HEARST PARK AND POOL/IDAHO AVENUE TRAIL
PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Submitted to:

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Under contract to EHT Traceries, Inc., Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted a Phase IB archaeological site survey within the proposed Hearst Park and Pool and Idaho Avenue Trail Limits of Disturbance (LOD) in northwest Washington, D.C. (Figure 1). The archaeological site survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and the DC Preservation League's *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in the District of Columbia* (DC Preservation League 1998; Federal Register 1983). All investigations were based on DGS RFP DCAM-15-AE-0146 and the Idaho Avenue ROW RFP issued by Cox Graae + Spack Architects on June 23, 2016. The archaeological site survey included six (6) tasks: review of background research; elevation change analysis; archaeological field investigations; artifact analysis and site form preparation; preparation of draft and final versions of a management summary and a Phase IB technical report for submittal to EHT Traceries and the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) for review and comment; and artifact/ document curation.

The DC HPO site files indicate that a Phase IA reconnaissance archaeological survey and subsequent Phase II evaluation survey were conducted on the Hearst Park and Pool property by Engineering-Science, Inc. (Artemel et al. 1984; Crowell et al. 1986); however, the studies were insufficient to determine if archaeological resources are present. A single archaeological site has been identified within 500 feet of the Hearst Park and Pool property. The Sidwell Friends School site (51NW123) was identified during the National Register of Historic Places nomination process but has not been evaluated for archaeological potential. No archaeological investigations have been conducted nor have any archaeological sites been identified within the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD.

Figure 1. Location of Hearst Park and Idaho Avenue Trail (north at top of figure) (Google 2016).

Proposed Undertaking

The District of Columbia Department of General Services (DGS) is providing design-build services for the Department of Parks and Recreation at the Hearst Park property in northwest Washington, D.C. (Figure 1). The proposed project includes the renovation or replacement of athletic fields, construction of a new pool and pool house, construction of new tennis courts, stormwater management (including remediation of site drainage and runoff issues), improvements to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, landscaping, fencing, site furnishing, amenities, signage, and hardscaping (Figure 2). Maximal depth of excavation is anticipated to be 10 feet below grade for the pool and detention structure, while the pool house foundation, storm sewer, and other utilities will be 3 feet below surface. All other excavations will be 1.5 feet or less below grade. The DGS team is currently conducting a feasibility study and no site plans have been developed that locate the proposed amenities.

In conjunction with the park and pool renovation project, DGS will improve the existing trail within the trail footprint and extend the trail to connect with the park entrance steps (Figure 3). The trail improvements will consist of a limited portion of the LOD as depicted in Figure 3.

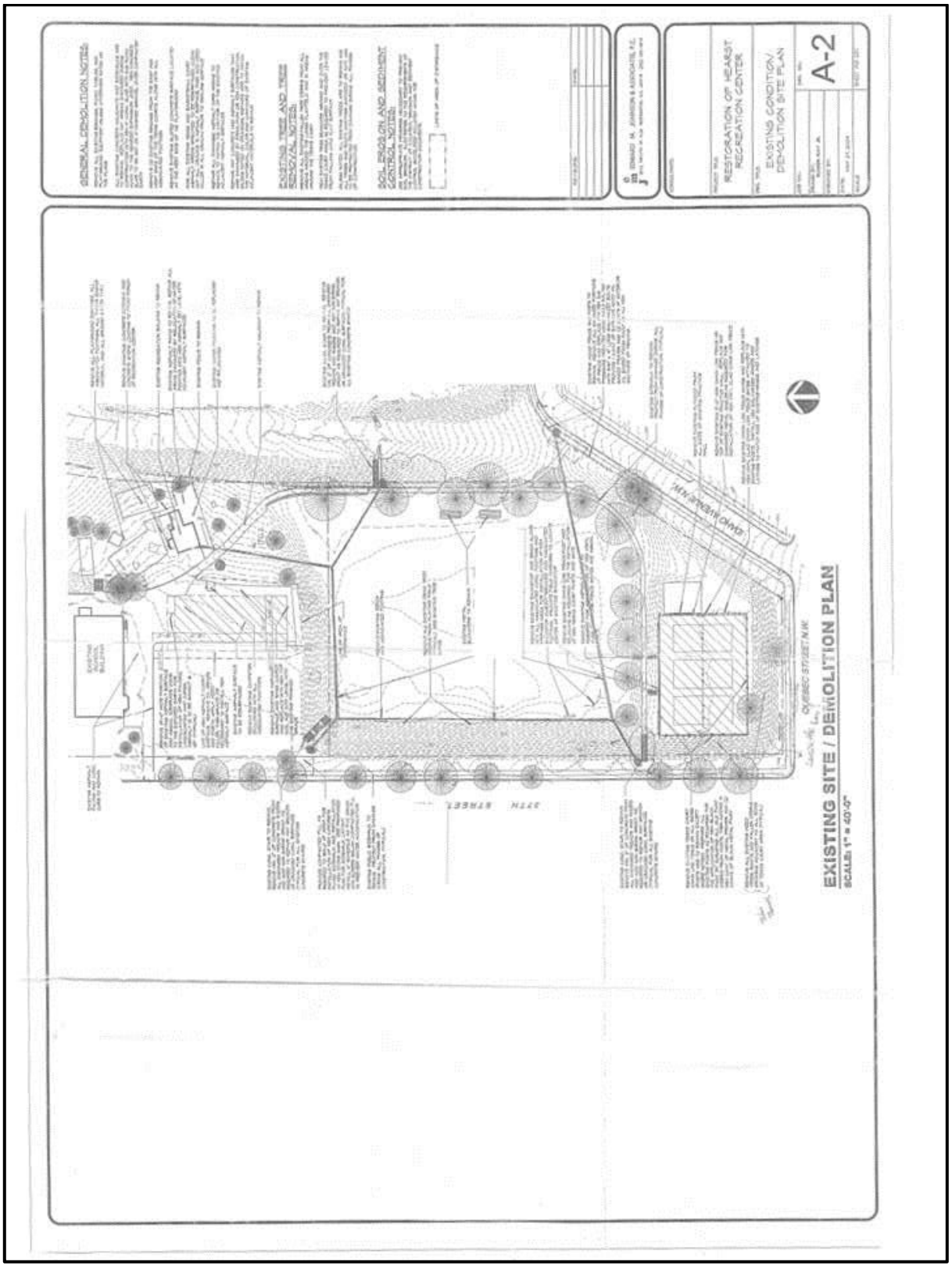

Figure 2. Hearst Park Existing Site Plan with proposed improvements noted. (Map provided by Cox Graae + Spack Architects)

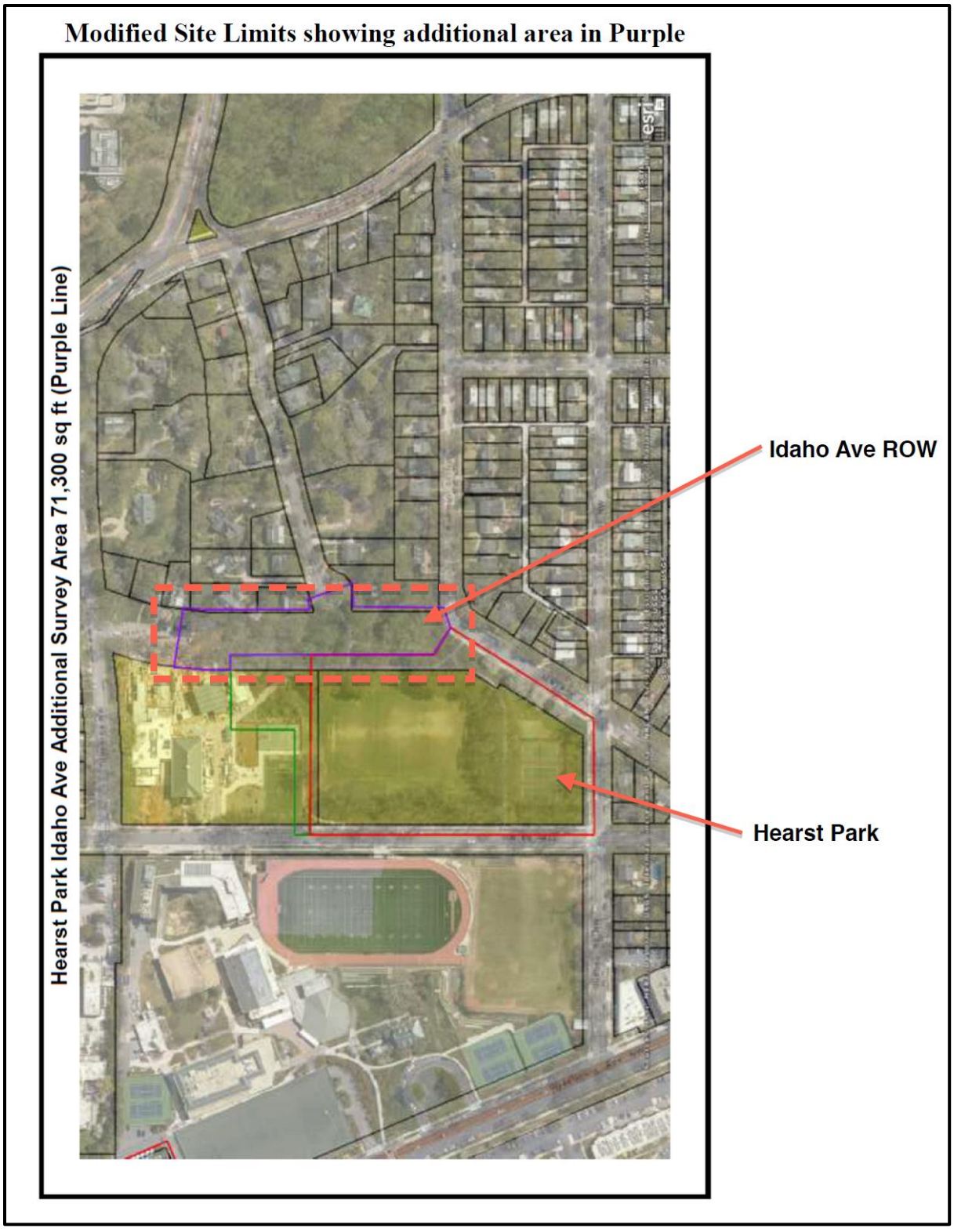

Figure 3. Idaho Avenue Trail and Hearst Park and Pool LODs. (Map provided by Cox Graae + Spack Architects)

Historical Overview (Kendra Parzen, EHT Traceries)

Hearst Recreation Center is located at 37th Street and Quebec Street NW (Figure 1). It occupies an irregularly shaped parcel bounded to the south by Quebec Street, to the west by 37th Street, to the north by Hearst Elementary School, and to the east by Idaho Avenue, a trail, and a residential neighborhood. The parcel is located within Square 1905, Lots 802 and 008.

The earliest known European ownership of the Hearst Recreation Center parcel dates to 1713, when it became part of a tract in Montgomery County, Maryland, patented by Thomas Addison and James Stoddert (Busey 1898, 170). Born in Maryland in 1679, Thomas Addison was a member of the Privy Council of Maryland from 1711 until his death in 1727. He was also a Colonel of the Prince George's County Militia (Bowie 1947:32). James Stoddert was born in Scotland in 1666 and emigrated circa 1675. He became the Surveyor-General for the colony of Maryland. He died in 1726 (Early Colonial Settlers of Southern Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck Colonies 2016). In 1790, the Residence Act established the capital district, and the Hearst Recreation Center parcel became part of Washington County.

In 1817, Joseph Nourse purchased 130 acres of the former Addison/Stoddert patent that included the future Hearst Park. Nourse, an English emigre who arrived in Virginia in 1769, served in the Revolutionary Army before becoming Register of the Treasury in 1789. From 1803 to 1813, he resided at Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown before moving to the country near the current site of Washington Cathedral, where he established his Mt. Alban estate. He purchased the property containing the Hearst Recreation Center as a wedding present for his son, Charles J. Nourse (U.S. Department of the Interior [US DOI] 1972:3). Charles was an army careerist and eventually rose to become an Adjutant General (Pequet du Bellet 1907:110). Between 1817 and 1827, the Nourse family constructed a house on the property called the Highlands. Today known as Zartman House, it currently serves as an administrative building for the Sidwell Friends school, located west across 37th Street from Hearst Recreation Center (US DOI, 1972:1–3). The Nourse estates were two of many large plantations located in Washington County in the early 1800s, many of which relied on slave labor (DC HPO 2013:7).

Charles J. Nourse and his wife Rebecca had eleven children, four boys and seven girls. One son, Israel Pemberton Nourse, died in the Civil War fighting for the Confederacy (Pequet du Bellay 1907:110). A daughter, Phoebe, died unmarried at age eighteen, leaving a bequest to erect a church for the Episcopal parish of St. Albans (*Evening Star* [ES], 8 December 1929:101). Her sisters Mary, Rosa, and Rebecca continued to be active supporters of that church throughout their lives (ES 7, September 1912:8). Charles Nourse passed away in 1851, leaving the Highlands to a son and two unmarried daughters, James Burn, Mary, and Rosa Nourse (ES, 16 January 1903:14). The 1861 *Topographical Map of the District of Columbia* shows the property to be under the ownership of Mary and Rosa Nourse, the two elder siblings (Boschke 1861) (Figure 4).

The Organic Act of 1871 incorporated Washington County, Washington City, and Georgetown into one entity, the District of Columbia. Around the same time, the Nourse siblings added a stone cottage to the back acreage of their estate on the land that would become Hearst Park. The cottage was allegedly built for an unknown "colored couple" (Artemel et al. 1984:76).

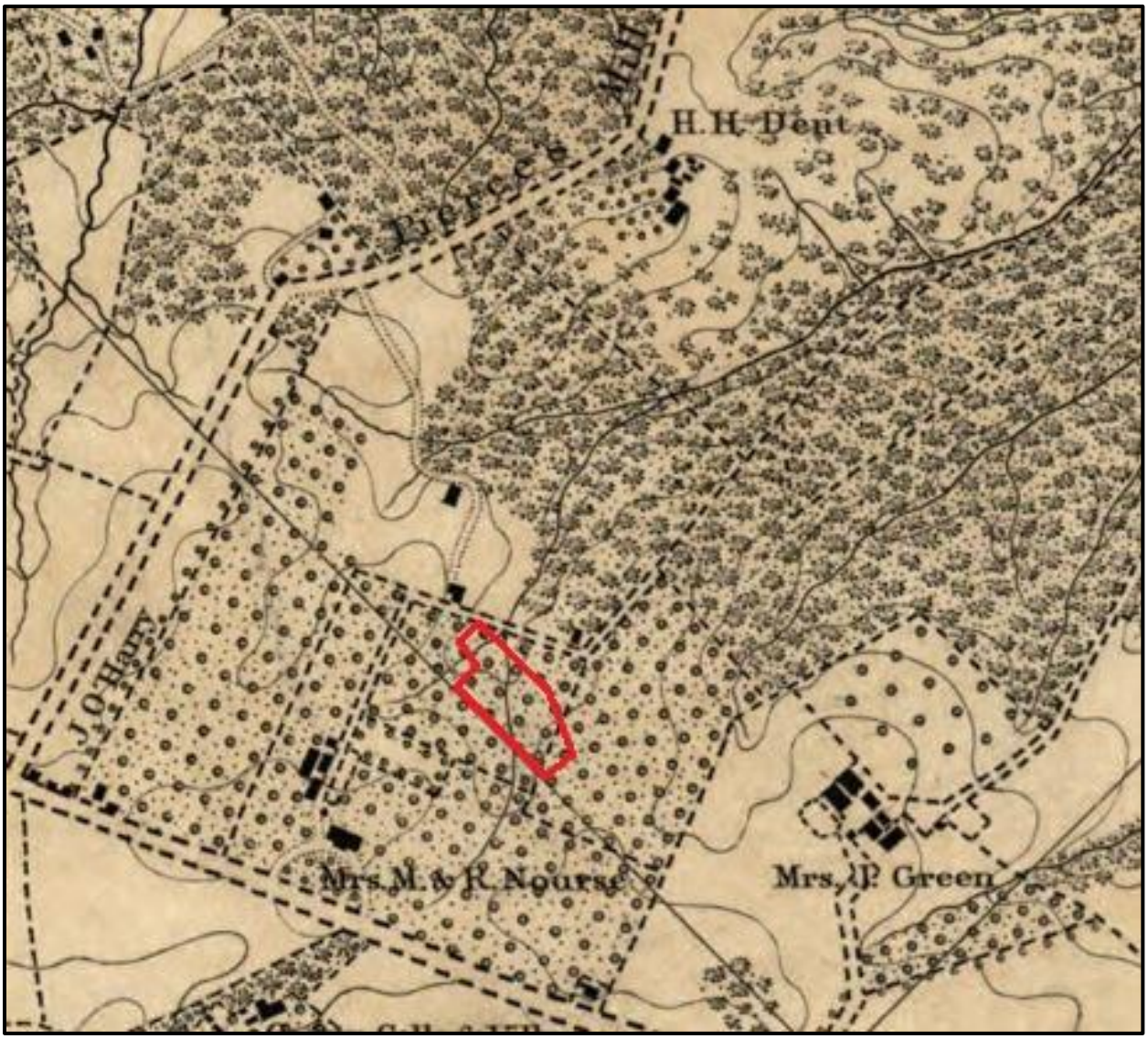

Figure 4. 1861 *Topographical Map of the District of Columbia* by Albert Boschke. Accessed at the Library of Congress, Washington, DC. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at upper left corner).

Maps by B.D. Carpenter and G.W. Hopkins indicate that between 1881 and 1887, the Nourses sold a large portion of the estate (Carpenter 1881; Hopkins 1887) (Figures 5 and 6). The southern portion of the land that would become Hearst Recreation Center became the property of R.H. Goldborough while the Nourses retained the land that contains the northern portion of the park. Goldborough immediately began planning to develop the area as a subdivision, which was named Richmond Park (*Washington Post* [WP], 18 May 1887:2). This transaction was in keeping with area trends. Throughout the later nineteenth century, large estates in the former Washington County were divided and sold, land speculation increased, and several subdivisions were created (DC HPO 2013:10).

Figure 5. 1881 *Map of the Real Estate in the County of Washington, D.C. Outside the Cities of. Washington and Georgetown from actual surveys* by B.D. Carpenter. Accessed at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at top of page).

By 1907, Richmond Park was managed by Easly & Hill, a real estate brokerage. The Washington Post reported that the available land was divided into 270 individual lots and that the brokers were introducing paved streets and sidewalks, with sewer lines soon to follow (WP, 7 July 1907:FRE4). By 1910, the same newspaper reported that subdivision owner Northwest Washington Improvement Company had spent $150,000 on these improvements. William F. Matteson served as the real estate operator for the subdivision and oversaw these changes (WP, 24 April 1910:R1). No further improvements were made to the remaining Nourse estate at this time with the exception of a small structure that first appears on the 1907 Baist's *Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* to the west of the current park (Baist 1907) (Figure 7).

Rosa Nourse died in 1903, Mary Nourse in 1908, and James Burn Nourse in 1917 (Find a Grave Index 2009). In 1920, Admiral and Mrs. Grayson purchased the Nourse property and took up residence in the Highlands (US DOI 1972:3). The Graysons appear on the 1925 Baist map as the property owners (Figure 8). Admiral Grayson was personal physician to President Woodrow Wilson and served as chairman of the Red Cross, while Mrs. Grayson was active in the city's

Figure 6. 1887 *Map of the District of Columbia from official records and actual surveys* by G.M. Hopkins. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at top of page).

social and charitable scenes (WP, 28 February 1940:1). The 1931 Baist map shows a wood-frame building on the southern portion of the Grayson estate that would become Hearst Park. By 1937, this building had already been demolished along with the ca. 1907 structure (Figures 9 and 10). Despite increased interest in the residential development of the area, a 1927 Sanborn map that was revised in 1960 indicates that no structures were erected on the Richmond Park lots within the future park land (Figure 11).

In 1931, the eastern portion of the Grayson estate became the site of a new elementary school and park in combination with the unimproved Richmond Park lots to the south. The school and park were named for Phoebe Hearst of California, in honor of her efforts to establish free kindergartens (ES, 14 November 1931: A7). The Phoebe A. Hearst Elementary School opened in September 1932 and received 250 students in its first year of operation (ES, 18 September 1932:B1).

In 1935, Hearst Park was included in a plan for public works expenditures for recreational facilities proposed by Sibyl Baker, D.C. Director of Recreation. It was one of forty sites around the city that she wanted to improve (ES, 29 March 1935: B1). In the same year, architects of the National Park Service repurposed the c. 1870 stone cottage as a recreation center. They added a full-width rear porch to bring the building more in line with other recreation centers of the

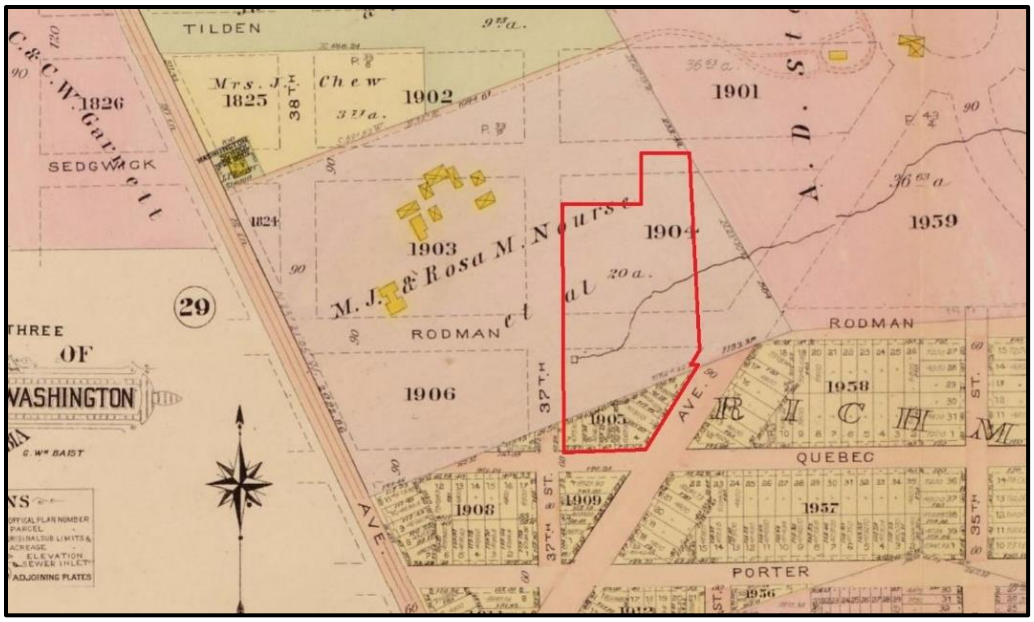

Figure 7. 1907 *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* by G.W. Baist (Vol. 3, Plate 28). Accessed at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red.

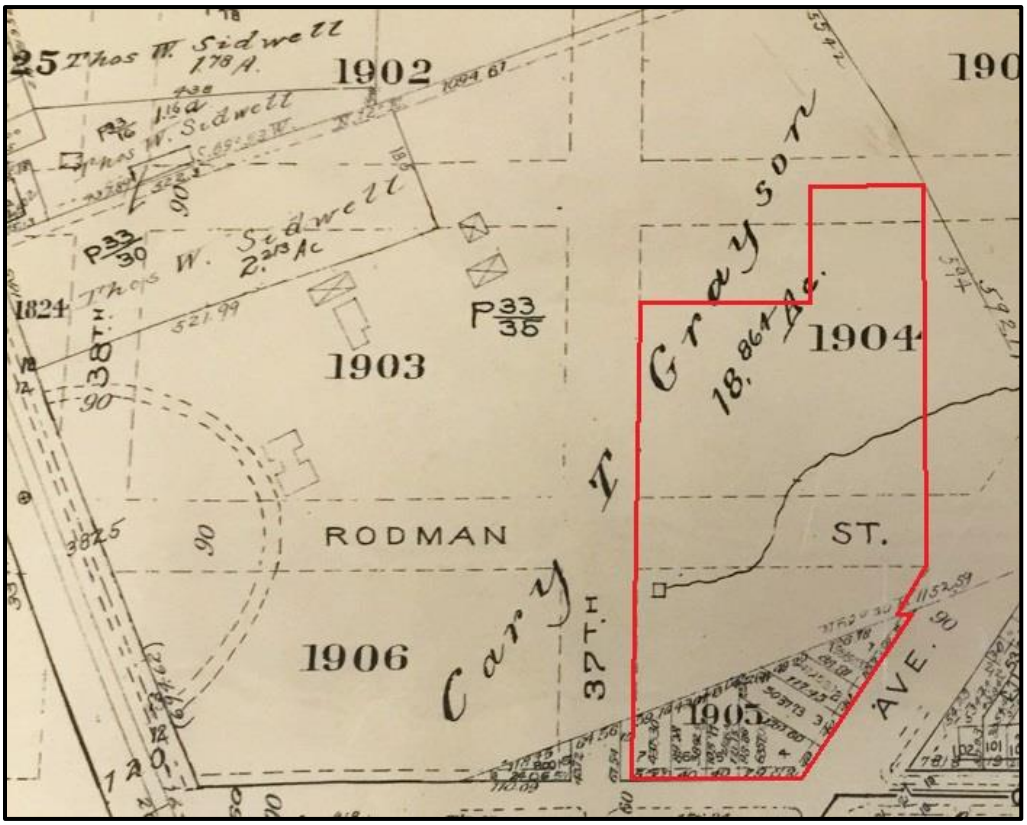

Figure 8. 1925 *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* by G.W. Baist (Vol. 3, Plate 28). Accessed at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at top of page).

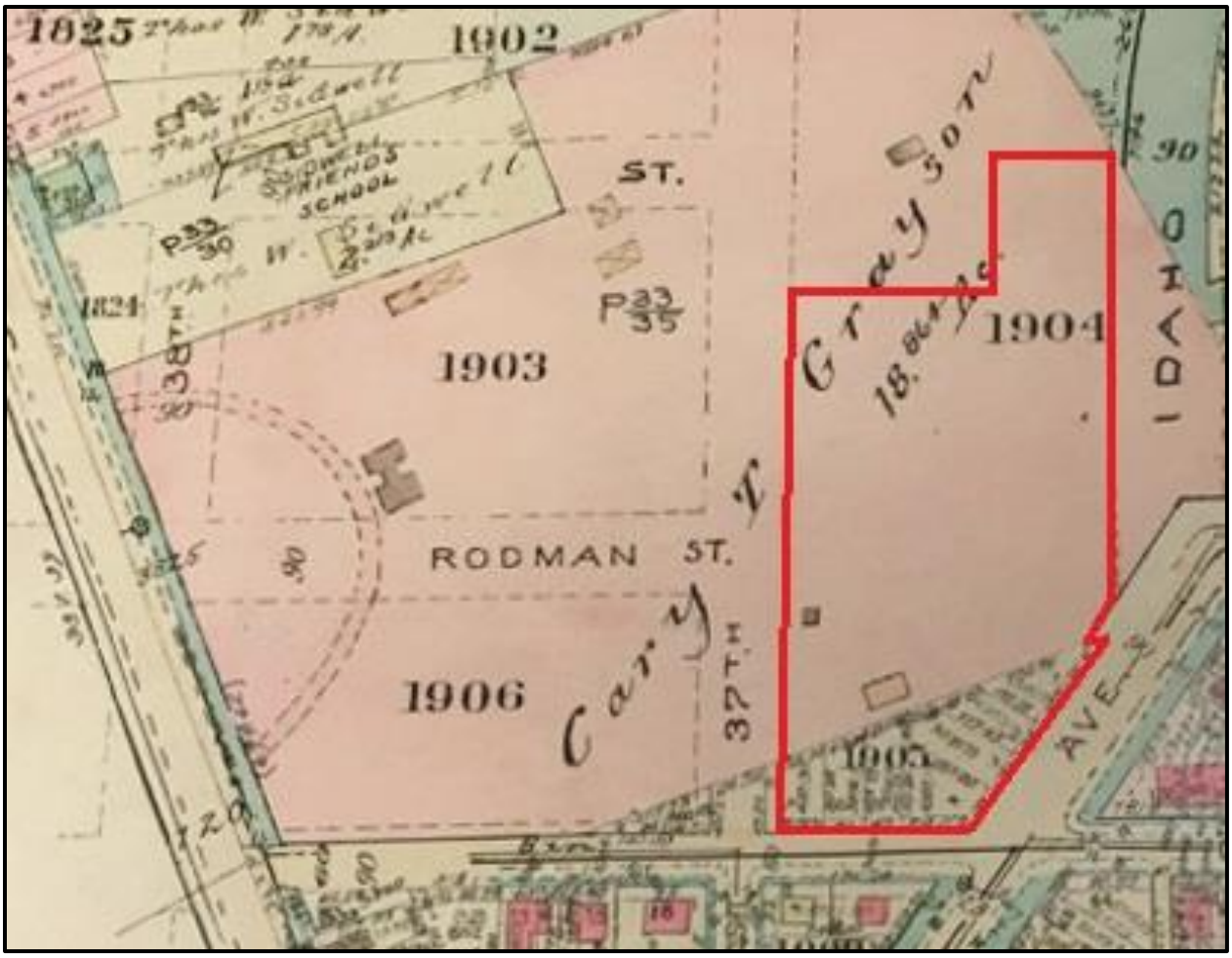

Figure 9. 1931 *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* by G.W. Baist (Vol. 3, Plate 28). Accessed at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at top of page).

1930s, which were commonly Colonial Revival in style (Claypool et al. 2014:8–9). Further improvements to the playground were made in 1936, though their exact nature is not known, and they are not indicated on the 1937 Baist map (ES, 6 May 1936:B1) (Figure 10). In 1943, Federal Works Agency funds paid for the installation of the amphitheater playfield and tennis courts present today. The funds were provided under the Lanham Act to provide increased recreational facilities to the expanding wartime population in the District (ES, 18 July 1943:A2) (Figure 12).

Elevation Change Analysis

A GIS-based elevation change (also known as cut and fill) analysis was conducted using ArcGIS to determine the extent of the landscape modification that occurred over time within the study area. As a topographic baseline, the elevation change analysis used the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (USCGS) 1888 *Topographic Map of Washington and Vicinity* (Sheets 32 and 42) (U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Coast Survey 2016). The map

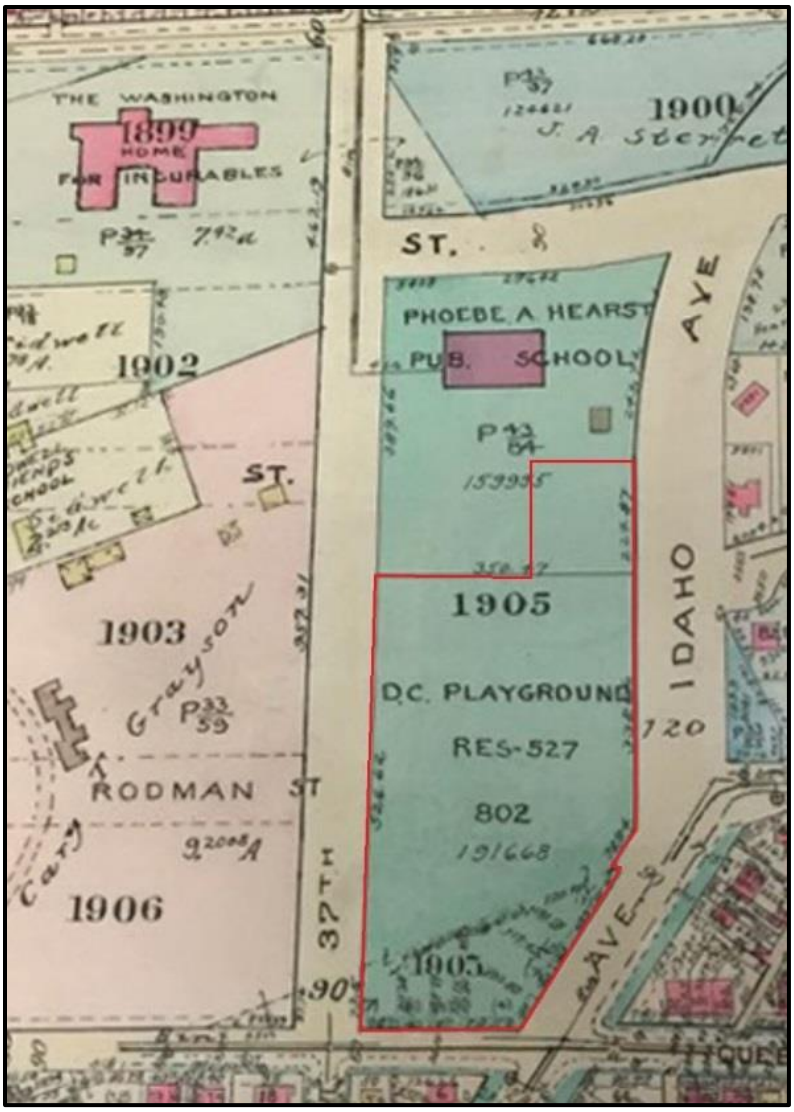

Figure 10. 1937 *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia* by G.W. Baist (Vol. 3, Plate 28). Accessed at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red (north at top of page).

was then georeferenced to the base map of Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia GIS 2016). The 1888 map was converted to a three-dimensional elevation model by redrawing the 5-ft contour lines and transforming them into a TIN (triangulated irregular networks) and then into a raster (a grid of cells or pixels that contain data such as elevation). A vertical datum shift of 2.2 feet was subtracted from the historical map elevations as recommended by Katz et al. (2012) to account for changes in datum elevation between the 1888 and modern maps.

A modern elevation layer (10-ft contours taken from the 2008 contour map) for Washington, D.C., was obtained from DC GIS Open Data (District of Columbia GIS 2016). The modern contour lines were similarly transformed into a TIN and then a raster. Once both historical and modern data sets were created, ArcGIS algebraic formulae calculated the topographical changes

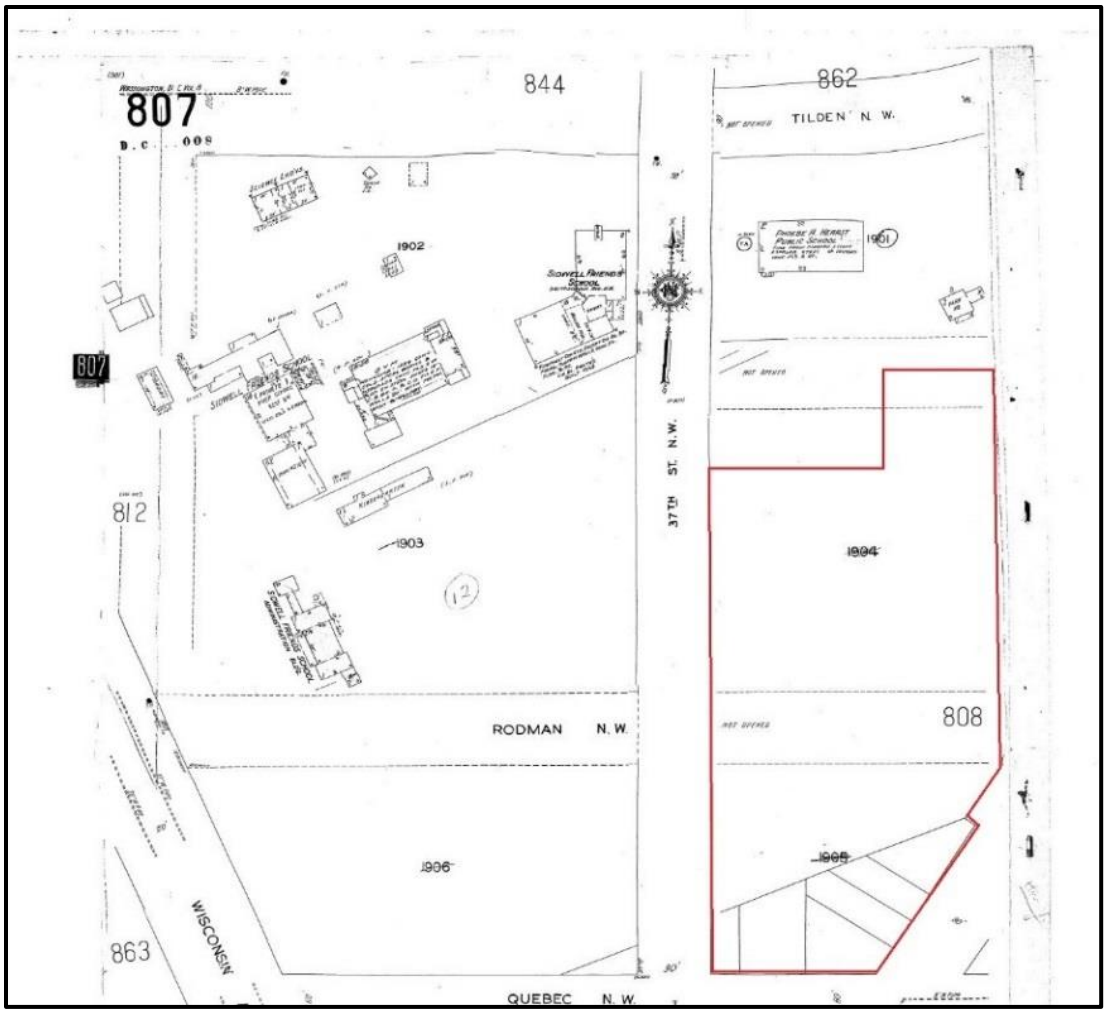

Figure 11. 1927 *Insurance Maps of Washington, D.C.* (Vol. 7, Sheet 701) with 1960 edits by the Sanborn Map Company. Accessed at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Approximate Hearst Park boundary in red.

to the landscape between 1888 and 2008. A final raster layer demonstrates those differences with a specific color gradient to distinguish cut areas from fill areas. The USCGS 1888 map was also used to identify structures that once stood within the boundaries of the study area.

The results of the elevation change analysis of the Hearst Park and adjacent Idaho Avenue Trail LODs are depicted in Figure 13. This figure illustrates areas of filling as shaded in red and areas of cutting as shaded in green. Areas of yellow have witnessed little change in elevation.

Most areas within the LODs have undergone major changes in elevation since 1888. The areas throughout the middle of the park (shaded in red), indicate infilling of a tributary of Rock Creek to create a level land surface. The deepest infilled areas are in the north central and southwest portions of the property and range in thickness from 5 to 16 feet. Along the western and southeastern boundary are areas of elevation decrease (cutting, shaded in green) of as much as 15 feet. Areas of little elevation change (shaded in yellow) abut areas of cut and fill.

FWA PROJECTS HELP CITY—This is one of the sites being developed in Washington to provide recreation for the war-swollen population out of Lanham Act funds by the Federal Works Agency. It is the Phoebe Hearst Playground at Thirty-seventh and Quebec streets N.W. The play field is being constructed in a natural amphitheater setting. In the foreground concrete tennis courts are under construction.

Figure 12. 1943 *Evening Star* article on improvements at Hearst Playground (18 July: A2).

Most of the eastern portion of Figure 13, corresponding to the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD, has witnessed less significant modifications. Nearly the entire area is denoted as having an elevation change between 5 feet of increase to 5 feet of elevation decrease. These values are well within the range of error for the historical map used in this analysis. The results could indicate that little to no elevation change has taken place in the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD since the late nineteenth century.

Archaeological Field Investigations

Based on the results of the elevation change analysis, it appears that much of the middle section of the Hearst Park and Pool LOD has been extensively filled. This is the location of a former tributary of Rock Creek which has since been diverted into the sewer system. The creek bed was subsequently filled and leveled for the athletic field. The western portion of the Hearst Park and Pool LOD within the tree line appears to have been cut by as much as 15 feet. Additional areas that show less extensive cutting are around the tennis courts and in the southeastern portion of the Hearst Park and Pool LOD. In contrast, the elevation change analysis indicates that significantly less elevation change has taken place in the Idaho Avenue LOD. Most areas within the LOD are within the range of error for the historical map used in the analysis, indicating that little to no elevation change has occurred in the area since the late nineteenth century.

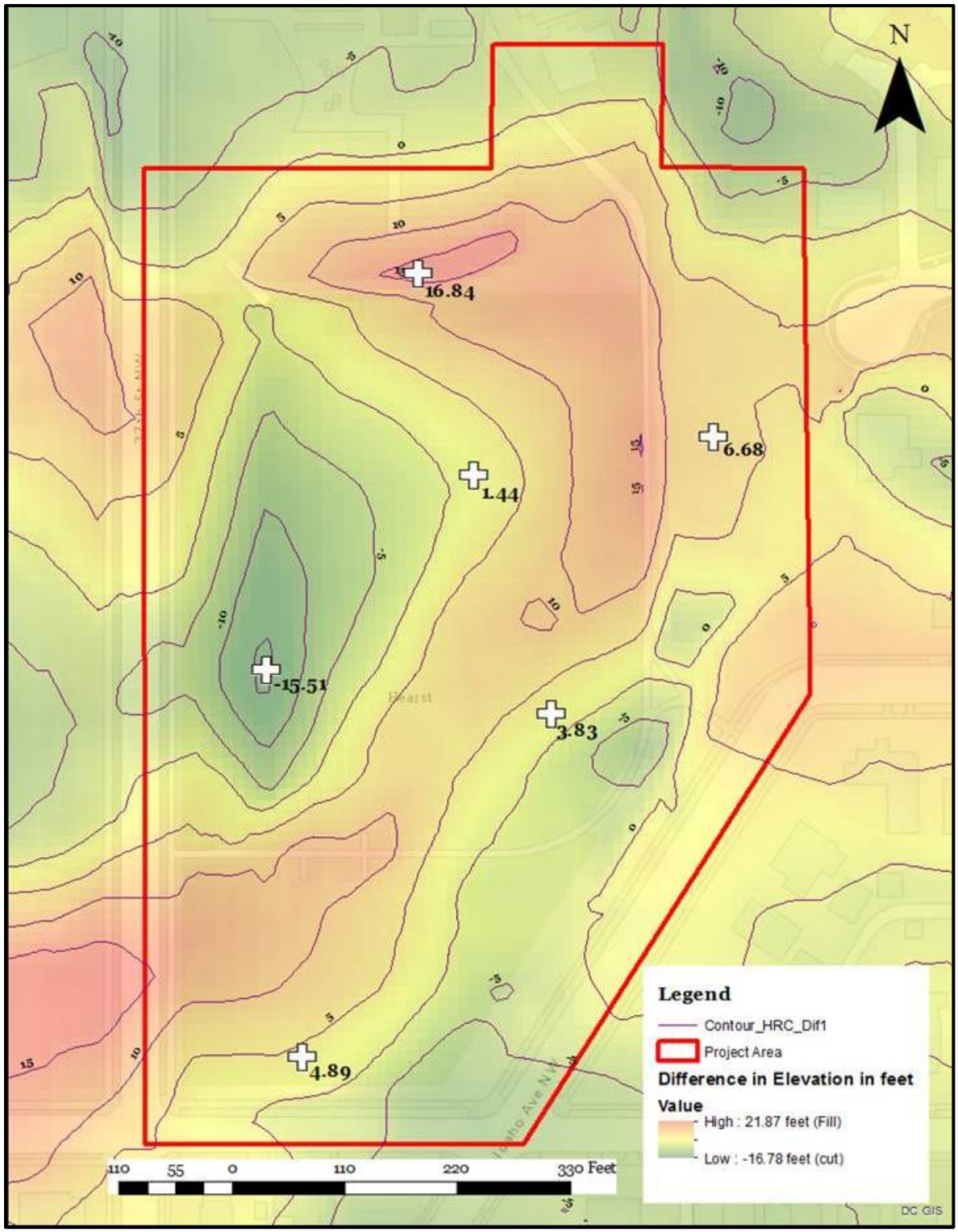

Figure 13. Results of Hearst Park and Pool and Idaho Avenue Trail LODs elevation change analysis comparing the 1888 and modern topographic maps. Note: Red shades indicate fill, green shades indicate cut, and yellow shades indicate minor change. The + symbol denotes a spot elevation, also presented in feet.

Based on the potential for the presence of Native American archaeological resources within both LODs, contrasted with the likelihood of significant impacts by land levelling in the Hearst Park and Pool property, initial field investigations took the form of hand-auger excavations to determine whether any intact A-horizon soils remained within the LODs. Hand augers specifically targeted areas where 10 feet or less elevation decrease has occurred. In areas where hand-auger excavations indicated potentially intact soils were present or where the auger encountered cobbles and was inconclusive, limited shovel testing was used to determine the extent of the intact soils. Where possible, the hand augers and shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated below any fill present and into culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch (6.35-mm) hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. All hand augers and STPs were backfilled following documentation on standardized recording forms. Documentation also included narrative notes, photographs, and a plan map depicting hand-auger and STP locations.

As a baseline for the excavations, the soils documented in Smith (1976) were reviewed for the project area. Smith maps the entirety of the Hearst Park and Pool LOD and the southern and western portion of the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD as within the Udorthents complex. Udorthents consist of areas that have been altered during grading for roads, railroads, housing developments, recreational areas, and similar uses. Areas of cutting and filling often occur together, with cutting generally exposing sandy soils that are mainly the underlying material from areas of Galestown, Sassafras, Rumford, and Woodstown soils. Fill soils are typically the materials removed from cutting and are generally sandy.

The remaining portion of the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD is within the Glenelg-Urban complex (Smith 1976). This complex is mainly in areas which have been graded, cut, filled, or otherwise disturbed during urbanization. Glenelg soils typically have two A-horizon strata that extend to 23 cm below surface and consist of dark brown loam which transitions to yellowish brown. Two B-horizon soils follow, comprised of strong brown silt loam and yellowish red silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown clay. Combined, these two strata extend from 23 cm to 71 cm below surface. Finally, the C horizon is variegated yellowish red, yellowish brown, and red loam that is highly micaceous. The results of the hand-auger and STP survey are discussed below.

Hearst Park and Pool Hand Augers and Shovel Test Pits

Initially, nine hand augers were excavated within the Hearst Park and Pool LOD (Figure 14). Subsequently, ten STPs were excavated near four hand augers that had potentially intact soils or were inconclusive in the initial hand auger survey. The LOD consists of a soccer field, tennis court, wooded areas along the west and southern boundary, and manicured lawn with specimen trees around the recreation center and the walk between the lower field and Phoebe Hearst Elementary School (Figure 15). The soccer field sits at the base of a high terrace to the north and west, while the tennis court sits on a lower terrace between the street and the field.

Six hand-auger tests (Augers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12) were placed within the soccer field or directly adjacent to it (Figure 14). Several of these augers (1, 3, 5, and 12) did not encounter subsoil deposits due to rock refusals. Fill deposits ranged from one stratum extending to 30 cm below surface to ten strata extending to 119 cm below surface (Figure 16). The initial stratum was landscape fill consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam that ranged in thickness

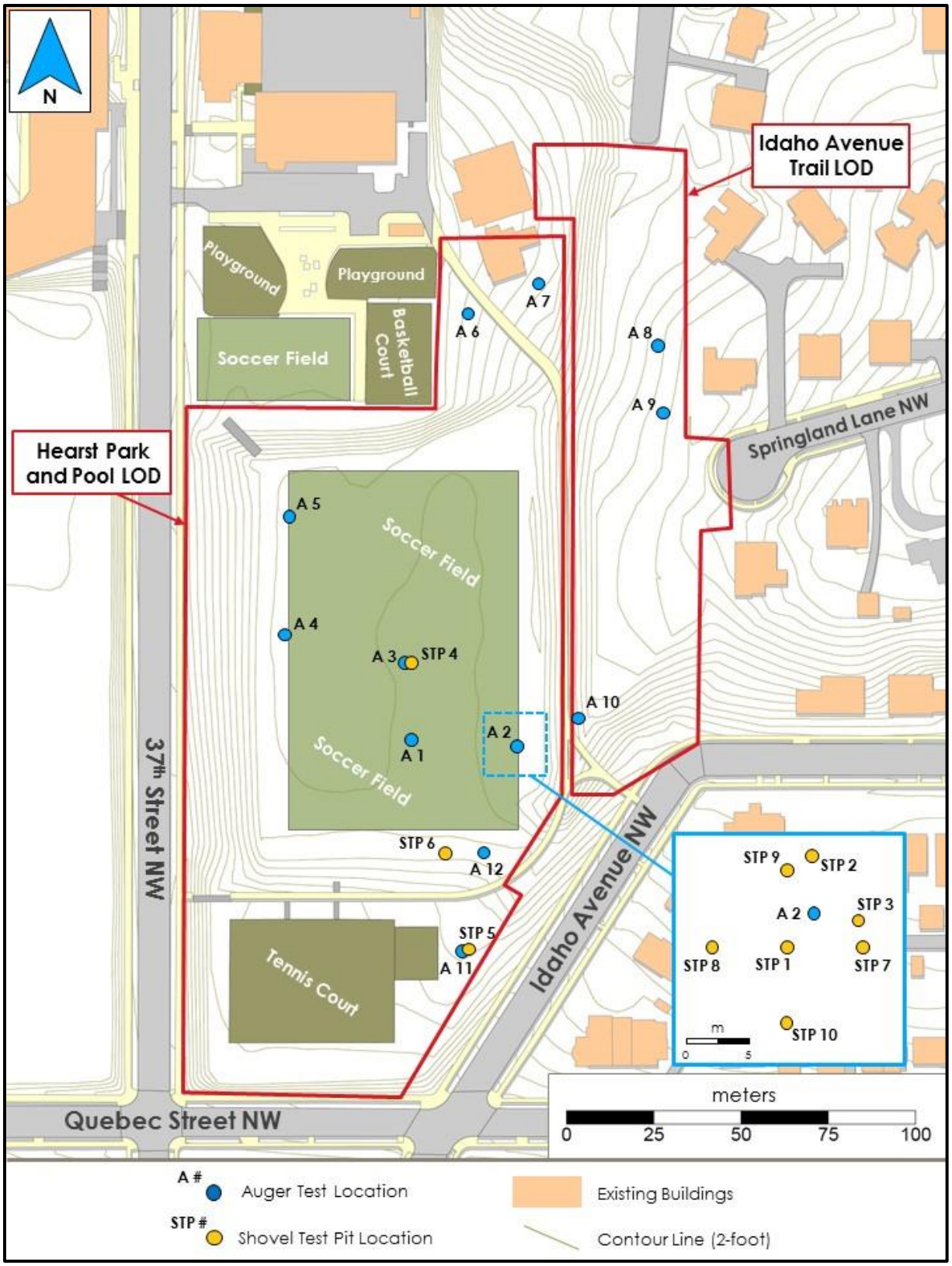

Figure 14. Location of auger tests and STPs within the Hearst Park and Pool and Idaho Avenue Trail LODs.

Figure 15. Hearst Park and Pool LOD, athletic field and tennis court (top, view to south) and recreation center (bottom, view to northeast).

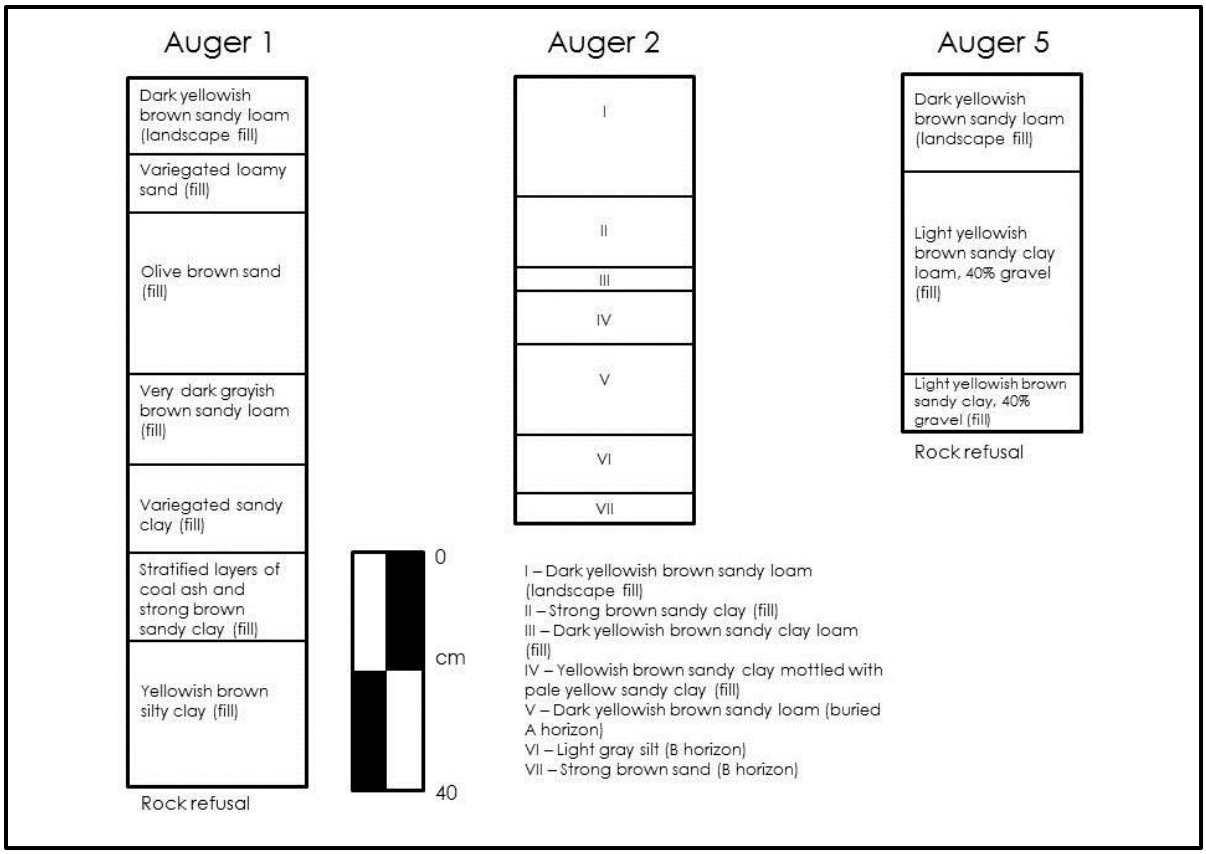

Figure 16. Representative Hearst Park and Pool LOD hand-auger profiles.

from 13 cm to 30 cm below surface. Additional fill deposits of varying colors and textures but generally with a sandy component followed the initial stratum. Lenses of coal ash were encountered in Auger 1, which was likely located near where the former tributary once flowed.

Two hand augers near the soccer field did encounter subsoil deposits. In Auger 2, which exhibited seven strata, a possible buried A horizon was encountered beneath several distinct fill deposits (Figure 16). The initial four strata were fill deposit soils and included dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam landscape fill over strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay, followed by dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam, then yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay mottled by pale yellow (2.5Y8/3) sandy clay. Combined, these four strata extended to 45 cm below surface. Beneath these was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam that ranged from 45 cm to 60 cm below surface. This stratum was initially interpreted as a buried A horizon. Underlying this was two strata of B/C-horizon soils, light gray (2.5Y7/2) silt which transitioned to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt. Further testing was conducted around this hand auger test and is discussed further below.

Unlike the other augers around the soccer field, Auger 4 exhibited shallow fill deposits over truncated B/C-horizon soils (Figure 17). The initial stratum was comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam extending to 15 cm below surface. This was followed by brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silt mottled with pale yellow (5Y8/2) silt.

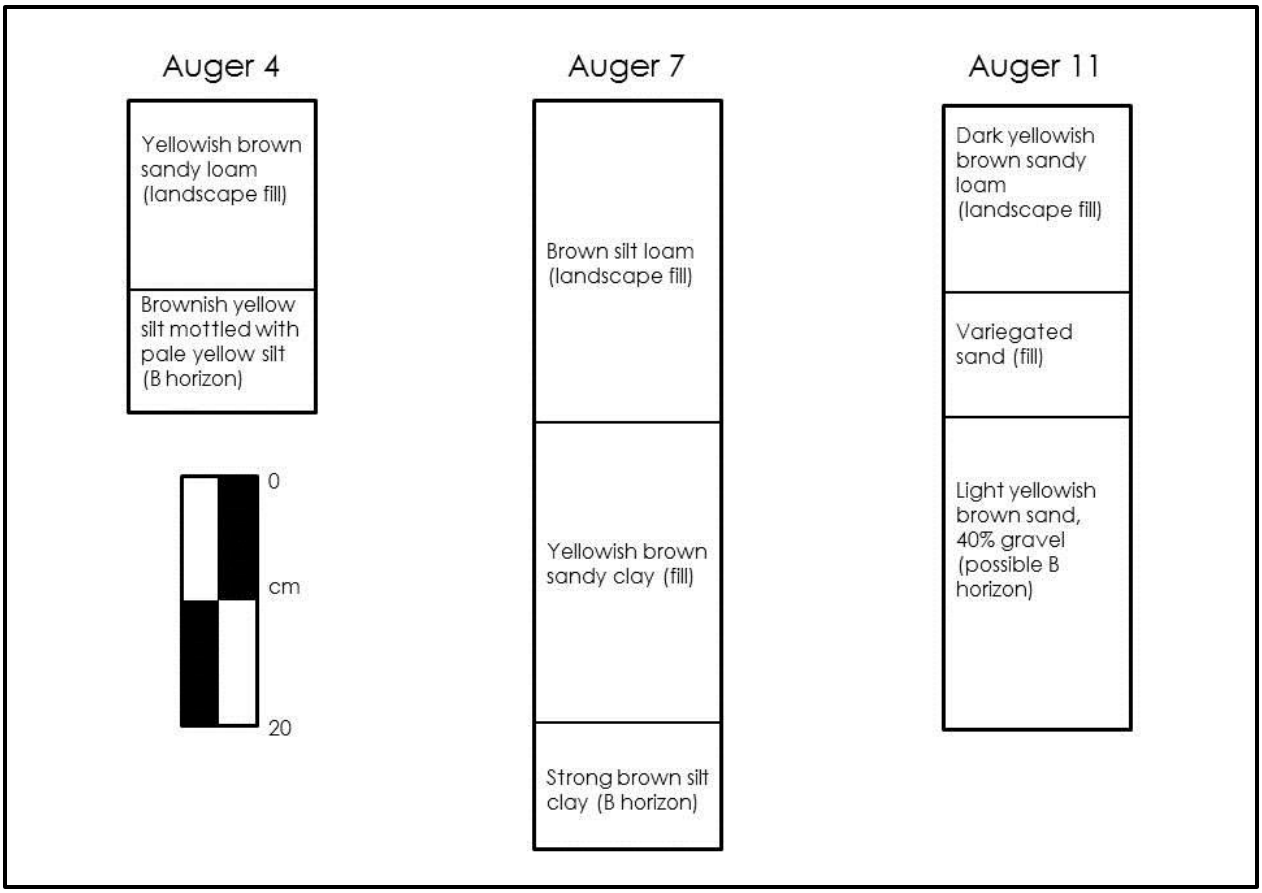

Figure 17. Additional Hearst Park and Pool LOD representative hand-auger profiles.

Two hand augers (Augers 6 and 7) were excavated near the recreation center and playground (Figure 14). Both augers had similar stratigraphy consisting of two or three fill strata over B-horizon soils (Figure 17). Auger 6 was located east of the playground and showed evidence of the recent renovation in the area. Four strata were present, including an initial stratum that consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay fill over a buried landscape-fill stratum comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. Beneath this was variegated sandy loam fill. Combined, these three fill strata extended to 60 cm below surface and overlay strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay B-horizon soils. Auger 7 was placed to the south of the recreation center. Two fill strata, brown (10YR4/3) silt loam landscape fill over yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay, extended to 50 cm below surface. Beneath the fill strata were B-horizon soils consisting of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay.

Auger 11 was located east of the tennis courts on the south terrace (Figure 14). Three strata were evidenced, including two fill strata over possible B-horizon soils (Figure 17). The two strata consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam landscape fill over variegated sand fill. Combined, they extended to 25 cm below surface. Stratum III consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand with 40 percent gravel that was initially classified as fill soils because bottle glass was recovered from it; however, the STP excavated near this auger located similar soils at 43 cm below surface that have been classified as B-horizon soils.

STPs 1–3 and 7–10 were placed in the area around Auger 2 where a possible intact surface was identified at 45 cm below surface (Figure 14). STPs 1–3 were grouped within 2–3 m of the initial auger while STPs 7–10 were placed at 5-m intervals in cardinal directions from STP 1 (Figure 14, insert). The buried surface was encountered again in all seven STPs and was determined to be a modern landscape surface buried during a rehabilitation project for the athletic field. The STPs exhibited between four and five strata (Figure 18). The initial stratum consisted of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam landscape fill with some mottling of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) or dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6). Following the initial stratum in some STPs was an additional fill stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay mottled with brown (10YR4/3). Combined, the fill strata had a thickness of between 11 cm and 38 cm. The interface between the fill and the stratum below generally contained angular cobbles likely added to assist with drainage. Beneath the fill deposit(s) was a layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) or brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam which had a thickness of between 9 cm and 16 cm. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum apart from a fragment of a Chinese porcelain saucer found in STP 7. This stratum has been interpreted as a layer of modern landscape fill buried during a renovation project. At least one additional stratum of fill deposits was present beneath this buried surface. These deposits were often mottled and had a variety of colors and textures, many with a fine-grained component. Like the fill deposits at the surface, these also contained angular cobbles, many of which were medium or large in size. Subsoil was reached in STP 1–3 at between 48 cm and 54 cm below surface. It consisted of yellow (10YR8/6 or 7/6) sand. STPs 7–10 encountered large rock refusals and did not reach subsoil deposits. Both the upper and lower fill deposits contained a mix of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts, including modern bottle glass, window glass, wire nails, machine-cut nails, brick, coal, and slag.

The remaining three STPs were placed near augers that were inconclusive. STP 4 was excavated near Auger 3 where several additional augers were started but encountered large cobbles within the first 20 cm below surface. As in Auger 3, STP 4 consisted of three strata of fill deposits. The initial stratum was strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam landscape fill, followed by brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. Intact subsoil was not encountered in STP 4 because of a rock refusal at 52 cm below surface. No artifacts were recovered from this STP. STP 5 was placed near Auger 11 and encountered fill deposits over B-horizon soils (Figure 9). The initial stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam landscape fill overlay yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand fill mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/8) that contained large brick fragments, coal, slag, and window, vessel, and bottle glass. Bottle glass included colorless glass with embossed letters, while the vessel glass included a tumbler fragment. Combined, the fill deposits extended to 43 cm below surface. Beneath the fill stratum was B horizon soils consisting of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sand. STP 6 was excavated near Auger 12 and four strata were present, including three fill strata over B-horizon soils. An initial stratum of strong brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam landscape fill was followed by brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam fill, which overlaid brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam mottled with yellow (10YR8/6) sandy loam. Combined, the three fill strata extended to a depth of 36 cm below surface. The B-horizon soils encountered in Stratum IV consisted of brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay. Artifacts were recovered from the initial fill stratum only and include soda bottle glass and whiteware fragments.

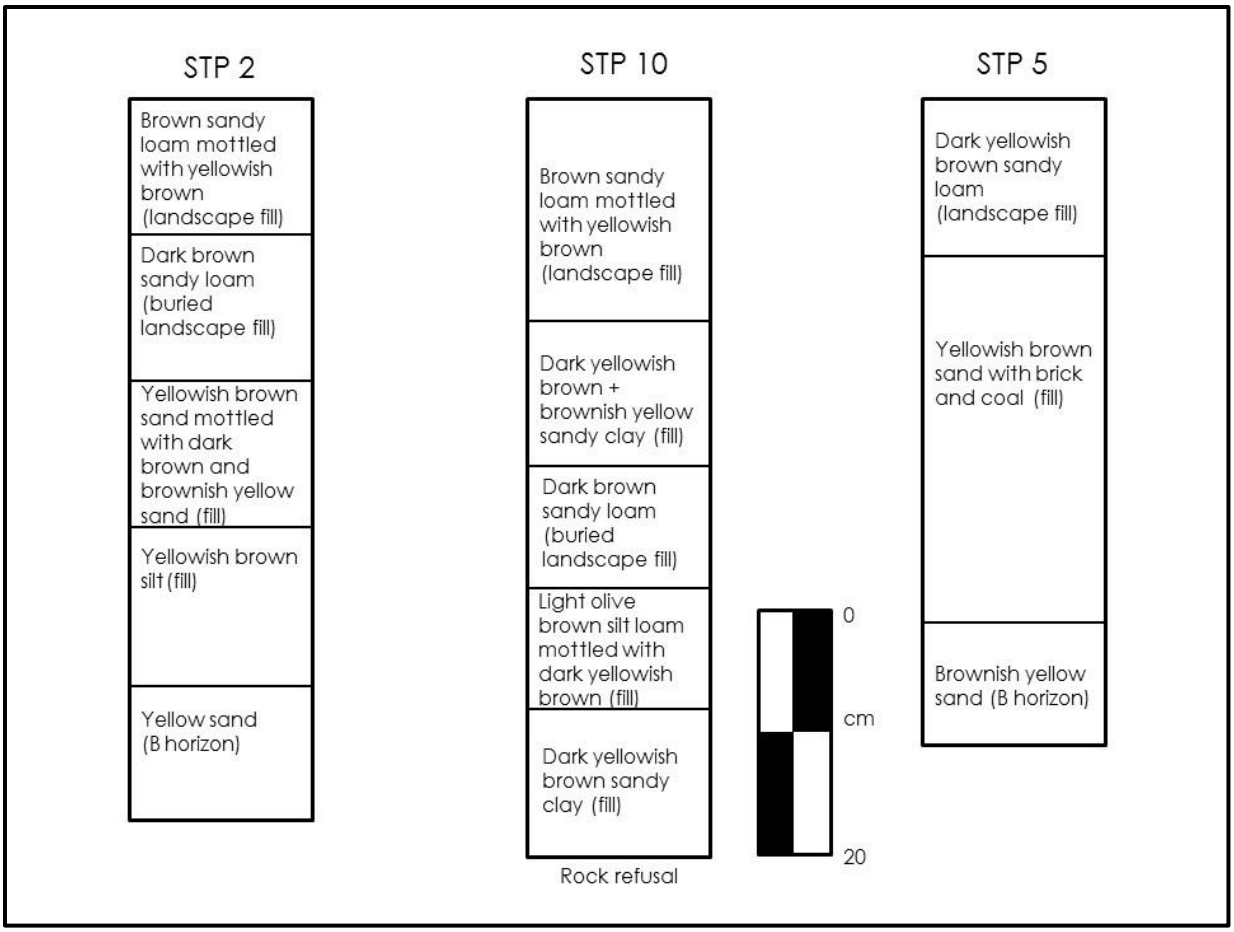

Figure 18. Representative Hearst Park and Pool LOD STP profiles.

Idaho Avenue Trail Hand Augers

Three hand augers (Augers 8, 9, and 10) were excavated within the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD (Figure 14). The LOD consists of a wooded and partially graveled trail that connects to a nearby neighborhood and to Hearst Park, a patch of manicured lawn at the southern extent, and a narrow, heavily eroded path through a wooded area between the two (Figure 19). The trail sits on a small terrace below the level of the athletic field.

Located adjacent the graveled portion of the trail, Auger 8 uncovered dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam A-horizon soils extending to 12 cm below surface over truncated B-horizon soils of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sand followed by yellowish red (5YR4/6) sand (Figure 11). Auger 9, located south of Auger 8, evidenced two strata over truncated B-horizon soils (Figure 11). The initial stratum was dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam to 16 cm below surface. Beneath the A-horizon soils was mixed strong brown (7.5YR4/6) and yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay fill which ranged from 16 cm to 28 cm below surface. Beneath this was strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay B-horizon soils. The last auger, Auger 10, was placed within the southern manicured area of the LOD. Four strata were present, including three fill strata over truncated B-horizon soils (Figure 20). The three fill strata consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam

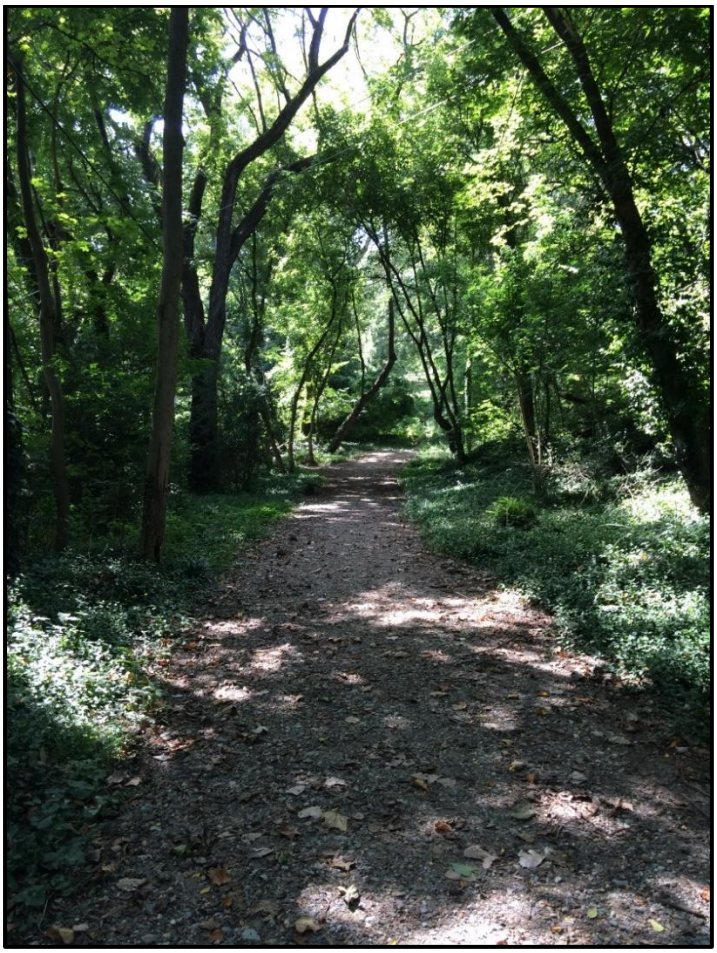

Figure 19. Idaho Avenue Trail, graveled segment (view to south).

landscape fill, followed by strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sand which transitioned to brown (10YR4/3) sand. Combined, these three strata extended to 46 cm below surface. Beneath these strata were truncated B-horizon soils consisting of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) loamy sand.

Conclusions and Recommendations

An elevation change analysis suggests that the northwest and southeast portions of the Hearst Park and Pool LOD have been cut, in some locations by 10 feet or more, while varying amounts of fill, in some areas over 15 feet, have covered the middle portion where the old tributary of Rock Creek once flowed. Within the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD, the analysis suggests that the northern and southern portions have been cut, while the middle portion has been filled.

Subsequently, in late August and early September 2016, Stantec conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey of areas within the Hearst Park and Pool and Idaho Avenue Trail LODs where elevation change analysis indicated less than 10 feet of fill deposits are present. The survey consisted of the excavation of 9 hand-auger tests and 10 STPs within the Hearst Park and Pool LOD and 3 hand-auger tests within the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD. Buried modern landscape deposits were found in an auger on the east side of the soccer field and in the STPs excavated

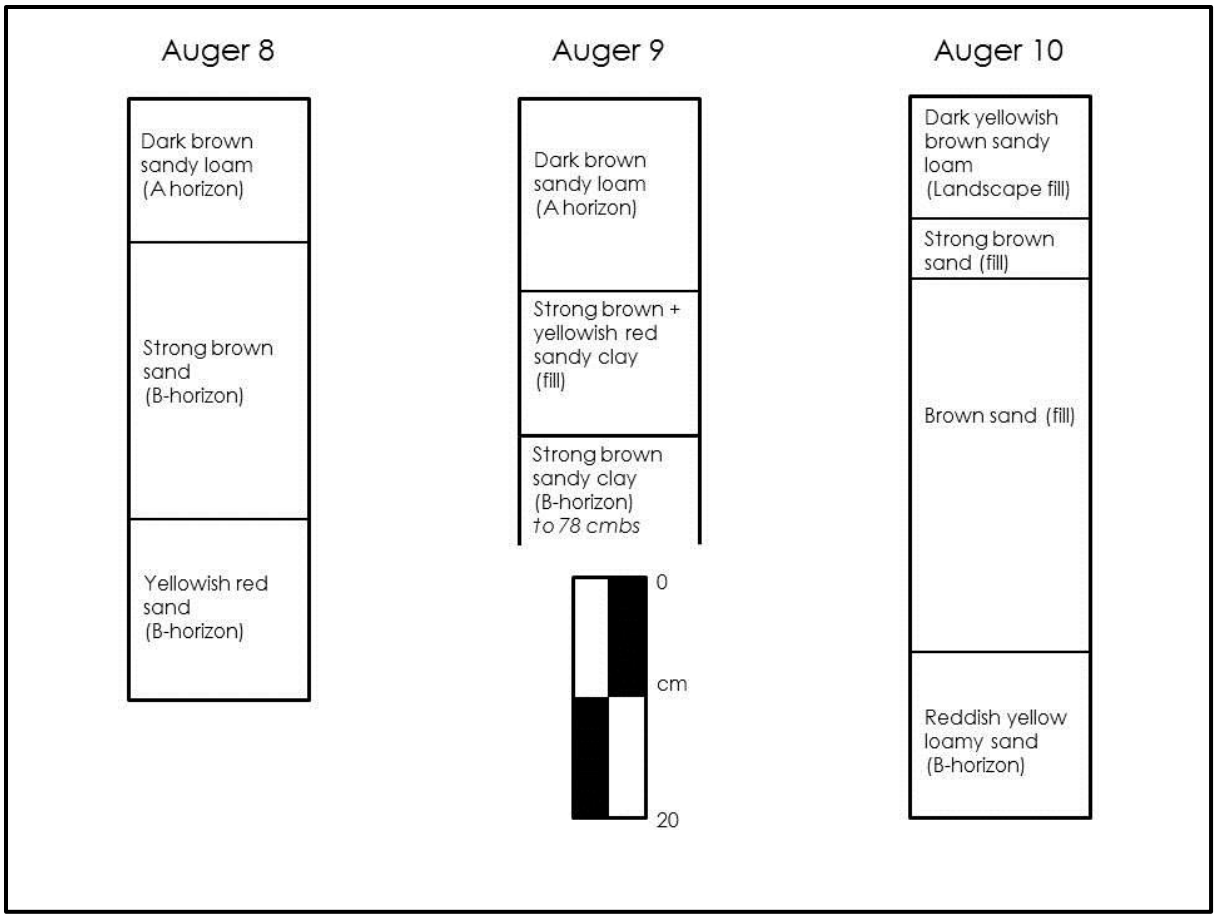

Figure 20. Idaho Avenue Trail hand auger profiles.

around adjacent to the original auger test. It was determined that this surface was buried in the recent past during a renovation project. Additional fill deposits over B/C-horizon soils were found beneath this surface. The hand augers within the Idaho Avenue Trail LOD contained significantly less fill deposits over B/C-horizon soils. The cutting and filling is likely related to the use of the trail as a road until shortly after the creation of the park.

The archaeological investigations undertaken at Hearst Park and the Idaho Avenue Trail suggest that park development resulted in the removal of all upper soil horizons, including those horizons potentially containing archaeological deposits. Fill was subsequently placed over the graded areas. While an intact surface was found beneath initial fill deposits, the presence of additional fill deposits beneath it suggest that it is a former landscape surface that was buried during a renovation project for the athletic field. No additional intact deposits were located beneath this modern buried surface. As such, no additional archeological investigations are recommended within either LOD. No artifacts were recovered from non-fill contexts. Stantec will consult with DC HPO as to whether any of the items recovered from fill deposits will be retained. All artifacts retained and all pertinent project documentation will be curated with DC HPO upon completion of the final report.

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