site area will be reviewed. Wall profiles for each test unit will be drawn, photographed, and described. The sequence of soil strata will then be compared to a typical soil profile for the appropriate soil type as mapped and described in Smith (1976). Finally, the artifacts from each excavation level will be analyzed with particular respect to their date of manufacture and use. The presence of disparately-dated artifacts in the same level is one indicator of a lack of subsurface integrity.

## ***Research Questions***

Specific research topics were created to guide the field and laboratory investigations conducted at Stead Park. Additionally, the information garnered from the archival, field, and laboratory investigations will be evaluated against these research topics to determine whether the site has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the understanding of aspects of the history of Washington, D.C. Three broad topics appear to be relevant given the lack of prior research conducted at the Stead Park site. These topics center on the period of site occupation, the nature of that occupation, and the lives of the occupants of the site. These topics are detailed below.

- **Research Topic 1:** When do the archaeological deposits date to? Archival research (Section 4) suggests that the deposits should date from the 1870s through the 1940s. Do the deposits support the documentary evidence? Is there evidence of earlier occupations at this locale? Do any of the artifacts suggest the curation of objects by the occupants?
- **Research Topic 2:** Documentary evidence suggests that the archaeological deposits at 1625 P Street, NW should consist of the remains of a row house constructed in the 1870s and remodeled during 1895. Does the archaeological evidence support the documentary evidence? Does the archaeological evidence indicate that the site area functioned as an urban domestic residence? Do the structural remains reveal the techniques or methods used to construct the row house?
- **Research Topic 3:** Archival research suggests that the Hurt family was financially well off, but may not have participated to a great extent in the social life of Washington, D.C. Do the artifacts reflect the upper class status of the Hurt family? Do the artifacts reflect the low level of social activity suggested by the documentary research?

The ability of the archival, field, and laboratory investigations to address these topics, and potentially others, will be addressed in the final section of this report.

## 4. Archival and Background Research

### *Methodology*

The archival and background research for the Stead Park Phase I/II archaeological investigation involved documentary research focused on historic structures and other cultural resources within the area of interest. Documentary research included a review of the following resources: previous cultural resource reports, local histories, historic atlases, plat maps, insurance maps, building permit records, tax assessments, federal censuses, local newspapers, historic photos and records of the National Parks Commission.

The following repositories were consulted during the archival and background research:

- District of Columbia, Department of Parks and Recreation
- District of Columbia, Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO)
- Foundry United Methodist Church Archives
- Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
- Library of Congress, Maps Collection
- Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division
- National Archives and Records Administration

The archival and background research also included consultation with staff from the DC HPO to ascertain the nature of potential impacts to archaeological resources within the area of interest. After consultation with DC HPO, EHT Tracerics, Inc. conducted further research into census records to discern information about the former occupants of the wood-framed buildings once located in Stead Park immediately adjacent to the survey area.

### *Historic Context of Stead Park*

The eastern section of the Dupont Circle neighborhood was originally part of a larger tract of land patented to Samuel Blodget (Toner 1893). In 1796, Blodget subdivided his land, including Square 180 which encompasses Stead Park, and incorporated it into the city of Washington, D.C. On May 1, 1867, John B. Turton plotted Square 180 into 78 lots (D.C. Office of the Surveyor 1867). Today, Stead Park occupies 20 lots of Square 180: 2 through 10 and 68 through 78 (Figure 4.1).

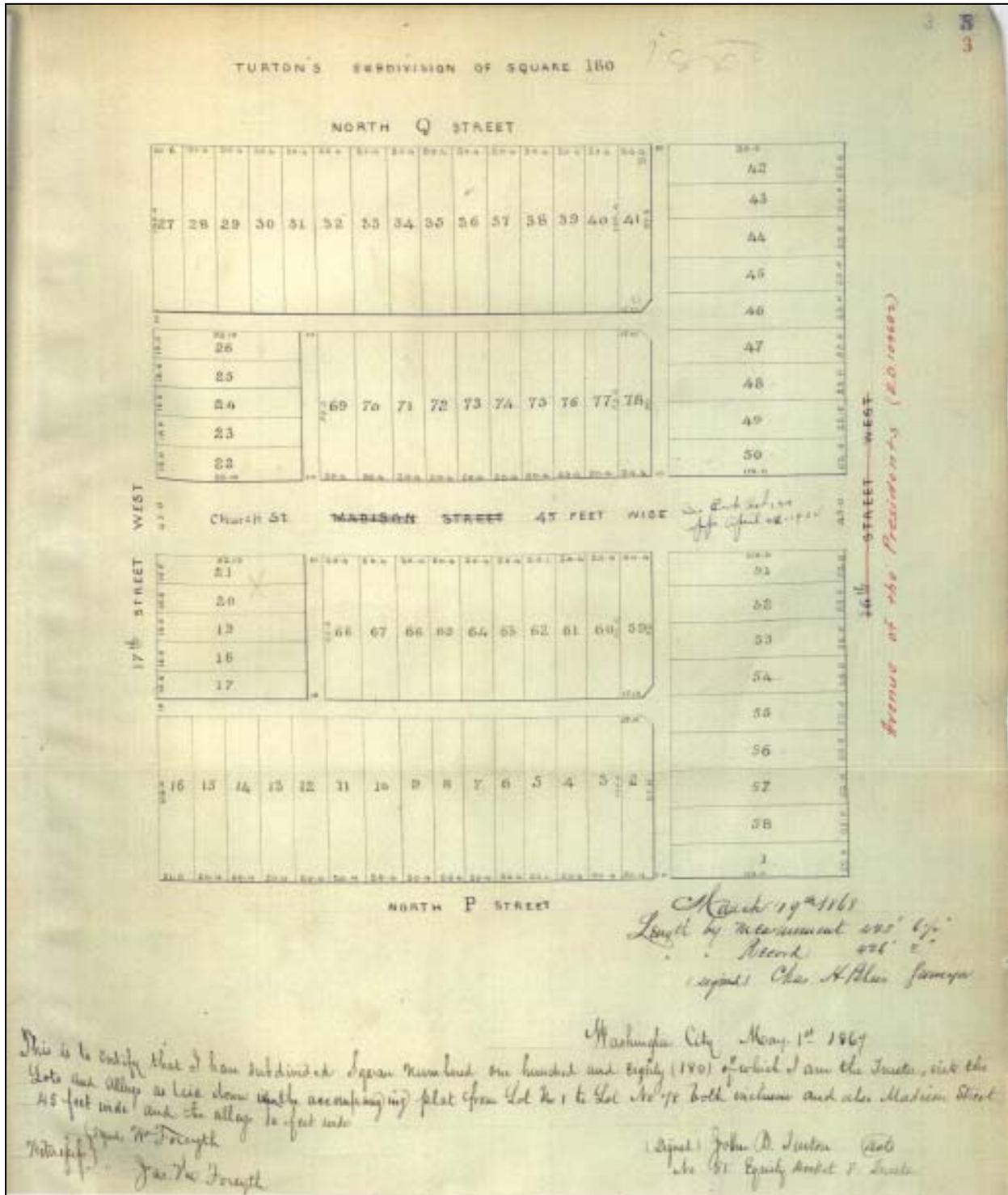


Figure 4.1: John Turton's Subdivision of Square 180 – 1867

Dupont Circle developed as a residential neighborhood in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Before the Civil War, the swampy area was home to a few scattered shacks. A population boom in the District during the Reconstruction period spurred growth in northwest Washington, D.C. Speculators, including Alexander Shepherd, the Governor of the Territory of Columbia, purchased tracts of land in Dupont Circle. To prime the area for development, Shepherd oversaw the grading and paving of roads in the area in the early 1870s (Helwig and Ganschietz 1978). By extending the street grid into Dupont Circle, Shepherd realized the final portion of Pierre L'Enfant grand street plan for the District. Shepherd's actions were not civically motivated, however, as he built 1,000 speculative homes in the neighborhood (The L'Enfant Trust 1984).

The construction of two early landmark buildings in the early 1870s precipitated a building boom in Dupont Circle. In 1873, Senator William Stewart, a member of a group of land speculators known as the "California Syndicate," commissioned an opulent mansion overlooking the Circle. Having once called Washington D.C. "the ugliest city in the whole world" on the Senate floor, "Stewart's Castle" proclaimed Dupont Circle (and perhaps the city as a whole) as a desirable place. In 1875, the British delegation constructed the city's first foreign-owned residence at Connecticut Avenue and N Street. The prestigious building imparted a sense of stateliness on the neighborhood. Stewart's ostentation and the pomp of the British delegation attracted government leaders, foreign dignitaries, businessmen and wealthy families to Dupont Circle (The L'Enfant Trust 1984).

The wide, tree-lined streets of Dupont Circle, courtesy of Shepherd, provided an ideal setting for Victorian—and later Beaux Arts style—mansions. An address in Dupont Circle conveyed affluence and power. Naturally, aspiring upper-class professionals followed Washington's elite into the fashionable neighborhood. In the 1880s and 1890s, speculators filled in Dupont Circle's streets with rows of flat-fronted wood-framed and brick houses. While distinctive homes and apartment buildings were inhabited by the upper class, the more modest row houses were home to working class families, many of which were African American. In Dupont Circle, professionals and laborers—white and black—lived alongside one another, often on the same street (Williams 2005).

Stead Park is located within the Dupont Circle National Register of Historic Places District (the historic district expanded in 2005 to include the buildings south of R Street and north of Scott Circle between 17<sup>th</sup> Street and the 16<sup>th</sup> Street Historic District). According to the *Dupont Circle Historic District Nomination Form*, the 1600 block of P Street, NW contains one of the oldest buildings still standing in the eastern section of the historic district. The two-story Italianate building that borders Stead Park to the west (1633 P Street, NW) stood as early as 1872 (Figure 4.2). This building is exceptional as most of the structures in Dupont Circle that preceded the building boom of the 1880s and 1890s are no longer extant (Williams 2005). To the east of Stead Park stands Foundry Methodist Church on the corner of P Street, NW and 16<sup>th</sup> Street. Built in 1904, the church was one of the first in the Sixteenth Street Historic District (Helwig and Ganschietz 1978).



Figure 4.2: 1633 P Street, NW – 2008

### ***Historic Land Use of Stead Park***

The residential development of the 1600 block of P Street, NW began in the early 1870s. As previously mentioned, lot 12 (1633 P Street, NW)—the building adjacent to the western edge of Stead Park—was constructed as early as 1872. Several other structures formerly located in the Stead Park area also predated the Dupont Circle building boom of the 1880s and 1890s. A real estate tax assessment map indicates that by 1874, brick buildings were located on lots one and 11. Additionally, more modest wood-frame structures were located on lots three through seven (District of Columbia 1874). Row houses filled in the remaining lots in the late 1870s and 1880s. By 1888, a Sanborn fire insurance map depicts brick buildings on lots two, eight, nine and ten (Figure 4.3) (Sanborn Map Publishing Company 1888).

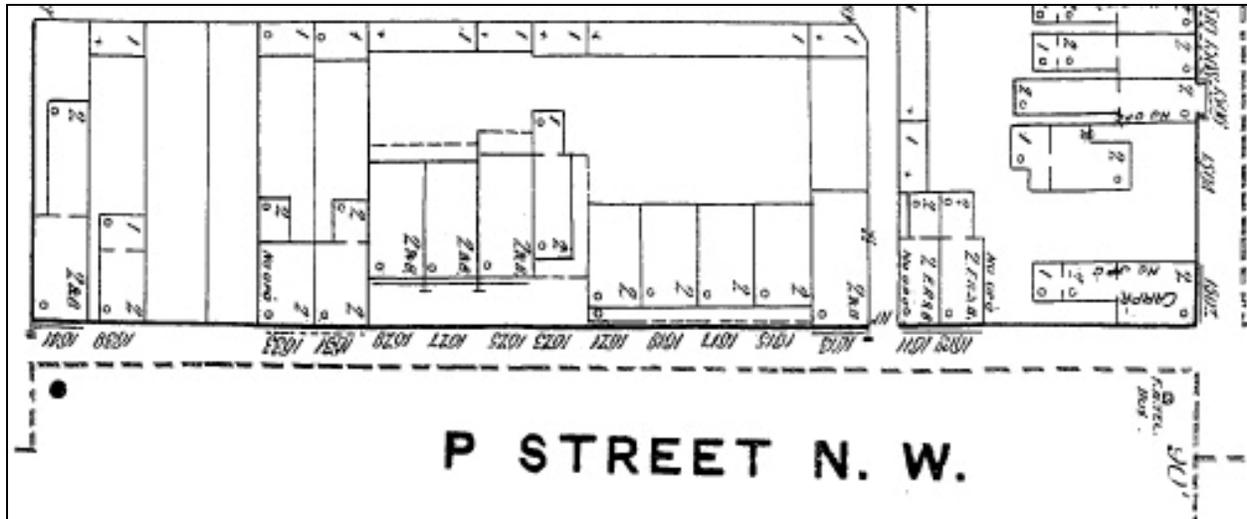


Figure 4.3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the 1600 Block of P Street, NW – 1888 (Sheet 33A)

Tax assessments and census records for the 1600 block of P Street, NW reveal the former ownership and occupancy of lots one through ten. Further documentary research also reveals that the wood-frame dwellings on lots three through six and the brick house on lot eight were associated with individuals that were influential in the history and development of Washington, D.C. The history of these individuals, their buildings and the development of Stead Park is recounted in the subsequent sections.

## The Shoemakers

Lots three through six along P Street, NW were owned by the Shoemakers, an early family in Washington, D.C (Records of the District of Columbia 1871). A portion of the Shoemaker family estate in present-day Rock Creek Park is now the site of the National Zoo. In 1871, “Mrs. Shoemaker” was listed as the owner of the wood-frame dwellings. Pierce Shoemaker (most likely L. Pierce Shoemaker as opposed to his father), and Abigail Shoemaker are subsequently listed as the owners. According to his obituary, L. Pierce Shoemaker, a Georgetown University Law School alumnus, was a successful real estate arbitrator for government and private interests and a “large holder of Washington real estate.” He was also a major bank shareholder and a leading member of several civic organizations (The Washington Post 1916).

A family of high social standing, the Shoemakers did not live in the simple houses on P Street, NW. L. Pierce Shoemaker lived in Brightwood, where he founded the Brightwood Citizens’ Association (The Washington Post 1916). Shoemaker rented the houses to African American families and boarders. The 1900 census lists the race of the occupants of 1615, 1617, 1619 and 1621 P Street, NW as African American. According to the census, Shoemaker’s tenants made their livings as laundresses, drivers, butlers, chambermaids and cooks. By the early 1900s, the Shoemakers had sold all of their property on the 1600 block of P Street, NW to their next door neigh-

bor, Henry Hurt. The wood-frame dwellings were eventually razed to make way for the Hurt House and its adjacent garden (Records of the District of Columbia 1900-1918).

## Henry Hurt and the House at 1625 P Street, NW

In 1870, the federal census lists the occupants of lot seven (1623 P Street, NW) as Henry Hurt, his wife Annie, and their family. A veteran of the Confederate Army, Hurt arrived in Washington, D.C. at the conclusion of the Civil War. “Young, ambitious and determined,” he gained employment as a driver and conductor for the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. The company, established in 1862, operated the first horse-drawn streetcar line in the district from Georgetown to Navy Yard. Hurt was promoted rapidly through the company ranks and in just ten years, he ascended to the presidency of the Railroad Company (The Washington Post 1905).

Hurt’s chief contribution to the development of Washington, D.C. was his leadership in converting the early streetcar system from horse cars to cable cars. In 1887, Hurt toured cities across the nation to inspect their cable car systems. Upon returning he announced that “The day of the horse car is practically over.” Smooth running cable car lines in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco (among other cities) convinced Hurt that the cable was the “motor of the future.” Hurt committed the Washington and Georgetown Railroad to installing cables, “even if it necessitates the discarding of all our cars, our tracks, our buildings—in fact, even if we have to begin over again with an entire new plant.” That year, Congress acted on Hurt’s findings and ordered all streetcar companies in the District to convert to cable cars (The Washington Post 1887).

In 1895, the Rock Creek Railway Company acquired the Washington and Georgetown Railroad. The merged railways became the Capital Traction Company. Hurt stepped down as President, but remained on the board of directors. The cable car system remained in operation until 1897 when a fire burned down the powerhouse. Following the fire, Capital Traction did away with the “motor of the future” and replaced it with overhead electricity (King 1972). Nonetheless, Hurt had a lasting impact on the company and the city. Under his leadership, ridership on the Washington and Georgetown Railroad (and later Capital Traction) expanded rapidly. *A History of the City of Washington* from 1903 states:

“No city in the county enjoys a better system of transit than that furnished the people of Washington by the Capital Traction Company. Indeed it is doubtful if there can be found in this land a road so admirably managed, and fitted so completely for the comfort and convenience of the public as this one. It is controlled by a body of Washington men who study, in their management, only the best interests of the capital city (Washington Post 1903).”

According to a gushing 1905 *Washington Stock Exchange* profile, “The history of the road (now Capital Traction) and Henry Hurt are contemporaneous. Its wonderful success owes much to his ability and rare judgment, while its prosperity has redounded to his advantage.” Indeed, Hurt

amassed a great wealth at the helm of the streetcar companies. After retiring as President of the railway, Hurt spent three years traveling around the world. Although he never allowed himself to be photographed, Hurt did pose for a caricature while in China (Figure 4.4). After his travels, Hurt returned to Washington, D.C. to leverage his personal wealth and professional connections to forge a second career as a stockbroker. Hurt soon became the largest shareholder in Riggs National Bank and served on the financial giant's board of directors. In 1912, Riggs National Bank commanded over \$14 billion in assets. Hurt was also a major investor in the American Security Trust Company (Washington Post 1905).



**Figure 4.4: Henry Hurt (from a portrait made in China)**

Hurt was a pioneer resident in the Dupont Circle neighborhood. According to D.C. building permit number 234 (see the index of building permits in Appendix C), in 1878, after procuring lots six through ten of Square 180, Hurt built a two-and-a-half story brick residence with a wood cornice and tin roof on lot eight (1625 P Street, NW). The estimated value of the dwelling was \$3,500 (D.C. Building Permit 234 1878). The 1888 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figure 4.3) shows the Hurt House with a carriage house at the rear of lot eight and a side yard comprised of lot seven. The Hurt House was a substantial building with an open side porch, and a rear octagonal bay window.

In 1888, Hurt expanded his yard into lot six and built a two-story brick stable at the rear of that parcel. Additionally, he installed bay windows and a porch on the side of the house (D.C. Building Permit 1660 1888). In 1895, Hurt undertook another major home renovation. He constructed another brick storeroom that spanned the driveway between the carriage house on lot eight and the stable on lot six. These three buildings (the carriage house, the stable and the storeroom) form the shell of the carriage house structure that serves as the present-day recreation center. At the same time, Hurt reconfigured the second story of the house to accommodate a conservatory, changed the pitch of the attic roof and rebuilt the chimneys. The estimated value of these repairs was \$7,000 (D.C. Building Permit 1895 1895). Presumably, these repairs were intended to keep the Hurt Home up to date with the architectural fashions of the Victorian Era.

Despite Hurt's considerable wealth, he preferred a quiet lifestyle. Every day, he returned home at three o'clock in the afternoon and did not leave until the following day. At home, he spent a great deal of time tending his vegetable and flower garden (The Washington Post 1916). Over the years, Hurt gradually expanded his garden to the east of the house. Hopkins insurance maps reveal that the wood-frame dwelling on lot five was demolished sometime between 1892 (Figure 4.5) and 1903 (Figure 4.6). In 1913, Hurt razed the last wood-frame buildings on his property (lots three and four) and built a seven-foot brick wall around his entire garden. A Sanborn fire insurance map compiled between 1903 and 1916 depicts the Hurt residence as it stood in the early twentieth century (Figure 4.7). This map depicts the outline of the residential structure and the consolidated carriage house.

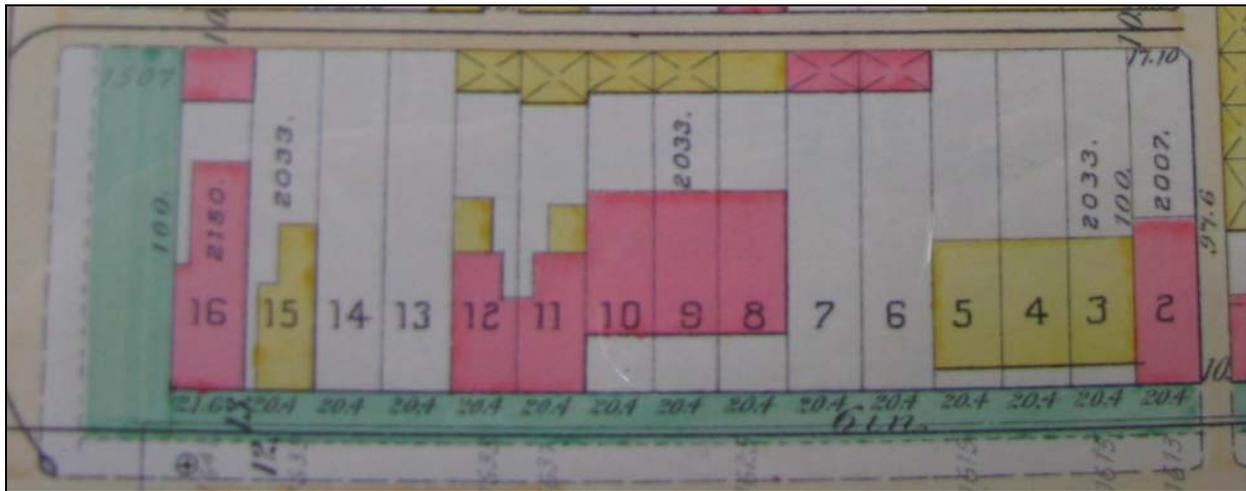


Figure 4.5: Hopkins Map of the 1600 Block of P Street, NW – 1892

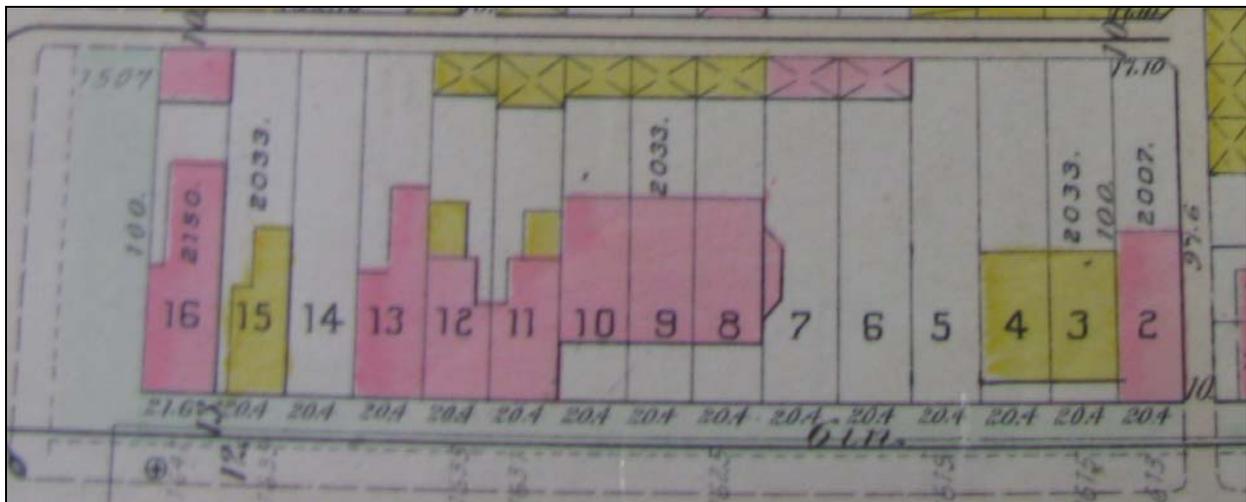
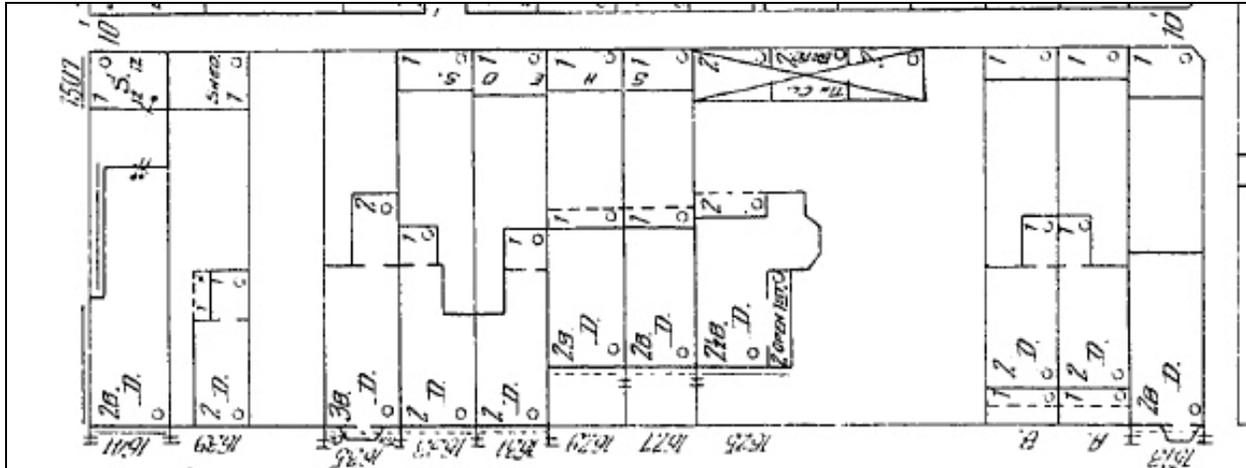


Figure 4.6: Hopkins Map of the 1600 Block of P Street, NW – 1892



**Figure 4.7: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the 1600 Block of P Street, NW 1903-1916 (Vol. 1 Sheet 45)**

Hurt died at home on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1916. In acknowledgment of his contributions to the city's financial industry, the Washington Stock Exchange did not conduct business the day after Hurt's death (The Washington Post 1916). In 1917, Annie Hurt transferred ownership of the Hurt House to her niece, Fannie Gue. In 1921, they installed an elevator at the rear of the house (D.C. Building Permit 4791 1921). Annie Hurt continued to live in the home until her death in 1921 (National Planning and Parks Commission [NPPC] 1946). In her will, Annie Hurt left \$1 million to charitable institutions, including \$500,000 to establish a home for "needy and destitute blind people (The New York Times 1921)." The Annie Hurt Home for the Blind operated out of a building at 3050 R Street NW (Figure 4.8) until it combined with the Lisner-Louise-Dickson-Hurt home and moved to its present day location on Western Avenue.



**Figure 4.8: The Hurt Home for the Blind – 1951  
Source: Historical Society of Washington, DC**

After Annie Hurt's death, the Hurt home remained in Gue's ownership for the next 26 years. In 1920, Gue married Walter Hardell, a banker and owner of several apartment buildings in Washington, D.C. Together, they eventually secured ownership of lots two through ten on the 1600 block of P Street, NW. Gue and Hardell lived at 1625 P Street, NW and were members of the Foundry Methodist Church (The Washington Post 1949). They lived in the Hurt home until 1948, when they sold their property to the National Parks and Planning Commission (NPPC) for use as a playground (National Planning and Parks Commission [NPPC] 1948). A plat map prepared by the District of Columbia Surveyor's Office in 1945 depicts the site around the time that it was acquired by the NPPC (Figure 4.8) (DPR).

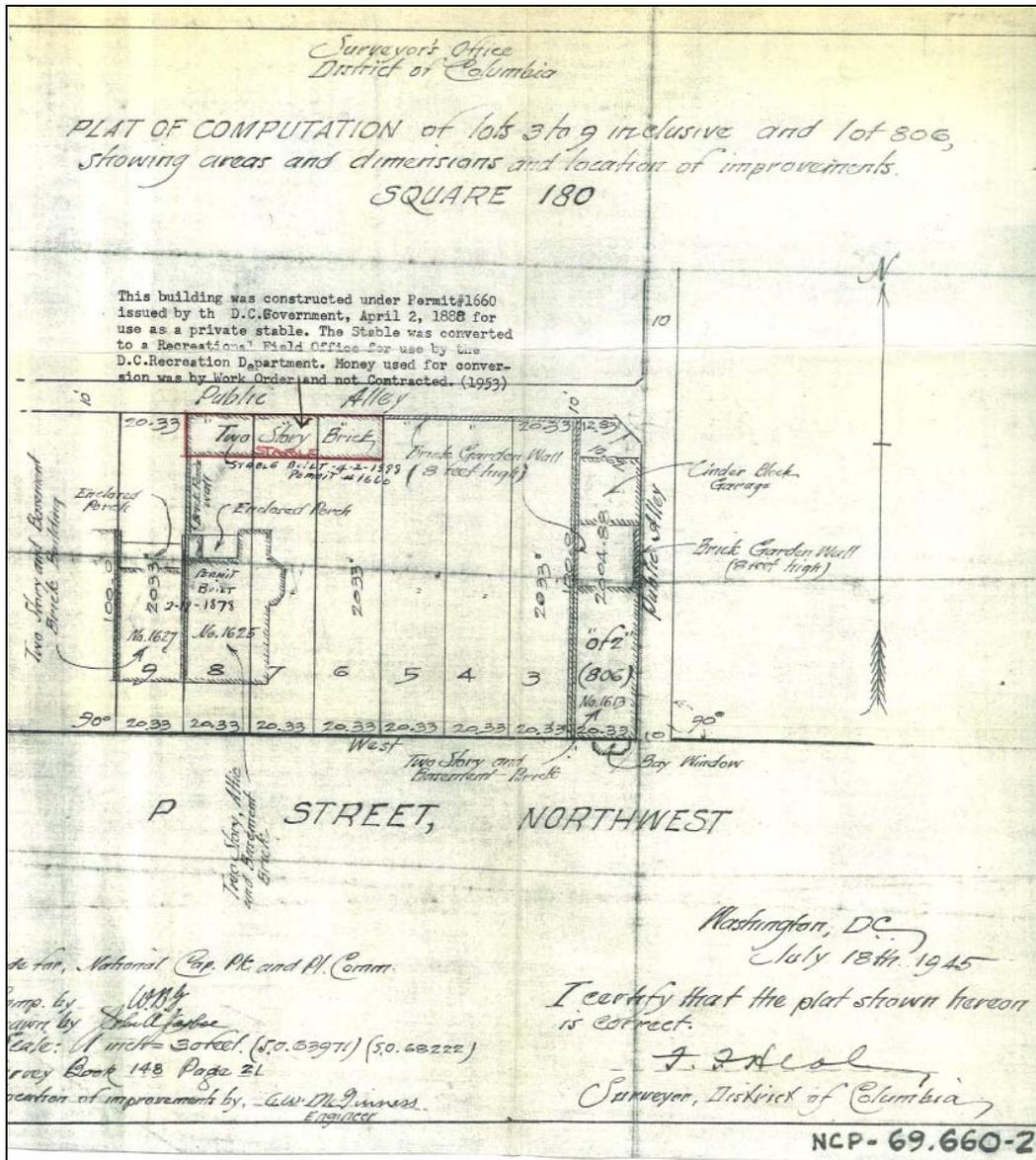


Figure 4.8: A Plat Map of the Stead Park Site – 1945

## Stead Playground

A playground has occupied the Stead Park site since 1953. The playground movement began in Washington, D.C. around the turn of the twentieth century. The leaders of the movement, including Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, believed playgrounds would lead to “a better and more virile race.” Senator James McMillan, the powerful chairman of the Senate District Committee, urged the formation of neighborhood playgrounds to accompany Washington, D.C.’s monumental parks and public buildings. He stated, “Ball grounds and tennis courts, open-air gymnasiums for youths and sand piles and swings for children, all should be provided as they are now furnished in progressive cities of this country.” The first playground in Washington, D.C. was established by McMillan in 1905; by 1930, there were over 70 playgrounds in the District (The Washington Post 1927).

In the early 1940s, the National Park and Planning Commission (NPPC) identified a need for new playgrounds in the eastern portion of the Dupont Circle neighborhood (then known as Jamaica) due to “a high rate of delinquency among white youths in the area.” In 1944, the NPPC secured \$740,000 from Congress to acquire three new playgrounds, including “Jamaica Playground” on Square 180. Soon after, the NPPC began condemnation proceedings and negotiations with property owners to acquire the 20 lots that comprise Stead Park (National Park and Planning Commission [NPPC] 1944).

Jamaica Playground was initially planned to front on 17<sup>th</sup> Street, but property owners along that street successfully argued that the NPPC could save money by purchasing the lots along P Street, NW instead. Even after evading condemnation, the owners continued to fight the NPPC plans, claiming that a playground overrun with “older youths” would depreciate their property values. The building at 1633 P Street, NW (the oldest extant building on the block) was narrowly spared from demolition when the owners, Patrick and Lillian Hannan, agreed to tear down the building they owned next door at 1631 P Street, NW (lot 11) at their own expense. The thrifty NPPC agreed to these terms and withdrew the condemnation proceedings for lot 12—thus defining the western boundary of the park (National Park and Planning Commission [NPPC] 1946).

The Hurt House was not as fortunate as the Hannans’ building. The revised playground plans called for Hurt’s carriage house to be repurposed as a recreation center, but the remaining structures on the site to be demolished. In 1948, the NPPC acquired lots two through eight from Fannie Gue and Walter Hardell for \$71,414.40. An NPPC inventory form detailed the house at 1625 P Street, NW prior to demolition:

Basement of residence has two finished rooms, triple wash trays, porcelain sink, old gas range, vapor heating system with automatic coal stoker, large Pittsburgh gas water heater, storeroom under rear porch. At rear of house is old Otis Elevator and shaft, three stories height, enclosed in steel and stucco.

First floor: Entrance hall, two large double parlors, glass enclosed porch, den, large kitchen, and three piece bath, not tiled. Kitchen has inlaid linoleum, large porcelain sink, gas range and cabinets.

Second floor has three large bedrooms and sleeping porch, tiled bath, and large enclosed conservatory with tile floor.

Third floor has two finished rooms; large storage space.

Rear building was originally a well designed, well built two story stable. Now converted into apartments on second floor, one of three rooms kitchen and bath and one of one room kitchen and bath. Both apartments are well equipped...

In 1949, the proposed Jamaica Playground was renamed Mary Force Stead Playground in honor of a bequest left by Robert Stead, a prominent Washington, D.C. architect. Upon his death, Stead donated a half acre property near Pennsylvania Avenue SE and 14<sup>th</sup> Street for use as a playground; however, the District of Columbia Department of Recreation deemed the site unsuitable for a playground due to high automobile traffic levels. After successfully contesting the will in court, the Department of Recreation sold Stead's property and used the \$80,000 in proceeds to make improvements to Jamaica Playground. The park was subsequently renamed in honor of Stead's first wife (Washington Post 1949).

Stead Playground was officially opened on November 12, 1953. According to the *Washington Post* (1953), 400 children marked the opening by swinging, sliding and playing touch football. Darlington Johnson, a teenager in attendance, thanked the Stead Family for "giving us something to occupy our minds." NPPC and District of Columbia Department of Recreation officials and members of the Stead Family unveiled a plaque honoring Mary Force and Robert Stead (Figure 4.9) on the side of the refurbished recreation center.

A parks plan from 1952 depicts the layout of the park as it may have been on the dedication day (Figure 4.10). A photograph taken for the *Evening Star* in 1953 depicts the recreation center with an open walkway in the middle of the building leading to the athletic fields (Figure 4.11). Later renovations undertaken by DPR would enclose the building and rearrange the amenities and landscape of the playground. EHT Tracerics, Inc. was unable, however, to uncover DPR records or building permits that depicted changes in the park layout or structures. However, photographs of the park posted online by the Friends of Stead Park (<http://www.friendsofstead.org/>) suggest that the core elements of the 1952 development plan (Figure 4.10), such as the position of the playground and the basketball courts, were preserved up until the recent demolition.

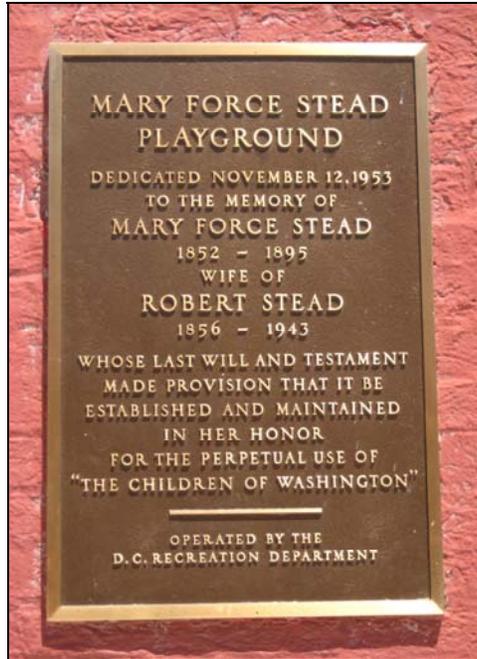


Figure 4.9: Plaque memorializing Mary Force Stead and the Dedication of Stead Playground

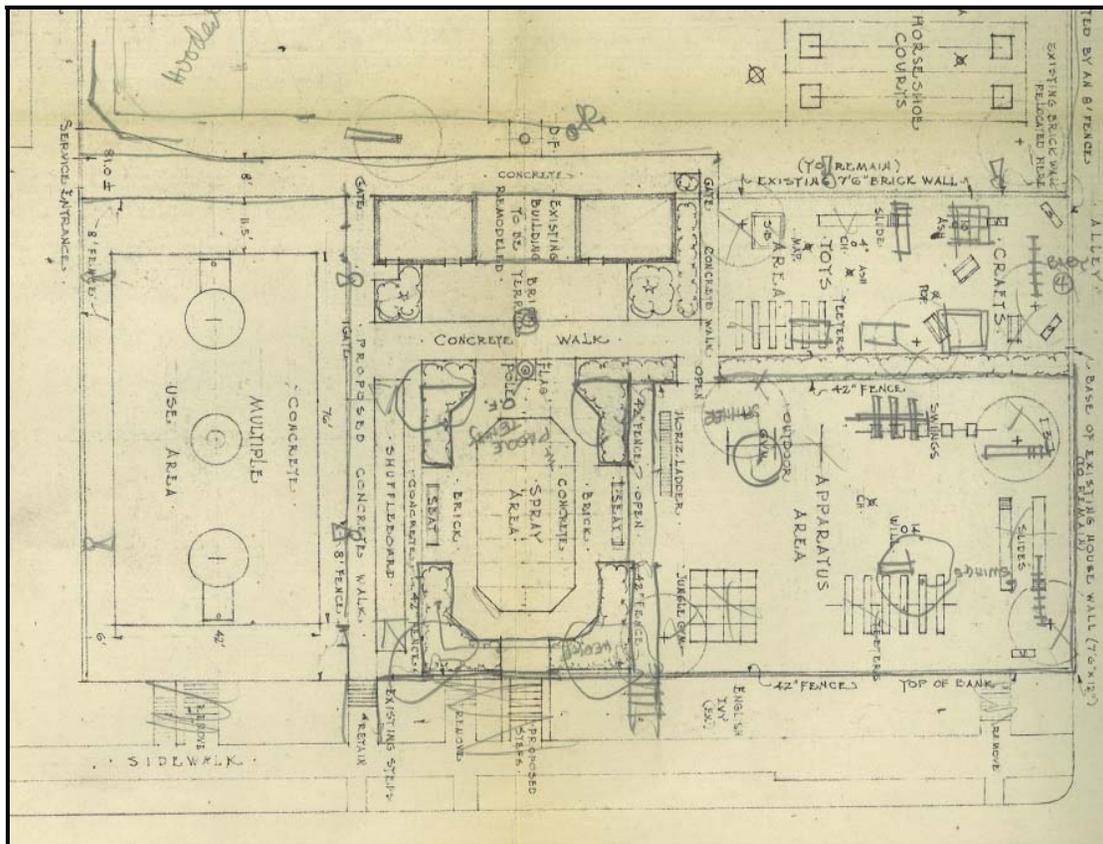


Figure 4.10: Development Plan for Stead Park -1952  
Source: National Parks and Planning Commission



**Figure 4.11: Stead Recreation Center – 1953**  
**Source: Evening Star**

### ***Previous Investigations***

A review of archaeological surveys conducted within one mile of the project area through the DC HPO indicates that a large number of archaeological investigations, approximately 20, have been conducted within the vicinity of Stead Park. These consisted of all types of archaeological and historical studies including Phase I, II, and III projects, general site assessments, intensive archival research, and non-compliance excavations. General information on these surveys can be found in Table 4.1.

This review of archaeological surveys revealed that the Stead Park project area had been previously investigated through the D.C. Department of Park and Recreation Project in 1986. This project investigated the Stead Playground along with seven other recreation areas (Crowell et al. 1986). The current Stead Park project area along with the soccer field to the north was included in this study. Shovel test pits excavated in the soccer field revealed a homogenous fill across the area along with a mixed nineteenth and twentieth century artifact assemblage including clear, light aqua, and amber-colored bottle glass, a three piece molded glass soft drink bottle, wire-drawn nails, glazed and unglazed redware, and whiteware. A concrete, circular feature, possibly the cap to a well or sewer dating to the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, was present north of the recreation center building. The area to the south of the recreation center building, including the current project area, was not available for subsurface testing at the time of this previous survey due to the presence of concrete and excessive fill associated with the playground. Further testing using heavy machinery of this area was recommended.

Two years prior to the Crowell et al. (1986) study, a preliminary archaeological survey was conducted for DPR on 53 recreation areas. This study consisted of documentary research and limited archaeological testing. Three separate companies conducted these surveys: Louis Berger and Associates (LeeDecker and Friedlander 1984), Engineering-Science Company (Artemel et al. 1984), and Thunderbird Research Company (Henley 1984). The latter survey investigated a total of 19 recreation areas, including Stead Park, which led to the Crowell et al. (1986) investigation discussed above.

**Table 4.1: Archaeological surveys conducted within one mile of the project Area**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>DC Report #</i>
Lafayette Park	1964	Assessment	348
Lenthall House	1978	Non-Compliance Excavation	11
Civic Center Project	1980-81	Phase I Reconnaissance; II; III	32, 33, 246
Squares 226; 225 and 254 <sup>+</sup>	1980-81	Phase II	23, 24
Mitchell Park, Anthony Holmead House*	1984-	Phase I Reconnaissance & Intensive; III	13, 136, 247
DPR	1984	Phase I Reconnaissance	134
Old Executive Office Building	1985	Monitoring	244
Rock Creek Park Erosion Control	1985	Phase I Reconnaissance	148
Eight Recreation Areas*	1986	Phase II	137
14 <sup>th</sup> St. & Shaw School Urban Renewal °	1986	Intensive Archival; Phase I Reconnaissance	7
Bladgen Alley/Naylor Ct. Historic District <sup>+</sup>	1989	Combined Phase I / II	31
Octagon House Renovation	1991-92	Non-Compliance Excavation	17, 18
Federal Bureau of Investigation <sup>^</sup>	1992	Phase I Assessment	45
Northern Shaw Striver Area	1993	Intensive Archival; Archaeological Predictive Model	351
American Red Cross Headquarters	1999	Combined Phase I / II	238
1510-1524 O St. NW	2004	Combined Phase I / II	341
Rock Creek Park Archaeological Site	2007	Phase I Reconnaissance and Intensive	352
Mt. Zion/Female Union Band Cemetery	----	Assessment	248
Samuel Jackson Plaza	----	Intensive Archival	10
Presidents Park	----	Intensive Archival	245

\* Department of Parks and Recreation  
^ General Services Administration

° Block Grant Program  
+ Potomac River Archaeological Survey

These investigations have led to the identification of 31 archaeological sites (including the Hurt House site) located within a one mile radius of the Stead Park project area. A review of archaeo-

logical site files for sites identified within one mile of the Stead Park project area conducted by DC HPO indicates that 29 of the sites contain Historic period components and 2 of the sites contain Prehistoric period components. Not surprisingly given the urban nature of the setting, most of the Historic period archaeological sites identified within the 1-mile radius of the Hurt House site are the remains of other residences or midden associated with residences. Other sites include the White House stable, a hospital, a cistern, and a cemetery.

## 5. Methods and Techniques of Field Investigations

The approach taken for this Phase I/II investigation of the Stead Park site area of interest was based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 1983) and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in the District of Columbia* (<http://planning.dc.gov/planning/frames.asp?doc=/planning/lib/planning/preservation/pdf/5Phase1.pdf>). The District guidelines recognize that in an urban context such as that at Stead Park, the use of heavy machinery is often necessary to identify and locate archaeological resources within the area of potential effects. When this occurs, it is often cost efficient to combine Phase I identification investigations with Phase II NRHP evaluation of the resource. Under these conditions, the excavation of machine trenches is identified as a valid investigative approach.

### ***Methods and Techniques***

Prior to field investigations at the Stead Park site, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. electronically submitted a work plan to afford the DC HPO an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed combined site identification and NRHP evaluation efforts. This work plan outlined a stratified approach to field investigations, consisting of several different forms of data collection, to be used at the Stead Park site. The techniques included the compilation of a detailed site plan, the machine stripping of disturbed deposits, the excavation of machine trenches, and the hand excavation of one by one meter test units. Each of these methods is standard for Phase II NRHP evaluation of archaeological sites in the District of Columbia.

Initially, a backhoe was used to remove gravel laden soil, heavy clay deposits, and demolition rubble from the near-ground surface across the previously defined 75 by 40 foot (23 by 12 meter) area of interest. These near surface deposits are referred to in this report as upper or surface deposits and consist of the initial 20 centimeters of deposits below the ground surface. A backhoe was used to remove these surface deposits to a depth coincident with the structure foundation wall, about 20 centimeters below the ground surface, located along the south edge of the area of interest that had been uncovered in June 2008 by the DC HPO investigation of the construction. The newly exposed ground surface was then inspected for the presence of architectural features or other features, such as midden deposits. An artifact sampling strategy was employed, given the large quantities of structural debris observed during the field investigations. Temporally or functionally significant artifacts were collected during the monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits and bagged as a general excavation sample. In contrast, only examples of common types of structural debris, such as brick, slate, or ceramic tiles, were collected.

Trenches were placed to locate architectural features and to further examine such features located during the initial removal of the surface deposits. Each trench was then documented by the completion of a machine-trench documentation form and the recording of a representative wall profile. In the wall profile, cultural and natural strata were identified, drawn, and described. Soil colors were described using the Munsell soil chart. Upon completion of the excavations, the ma-

chine-excavated trenches were backfilled and the ground surface re-contoured to its original shape.

All features were mapped and plotted on a topographic plan of the general site area. All features were documented in plan view with digital photographs and scaled line drawings prior to excavation. A sample was hand excavated when intact deposits or features were found to be present. This involved the hand excavation of one by one meter test units. All sediment from hand-excavated units was screened through quarter inch (6.35 millimeter) mesh hardware cloth and excavations continued to culturally sterile sediments. Test unit documentation included unit level forms and scale drawings of one vertical wall profile. Digital photographs document each wall profile. Cultural and natural strata were identified, drawn, and described. Colors were described using the Munsell soil color chart.

Given the urban nature of the project area, its occupation through the 1940s, and the depiction of residential structures on historic maps, an artifact sampling strategy was implemented for this project. Structural debris (e.g., concrete, plaster, mortar, wood, window glass, and bricks) was noted as present and sampled. However, any bricks that were diagnostic as to manufacturer were retained. Coal, flat or otherwise unidentifiable metal and modern bottles and cans (circa post-1955) were most often noted and discarded.

Finally, throughout the field portion of this project, EHT Tracerics, Inc., and Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. were in consultation with representatives of DPR and DC HPO. Representatives of DPR and DC HPO met with EHT Tracerics, Inc. and Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. personnel on site on 21 August 2008 to review work conducted to date and to finalize areas to be investigated. At that meeting, it was decided that excavations would not be extended to the east of the previously defined area of interest, as this was an active construction zone. It was also decided that additional machine trenches would be excavated, in lieu of hand-excavated test units, to further define, locate, and interpret architectural features associated with the Hurt House remains. Subsequently, DC HPO representatives reviewed the completed work in early September 2008 and indicated that no additional field investigations were warranted at that time.

## 6. Field Results

Field investigations were conducted at Stead Park during August 2008. The investigations included the production of a scaled site plan, the machine-aided removal of surface deposits across the area of interest, the machine excavation of several trenches, and the hand excavation of a single one by one meter test unit (Figure 6.1). The field investigations resulted in the recovery of 267 artifacts that date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The results of the fieldwork are presented below, while an analysis of the artifacts recovered during the field investigations is presented in the following section of this report.

Prior to the field investigations conducted by Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc., DC HPO had excavated a shallow machine trench across the southern portion of the area of interest that had exposed portions of an intact brick masonry wall and an unidentified brick masonry feature (Figure 6.2). These architectural features fronted P Street, NW and were located to the east of the park basketball court, to the west of an access drive, to the south of the standing Stead Park recreation center, and to the north of a slope that descended to the south and a sidewalk along P Street, NW. This feature complex identified the approximate southern boundary of the area of interest that had been defined in the DPR Request for Proposals (Appendix A). From five feet south of this feature complex, the area of interest extended northward approximately 70 feet to a sidewalk adjacent to the Stead Park carriage house. The width of the area, approximately 20 feet, encompassed the exposed wall remnants and a buffer to the east and west. The surface deposits were generally removed to a depth of 20 centimeters below the ground surface, approximately equal to the depth of the DC HPO trench, although this varied across the area of interest.

The first field investigation task was to remove the upper deposits within the remainder of the area of interest that had not been previously removed by the DC HPO trench. This was done in an attempt to follow the outline of additional foundation walls and to identify additional features. It was decided that the upper surface deposits would be removed to a depth that was approximately the same as that of the DC HPO trench, to approximately 20 cm below ground surface. A backhoe with a toothed bucket was used to remove the upper deposits (Figure 6.3). A machine with a toothed bucket was necessary due to the amount of structural debris present within the area of interest, as well as the heavy, compacted gravelly clays that comprised the soils surrounding and to a lesser extent within, the structure footprint. The backhoe began to remove the upper deposits along the north boundary of the area of interest, generally exposing areas in a north to south direction. When the upper deposits in an area had been removed, the field crew then began to clean loose debris from the area in an attempt to locate features (Figure 6.4). The results of field investigations are described in this section by general location within the DPR-defined area of interest.

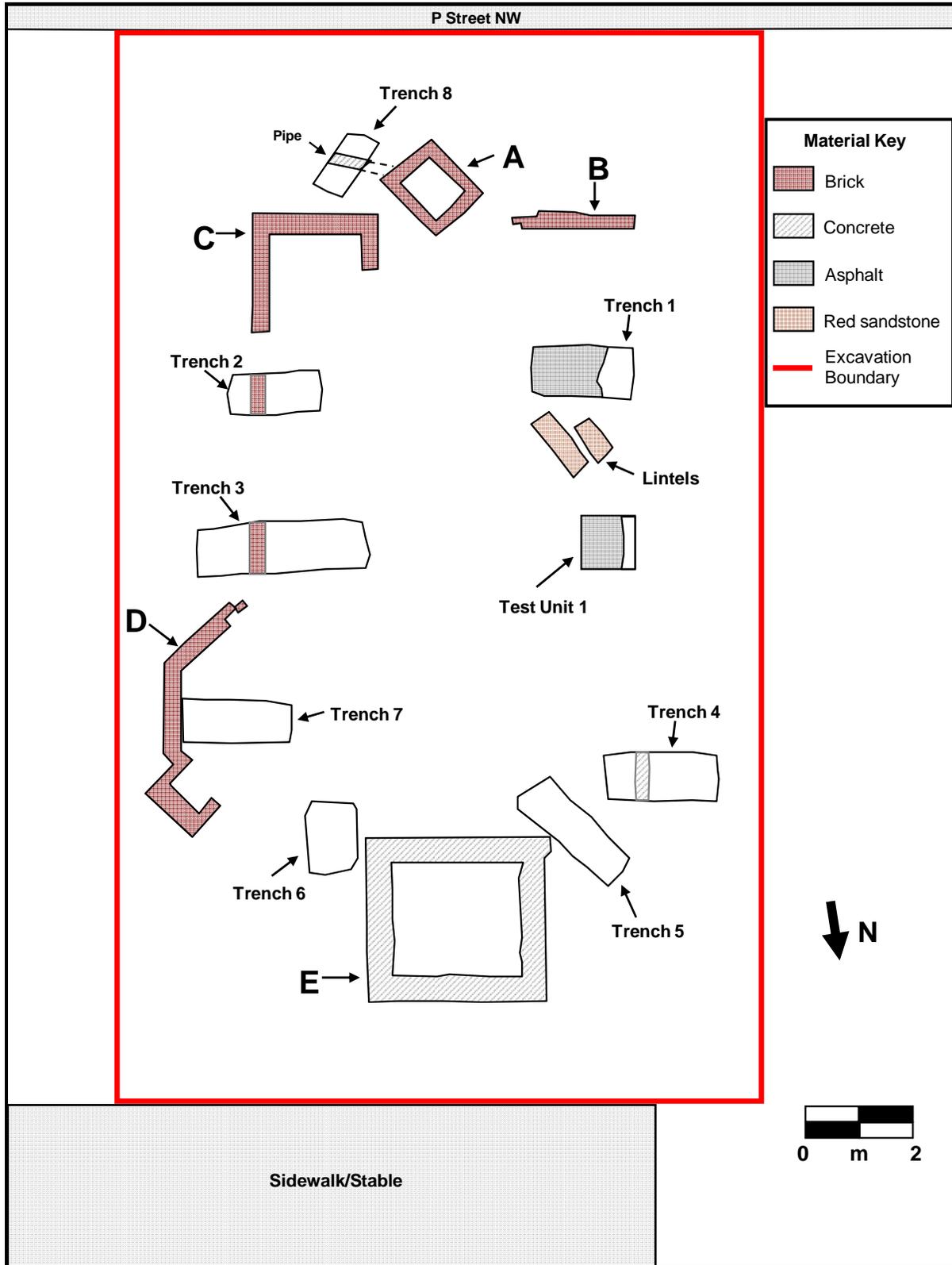


Figure 6.1: Results of Excavations at Stead Park

# What Is This?

☆☆☆ This map was created for planning purposes from a variety of sources. It is neither a survey nor a legal document. Information provided by other agencies should be verified with them where appropriate.

- Stead Park is located in the Dupont Circle Historic District, in square 180. We found two brick foundations there, one at 1625 P St., at right and below, and one from a townhouse at 1613 P St. The 1928 Sanborn map shows the two buildings and the carriage house that is now used as the Rec Center.
- We also found a mystery structure that could be a planter base, a well, a column or statue base, or something else. Can you help us identify what this is?

Foundation at 1625 P St. – looking west

Foundation at 1625 P St. – looking east

Foundation detail

We found numerous artifacts while mapping the features at Stead Park. Artifacts from the townhouse are shown at the left, fragments of: top, a porcelain saucer with a blue Oriental pattern; center, a glass bottle neck, a vase, a ceramic doorknob, and two ceramic vessels; and bottom, an enameled iron chamber pot with a large hole in the side.

Stead Park boundary  
Carriage House  
Townhouse at 1613 P St.  
House at 1625 P St.  
1928 Sanborn Map

DOES summer program 2008 Produced by: Issa J. Ford 7/2/08

Figure 6.2: Poster illustrating the DC HPO excavation trench



**Figure 6.3: Monitoring while backhoe removes the surface deposits.**



**Figure 6.4 Crew cleaning recently excavated area**

## North Wall

Archival and historic map research, presented in Section 4, led to a set of expectations for the area in the northern one-third of the area of interest. It was anticipated that excavations could possibly uncover the original north wall of the 1870s structure, extensions, including a store-room, that were added after 1888, and an elevator shaft, which was added in 1921. The first feature uncovered was located along the northern boundary of the area of interest. This feature was set less than 6 feet south of the carriage house sidewalk and approximately midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the area of interest. A large square poured concrete foundation was uncovered in this area (Figures 6.1 and 6.5). The north and south walls of the foundation measure approximately 10.5 feet while the east and west walls measure approximately 10 feet. The foundation wall itself is 1.5 feet wide. A few bases of bricks remained on the surface of the south foundation wall. The bricks were of a cream or tan color and were machine made. Each brick measured six by two inches and were laid in what appeared to be a stack bond pattern, although this may be deceiving as few bases were present. The interior of the feature appeared to be a rubble-filled shaft. The 1945 NPPC inventory described the elevator as “an old Otis elevator and shaft, three stories height, enclosed in steel and stucco.”

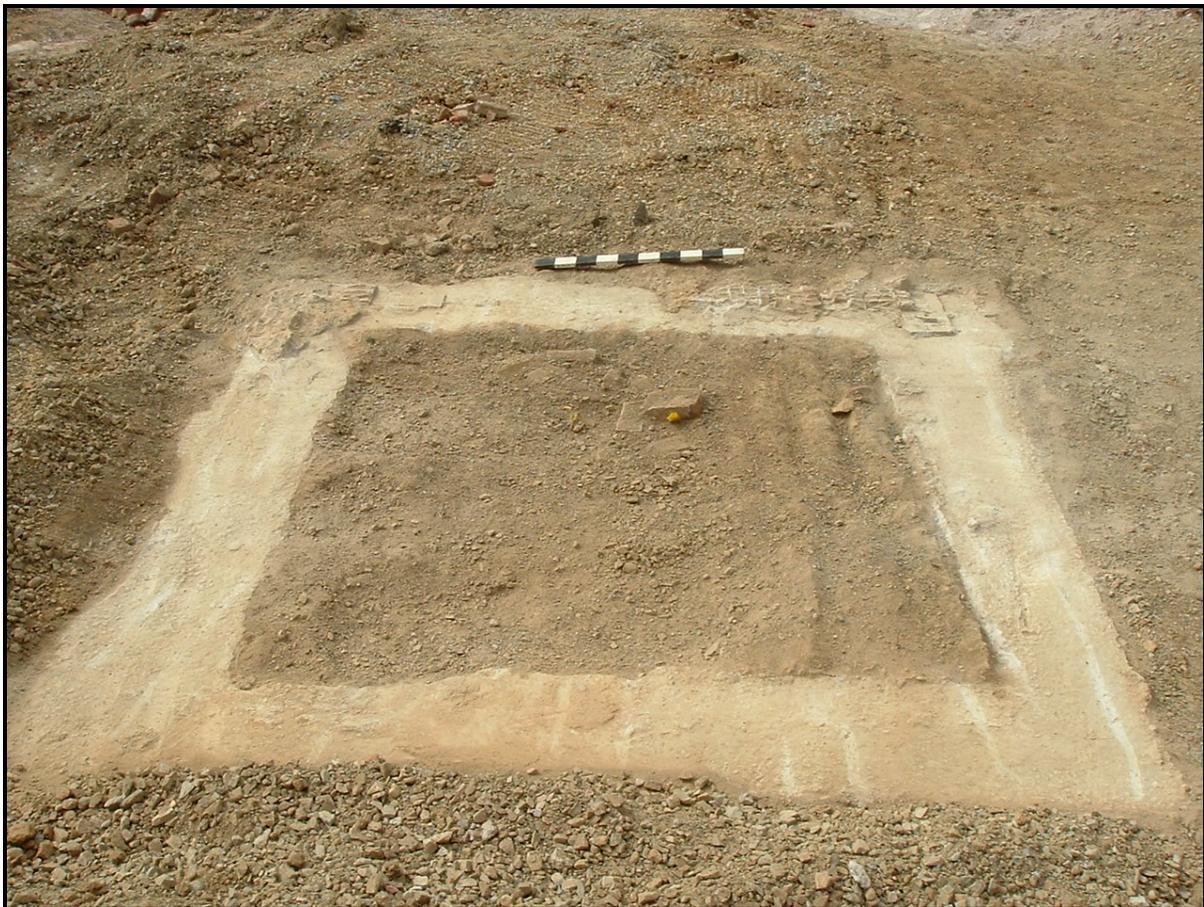


Figure 6.5: Elevator shaft feature

Subsequently, Machine Trenches 5 and 6 were excavated adjacent to the elevator shaft feature in an attempt to locate the rear foundation or foundation wall of the row house (Figure 6.1). Machine Trench 6 was quickly terminated. This small trench was excavated into a zone of brick rubble at which point the machine operator indicated that excavations should be terminated in this vicinity due to the proximity of underground utilities. Machine Trench 5 was excavated at the southwest corner of the elevator shaft in a southeast to northwest direction. It was approximately 7.5 feet long and 2.25 feet wide. Both machine trenches encountered a fill of dense brick rubble and other structural debris to the base of excavations. Machine Trench 6 was excavated to no more than 30 cm below the scraped surface, while Machine Trench 5 was excavated to about 50 cm below the scraped surface. As well, the extension to the rear of the bay as depicted on the 1903-1916 Sanborn map was not located.

## East Wall Area

The archival and historic map research (Section 4) indicated that three structural features could be found along the row house east wall. These include the original foundation wall, the post-1888 bay, and features associated with the post-1888 porch addition. As the removal of the upper deposits continued to the south, a structural feature was encountered along the east boundary of the area of interest. This feature consisted of a brick masonry foundation wall with an angular shape that resembles the bay depicted on the 1903-1916 Sanborn map and the 1945 structure plat (Figures 6.1 and 6.6). The foundation wall was two bricks wide, with each brick being set lengthwise. Each brick was approximately 8 inches long, and the wall just over 16 inches in width. Each brick was approximately 4 inches wide. In most areas, the brick masonry foundation wall appears to have been laid in a stack bond pattern, although deviations from this pattern are present.

The feature itself can be divided into three parts—south, central, and north. The south part is angled to the southwest in a manner similar to the 1945 plat and approximately 5.25 feet of the wall was uncovered. The central part of the bay is oriented north-south and is similar to that depicted on the 1945 plat. The central part of the bay measures approximately 5.5 feet in length. The north end of the bay deviated from the shape as depicted in the 1945 structure plat. The plan indicates that the wall should mirror the angle on the south part of the wall but oriented to the northwest. Instead, a J-shaped feature extended to the east of the bay. Portions of the northwest and southeast walls of this feature had a width similar to that of the south and central bay walls, approximately 16 inches. However, the middle of the feature had a greater width. It is approximately 15 inches wide with the bricks set both length and widthwise. The last row of bricks (innermost or westernmost) was set at an angle to form a bevel.



**Figure 6.6: Bay feature**

The bay appears to be an addition made by Hurt in 1888. According to the 1888 D.C. building permit (Appendix C), Hurt added a side porch and installed bay windows that year. While, the 1888 Sanborn map does not depict this feature on the 1625 P Street, the 1903-1916 Sanborn map does indicate that the bay was present. The “J”-shaped feature may be associated with the reconfiguration of the house’s chimney that occurred during a renovation in 1895.

Subsequently, Machine Trench 7 was excavated to the west of the bay. This trench was placed along the inner wall of the central part of the bay and extended westward approximately 6.5 feet. The trench was approximately 2.5 feet wide. Archival research had suggested that the adjacent bay was added onto the original row house in 1888, and Machine Trench 7 was excavated in an

attempt to locate the original foundation of the structure. Similar to Machine Trenches 5 and 6, the Machine Trench 7 excavations encountered a dense deposit of structural debris, mainly bricks, from the scraped surface to the base of excavations, at approximately 50 cm below the scraped ground surface. A foundation wall or foundation was not found in this trench, although such a feature could be present below the rubble deposit.

Removal of the upper deposits continued southward toward the previously exposed foundation walls fronting P Street, NW. For most of this south half of the area of interest, no intact structural features were uncovered. Just north of the southeast corner of the foundation wall an extension to the north was uncovered. The foundation wall extended approximately 5.75 feet north of the southeast corner that had been previously exposed by the DC HPO trench excavation (Figure 6.1). The wall itself is approximately 12 inches wide and is comprised of bricks set in both lengthwise and widthwise patterns. The outermost course of bricks is set in a lengthwise pattern in what appears to be a stretcher bond. The innermost bricks alternate between three laid lengthwise and two widthwise. The 1945 structure plat indicates that the southeast corner was the location of the main entrance to the row house.

However, the foundation wall could not be located during the removal of the upper deposits between the wall segment located at the southeast corner of the structure and the bay. It was decided to excavate trenches in an east-west orientation in this area so as to intersect the wall or foundation. Machine Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated between the two visible features (Figure 6.1). The northernmost, Machine Trench 3, was located approximately 1.5 feet south of the bay. It extended from east of the bay into the center of the row house. This trench measured approximately 10.3 feet east-west and was 3 feet wide. At approximately 3 feet to the west of the east trench wall the brick masonry foundation wall was encountered (Figure 6.7). Visually, this segment of the wall was in line with that exposed on the surface to the south, but is situated to the west of the bay. The exposed segment was found between 30 cm and 35 cm below the previously excavated ground surface. Five courses of bricks remained over a concrete foundation. It can also be noted that the trench profile to the exterior of the foundation wall consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay devoid of structural debris or other artifacts. The profile to the interior of the foundation wall consisted of structural debris.

Machine Trench 2 was excavated approximately 2.5 feet north of the southeast corner wall (Figure 6.1). This trench was started to the east of the southeast corner wall and continued approximately 5.5 feet to the west. The trench is 2.25 feet wide. At 1.25 feet to the west of the east trench wall the brick masonry foundation wall was again encountered (Figure 6.8). Visually, this segment of the wall was in line with that exposed on the surface to the south and that in Machine Trench 3 to the north, but once again it is situated to the west of the bay. Prior to trenching, it appears that one course of brick remained over the concrete foundation. The foundation wall in Machine Trench 2 was encountered at 40 cm to 50 cm below the previously excavated ground surface. Deposits to the interior of the foundation wall consisted of structural debris.



Figure 6.7: Foundation wall exposed in Machine Trench 3



Figure 6.8: Foundation wall exposed in Machine Trench 2

The excavation of Machine Trenches 2 and 3 demonstrates that the east wall of the 1625 P Street, NW row house remains intact under structural debris. The same brick pattern as that noted for the southeast corner foundation wall is repeated on the wall segments uncovered in Machine Trenches 2 and 3. It is likely, however, that more of the foundation wall was demolished between the southeast corner remnant and the bay, than was demolished in either of those areas. This would account for the fact that the foundation wall was encountered at deeper depths below ground surface. Differential demolition was noted in these two trenches as well, as five courses of brick remained in Machine Trench 3 but only one course remained in Machine Trench 2.

## **South Wall Area**

Both the archival and map research (Section 4) and the DC HPO trench excavation indicated that the south foundation wall would be present in the southern portion of the area of interest. Historic maps indicate that the southeast corner of the structure also was the location of the main entrance to the Hurt row house. Finally, excavations in this area were designed to investigate a feature found midway along the south wall during the DC HPO investigations of the site area. With the completion of Machine Trenches 2 and 3 along the row house east wall, the removal of surface deposits along the south boundary of the area of interest was continued and completed. The southeast corner wall segments were first exposed (Figures 6.1 and 6.9). This wall feature had been almost completely uncovered by the DC HPO trench excavation. As discussed earlier, the current excavations were able to extend the east wall of the southeast corner northward. The DC HPO excavations had completely uncovered the south-facing wall within this segment, while the current excavations were able to expose an additional small segment of the western portion of this feature to the north. When completely exposed, this somewhat U-shaped feature had a south wall that continued 7.5 feet west of the southeast corner, at which point a wall segment extended 2 feet to the north.

Approximately 8 feet to the west of the southeast corner foundation wall was an isolated segment of the south-facing foundation wall that had also been uncovered by the DC HPO trench excavations (Figures 6.1 and 6.9). Approximately 7.25 feet of this segment had been exposed. The removal of the upper surface deposits in all directions from this isolated segment did not reveal any foundation wall extensions. The nature of construction of this foundation wall segment appeared to be similar to that described for the southeast corner segment as well as the foundation wall segments present in Machine Trenches 2 and 3. The westernmost end of the segment appeared to be a finished corner, while the easternmost end had a jagged appearance, suggesting that a portion of the wall between this southwestern segment and that of the southeast corner segment had been demolished. A similar jagged appearance, however, was not present on the westernmost end of the southeast corner foundation wall segment.



**Figure 6.9: South wall features**

The DC HPO trench excavations between the two segments of the south-facing foundation wall uncovered an unidentified brick and concrete feature that extended to the south toward P Street, NW (Figure 6.2). The removal of the upper surface deposits was next extended to the south to fully uncover this feature. Upon excavation, a rectangular brick masonry feature, 4.75 by 3.75 feet, was uncovered (Figures 6.1 and 6.8). The bricks were set lengthwise in what appeared to be a stretcher bond, with the wall being two bricks wide. Each brick measured 4 by 8 inches, yielding a total wall width of approximately 8 inches. The interior of the feature appeared to be a rubble- or earth-filled shaft.

Perhaps the most important distinction was that this rectangular brick feature was set off-angle from that of the row house south wall (Figure 6.1). Each feature wall was set at approximately 45 degrees from a cardinal direction, whereas the south foundation wall of the row house was set on an almost east-west line. The feature also interrupts the south foundation wall. It is set approximately 2.75 feet east of the terminus of the southwest foundation wall segment, and 2 feet west of the terminus of the southeast foundation wall segment. As mentioned above, the east end of the southwest wall segment appeared jagged, as if it had been demolished, while the west end of the southeast segment did not. The rectangular feature itself overlaps with the location of the south foundation wall and extends southward.

Upon the exposure of this off-angle feature, several individuals from DC HPO and DPR noted that the rectangular feature was in line with an exposed concrete pipe and storm sewer manhole to the east. It was decided to excavate a trench (Machine Trench 8) adjacent to the east corner to determine whether this concrete pipe was connected with the rectangular feature (Figure 6.1). The concrete pipe was indeed located just under the scraped ground surface (Figure 6.10). The rectangular feature appears to be a storm water management feature. This would suggest that the feature was constructed after demolition of the 1625 P Street, NW row house. The off-angle placement of this feature also suggests a post-demolition period of installation.



**Figure 6.10: Concrete storm water pipe.**

Machine Trenches 1 and 4 were excavated in an attempt to locate what was expected to be a deeply buried foundation or foundation wall along the west side of the row house (Figure 6.1). The excavation of Machine Trenches 2 and 3 near the center of the east wall of the row house had indicated that wall foundation segments could be buried beneath between 30 cm to 50 cm of rubble below the scraped surface. Machine Trench 1 was placed approximately 6.75 feet north of the southwest foundation wall segment. It was oriented east-west, measuring 6.25 feet long by 3 feet wide, in an attempt to intersect the west wall. The subsequent results of the Machine Trench 4 excavation indicated that Machine Trench 1 was located too far to the east to intersect the west wall. The initial 50 to 60 cm below the scraped surface in Machine Trench 1 consisted of dense brick rubble intermixed with loose soil. At the base of excavation, a grooved asphalt layer was encountered (Figures 6.11 and 6.12). The asphalt layer consisted of raised areas divided by grooves. Three grooves were exposed in Machine Trench 1, with each groove being 3 inches wide. The raised areas between the grooves were 14 inches and 9.5 inches wide, respectively. It appears that additional raised areas extended to the north and south of Machine Trench 1, and this entire feature extended outward in all directions from this excavation unit. The grooves and raised areas were oriented east-west. The toothed bucket had removed the asphalt floor along the west end of Machine Trench 1. Examination of the profile below the intact asphalt floor revealed the presence of a layer of seemingly intact bricks, perhaps representing an earlier intact floor. The bricks rested upon strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay subsoil.



**Figure 6.11: Machine Trench 1 and the grooved asphalt surface.**

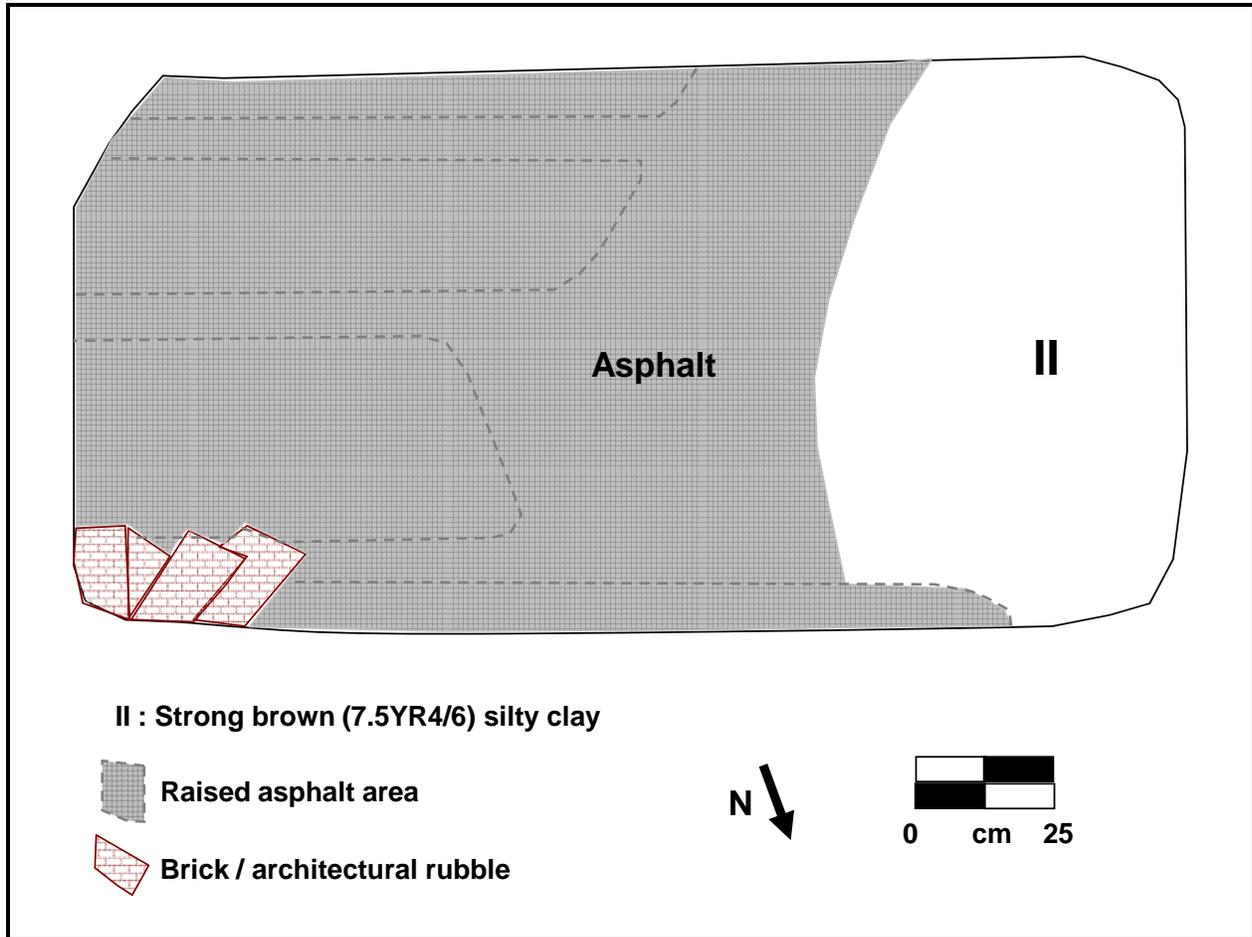
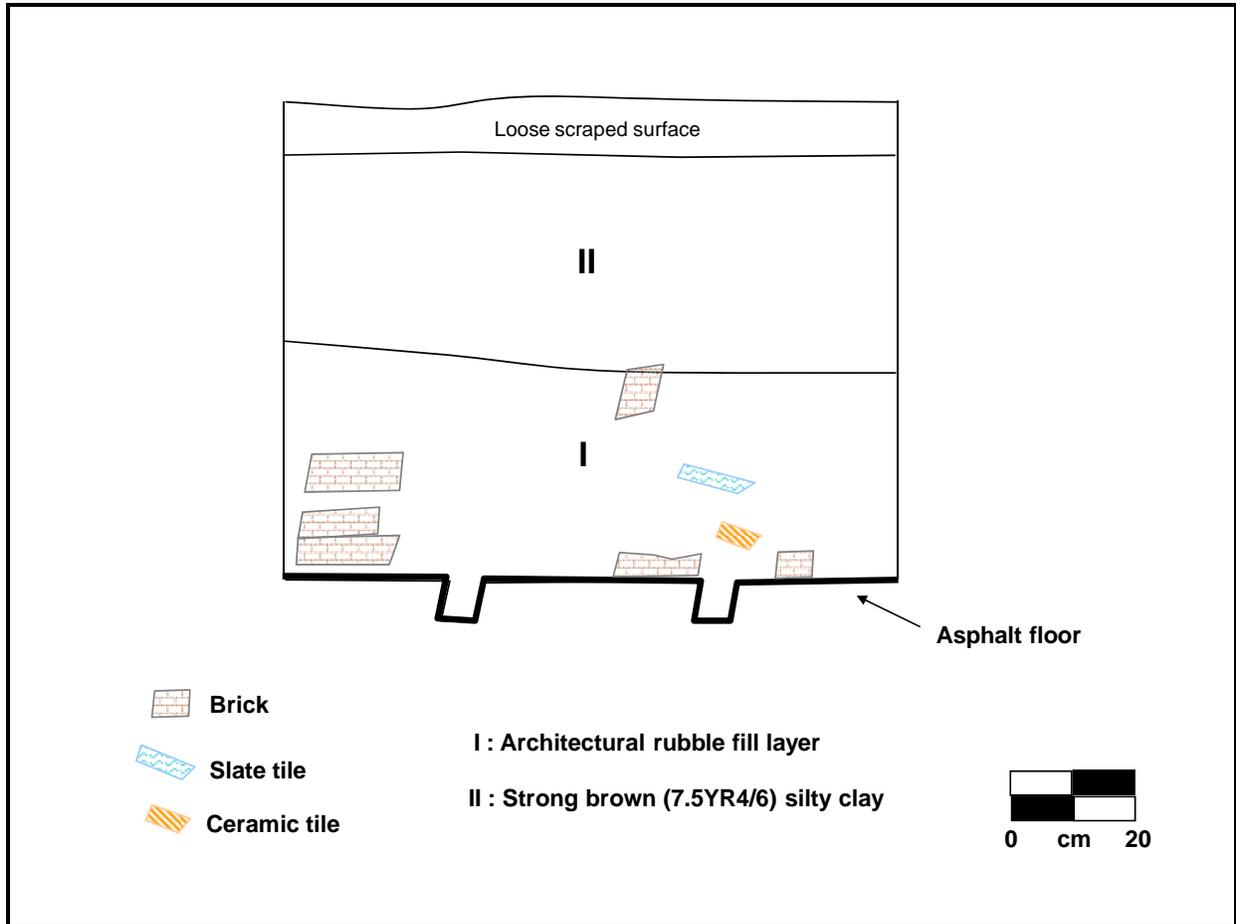


Figure 6.12: Plan map of the base of Machine Trench 1.

Test Unit 1 was then excavated to the north of Machine Trench 1, also in an attempt to locate the west wall of the row house and to investigate a dense deposit of disintegrated plaster (Figure 6.1). This one by one meter test unit was placed 5.5 feet north of Machine Trench 1. The excavations continued to 75 cm below ground surface and three deposits were identified (Figure 6.13). The initial deposit was 10 cm thick and coincided with the deposit of very loose degraded plaster. The second deposit was thickest along the west test unit wall and became thinner to the east. At maximum, this deposit of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay was 35 cm thick. Few artifacts or structural materials were associated with this second deposit. Immediately below the second deposit, and continuing to the base of excavations, was a dense layer of architectural debris, including bricks, tile, mortar, and degraded plaster, among others. Once again, this layer of structural debris was situated above an asphalt floor, similar to that described for Machine Trench 1 (Figures 6.13 and 6.14). Like the Machine Trench 1 floor, the grooves were oriented east-west, and were 3 inches wide. The one completely exposed raised area was approximately 14 inches wide, similar in width to one of the raised areas in Machine Trench 1.



**Figure 6.13: Test Unit 1 west wall profile.**

Consultation with architectural historians at DC HPO and EHT Tracerics, Inc. indicated that the most likely function of the grooved asphalt floor was that of a sleeper system. Sleepers are strips of wood placed over a concrete (or in this case, asphalt) floor onto which the flooring may be laid and nailed or glued (Phillips 1994:155). The sleepers may have been laid into the grooves to provide additional stability to the floor. The remains of wood strips were found in the Test Unit 1 grooves, including one piece that had a number of embedded machine-cut nails. Such nails were commonly used through the 1890s, after which wire-drawn nails became increasingly common. This suggests that the asphalt floor and sleeper system may have been installed after 1888 or during the 1895 renovation of the row house.



**Figure 6.14: Grooved asphalt floor in Test Unit 1**

The final attempt to locate the west wall was Machine Trench 4 (Figure 6.1). Machine Trench 4 was excavated to the west of Machine Trench 1 and Test Unit 1, and was placed 12 feet to the north of Test Unit 1, near Machine Trench 5 and the elevator shaft feature. Machine Trench 4 was oriented east-west and measured 7 feet by 2.75 feet. The trench was initially excavated to a level of 40 cm below ground surface but no indications of a wall foundation were located. Subsequently, a small unit was hand-excavated approximately 1.5 feet west of the east wall of this machine trench. Visually, this area was thought to be the location where the wall foundation would have been placed, based on a correlation between the 1945 structure plat and the location of the standing carriage house. A 35 cm long unit was excavated across the width of the trench, and at 34 cm below the machine trench base, or 75 cm below the scraped surface, a poured concrete feature was found (Figure 6.15). The concrete appears to be similar to that noted at places along the east wall, and is in the correct position predicted for the west wall based on the 1945 structure plat. This concrete feature is most likely the wall foundation. The inability to locate a brick masonry foundation wall above the concrete foundation along the structure's west wall may indicate that demolition of the structure removed the foundation wall from this portion of the row house. It also likely accounts for much of the brick rubble found in the interior of the structure.



**Figure 6.15: Concrete foundation exposed in Machine Trench 4**

## ***Summary of Excavation Results***

The removal of upper surface deposits in concert with the excavation of machine trenches in selected locations appear to have uncovered the original rectangular structure plan as well as evidence for two of the latter additions to the Hurt House. The excavations indicate that, when measured from the exterior wall surface, the 1625 P Street, NW row house was 38.5 feet long north-south by 23 feet wide east-west, encompassing a footprint of 885.5 square feet. Extensions of the north wall depicted on both the 1888 and 1903-1916 Sanborn maps would have increased the total footprint of the structure. While no evidence for the original north wall was found, the 1945 structure plat appears to indicate that the south wall of the elevator shaft abutted a portion the north wall of the structure. Given the results of the Machine Trench 4 excavations, it is likely that the north wall foundation is present below significant quantities of structural debris.

As documented in Section 4 of this report, the Stead Park row house was significantly modified after 1888 and in 1895. Additionally, an elevator was installed in 1921. The archaeological evidence of the bay is in keeping with the 1945 structure plat and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the 1903-1916 Sanborn map. Speculatively, it is also likely that it was at this time that the asphalt floor and sleeper system were installed in the row house basement. Unfortunately, a 1945 inventory does not describe the nature of the basement floor. Evidence from Machine Trench 1 suggests that the original floor had likely been of brick pavement. Evidence for the structure extensions located to the north of the bay depicted on the 1903-1916 Sanborn map could not be found, but may be present under significant quantities of structural debris.

Based on the excavations of a number of machine trenches, the basement, encompassing the entire area enclosed by the structure walls, appears to be filled with a dense deposit of structural debris. In some instances, lenses of heavy clay are also present. The structural debris consists mainly of bricks, but other items, including tile, concrete, degraded plaster, pipes, and the occasional domestic artifact, were also present. Also found were several large red sandstone lintels, presumably from the windows or door of the row house. Structural debris was used to fill the row house basement, and at least in some areas, this was capped by a lens of heavy clay.

Artifacts recovered from the various excavation units date to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, as will be discussed in the following section of this report. The artifact assemblage appears to be in agreement with the period of occupation of the Hurt row house as determined by archival research (Section 4). No deposits that stratigraphically separate artifacts into discrete temporal units associated with this ca. 70-year period of occupation at Stead Park were located during the investigations.

## 7. Artifact Analyses

Upon completion of fieldwork in August 2008, materials were returned to the Greenhorne & O'Mara laboratory facilities in Laurel, Maryland for processing and analysis. All artifacts have been cleaned, cataloged, and identified. Selected diagnostic artifacts have been further analyzed as part of the site interpretation and evaluation process. Historic artifacts recovered have been categorized in a manner consistent with South (1977). The descriptive categories include a wide variety of artifacts, many of which are useful temporal and functional indicators.

### ***Laboratory Analysis***

In accordance with the artifact sampling strategy discussed in Section 5, items were bagged and labeled with their respective provenience information and removed from the field. In the Greenhorne & O'Mara Archaeology Laboratory each artifact was washed, catalogued, and analyzed and then described by material type, observable color and other diagnostic characteristics. Following tabulation, any temporally or functionally determinant attributes were factored into a general description of the artifact assemblage recovered from the Stead Park project area. The artifact catalog and provenience information have been entered into an electronic spreadsheet using Microsoft Excel software. A more detailed discussion of the definitions used for the analysis of the Stead Park artifacts is presented below.

### **Historic Period Artifacts**

The descriptive categories for historic materials include a wide variety of artifacts, many of which are useful temporal and functional indicators. The most important of these is the household ceramic category. The artifact descriptions are based on Price (1981), Mansberger (1988), Noël Hume (1991), South (1977), Greer (1981), Deiss (1981), and the web site of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (2002). The interpretive grouping of the artifact categories is based on South (1974, 1977) with modifications.

***Ceramics.*** The initial division of household ceramics is into earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain categories. Tableware vessels such as plates, cups, saucers, bowls, and serving vessels tend to be more finely made while food preparation and storage vessels such as crocks, mixing bowls, jugs, and butter churns are often made of coarser fabrics. Stoneware vessels tend to have dense paste that ranges from light to dark in color. Whiteware tends to have soft paste while ironstone is nearly vitrified. Porcelain artifacts are vitrified, have a fine paste, are translucent, and are white in color. Decorative treatments of whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain include hand painting, transfer printing, and decal decoration. Another decorative treatment of refined ceramics is the use of relief or molded designs.

Ceramics are further subdivided into type categories on the basis of decorative treatment or, in the case of stoneware, the slip applied to interior and exterior surfaces. These ware and type categories have proven to be important temporal indicators. Chronological ranges associated with

each ware and decorative treatment are based on the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (2002), Noël Hume (1991), and South (1977:210–212). Date ranges for ceramics manufactured during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are listed in Table 7.1.

**Glass.** Glass artifacts such as bottles, tablewares, and furnishings (e.g., lamps) also provide temporal and functional information for historical archaeological sites. Bottles are especially important since techniques employed in their manufacture are datable (Lorrain 1968; McKearin and Wilson 1978). The turn of the twentieth century marks a change in glass manufacturing methods; bottles that are entirely machine-made originate at that time. Bottle glass can be divided into two categories. These are bottles that are entirely machine-made and those made with other techniques, including hand blowing. Mansberger (1988:231–234) presents a detailed table describing the manufacturing attributes of glass and associated date ranges. Table 7.2 provides date ranges for glass manufacturing attributes based on the work of Deiss (1981).

**Metal.** Metal artifacts represent a wide variety of activities at historic sites. Nails, screws, and machinery parts are commonly recovered. Less common are furniture and building hardware and tools. Buttons and buckles from clothing are also common. Nails can be useful temporal indicators at historic sites. Iron hand-wrought nails were used before 1800. They were made individually by blacksmiths, and the rosehead shape is most common. Iron machine-cut nails were first manufactured about 1790. The shafts of these “Type A” examples were machine-made while the head was attached manually. They were manufactured until about 1830. The “Type B” machine-cut nails were made entirely by machine and were made from about 1820–1900. The economically viable mass production of steel in the 1880s led to the manufacture of wire-drawn nails, which were in common use from about 1890 and are still made today. By 1886, about 10 percent of the nails being produced were steel wire-drawn examples. By 1894, more than 50 percent of the nails were wire-drawn, and by 1913, 90 percent were of wire-drawn steel (Visser 2006). In general, wire-drawn nails became prevalent in the United States around 1900, and their presence on a site indicates a post-1900 occupation, just as the presence of machine-cut nails indicates a nineteenth-century occupation (Edwards and Wells 1993:58, 60).

**Bone.** Bone items represent the remains of subsistence activities or utilitarian objects such as combs and buttons. The methods of analysis vary, depending in which of these categories the artifacts fall.

**Structural.** Structural elements include such items as brick, concrete blocks, foundation stones, ceramic tile, and mortar. They suggest the former presence of structures and can provide details regarding construction techniques and materials.

It is clear from this description that each category contains a wide variety of artifact types and functions. In this form, however, it is difficult to make meaningful interpretations regarding site function from the artifact assemblage. To do so, the classificatory system developed by South (1977) has been employed. Modifications have been made to reflect artifact assemblages typical of nineteenth-century sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. In this classification system, historic artifacts are organized into Artifact Groups. South (1977) has defined nine such groups: Kitchen, Architecture, Activities, Arms, Personal, Clothing, Furniture, Tobacco Pipe, and Bone. Materi-

als then are divided into Artifact classes within these groups and further subdivided into Material, Ware, and Type categories such as those described above.

The *Kitchen* group includes artifacts typically associated with food preparation and consumption. Within this group South (1977) has defined these Artifact classes: Ceramics, Wine Bottle, Case Bottle, Tumbler, Glassware, Tableware, and Kitchenware. South has included Pharmaceutical Bottle in the Kitchen group; however, this class has been moved to the *Personal* group below. In this report, the faunal material, representing food remains, is included in the Kitchen group.

The *Architecture* group includes artifacts associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of buildings rather than activities performed in and around structures. South (1977) defines five Artifact classes for this group, Window Glass, Nails, Spikes, Construction Hardware, and Door Lock Parts. A class of Construction Materials has been added to those original classes. Construction Materials include such items as bricks, foundation stones, concrete blocks, roofing slate, and composition shingles (or rolled roofing) used in the building of structures. In this report, coal has been added to this group.

The *Activities* group contains a wide range of artifact classes relating to a variety of activities taking place at sites that are not included in other artifact groups. South (1977) has defined 12 such artifact classes: Construction Tools, Farm Tools, Toys, Fishing Gear, Stub-stemmed pipes, Colono-Indian Pottery, Storage Items, Ethnobotanical, Stable and Barn, Miscellaneous Hardware, Other, and Military Objects.

The *Arms* group includes artifacts that are either integral parts of firearms or used in their manufacture. South (1977) defines three Artifact classes for this group: Musket Balls, Shot, and Sprue; Gunflints and Gunspalls; and Gun Parts and Bullet Molds.

The *Personal* group includes those artifacts likely belonging to individuals that were, as the term suggests, for personal use. South (1977) identifies three artifact classes for this group: Coins, Keys, and Personal Items. We have combined the Tobacco Pipe class with this group and also added the Pharmaceutical Bottle class to this group.

The *Clothing* group includes artifacts related to the manufacture and use of clothing. South (1977) defines eight Artifact classes for this group: Buckles, Thimbles, Buttons, Scissors, Straight Pins, Hook and Eye Fasteners, Bale Seals, and Glass Beads.

The *Furniture* group includes artifacts used in the manufacture of furniture. South (1977) has defined only one Artifact class, Furniture Hardware, for this group. Lamp glass has been added to this group.

**Table 7.1: Selected later ceramic types and date ranges at historic sites.**

Type	Date Range			
	South (1977:212)	Price (1981:42)	Mansberger (1988)	Greer (1981)
Creamware	ca. 1750–1820		1762–1820	
Pearlware				
Shell edge (blue/green)	ca. 1780–1830	ca. 1810–1830	1780–1830	
Embossed edge <sup>1</sup>	ca. 1800–1820	ca. 1810–1830	1800–1830	
Blue hand painted	ca. 1780–1820	ca. 1810–1830	1780–1830	
Polychrome hand painted	ca. 1795–1815	ca. 1810–1825	1780–1830	
Annular <sup>2</sup>	ca. 1790–1890	ca. 1810–1830	1790–1830	
Transfer printed <sup>3</sup>	ca. 1795–1840	ca. 1810–1830	1790–1830	
Whiteware				
Undecorated		ca. 1845–1870+	1830–1900	
Shell edge		ca. 1830–1860	1830–1860	
Embossed edge		ca. 1830–1850(?)	1840–1900	
Blue hand painted		ca. 1830–1860(?)	1830–1850	
Polychrome hand painted		ca. 1825–1860	1830–1860	
Annular <sup>2</sup>		ca. 1830–1870+	1830–1860	
Transfer printed <sup>4</sup>		ca. 1825–1870+	1830–1860	
Sponge		ca. 1835–1865	1840–1870	
Lusterware			1830–1860	
Hand painted and transfer printed			1840–1860	
Ironstone				
Undecorated		ca. 1845–1870+	1840–1900	
Embossed			1840–1910	
Tea Leaf (hand painted and luster)			1860–1900	
Transfer printed			1880–1920	
Decal			1890–1940	
Yellowware			1850–1930	
Redware			1820–1900	
Utilitarian Stoneware				
Salt glazed				ca. 1700s–1900
Salt/Albany glazed				ca. 1850–1900
Albany glazed				ca. 1820–1920
Albany/Bristol glazed				ca. 1880s–1920
Bristol glazed				ca. 1920+

<sup>1</sup> including feather and scale patterns

<sup>3</sup> including Willow pattern

<sup>2</sup> including mocha and worm designs

<sup>4</sup> including flow designs

**Table 7.2: Glass manufacturing attributes.**

<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
<b>Manufacturing technique</b>		<b>Finishes continued</b>	
Free-blown	to mid-1830s	Improved tool	
Dip mold	to 1860	Cork	early 1870s–ca. 1915
Two-piece mold	1818–early 1870s	Baltimore loop seal	1885–ca. 1915
Pressed	1820s to present	Hutchinson	1885–ca. 1915
Blown three-piece mold	ca. 1810–1830s	Lightning	1875–ca. 1915
Three-piece, dip bottom mold	early 1830s–ca. 1905	Crown	1905–ca. 1920
Three-piece, plate bottom mold	1858–ca. 1915	Machine made	
Turn mold	1880–ca. 1905	Cork	1903–ca. 1915
Machine-made	1903 to present	Crown	1903 to present
<b>Finishes</b>		Lightning	1903 to present
Fire polished	to mid-1850s	Pry-off	1929 to present
Applied string	to mid-1840s	Goldy cap	1897–ca. 1920
Folded	to early 1870s	Lug	1906 to present
Flanged	to early 1870s	Screw threads	1903 to present
Applied tool		<b>Glass composition</b>	
Cork	late 1820s–early 1870s	Flint or lead (clear)	1770 to present
Wax seal	1855–1880	Soda-lime (moderately clear)	1860 to present
Internal threads	1860–early 1870s	With manganese oxide (amethyst)	1880–ca. 1918
Blob	early 1870s–ca. 1880	With selenium (yellow)	1915 to present
Hutchinson	1879–early 1890s	<b>Embossing and labeling</b>	
Lightning	1875–early 1890s	English block style lettering	to present
Crown	1892–1910	Screen-painted labeling	mid-1930s to present
Ground rim with screw threads	1858–ca. 1915	Embossed “Federal Law Prohibits...”	1933–1964
		Figured flasks	1840–early 1870s

Source: Deiss (1981:92-96)

## ***Artifact Analysis***

In all, 267 artifacts (including faunal remains) were collected from the site during the monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits, the hand excavation of Test Unit 1, and the machine-excavated trenches during the Phase I/II investigation of the Stead Park site (Tables 7.3 and 7.4). It should be noted that these represent a sample of the artifacts present at the site as not all were collected. Very dense concentrations of brick, tile, and other Architecture group artifacts associated with the demolition of the Hurt residential structure were not collected. Most of the artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 1 with 172 items representing 64 percent of the total artifact assemblage. A total of 92 artifacts, representing 34 percent of the total artifact assemblage, were recovered from the site during the monitoring of the machine excavations. The remaining three artifacts were recovered from Machine Trench 3.

The assemblage dates to late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and represents several of the Artifact groups defined by South (1977). A number of artifacts, comprised mainly of metal, glass, and plastic fragments, could not be assigned to a specific Artifact group, and these are described as unidentified artifacts in the following tables. Many of the artifacts, especially those of ceramic and glass, are very small, making it difficult to identify vessel form or function. A detailed inventory of all artifacts collected during the Stead Park investigations is presented in Appendix D.

**Table 7.3: Artifacts recovered from the upper surface deposits**

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
General	Upper surface deposits	12	Undecorated ironstone
General	Upper surface deposits	2	Mold-decorated ironstone
General	Upper surface deposits	10	Window glass
General	Upper surface deposits	3	Machine-made bottle glass bases
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Olive green bottle glass
General	Upper surface deposits	2	Unidentified curved milk glass
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Unidentified clear curved glass
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Unidentified blue flat glass
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Safety glass
General	Upper surface deposits	2	Clear glass tumbler base
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Ink well
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Machine-cut nail
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Unidentified nail
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Unidentified metal
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Mortar
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Oyster shell
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Wood
General	Upper surface deposits	2	Coal
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Brick, stamped
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Glazed redware sewer pipe
General	Upper surface deposits	1	White ceramic electrical insulator
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Cut marble slab
General	Upper surface deposits	4	Slate roof tiles
General	Upper surface deposits	39	Ceramic tiles
General	Upper surface deposits	1	Stone tile, hexagonal: "N.Y.V. B'KLYN"

**Table 7.4: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 and Trench 3**

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Description</i>
TU 1	0-10 cm	29	Window glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Amber/brown bottle glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Unidentified clear/iridescent flat glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Safety glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Unidentified curved milk glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	3	Unidentified clear curved glass
TU 1	0-10 cm	4	Unidentified nails
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Metal spring
TU 1	0-10 cm	14	Unidentified metal
TU 1	0-10 cm	4	Mortar
TU 1	0-10 cm	3	Slate roof tiles
TU 1	0-10 cm	2	Ceramic tiles
TU 1	0-10 cm	1	Unidentified rubber
TU 1	10-20 cm	25	Window glass
TU 1	10-20 cm	1	Clear pharmaceutical bottle: "DR. RE..."
TU 1	10-20 cm	2	Unidentified clear curved glass
TU 1	10-20 cm	2	Unidentified nails
TU 1	10-20 cm	5	Unidentified metal
TU 1	10-20 cm	2	Mortar
TU 1	10-20 cm	1	Slate roof tile
TU 1	10-20 cm	2	Ceramic tiles
TU 1	10-20 cm	1	Unidentified tile, black
TU 1	10-20 cm	1	Plastic toy car wheel
TU 1	10-20 cm	1	Unidentified plastic
TU 1	20-78 cm	22	Window glass
TU 1	20-78 cm	1	Curved milk glass
TU 1	20-78 cm	2	Machine-cut nails in piece of wood
TU 1	20-78 cm	3	Unidentified nails
TU 1	20-78 cm	15	Unidentified metal
TU 1	20-78 cm	6	Mortar
TU 1	20-78 cm	2	Brick
TU 1	20-78 cm	2	Wood
TU 1	20-78 cm	1	Asphalt
TU 1	20-78 cm	2	Slate roof tile
TU 1	20-78 cm	1	White ceramic electrical insulator
TU 1	20-78 cm	4	Ceramic tile
TU 1	20-78 cm	1	Large architectural piece: concrete, mortar, and 2 green ceramic tiles
TU 1	20-78 cm	1	Plastic token/chip
Trench 3	General	1	Unidentified metal
Trench 3	General	2	Linked metal chain

## Architecture Group

The artifact assemblage from Stead Park is dominated by the Architecture group. In all, 189 artifacts were assigned to this group, representing nearly 71 percent of the artifact assemblage (Tables 7.3 and 7.4). Artifacts from this group include bricks, window glass, nails, mortar, ceramic and stone tile, ceramic sewer pipe, and slate roof tile. These items were recovered during the monitoring of machine excavations and from Test Unit 1. Once again, only a sample of these architectural artifacts (in particular brick, mortar, window glass, and tile) was collected from the project area due to the dense concentration of material present within the interior of the residential structure foundation walls.

Window and safety glass dominated the Architecture group, with 88 fragments representing just over 46 percent of the group and 33 percent of the entire artifact assemblage. Ten of these fragments were recovered during monitoring while the remaining 76 fragments were found in Test Unit 1. Two examples of flat glass are iridescent in color and contain metal wire inside the glass (Figure 7.1, a). These likely represent some form of safety glass that was present on the interior of the house. Brick fragments were also quite numerous (and perhaps the single most common item observed during the excavations); however, only three were collected. One brick present on the site surface is machine-made and stamped, although, the lettering is unreadable.

Tile of various materials is well represented with 59 fragments, comprising 31 percent of the Architecture group. All ceramic tile fragments were found during monitoring of the removal of the upper surface deposits and in Test Unit 1. The ceramic tile from monitoring represents a sample of the tile observed. No tile was collected during the monitoring of the machine trenches, although tile was present. The ceramic tile (n=47) collected was mainly green, cream-colored, or multi-colored (green, blue, and brown) (Figure 7.1, b-e). A 1945 inventory specifically mentioned the presence of tiled floors located in the second floor of the house. The second floor was said to have a tiled bath and the conservatory, built in 1895, was described as large and having a tiled floor. One white, hexagonal ceramic tile with the letters "N.Y.V. B'KLYN" on the back was recovered; however, a search of this maker's mark did not yield any further information. Another ceramic tile, white in color, had "ING" stamped onto the back. Slate roofing tile is also present, with ten fragments comprising 5 percent of the Architecture group. Evidently, the steep attic roof added to the Hurt row house in 1895 was covered with slate.

A total of 13 pieces of mortar were collected, representing nearly 7 percent of the Architecture group. Mortar fragments were collected from Test Unit 1 and during monitoring of the removal of the upper surface deposits. Like the ceramic tile, mortar was observed during the monitoring of the machine trenches but was not collected due to its ubiquitous nature. One large conglomerate architectural piece was recovered consisting of concrete with gravel aggregate, mortar, and two green ceramic tiles. This piece was recovered from Test Unit 1.

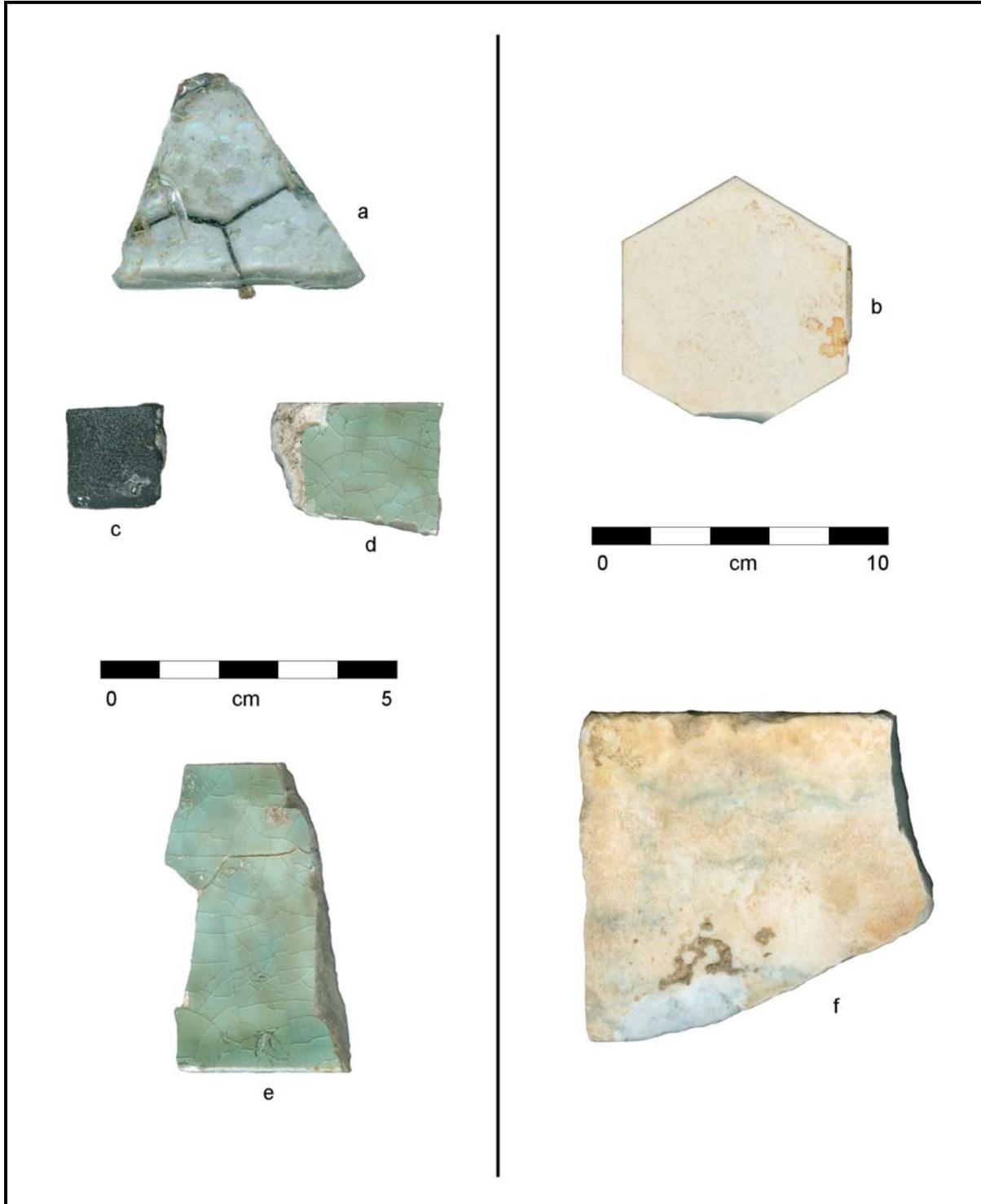


Figure 7.1: Selected artifacts from Stead Park: a, safety glass; b-e, tile fragments; f, marble slab.

A total of 14 nails (7 percent of the Architecture group), including 3 machine-cut and 11 unidentified nails, were recovered from the site. These nails were found during monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits and in Test Unit 1. Two of the machine-cut nails were present in a cut piece of wood recovered from the test unit. Machine-cut nails were a common nail type during the late 1870s when the Hurt house was initially constructed, but were gradually being replaced during the 1890s when the renovation of the house was undertaken (Visser 2006). A total of four fragments of cut wood representing 2 percent of the group were also recovered from the test unit and during monitoring of machine excavations.

Other architectural items recovered include coal, ceramic electrical insulator fragments, a fragment of a ceramic sewer pipe, a marble slab fragment, and fragments of asphalt (Tables 7.3 and 7.4). Two pieces of coal were recovered from the upper deposits while two white ceramic electrical insulators were recovered from the upper deposits and the test unit. Coal and ceramic electrical insulator fragments each represent 1 percent of the Architecture group, and indicate that the Hurt house was most likely heated by a coal furnace and had electrical lights and other appliances installed at some point in time. The 1945 inventory of the house indicated the presence of a vapor heating system with an automatic coal stoker. All of the appliances mentioned were gas, suggesting that lights and possibly refrigeration were the main electrical appliances in use at the Hurt row house. The remaining artifacts, with a single example of each, represent less than 1 percent of the Architecture group. The ceramic sewer pipe fragment is thick and has a dark brown glaze. This object was recovered during the monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits. The cut marble slab fragment was also found during the monitoring of the upper surface deposits while the asphalt fragment was recovered from Test Unit 1. The marble slab fragment contains blue veining and has finished upper and lower surfaces, as well as one finished edge (Figure 7.1, f). The other edges have been fractured, most likely during the demolition of the structure. This fragment is 1.25 inches thick and could have been used as a mantle or part of a window sill. The asphalt fragment is likely from the asphalt floor located within the basement.

## **Kitchen Group**

The Kitchen group is composed of 23 artifacts, which represents nearly 9 percent of the total historic artifact assemblage from Stead Park (Tables 12.3 and 12.4). The kitchen-related artifacts include ceramics, glass (bottle and tumbler) and faunal remains. It is likely that much of the unidentified glass from the site is from bottles, jars, or other kitchen-related vessels, but this could not be demonstrated conclusively. Kitchen artifacts were recovered from the site surface and the excavated test unit. As previously noted, the Bone group defined by South (1977) has been included in the Kitchen group in this report.

## **Ceramic Artifacts**

A total of nine ceramic sherds were recovered from the site, representing 39 percent of the Kitchen group artifact assemblage. Ironstone, comprising all nine ceramic sherds, was recovered during monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits (Table 7.3). Most of the sherds are undecorated and include seven rim fragments and two body fragments. Five of the rim fragments,

all undecorated, are too small to identify vessel form. However, it is likely that three of these rims represent either plates or bowls. Two of the ironstone sherds are mold-decorated and include scalloped-edge rim and a fleur-de-lis decorations (Figure 7.2, a). The scalloped-edge rim is thin, suggesting that it is from either a small bowl or saucer. The fleur-de-lis decorated rim has an almost vertical profile, perhaps indicating that it is from a jar or serving vessel. Both undecorated and mold-decorated ironstone typically dates from ca. 1840 to 1900 (Mansberger 1988), with mold-decorated ironstone production continuing at least through 1910.



**Figure 7.2: Selected artifacts from Stead Park: a, ironstone rim with fleur-de-lis decoration; b, Anchor Hocking bottle base; c, brown bottle body; d, tumbler base.**

## Glass Artifacts

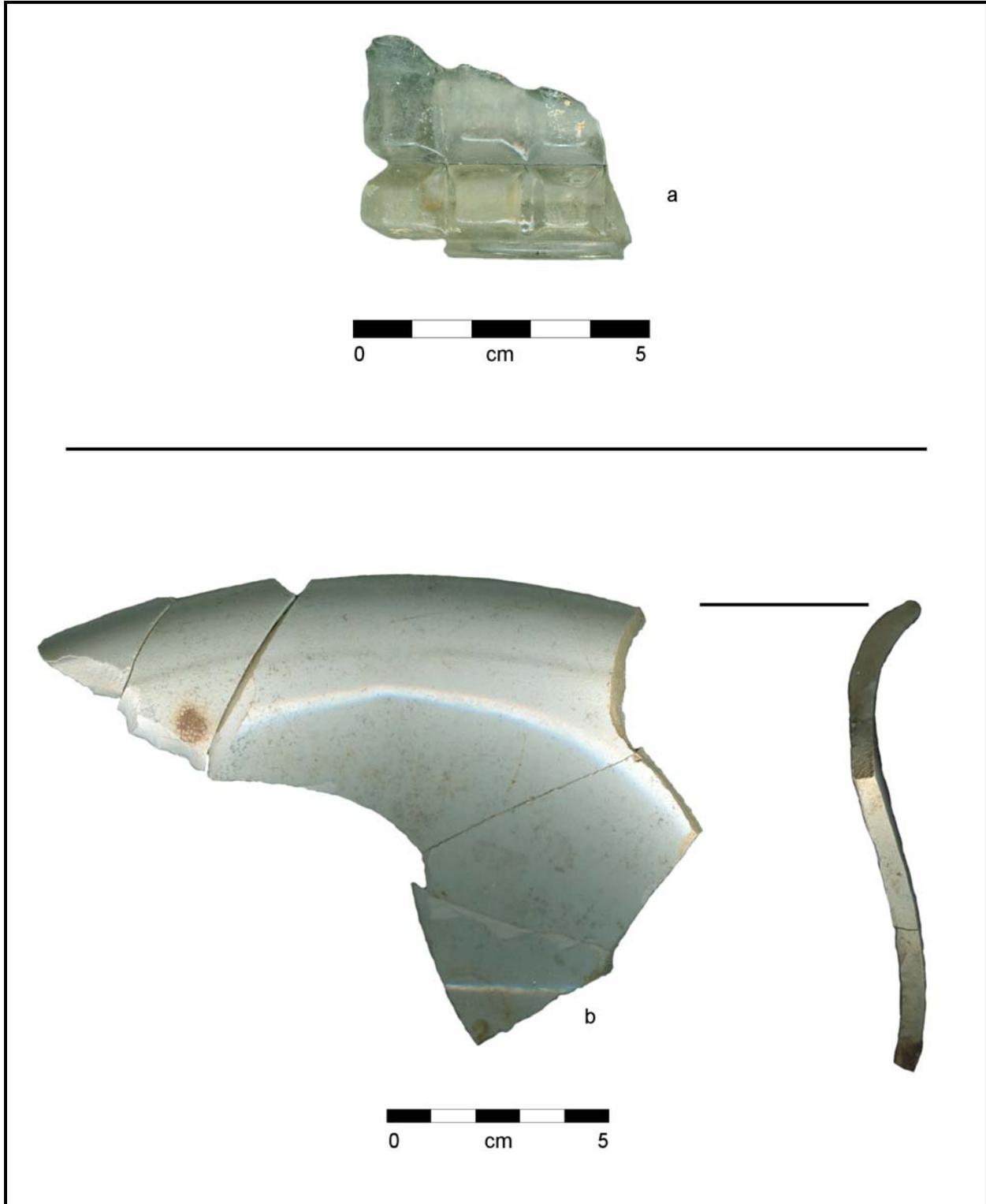
In all, seven pieces of glass were assigned to the Kitchen group, which represent over 30 percent of the Kitchen group artifacts (Tables 7.3 and 7.4). The majority of the glass recovered was bottle glass (n=5), while two pieces of conjoinable tumbler glass were also found. Bottle glass was recovered from the machine-excavated upper deposits and Test Unit 1. The bottle glass consists of brown (n=1), amber/light brown (n=1), clear (n=2) and olive green (n=1) fragments. The amber/light green and olive green pieces are body fragments (Figure 7.2, c). No vessel form could be identified for these items. The two clear fragments are from bases of machine-made bottles. One is the base of a one-half pint oval-shaped bottle typical of a liquor bottle (Figure 7.2, b). The maker's mark, an anchor with a superimposed letter "H", has been used by the Anchor Hocking company since 1938 (Toulouse 1971). The other clear base is too small to identify vessel form and no maker's mark is present. The brown bottle fragment is a machine-made body fragment. The machine-made bottles date from 1903 to the present (Deiss 1981:92-96). Finally, two conjoinable fragments of a single clear tumbler glass were found during the removal of the upper surface deposits (Figure 7.2, d).

## Faunal Remains

Faunal elements recovered at the site consist of one oyster shell fragment. This oyster shell fragment was found during monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits (Table 7.3).

## Activities Group

The Activities group is composed of four artifacts, which represents 1.5 percent of the total historic artifact assemblage. Artifacts assigned to this group include two fragments of a plastic toy part, a plastic token/chip, and a fragment of a glass ink well (Tables 12.3 and 12.4). The plastic token/chip is clear in color and was found in Test Unit 1. Also found in the test unit is a black toy car wheel with the company name "STROMBECKER" printed on the tire. The Strombecker Company dates to 1876, at that time using the name National Laundry Journal and manufacturing buttons and cufflinks. The Strombecker name was first used in 1961 and is still used today. In the early part of the 1960's, Strombecker was one of the industry's leaders in toy car-and-track set manufacturing (Uhle, Answers.com). The ink well was found during the monitoring of the removal of the upper surface deposits. It has a cube-shaped form and was made of clear glass (Figure 7.3, a). It was machine-made with a pressed glass "cut glass" design. Being machine-made, this ink well post-dates 1903.



**Figure 7.3. Selected artifacts from 51NW223: a, ink well; b, chamber pot.**

## Personal Group

The Personal group consists of six artifacts, which represents just over 2 percent of the historic artifact assemblage (Tables 12.3 and 12.4). Five of these artifacts are sherds from a single ironstone chamber pot (Figure 7.3, b). Three are undecorated rim fragments while two are undecorated body sherds. The other artifact, a clear, pharmaceutical glass bottle fragment, was recovered from Test Unit 1. This bottle body fragment is embossed with the letters “DR. RE...” No manufacturer with this name could be found in Fike (1987).

## Unidentified Artifacts

In all, 53 artifacts could not be positively identified, and these have been classified as unidentified historic artifacts (Tables 12.3 and 12.4). These comprise nearly 20 percent of the historic artifact assemblage. The unidentified artifacts were recovered during the monitoring of the removal of the upper deposits, the excavation of Test Unit 1, and while monitoring Machine Trench 3. Most of the unidentified items are made of metal (n=36). One is a large, rusted spring, while one is a looped handle with a folding arm (Figure 7.4). Such an item may have been used for access to mechanical systems in the Hurt house. Two segments of a linked metal chain were recovered from Machine Trench 3. The other 34 items, all corroded iron, are likely fragments of nails or other architectural material.

A number of unidentified glass pieces (n=12) likely represent kitchen-related and personal vessels or decorative glass. Seven are clear curved glass, likely from unidentified vessels. Four are milk-colored glass, also likely from unidentified vessels. One final example is a small fragment of turquoise blue pressed or molded glass. This may be a fragment from a decorative piece of art glass. Also collected were single pieces of unidentified plastic and rubber. The rubber appears to be a connection from a hose.

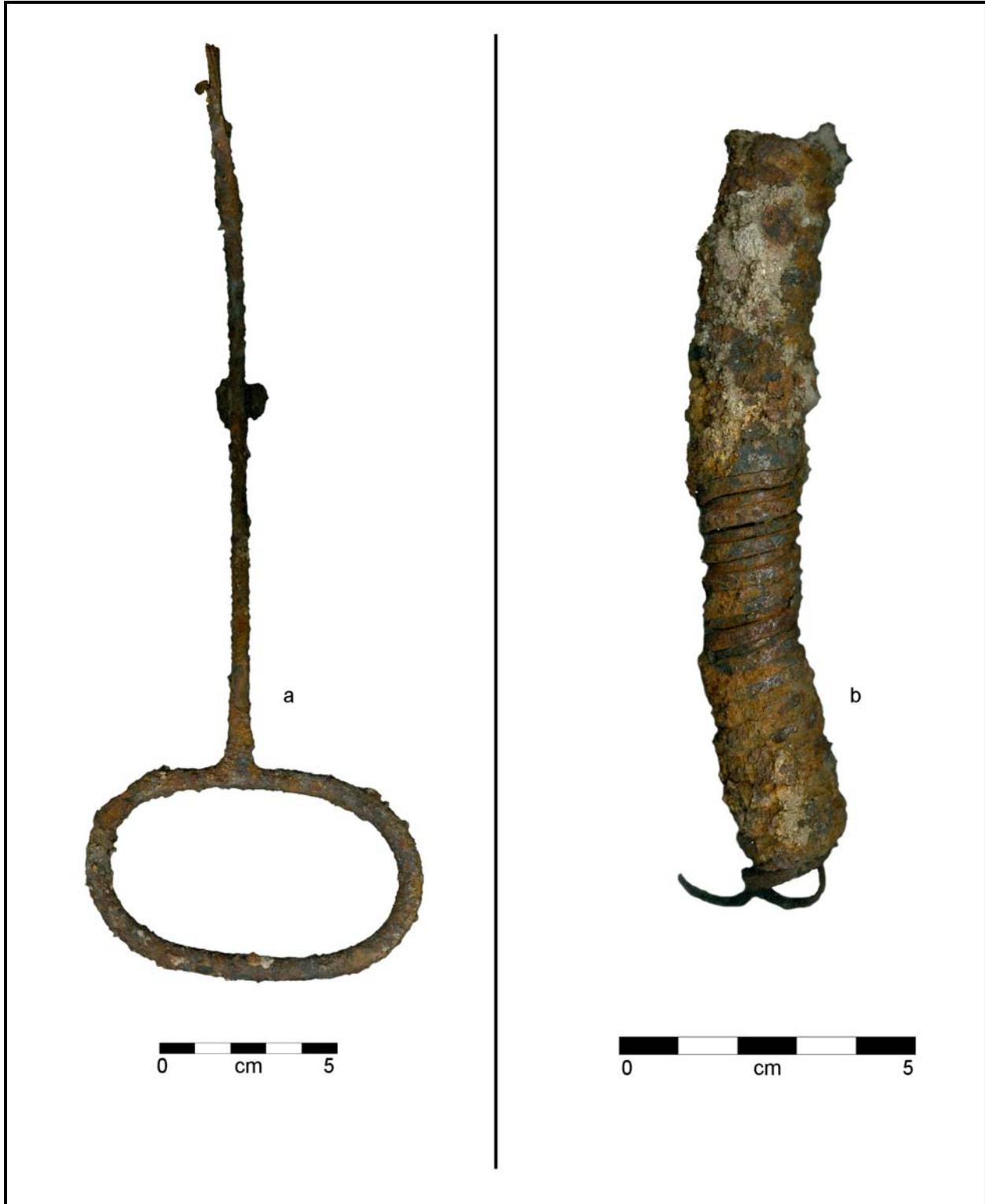


Figure 7.4: Selected artifacts from Stead Park: a, handle; b, spring.

## **Summary**

Two of the research topics present in the research design can be addressed through the analysis of artifacts from the Hurt row house site. The first centers on the periods of occupation that can be identified at the site. A number of temporally sensitive artifacts, in terms of period of manufacture or use, were recovered during the investigations conducted at Stead Park. The presence of ironstone ceramics, to the exclusion of earlier types such as whiteware or pearlware, indicates that no antebellum deposits were encountered during the current investigations. Ironstone, especially when undecorated or decorated solely by embossed or molded designs, tends to have been favored during the postbellum period, although by the twentieth century decal-decorated ironstone and semiporcelain ceramics became increasingly popular. Similarly, the identified nails, all of which are machine-cut, suggest a late nineteenth century period of manufacture and use. The use of machine-cut nails tended to be more common before the 1890s than after; suggesting that the majority of construction and renovations associated with the Hurt house was concluded prior to 1900. Indeed, little archival evidence was found for post-1900 additions or renovations.

Most of the remainder of the temporally sensitive artifacts suggest a twentieth century period of manufacture and use. Bottle glass is one of the more numerous items that attests to this period of occupation at Stead Park. First, all of the bottle glass recovered, when identifiable, was machine-made. Machine-made bottles became common after 1903. One of these bottles, a base, has an Anchor Hocking maker's mark that was in use after 1938.

The artifact assemblage recovered during the Phase I/II investigations at 51NW223 reflect a general period of occupation during the postbellum period through at least 1938. This span correlates well with the archival information gathered on the construction and occupation of the Hurt house, which indicated a period of occupation from the 1870s through the 1940s. No evidence for occupations earlier than the 1870s was found.

The second research topic to be addressed by the analysis of the recovered artifacts from Stead Park is the wealth and social status of the Hurt family. Archival evidence indicates that the Hurt family was wealthy, not only owning several lots along P Street, NW and the 1625 P Street, NW residence, but Henry Hurt was on the Board of Directors of several major corporations. One feature that clearly indicates the wealth of the Hurt family was the presence of an elevator, installed in 1921, in their private residence. But was the level of wealth and status conveyed by the Hurt residence reflected in the everyday items used by the family and recovered during the course of the field investigations?

One avenue of investigation is an analysis employing value-based ceramic indices, although the use of such indices is not without detractors. The ceramic indices used in this analysis are taken from McCorvie (1988) whose study was based on the work of McBride and McBride (1987). McBride and McBride (1987) base their ceramic values on a review of ca. 1855 prices, a period somewhat earlier than the occupation of the Hurt house. Undecorated ceramics, including ironstone, were given a value of 1.00. Minimally decorated ceramics, such as embossed or molded ceramics, were given a value of 1.16. More extensively decorated ceramics, such as hand painted ceramics, were assigned a value of 1.30. Finally, transfer printed ceramics and porcelain, regard-

less of surface decoration, were assigned values of 2.50. The number of ceramics (either vessels or sherd counts) is then multiplied by the appropriate ceramic value, and the resultant sums are totaled. This figure is then divided by the total number of refined ceramics from the site to yield an average value. McBride and McBride (1987) suggest that average values between 1.2 and 1.3 are indicative of middle class households, while those above that number would indicate wealthier landowners or merchants. Given the information garnered from the archival research presented in Section 4, the Hurt family would be expected to be associated with a ceramic index value above 1.3, indicative of a wealthy household.

Unfortunately, only nine kitchen-related and five personal-related ceramics were recovered during the investigations. Of this total, 12 sherds are undecorated and two are embossed or mold decorated. This yields a ceramic index value of 1.02 for the Hurt household, a figure well below that expected for wealthy households, and even below that expected for middle class households. This deviation from the expected can be due to one of three reasons. First, the small sample of ceramics does not truly represent the china used by the Hurt household. The “good china” was likely removed and not left in the house during the 1940s demolition. As well, there is no evidence that the daily household refuse, which likely would have included broken china, was deposited within the DPR area of interest investigated during this project. Second, the ceramic index values are skewed. Many researchers would agree with this statement, but changes in the ceramic index values are unlikely to have any effect on the index value for this site, given the small sample size as well as its uniformity. Third, the ceramics and the ceramic index value could indeed reflect the typical china used in the Hurt household. If the latter is the case, it could indeed provide support for the archival evidence that suggested that the Hurt family were not among the most socially active of the Washingtonian elite. A lack of “good china” may indicate that the Hurt’s did little entertaining in their home. Unfortunately, the artifact evidence does not suggest which of these explanations is most likely.

## 8. Interpretation and Recommendations

The investigation of the Hurt House at Stead Park included archival and background research, field investigations, and the analysis of the recovered artifacts. This information has been used to address three general research topics, detailed in Section 3, to determine whether the site has the potential to yield information important to the understanding of the lives of the Hurt family in particular and Washingtonians in general. The result of this research is summarized below. Based on the interpretation of the site and the ability of the site features, artifacts, and related archival information, the evaluation of the potential of the area of interest for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is presented. Finally, based on this evaluation, recommendations for the management of this site are presented.

Stead Park is the location of the Hurt row house, a three-storied brick structure located at 1625 P Street, NW. The Hurt house was constructed in the late 1870s and subsequently remodeled during the late 1880s and mid-1890s. It was initially the residence of Henry Hurt, his wife, and family. Eventually, it was occupied by Hurt's niece, Fannie Gue, and her family, until the 1940s when it was purchased, demolished, and the area made into the Stead Park. Hurt was a prominent businessman in Washington, D.C., and was credited with modernizing the District's street-car system.

Field investigations unearthed the outline of three of four sides of the rectangular brick structure; only the north wall could not be located. The north wall was the location of several additions, including a storeroom and an elevator shaft, the latter of which was located. Another addition along the east wall, the bay, was also located. The field investigations indicate that the basement of the structure was filled with brick and other structural debris at the time of demolition. The area outside of the structure was dense clay subsoil that lacked artifacts. As well, no builder's trench was identified in the machine trenches excavated across the foundation and foundation wall. Perhaps most interesting was the presence of an asphalt floor that appeared to have been laid over an earlier brick floor. The asphalt floor, including a series of grooves, appears to have been part of a sleeper system. Given the super-positioning of the asphalt floor over a brick floor, it is likely that this sleeper system was installed during either the late 1880s or mid-1890s remodeling of the Hurt row house.

The artifacts recovered during the field investigations were overwhelmingly architectural in nature. These were mainly ceramic and slate tile, window glass, and nails. Bricks, while numerous, were generally not collected. Few domestic items, either kitchen-, personal-, or activities-related, were recovered. The artifacts appear to have a manufacture and use range between the 1860s and 1930s, which equates quite well with the period of occupation, from the 1870s through the 1940s, derived from documentary research. The paucity of domestic artifacts also largely precludes an investigation into the daily lives of the Hurt family or their approach to the consumption and display of their wealth. Lastly, the nature of artifact deposition at the site does not allow for the separation of artifacts between the period of occupation of the row house by Henry Hurt and his family and that of the occupation by his niece Fannie Gue and her family.

## ***National Register of Historic Places Evaluation***

The information derived from the archival research, field investigations, and artifact analyses was employed to address the three research topics presented in Section 3. The initial topic, concerning the period of site occupation, was identified as between the 1870s and 1940s by documentary evidence. The artifact analysis confirmed this general span of occupation, and indicated that no artifacts predating the Civil War had been recovered at Stead Park.

The second topic, concerning construction techniques employed during the initial construction of and later cycles of remodeling of the Hurt row house, could only be superficially addressed, largely due to the nature of the structural remains that are present. Excavations indicated that the foundation wall was made of brick, as known through documentary evidence, but also that the foundation was concrete. Several different bond patterns were identified, although the use of a stretcher bond was most prevalent. No builder's trench was located along the exposed foundation wall. In general, the exposed structural remains mirrored the footprint depicted on 1888, 1903-1916, and 1945 maps. The bay addition, while being similar in most respects, did evidence an unidentified and unexpected feature, perhaps associated with the remodeling of the chimneys undertaken by Hurt after 1888.

Finally, the social status of the Hurt family was addressed by an analysis of selected artifact types. The paucity of artifacts recovered that can be directly linked to the daily lives of the Hurt family, aside from architectural materials, constrained both analyses and the interpretations that could be made. In addition, the deposits suggest that there is little potential at Stead Park for stratigraphically separated deposits that comprise shorter periods than the general 1870s to 1940s deposits sampled during the current investigation.

The nature of the features and the artifacts present at Stead Park limit the information that can be garnered as well as types of research questions or topics that can be addressed. Based on this assessment, the Hurt House site has little potential to yield information important to the understanding of the Hurt family in particular or of the lives of Washingtonians in general. Therefore, we find that this site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on this assessment, we do not recommend additional investigations or mitigation alternatives. This Phase I/II archaeological investigation finds that the renovations planned for Stead Park will not have damaging effects on historically significant archaeological resources.

## ***Public Benefits***

Despite finding that the foundation uncovered at Stead Park does not constitute an historically significant archaeological resource, several public benefits may be derived from this Phase I/II archaeological investigation. First, the documentary research evinced information about Henry Hurt, an important figure in the development of Washington, D.C.'s early mass transportation system and a pioneer resident of the Dupont Circle neighborhood. Although the archaeological deposits at Stead Park do not have the potential to reveal further information about Henry Hurt or his family, the site retains an abstract connection to an influential Washingtonian. Second, this investigation has recorded the development of Stead Playground, an important recreational

amenity in the Dupont Circle neighborhood. This history may serve to bolster community efforts to improve the recreation space and reaffirm the goals first laid out in the mid-twentieth century playground movement. Finally, the findings of this investigation have the potential to educate Dupont Circle residents about archaeology and their cultural heritage. For example, DPR, DC HPO and/or a community organization such as the Friends of Stead Park could create a display that commemorates the history and development of Stead Park.

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## 10. Appendices

### *Appendix A: Scope of Work*

**SCOPE OF WORK  
FOR  
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FOR  
STEAD PARK  
RENOVATIONS**

#### **I. SCOPE**

##### **A. Description**

DC Department of Parks and Recreation ("DPR") seeks a consultant ("Consultant") to provide an archeological survey at Stead Park (the "site") located at 1625 P Street, NW, Washington D.C.

##### **B. Background**

Stead Park is undergoing substantial renovations to increase recreational opportunities and to improve its physical and visual appearance, and thereby enhance the overall usability of the site by the community.

To meet this goal DPR has identified a need to demolish and rebuild certain areas within the site (the "renovations"). During the course of demolition, DPR has discovered what appears to be the remains of houses that once stood on the site.

#### **II. REQUIREMENTS**

##### **A. Description of Work**

Consultant shall provide the personnel, equipment and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the tasks described below:

##### **1. Phase I Archeological Survey**

Conduct a Phase I archaeological survey in the project area in accordance with the DC SHPO's standards and guidelines (see "Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in the District of Columbia" (1998) available at <http://planning.dc.gov/planning/cwp/view,a,1284,q,570594.asp>) as shown on the attached diagram.

- a) Conduct Phase IA intensive documentary research to determine land use, historic associations, grading and filling episodes, and changes in topography or function of the project area. Extensive use of historic maps is required, and use of GIS is encouraged.
- b) Conduct Phase IB subsurface survey, as determined in consultation with the SHPO. A combination of surface examination, machine trenching, and/or shovel tests will be used to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources that may be located within the project area.

c) Field work shall be completed to a standard sufficient to determine whether or not any potentially significant archaeological resources are present within the project area, and to provide information sufficient to make recommendations for any additional evaluation efforts that might be required, e.g., Phase II investigations. If sufficient data has been gathered at the survey level to make a recommendation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, this will be done.

d) Any areas determined in the field to be sufficiently disturbed as to not require subsurface testing shall be documented and explained in the report (see below).

## **2. Documentation**

Documentation of the investigations shall include: a field sketch map, photography, field notes, and GPS readings or survey points on each feature of interest noted.

Archival quality, acid-free paper shall be used for all notes, records, maps, drawings, camera ready copy, file folders, record boxes, report copies, and photographs produced.

## **3. Report**

Consultant shall produce a report detailing all aspects of the investigations following the reporting requirements outlined in the DC SHPO standards and guidelines and following the current *American Antiquity* style guide. Minimally, the report will contain the following elements: an abstract or management summary, introduction, physical and past cultural environment of the area, history and prehistory of the area, a description of previous work in the area (with a brief background of general regional work), references cited, and appendices. All appropriate maps shall be included and the report should meet good graphic presentation standards.

- a) Include specific recommendations for the protection of historic properties found and likely to be found in the project area. Recommendations for further archeological or historic structures investigations should include manpower estimates for that work if possible.
- b) As a part of the report, or as a separate document, prepare a complete artifact catalog from these investigations.
- c) Include in the report, a description of all the past investigations in the area..
- d) A completed site form and NADB (National Archeological Data Base) form should be included in the final report.
- e) Provide a complete copy of the final report and all appendices in both hard copy and electronic formats (PDF or Word versions) to DPR.

## **4. Ownership of Materials**

All data, materials, plans, reports and documentation prepared pursuant to any contract between the District of Columbia and Consultant shall belong exclusively to the District.

## **B. Projected Schedule**

All work shall be completed within three weeks of Notice to Proceed.

DPR's projected schedule for this project is as follows.

July 2009	Begin work
August 2009	Complete work

## **C. Coordination**

Coordination of the work is the responsibility of Consultant.

## **III. PROFESSIONAL FEES**

Consultant's fees shall be all inclusive.

Actual out-of-pocket costs for reproduction, faxes, travel, postage, long distance telephone service, and other expenses directly related to the completion of the project must be included in the fees. Consultant's fees will be fixed and no additional monetary compensation will be allocated if construction costs are higher than the costs estimated by Consultant.

Additional work made at the request of and approved by DPR COTR shall be compensated on an hourly basis in accordance with the standard rates listed in Consultant's response to this Scope of Work. Before performing any additional services, Consultant shall provide a fee itemization and outline for each service. Consultant will not receive monetary compensation for additional work performed without the prior approval of DPR COTR.

## **IV. DPR RESPONSIBILITIES**

DPR shall prepare any response or request for additional information or clarity from Consultant within three (3) days of receipt from Consultant.

## **V. CONTRACTING OFFICER TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE**

The DPR Contracting Officer Technical Representative for this project is

Sherry Frear, Landscape Architect  
Department of Parks & Recreation  
Office of Planning & Capital Improvements  
3149 16th Street, NW  
Attn: Columbia Heights Office  
Washington, DC 20010  
office 202-671-0365  
fax 202-671-2796  
sherry.frear@dc.gov



## **Appendix B: Qualifications of Investigators**

### **Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.**

Dr. Paul Kreisa earned his doctorate specializing in Eastern North American archaeology through the Anthropology Department of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His extensive education and broad range of experiences uniquely qualify him for all aspects of Cultural Resource Management. Dr. Kreisa has performed and directed extensive fieldwork projects, conducted detailed laboratory analyses, and compiled final research reports for all levels of archaeological investigation, including EA's, Phase I, II, and III investigation projects. For two years, Dr. Kreisa was Assistant State Archeologist for the State of Wisconsin. As a member of the Wisconsin SHPO staff, he wrote MPS context documents and NRHP nominations, conducted project reviews, and implemented the state NRHP Property Tax program, a program designed to enhance site protection efforts through property tax incentives to owners of NRHP-listed archaeological sites. In addition, he has contributed articles and chapters to academic and peer-review publications. With 30 years of experience in archaeological field work, research, and cultural resource management in the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest and Southeast regions of the United States, Dr. Kreisa now manages the cultural resource team for Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., from their Laurel headquarters.

Nancy L. Powell holds a BA in Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology from Millersville University. With more than three years of archaeological experience in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington D.C., she has performed and supervised fieldwork, artifact analysis, archival research, and report production for all phases of archaeological investigation. Ms. Powell is an archaeological field crew chief and directs the archaeology laboratory at Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.'s Laurel headquarters. She also has experience in NEPA compliance preparing documents such as Categorical Exclusion reports.

### **EHT Tracerics, Inc.**

Laura Hughes provides research and consultation services regarding the preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Her experience includes research and evaluation, preservation planning, design consultation, and the development of appropriate rehabilitation and restoration treatments for historic landmarks and buildings within historic districts. As a principal, she directs work on major renovations and adaptive use projects for EHT Tracerics, Inc. and provides consultation for projects involving new construction, establishing the framework for contextual new design and growth within historic districts. Ms. Hughes has worked closely with Federal and State agencies for more than fifteen years, and is adept at interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation in relation to the adaptive use of historic structures. She has successfully guided rehabilitation projects through the Historic Preservation Tax Certification Process. She is accepted as an expert witness before the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board. A graduate of Mary Washington College, Ms. Hughes received her Master of Science degree in historic preservation from the University of Pennsylvania.

Latishia Allen joined EHT Tracerics in May 2008 as a Project and Research Assistant in the Research and Preservation Planning division. She provides research and consultation services regarding the preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Ms. Allen's work includes research and evaluation, preservation planning, Section 106, determinations of eligibility, design consultation, and the development of appropriate rehabilitation and restoration treatments for historic landmarks and buildings within historic districts. Ms. Allen earned her B.A. in Architecture and Urbanism from Smith College.

Paul Singh is a Preservation Planner with EHT Tracerics, Inc. Mr. Singh performs research and analysis to determine appropriate preservation planning practices. He also directs review processes to comply with planning requirements and regulations as they relate to historic preservation. He has past work experience as a Project Manager for a non-profit historic preservation and community development organization in St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Singh holds a Master's Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Minnesota.

### **Appendix C: Building Permit Index for 1613-1625 P Street, NW**

<b>1613 P Street, NW</b>				
<b>Lot</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Permit Number</b>
2	4/5/1892	Shed	C.E. Carter	1911
The owner applied for a permit to remove the shed in the rear of lot and build a fuel shed measuring 12 feet by 20 feet. The shed would measure 11 feet high and have a tin roof. The cost of the proposed improvements was \$25.				
2	9/7/1898	Vault	C.E. Carter	341
The owner applied for a permit to remove the shed in the rear of lot and build a fuel shed measuring 12 feet by 20 feet. The shed would measure 11 feet high and have a tin roof. The cost of the proposed improvements was \$25.				
2	11/14/1921	Window	Catherine M. Collins	3798
The owner applied for a permit to repair and install a window and to remove a small portion of non-bearing partition. The proposed cost for the improvement was \$100.				
2	7/7/1922	Window	Catherine M. Collins	841
The owner applied for a permit to repair and install a window in west wall on the first story of the building. The proposed cost for the improvement was \$25.				
2	10/31/1940	Garage	Walter F. Hardell	238164
The owner applied for a permit to erect private garage 20 feet wide by 21 feet deep and nine feet eight inches high. Construction material was brick with a tin roof. The proposed cost for the improvement was \$350. A drawing was filed with the permit.				
2	10/31/1940	Fence	Walter F. Hardell	238165
The owner applied for a permit to build a seven foot tall brick fence on lots three and four.				

<b>1615 P Street, NW</b>				
<b>Lot</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Permit Number</b>
4	8/3/1905	Shed	Louis P. Shoemaker	324
The owner applied for a permit to repair an existing fuel shed.				
5	8/11/1905	Shed	Louis P. Shoemaker	405
The owner applied for a permit to repair an existing fuel shed at the rear of 1615 P Street, NW with no enlargements. The fuel shed has a tin roof. The cost of the proposed improvements was nine dollars.				
4	4/11/1912	Steps	Henry Hurt	4573
The owner applied for a permit to rebuild entrance steps four feet wide and six feet above grade. The steps projected out from the building four feet.				

3	4/2/1913	Shed	Henry Hurt	4636
The owner applied for a permit to raze a frame building and build a seven foot tall fence.				
3	5/2/1913	Fence	Henry Hurt	4637
The owner applied for a permit to build a seven foot tall brick fence on lots three and four.				

**1617 P Street, NW**

Lot	Date	Permit Type	Owner	Permit Number
4	4/2/1913	Shed	Henry Hurt	4636
The owner applied for a permit to raze a frame building and build a seven foot tall fence.				
4	5/2/1913	Fence	Henry Hurt	4637
The owner applied for a permit to build a seven foot tall brick fence on lots three and four.				

**1621 P Street, NW**

Lot	Date	Permit Type	Owner	Permit Number
6	6/21/1878	Coal Shed	Henry Hurt	799
The owner applied for a permit to repair a wood shed. The estimated value of the improvements was \$25.				

**1625 P Street, NW**

Lot	Date	Permit Type	Owner	Permit Number
8	2/18/1878	Build	Henry Hurt	234
The owner applied for a permit to build a new single-family home at 1625 P Street, NW. The building measured 20 feet four inches wide by 40 feet deep. The two-story dwelling was constructed of brick and had wood cornice and a flat tin roof. The estimated value of the home was \$3,500.				
6	4/2/1888	Stable and Porch	Henry Hurt	1660
The owner applied for a permit to construct a stable at the rear of lot 6 (1625 P Street, NW). The two-story structure was 16 feet tall, 20 feet wide and 25 feet deep. The building was constructed of red brick and had a flat tin roof. Additionally, the permit grants permission to the owner to install bay windows and porch on the side of the house. The estimated value of the improvements was \$2,500.				
8	6/10/1895	Dwelling and Carriage House	Henry Hurt	1895
The owner and his mechanic, Manning Parsons, applied to make several renovations to the home and carriage house at 1625 P Street, NW. The permit granted permission to build a steep attic roof to accommodate a "conservatory." Additionally, the permit allowed for the reconfiguration of the partitions on the second floor, the rebuilding of the chimney, and a new bathroom. The permit also approved the construction of a brick store room that spanned the driveway between the carriage house and stable. The estimated value of the improvements was \$7,000.				

8	3/7/1921	Elevator	Mrs. Henry Hurt	4791
The owner applied for a permit to install a passenger elevator in the home at 1625 P Street, NW. The elevator dimensions were four feet four inches by four feet five and a half inches.				
8	3/16/1928	Porch	Mrs. Fannie Hardell	119035
The owner applied for a permit to enclose the first story front porch for use as a kitchen. The permit also granted permission to install sinks in the enclosed porch. The estimated cost of the improvements was \$840.				

## Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

### Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. August 19-22, 2008

Lot No.	Location	Depth (bs)	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Material	No.	Comments
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Unidentified	Marble (stone)	1	Cut marble slab/tile
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Roof tile	Slate	4	
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Mortar		1	
1	General	Upper Deposits	Kitchen	Oyster	Shell	1	
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture		Wood	1	
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture		Coal	2	
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture		Brick	1	Stamped
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Pipe	Ceramic	1	Thick with dark brown glaze
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Insulator	Ceramic	1	White
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	29	Cream colored
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	9	Multi-colored: blue, green, brown
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	1	White, thinner, with "ING" on back
1	General	Upper Deposits	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	1	White, hexagonal, "N.Y.V. B'K-LYN" on back
2	TU 1	0-10 cm	Architecture	Roof tile	Slate	3	
2	TU 1	0-10 cm	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	2	Cream colored, thick
2	TU 1	0-10 cm	Architecture		Mortar	4	
2	TU 1	0-10 cm	Unidentified	Unidentified	Rubber	1	Hard, black rubber; resembles a container neck/lip
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Architecture	Roof tile	Slate	1	
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	1	Sea green
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	1	Cream colored
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Architecture		Mortar	2	
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Unidentified		Plastic	1	
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Activities	Toy	Plastic	1	Toy car wheel, "STROM-BECKER"
3	TU 1	10-20 cm	Architecture	Tile	Unknown	1	Black
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Activities	Token/Chip	Plastic	1	Clear
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture	Roof tile	Slate	2	
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture		Mortar	6	1 joined with metal
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture	Insulator	Ceramic	1	White
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture		Brick	1	
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture	Tile	Brick	1	

4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture	Tile	Ceramic	4	Multi-colored: green, blue, brown
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture		Asphalt	1	
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture		Wood	2	
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture		Wood	1	With 2 machine-cut nails
4	TU 1	20-78 cm	Architecture	Tile/plaster	Ceramic, etc.	1	Large architectural piece: gravel base, mortar, and 2 green ce- ramic tiles

## Appendix E: National Archaeological Database Form

### NADB – REPORTS CITATION FORM

Complete items 3 and 5-14. The State Historic Preservation Office will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_
2. SOURCE \_\_\_\_\_ AND SHPO – ID \_\_\_\_\_
3. FILED AT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. UTM COORDINATES  

Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____
Zone _____	Easting _____	Northing _____

Continuation, see 14.

5. AUTHORS Laura Hughes and Paul Kreisa,  
EHT Tracerics, Inc. & Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. YEAR 2008 \_\_\_\_\_  

Year published.
7. TITLE “The Hurt House at Stead Park, Site 51NW223, Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation”  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)
  1. Monograph or Book
  2. Chapter in a Book or Report Series
  3. Journal Article
  4. Report Series

- 5. Dissertation or Thesis
- 6. Paper presented at a Meeting
- 7. **Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report**
- 8. Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATOIN

Follow the American Antiquity style guide for the type of publication circled.

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10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1 DC COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN Washington DC

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STATE 2 \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

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STATE 3 \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

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11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

- 0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document
- 1 Cultural Resources Research Plan
- 2 Statement for Management
- 3 Outline of Planning Requirements
- 4 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
- 5 Development Concept Plan
- 6 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study
- 7 Boundary Study
- 8 Interpretive Prospectus
- 9 Special Planning/Management Study
- 10 Historical Study
- 11 Primary Document – Original
- 12 Primary Document – Translation
- 13 Advertisement

- 14 Popular Culture/History Document
- 15 Journal/Periodical
- 20 Historical Resource Study
- 21 Historical Base Map
- 22 Historical Handbook Text
- 23 Park Administrative History
- 24 Special History Study
- 30 Archeological General Considerations
- 31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
- 32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)**
- 33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)**
- 34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
- 35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
- 36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
- 37 Social Impact Statement
- 38 Ethnohistory Study
- 39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
- 40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
- 41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
- 42 Paleo-environmental Research
- 43 Archeometrics
- 44 Archeoastronomical Study
- 46 Remote Sensing
- 47 Archeozoological Study
- 48 Archeobotanical Study
- 49 Bioarcheological Study
- 50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
- 51 Historic Buildings Report After February 1957-Part I
- 52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
- 54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
- 56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
- 57 HSR-Historical Data
- 58 HSR-Archeological Data
- 59 HSR-Architectural Data
- 61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
- 62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
- 63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
- 64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
- 70 Scope of Collection Statement
- 71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
- 72 Collection Condition Survey
- 73 Collection Storage Plan
- 82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
- 83 Special Curatorial Study
- 84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
- 85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant

- 86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
- 87 Underwater Survey
- 88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
- 89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation
- 90 Oral History
- 91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
- 92 Testing/Limited Excavation
- 93 Major Excavation
- 94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
- 95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
- 96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
- 97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
- 98 Environmental Research
- 99 Geomorphological Study
- 100 Geological Study
- 101 Paleontological Study
- 102 Population Reconstruction
- 103 Rock Art Study
- 104 Architectural Photography
- 105 Architecture Site Plan
- 106 Architectural Floor Plan
- 107 HABS Drawing
- 108 Physical Anthropology Study
- 109 Boat Survey
- 110 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this study.)

## 12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

- 0 Types of Resources (or “no resources”)
- 1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
- 2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
- 3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
- 4 Geographic Names or Locations
- 5 Time
- 6 Project Name/Project Area
- 7 Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

\_\_\_\_\_ Stead Park [ 6 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ]  
\_\_\_\_\_ Stead Playground [ 6 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ]

Hurt House [ 6 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
1625 P St NW [ 4 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
Dupont Circle [ 4 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
Row House [ 7 ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] \_\_\_\_\_  
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13. FEDERAL AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.) \_\_\_\_\_  
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FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Nancy Powell \_\_\_\_\_ Date 9/24/2008 \_\_\_\_\_

Address 6110 Frost Place \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

City Laurel \_\_\_\_\_ State MD \_\_\_\_\_

Zip 20707 \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number (301) 982-2800 \_\_\_\_\_



	11. STRATIGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not de-termined	SURFACE INDICATORS <input type="checkbox"/> No visible evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Other (standing house)
ENVIRON- MENT	12. SOIL USDA Soil Series <b>Urban Land (Ub), 0-8% slope</b>	Contour Elevation <b>80 feet</b>
	Acidity <input type="checkbox"/> <4.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4 % Slope of Ground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-20 <input type="checkbox"/> >20	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM Site #: _____		
ENVIRONMENT	13. TOPOGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> Flood plain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrace <input type="checkbox"/> Valley slope <input type="checkbox"/> Uplands <input type="checkbox"/> Stream cut <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	
	14. WATER <b>Rock Creek</b>	Distance from site: <b>1,100 meters (3,589 feet)</b>
	15 CURRENT GROUND COVER: <b>Gravel</b>	
	16. CURRENT LAND USE <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parkland <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Parking lot <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	PAST LAND USE (Describe) <b>Late 19<sup>th</sup> to Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century residen- tial</b>
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Open land <input type="checkbox"/> Waterfront <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	
CONDITION	18. SITE INTEGRITY Degree of Disturbance <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly disturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately disturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extensively disturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Type of Disturbance <input type="checkbox"/> Natural causes <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Non-scientific excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive surface collection <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Utility trenches <input type="checkbox"/> Road/Highway <input type="checkbox"/> Grading <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic inundation <input type="checkbox"/> Long term inundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buried site/urban fill <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	
	19. THREATS TO SITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Developers <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	
	20. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free access <input type="checkbox"/> Need owner's permission <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> No access	
RESEARCH STATUS	21. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS (By Whom/Affiliation/Date and report reference): Scientific Investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tested <input type="checkbox"/> Excavated <b>DC HPO June 2008</b> Non-scientific Investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collected <input type="checkbox"/> Excavated	
	22. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS: <b>Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara, Inc. Archaeology Lab, 6110 Frost Place, Laurel MD 20707</b>	
	23. PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO SITE a) Current study: <b>EHT Tracerries, Inc. and Greenhorne &amp; O'Mara, Inc. 2008. <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey, Stead Park.</i> Prepared for Lee + Papa and Associates, Inc. (In Progress)</b> b) Previous studies:	

24. RECOVERED DATA (Identify in detail, including features, burials, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Foundation wall and foundation remains are present along the east, south, and west walls, and possibly along the north wall. The foundation is of poured concrete while the foundation wall is of brick masonry construction. The area enclosed by the foundation is approximately 38.5-x-23 feet. An 1895 addition added a bay along the east wall and an elevator along the north wall. The remains of the bay and elevator shaft were uncovered. The basement was found to have been filled with brick and other structural remains upon demolition in the 1950s. See site sketch plan. Non-structural artifacts recovered include numerous pieces of ironstone and machine-made bottles. These items date from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries.

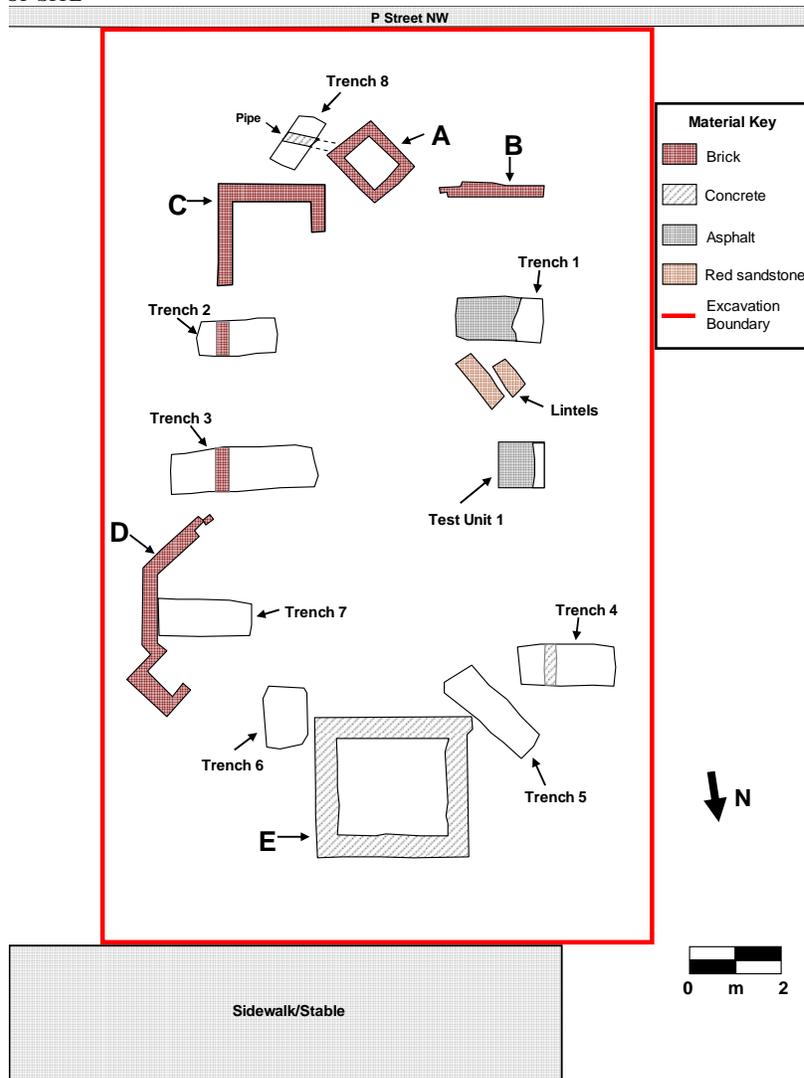
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Site #: \_\_\_\_\_

25. ATTACH TO THIS FORM THE PORTION OF USGS QUAD WITH SITE AREA MARKED

26. SKETCH PLAN OF SITE

SITE PLAN



	27. PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach if available) Label each with: date of photo; photographic view shown; name of site; site number; where negative is filed)
	28. LANDMARK STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible to NR under Criterion <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> Listed as D.C. Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible to the Landmarks list <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible for Landmark list under Criterion <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6
SIGNIFICANCE	29. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe. Give also thematic categories as appropriate)  While Henry Hurt, the occupant of the Hurt house, was associated with the development of the streetcar system in Washington, DC, no intact deposits aside from the structural remains were recovered. The lack of intact deposits associated with Hurt or the later residents of the site indicates that the Hurt house site lacks the potential to yield information on the lives of urban residents of Washington, DC. The structural features that remain have been documented and likely would yield little information from additional research.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM <span style="float: right;">Site #: _____</span>	
30. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION          	
31. REPORTED BY  Name: Nancy Powell  Organization: Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.  Address: 6110 Frost Place, Laurel MD 20707  Date: 8/28/2008	
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
FIELD EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> Site inspected/verified <span style="float: right;">Date: _____</span>	
COMMENTS	

