HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY

Julia A. King
Project Director

This project has been sponsored by
PRESERVATION MARYLAND
The Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, Inc.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The idea for the present project was conceived by David Chase, Preservation Maryland's executive director, who recognized the incredible potential of Hampton's resources to contribute to the understanding of Maryland history and culture. Bess Sherman, Hampton National Historic Site superintendent, enthusiastically endorsed the project. Her hospitable welcome to the project consultants made the monumental task at hand a pleasure.

Lynne Dakin Hastings and Winona Peterson, the curator and interpretive specialist, respectively, at Hampton, facilitated the project through their extensive legwork; they provided access to Hampton's collections files and gave detailed tours of buildings and grounds. Jenny Masur, who came to Hampton as chief of interpretation near the project's completion, provided insight and effort to adapt recommendations of the Research Needs Assessment. Linda Richardson at Preservation Maryland and Denise Colbert at Hampton helped with a myriad of details ranging from typing to meeting coordination.

A special debt of gratitude goes to the project's advisors, who read many drafts of the report and attended review meetings, giving their professional advice graciously and generously.

-Julia A. King

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings and recommendations of a study to review, assess, and prioritize research topics concerning Hampton National Historic Site. The study was undertaken by a panel of consultants with combined expertise in history, archaeology, landscape history, architectural history, material culture analysis, and archival management. The consultants reviewed the extensive collections and other resources associated with Hampton as well as previous research focused on the site. From this review, the consultants considered the tremendous potential for research topics focused on Hampton, ranging from African-American history and culture to the role of the Ridgely family in the development and urbanization of Baltimore. From these discussions and the consultants' subsequent reports, a number of important directions for research are presented to enhance understanding of Hampton, the people who lived there, and to suggest how this rich and complex site, properly understood, can interpreted could better illuminate our national cultural experience.

This project was conceived, developed, and funded by Preservation Maryland, Inc., the oldest historic preservation organization in Maryland. Preservation Maryland's interest in Hampton stems from a long relationship, beginning in 1948, when the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities (now Preservation Maryland) undertook direct responsibility for Hampton's management. Although that responsibility ended in 1979, Preservation Maryland has continued to fund work at this important historic site. After nearly half a century of involvement and support, it seemed appropriate not simply to consider new projects and funding requests on a case-by-case basis, but also to assess Hampton's needs from a broader perspective. It became clear that one fundamental issue that had not been addressed in a comprehensive way was the status of basic research on the property: its history, its archaeology, landscape, buildings and their contents, and its context. This study was launched to initiate that research assessment.

The report is organized into eight sections, beginning with this introductory chapter. In addition to a statement of the study's purpose, the introduction briefly describes Hampton National Historic Site. The present project is then discussed, and the introduction closes with a summary of the findings and the recommendations of the Research Needs Assessment panel. Subsequent chapters present each panel member's report, and expands on ideas presented in the summary. Overlap among panel members is evident and expected, and served to knit together many productive and thoughtful discussions.

Hampton National Historic Site

Hampton National Historic Site is located several miles north of Baltimore in Towson, Maryland. The site consists of approximately sixty acres owned and operated by the National Park Service. Hampton today is a small remnant of a once vast iron and agricultural plantation established in eighteenth century British North America. The visual centerpiece of the site is

Hampton Hall, as it was called (the "Mansion"), an imposing example of Georgian architecture built by Captain Charles Ridgely between 1783 and 1790. Indeed, the National Park Service acquired the site on the basis of the mansion's architectural character. At the time of Hampton's acquisition by the Park Service in 1948, the estate had been continuously occupied by the Ridgely family since the late eighteenth century, and a large majority of the furnishings represent objects used at Hampton by the Ridgelys and their slaves, servants, and employees.

The Hampton site also includes three slave quarters, a farmhouse that predates the main house, two stables, a corn house, a granary, a dairy, an icehouse, a reconstructed orangery, greenhouses, a gardener's cottage, and a large family cemetery. The landscape consists of roadways and pathways, lawns and associated plantings, and a formal garden with impressive terracing. An extensive collection of furnishings, clothing, and other objects survives in the custody of the National Park Service, and large documentary collections concerning Hampton and the people who lived there are found at the Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Society, as well as at Hampton. Limited archaeological testing has indicated that buried deposits representing occupation from late prehistoric times to the present also survive at Hampton. Clearly, there exists a wealth of resources for the study of Hampton, the inhabitants, and the larger communities of which Hampton was a part.

Captain Charles Ridgely, his father, and his brother were partners in the Northampton Furnace by 1761, and had begun acquiring thousands of acres in the area - land required to provide timber for charcoal to fuel the furnace and forges. By 1772, Captain Ridgely held a controlling interest in the ironworks, soon amassing a fortune from the production of iron and goods made from iron: tools, firebacks, cannon and cannonballs. He served in Maryland's House of Delegates and became one of the most powerful men in Maryland. In 1783, he undertook construction of "Hampton Hall," as he grandly called it, a striking and monumental building whose designer remains unknown and may have been Ridgely himself. Captain Ridgely died in 1790, and the house and associated lands remained in the hands of his descendants until 1948, when the house was conveyed to the National Park Service.

Although Captain Ridgely is remembered as the builder of Hampton Hall, Hampton the estate was home to many men, women, and children for almost two centuries. These included slaves, indentured servants, and salaried artisans as well as Ridgely family members. Further, Hampton did not exist in a vacuum; Hampton was intimately tied to Baltimore and almost certainly to neighboring farms as well. Hampton was especially linked to the Northampton Ironworks, and it was also a considerable agricultural complex.

The Present Project

The overwhelming emphasis of existing research at Hampton focuses, not surprisingly, on the Ridgely family and their superb possessions. A great deal of effort has been spent in the management and curation of the extensive collections housed at Hampton National Historic Site. This never-ending task has been undertaken by a small staff, including both paid professionals and

volunteers. Detailed furnishing plans have been generated for three of the mansion's rooms, and the history of the Ridgely's occupation and their lifestyles at Hampton have been the subject of several important studies.

The richly detailed lives of the many hundreds of other individuals who lived at Hampton and their relationships with one another and to the Hampton landscape, however, have been overshadowed by a narrative of Hampton focused almost exclusively on the Ridgelys. This narrative emphasizes family genealogy, the grander spaces in the main house, and the extensive decorative arts collection in the representation of Hampton's history. There can be no doubt that the Ridgelys and their possessions are worthy of study, and there is much yet to learn about the family, kin, business and business associates, and how the Ridgelys reflect broader themes in American economic and social history. When slaves and/or employees are considered, they are often viewed as "play[ing] crucial supporting roles," which may have been the case from the point of view of the Ridgelys, but not necessarily from the point of view of the slave and/or employee. Similarly, the role of Hampton in the development of Baltimore, as well as Hampton's place in the countryside, has received relatively minor attention. These constitute serious gaps in the present understanding and representation of Hampton's history; they are symptomatic of the state of present knowledge of Hampton.

The National Park Service recognizes these gaps and has prepared a Long-Range Interpretive Plan that attempts to take into account all of the men and women who lived at Hampton by focusing on community. Already, for example, volunteer researchers have made important gains documenting the African-American population at Hampton. Because of staffing and other fiscal limitations, however, as well as the staff's overwhelming collections management responsibilities, it is unlikely an initiative to undertake new, broad-ranging research will come from the National Park Service unassisted.

Project Methodology

Following approval of a research needs assessment for Hampton, Preservation Maryland assembled a group of highly respected consultants with expertise in the fields of historical research, archaeology, landscape history, architectural history, material culture study, African-American history and culture, and archives management. The consulting team included Judith N. Kerr, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Ann Smart Martin, Edward C. Papenfuse, Elizabeth Schaaf, Mark R. Wenger, and Anne E. Yentsch. Not only did each consultant offer the potential for fresh insight from his or her respective field, but the consultants also shared areas of expertise that served to knit the final product into a cohesive statement.

On January 19, 1995, the consultants met at Hampton for a day-long introduction to Hampton and its resources. Superintendent Bess Sherman, Curator Lynne Dakin Hastings, and Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services Winona Peterson provided detailed presentations of their work at Hampton and the mission of the National Park Service at Hampton. David Chase,

Executive Director of Preservation Maryland, and the author then introduced the scope and significance of the present project. Following a tour of the "mansion" and garden, the consultants engaged in an open discussion which lasted much of the afternoon. At the end of the day, consultants and other participants left with a shared sense of focus for the project. The first step involved a detailed review of previous research and the nature of the available resources concerning Hampton.

The consultants reconvened at Hampton in late March to share the results of their work as of that date and to discuss emerging avenues of inquiry. The discussion focused both on museum interpretation at Hampton and on the role of research in generating new priorities for interpretation. This time the consultants toured the outlying farmhouse, slave quarters, and associated grounds. During the summer of 1995, consultant reports were submitted, collated, and circulated to the project's advisory committee members for review. Discussions of the draft study with project advisors and Hampton staff took place late in 1995. Two drafts of this study were circulated among the Hampton staff, the consultants, the advisory committee, and other interested parties. The final report was issued in June, 1996.

Directions for Future Research

The consultants' reports cover a wide range of topics from different points of view, but several important threads are evident in each. First, each consultant recognizes Hampton's role as a museum, with its primary audience consisting of the museum-going public. It is the setting in which thousands of visitors annually experience this historic site. This is an extremely significant point, because museums can be seen by laypersons as cultural authorities representing a "real" and "true" past. While it is not surprising to professional historians that history can be told from different points of view, sometimes altering the story line radically, the museum-going public is less likely to challenge museum representations of the past. This is not to say that such challenges are not made; the recent controversy over the Enola Gay exhibit at the Smithsonian indicates that visitors are perfectly capable of challenging museum curators' interpretations. Nonetheless, museums can be and are perceived as authoritative institutions, and as such museums can and do play powerful roles in defining cultural values and priorities through the historical stories which they relate. To prioritize research questions for Hampton, then, is to ask, what stories can be told at Hampton?

A second theme is a unanimous agreement that the focus of research must be shifted to encompass the many communities of which Hampton was a part. The obvious communities include the plantation, the countryside, and the city of Baltimore, but there are almost certainly other communities that defined and were defined by Hampton. The ties that bound these communities could be geographical, kin-linked, economic, or a combination of these and other factors. Only through detailed study of all the people who lived at Hampton will the links be discovered, and detailed questions addressing social relationships and their ties to the landscape developed.

Thirdly, the consultants identified the need to place Hampton into a broader social and historical context. Anyone who visits Hampton today almost certainly sees Hampton as exceptional in any number of ways, but was Hampton typical of other iron plantations and country estates in the region? in the upper South? How does Hampton fit into an ever-changing regional context?

Finally, all of the consultants' reports reflect the importance of space, of landscape, and of place for describing and interpreting Hampton and its relationships to the wider world.

Consultant recommendations fell into three main categories. These included the development of detailed research questions, recommendations for interpretation, and logistical recommendations to facilitate research on Hampton. These recommendations were subsequently expanded and prioritized at two final meetings, one with the project's advisors, the second with the project consultants. The recommendations have been organized and are presented below.

Short-Term Research Priorities

1. In order to facilitate all other research, create a comprehensive guide to all the Ridgely papers and photographs.

2. Acquire copies of all Ridgely archival material for use at Hampton.

3. Archival material at Hampton is not properly housed or secured, nor is it accessible. Until appropriate archival facilities and staffing can be had on-site at Hampton, deposit (on loan) all original archival material either at the Maryland Historical Society or the Maryland State Archives, with copies retained at Hampton.

4. Encourage creation of a single repository for all original Ridgely archival material at either the Maryland Historical Society or the Maryland State Archives.

5. Consider the creation of a Hampton archivist/researcher staff position to plan and implement priorities 1-4, above. This staff member could also help make archival resources accessible to researchers.

6. In order to preserve first-hand accounts of Hampton from the last generation to know the property as a private home and farm, undertake an oral history project as soon as possible to cover Ridgely family members, descendants of Hampton slaves and employees, former members of the Hampton staff, business associates, friends and neighbors, and NPS and Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities personnel directly involved with Hampton when it was purchased by the National Park Service and renovated as a museum property.

7. Establish a Hampton Advisory Board composed of persons from repositories holding Ridgely manuscript collections, from the history faculties at area universities, from anthropology faculties or from institutions dedicated to archaeological research, and from other institutions as appropriate. At least one manuscripts curator, historical archaeologist, material culture scholar, and historian should serve on the committee at any one time. Establish professional qualifications for these positions. Membership qualifications should be defined so that individuals with expertise in architecture, cultural anthropology, geography, and American Studies would be eligible for inclusion.

Near Term Research Priorities

1. Create a comprehensive, computerized base map for Hampton that is compatible with NPS standards and, if possible, with the mapping system used by the State of Maryland. Include overlays of previous archaeological investigations, historic maps, areas of known modern disturbance, and any other information important for evaluating Hampton in a spatial context.

2. Undertake a systematic, comprehensive Phase I archaeological survey of the entire property in order to locate archaeological sites, for research, planning and development purposes. This research project will require documentary, photographic, archaeological and oral evidence, and should build on the National Park Service's study of the landscape. Explore extending this survey to adjacent property.

3. Explore the possibility of a public archaeology program, linked to a university or other institution with archaeologists on staff.

4. Facilitate completion of the NPS-sponsored cultural landscape survey, and build upon this survey through additional research.

5. Complete Historic Structures Reports for all buildings at Hampton.

6. Create a Hampton "home page" on the Internet.

7. Create a Hampton park historian staff position.

8. Support present and future research on the entire historic Hampton community and the rich variety of resources on-site (landscape, artifacts, buildings, etc.).

Interpretive and Capital Project Priorities

Although this study was designed from the outset to focus on research needs, the consultants felt compelled to address a number of closely related issues and needs, including

interpretive and capital project priorities.

1. Explore creating a new visitors' center, headquarters and staff office on the farm complex side of Hampton Lane. Creating such a facility would facilitate placing the whole property in context, and could provide space for exhibitions drawn from Hampton's extensive and largely unseen collections. Creating such a visitors' center would make it possible to begin tours with the working portion of the property, and it would also take staff out of the basement offices now used in the main house: space poorly suited for office use but of considerable potential for interpretation.

2. Reevaluate the merits of interpreting each room of the main house as a specific time period unrelated to the other rooms in the house.

3. Restore, furnish, and interpret the service portions of the main house, especially the largely intact kitchen wing, the cellars and west wing. This will redress the message that all that is worth knowing about Hampton is to be found in the grand spaces.

4. Create first-rate curation facilities for Hampton's superb but presently poorly housed collections, preferably on site.

Research Questions

1. What is the history of Hampton from the contact era through the early 20th century?

    a. What was life like on the Maryland frontier at Hampton?

    b. What evidence of native American occupation is there at Hampton?

    c. When did African-Americans become a part of the population at Hampton, and what was the nature of these early interactions?

2. What was the nature of the Hampton exterior landscape, and how has it changed through time? The study should treat the landscape as a palimpsest, with the Park Service's tenure and associated landscape modifications as the most recent layer. The resulting product should be a descriptive as well as interpretive assessment of the landscape.

    a. What is the history of the garden and grounds surrounding Hampton Hall prior to 1830?

    b. How was Hampton "reinvented" during the Colonial Revival period? during the SPMA period? during the NPS period? How does it represent larger trends in American garden design?

c. What is the chronology of garden design at Hampton? How was the landscape used? How did people move through the landscape, and what does this suggest about the social use of space? How is this use of space linked to the use of space within the mansion? within other buildings?

d. What is the chronology and use of the larger landscape at Hampton (e.g., the field and orchard sites, farmhouse, the standing slave dwellings, the vanished dwellings, the ironworks, relationship to neighboring properties, etc.)?

3. How were rooms in the main house used by its various occupants? How were these spaces negotiated by Ridgely adults, Ridgely children, slaves, black and/or white servants, and visitors? What does this use of space suggest about social relationships (e.g., gender, age, racial) and contemporary values? Perhaps begin addressing this complex topic with a focus on foodways.

4. How were spaces used and treated in the many other buildings, standing and otherwise, at Hampton? in the grounds?

5. What is the history of the Ridgely women, and what was their role in the development of Hampton? How is their presence etched into the landscape?

6. Where did the Hampton slaves come from? Who were they? What was the material culture of the slaves? the diet? the medical care? How were slaves treated? When and how did slaves and free people interact? How did slaves resist their situation?

7. What can be learned about the non-enslaved workforce at Hampton, including indentured servants and employees? How did these individuals interact with the Ridgelys? the enslaved workforce? Where did these individuals live? What are the lifeways of these people?

8. What is the relationship between Hampton and the development of Baltimore? Between Hampton and Maryland? Where does Hampton sit within the national context?

9. How were the residents of Hampton players in the emerging "world of goods" and consumer culture?

10. How was group membership and personal identity expressed and/or imposed through clothing? diet? music? architecture?

11. What is the history of the Ironworks and how is it related to the development of Hampton and the agricultural enterprises at Hampton?

12. What are the links between the historical Hampton communities and the present-day, 20th

century communities?

13. What is the role of technological innovation in the development of Hampton? What was the process of innovation adoption or rejection at this large plantation? Who made decisions regarding the adoption or rejection of innovations? Who used these new technologies? Are there areas at the plantation that indicate a greater use of innovative technologies than others? How did these technologies change (or not change) behavior at Hampton?

Strategies to Aid Research:

1. Forge relationships with area universities, particularly those with departments whose strengths are most appropriate to Hampton's needs.

2. Similarly, forge relationships with the local community to learn more about Hampton history from other points of view (black and white).

3. Provide fellowship or travel support for visiting scholars or advanced students.

4. Complete the cataloguing of the reference library, and consolidate it in one room available to researchers. Implement a system of control over the reference material at Hampton.

7. With respect to archival materials:

   a. Decide whether the National Park Service has sufficient capacity to curate the Ridgely papers. If archival materials are to be curated onsite, the hiring of a full-time archivist or manuscripts curator and an archives technician, archival security, and proper archival storage conditions must be made a priority.

   b. Consolidate Ridgely papers at a single repository with a qualified staff to curate these archives and to serve researchers. If original papers are unavailable, microfilm or digitized copies should be acquired.

   c. Series descriptions for the Ridgely papers at Hampton must be done, preferably by or with the assistance of the Archivist who indexed the papers to the item level.

   d. To the extent possible, reconstruct the original archival order of the papers (on paper).

   e. Remove documentary and other historical archives from the Long House Granary.

f. Create a comprehensive guide to all the Ridgely papers.

8. Other Archaeological Program Proposals:

a. Assemble all archaeological collections (artifacts, records, reports) in one repository, preferably in Maryland.[1] Clean, catalog, and prepare all of these materials for permanent curation. These materials are at risk of being lost, misplaced or otherwise destroyed.

b. As soon as possible, remove the unprocessed archaeological materials stored in paper bags in the farmhouse; process and curate these materials and prepare a final report.

c. Create a basemap of all known excavations with graphic representations of discoveries.

d. From previous work, develop guiding hypotheses and/or questions tied to specific questions (i.e., the location of a particular building, the use of a particular landscape, etc).

f. Explore the possibility of a public archaeology program, linked to a university or other institution with archaeologists on staff.

9. Provide access to information concerning manuscript, architectural, object, and archaeological collections on the Internet. Compile an indexed, comprehensive electronic list of Ridgely material at Hampton, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Maryland State Archives.

10. Host an annual tour geared toward research for history faculties and their graduate students from various institutions.

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[1]The National Park service's MARS facility in Rockville would be one place to consider for artifact storage.

II. DIRECTIONS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN RESEARCH AT HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Judith N. Kerr
Towson State University

When white American and African-American visitors come to a place such as Hampton National Historical Site, there is a psychological effect that often occurs. In a mixed group, the whites will listen to the history, view the artifacts, identify with the wealth and power of generations of Ridgelys and feel superior to the blacks. The African-Americans will feel discomfort. One of my Towson State students of African ancestry related that he had felt this way on his visit to the mansion, because while standing among its splendor, the guide had hardly mentioned the slaves. One of my white students said that, on his visit, the guide never mentioned slavery and never took his group across to the farm. (Perhaps the practice of *only* showing the "farm" in the summer needs to be reevaluated; otherwise, how can students learn?). The problem with touring a plantation is that the black visitor is aware upon whose labor such a fortune was built. While some are able to view slavery as "just a business", people of African ancestry are still suffering its effects in the form of modern racism. To many, the institution of slavery was the equivalent of the Holocaust. The challenge, then, is to interpret or reinterpret the historical site in ways that do not ignore the brutality of bondage, but still highlight the positive: 1) the varied contributions that slaves made economically and socially (using a multicultural approach, we need to know what they taught as well as what they learned), and 2) if possible, the inner life of the slave community.

One segment of the Hampton community that provides an example of how this could be done is the Northampton Forge, constructed by Colonel Charles Ridgely in 1762. Ridgely account books and company records in the Maryland Historical Society and at the Library of Congress provide a wealth of information from which an interpreter's lecture could be formulated. In the consultants' meeting of March 28, Mark Wenger suggested that animated documentaries illustrating family and servant activities in the mansion, thus saving wear and tear on the house. Such a documentary would also be perfect for the forge, since it no longer exists.

We know that in the 1760s and 1770s, Ridgely employed 85 white indentured servants, as well as convict labor (Furnace Workmens Book, B-28, Ridgely Account Books, MHS). In 1781, he bought the Nottingham Furnace at auction and 58 of its slaves. Account books for Ridgely and Company, 1774-1780, located in the Library of Congress, note that because of labor problems, the ironmaster began to change the complexion of his labor force. By 1788, he is investing primarily in slaves. By the 1790s, there were 46 blacks and 16 whites (Time Book, 1792 - 1794, B-26 Box 10, Ridgely Account Books, MHS).

For the most part, the masters of industrial slaves tended to care for them adequately. They were well-clothed, well-fed, and adequately housed. Industrial slaves also tended to be

allowed more independence than agricultural slaves. (How slaves expressed this might be of some interest to a Hampton visitor.)

Abuse of bondsmen did occur, however. There are still examples of advertisements for runaways in the Ridgely Family Papers.[2] An examination of these might yield internal evidence as to the condition of those individuals. Also, there is a 1777 letter from Dr. Randle Hulse accusing both Ridgely and his wife Rebecca of mistreating workers (MS 692.1, MHS). One might also wonder about the attempted suicide of a bondsman hired from Abraham Pattern. In making note of it, Charles Ridgely only seemed to be worried about the disaffectation of his other slaves (Charles Ridgely and Company Account Book, 1774-1780, Library of Congress). Some of the dissatisfaction of slaves may or may not have been beyond the ironmaster's control. Sometimes there were food shortages due to the quality of the produce or its price. Two slaves hired by Ridgely to work at the forge returned to their owner "complaining of the Beef being rotten" (B. Nicholson to Charles Ridgely, n.d. Ridgely Family Papers, MHS).

One feature of life at Ridgely and Company which might reveal the inner life of the slave community was the "overwork system." Forge slaves could improve the material quality of their lives through purchases at the Northampton Forge company store. From the 1780s on, Ridgely, like many ironmasters, paid his slaves for overwork, usually for woodcutting or produce sold to the store. The payment could be in cash, goods, or credit for goods (Ledger B-1, 1782-1785, B-3, 1810-1815, Daybook, B-19, 1815-1821, Ridgely Account Books, MHS). Though the forge slave usually traded based on some skill, even the unskilled slave could earn enough through overwork to improve his family's life. In the course of a year, "Negro Jem Aires" was able to buy $65.61 1/2 in beef, pork, and meal (Daybook, B-19, 1815-1821, MHS). The disadvantage of the "company store" was, of course, buying on credit. Slaves who purchased more than the value of what they earned had to work it off on their <u>own</u> time. Think of the implications of <u>that</u> fact, when slaves were freed through Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely's will in 1829.

The amount of information that we have on Northampton Forge and its slave workers exists because someone took the time to look painstakingly through the records. That person was Ronald Lewis, in the process of researching his book, *Coal, Iron and Slaves: Industrial Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, 1715-1865* (Greenwood Press, 1979). His work represents only one segment of the Hampton slave community. It is not beyond belief that other types of records, farm accounts for example might reveal the same kind of data on other parts of the work force.

For example, there are site plans for Hampton, but they do not seem to reveal the original position of the antebellum slave quarter. The houses that stand today might be considered unusual because hands would not prefer to live that close to the overseer. What position would they have

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[2]Jenny Masur, Chief of Interpretation at Hampton, points out that slaves and indentured servants also ran away for reasons other than abuse, such as separation from family members, desire for freedom, religious freedom, and so on.

occupied in a row? A survey of surrounding neighbors concerning artifact finds in their gardens might provide some evidence of where the field hands lived. It would also be interesting to know whether the quarter represented a street, or whether the houses sat randomly among trees. Unfortunately, this may never be discovered because of surrounding residential development. However, good sources for traditional arrangements of quarters and outbuildings would be John M. Vlach's *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (some aspects of Hampton are discussed therein) or Camille Wells' article, "Planter's Prospects" (*Winterthur Portfolio* 28:1; Spring, 1993, pp. 1-31), which specifically deals with the Chesapeake region from 1700-1799.

County censuses are useful for determining the number and composition of the labor force. There were indentured servants during earlier periods. The ways in which bondspeople were treated might be discovered in the diaries or letters of the mistresses of Hampton located at the Maryland Historical Society. Did the masters of Hampton subscribe to any of the agricultural journals of their period--the *Southern Agriculturalist*, for example--which gave advice on the care and management of bondspeople.

Dr. Kent Lancaster, emeritus professor of Goucher College and a volunteer at Hampton, has been working on Hampton slaves for more than three years. For the most part he has been working from Governor Ridgely's will and other documents at the Hall of Records and Maryland Historical Society to try to identify individuals, an arduous job, because except for the Whitemarsh group, Ridgely slaves bear no last names.[3] Recently, he has discovered freedom papers for some of the slaves freed by the 1829 will, which provide surnames and descriptions: this constitutes a great discovery.

In an earlier interim report on his research, Dr. Lancaster asked a series of questions that any historian of plantation slavery would ask. I would like to list them and, in some cases, amend them:

1) Where did slaves come from? There were Maryland slaves who were born in Africa and were Islamic. This certainly would have had an effect on slave culture at Hampton before 1829.
2) What was the cost/value of slaves?
3) What was the material culture of slaves--clothing, shoes, quarters, etc.? How did it compare with whites? Dr. Lancaster does not specify, but I suggest that this comparison be made with the Ridgelys, with their white employees, and with common whites in the neighborhood. As others have pointed out, the farm area will probably reveal much through archaeological investigation.
4) What was the slave diet? How did it compare with that of whites? I would also like

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[3]Jenny Masur reports that "surnames do appear in slave records [at Hampton] with increasing frequency after 1829.

to see a diet comparison made with common whites? Also, how were food shortages handled?

5) Can satisfaction be measured? The question I would have asked was what could be discovered about the treatment of slaves? Once again, Ridgely journals might yield descriptions of slave treatment. There are a number of advertisements for escaped bondspeople in the Ridgely papers. The descriptions of those people often gave evidence of their treatment.

6) Who saw to the slave community's medical needs? Did the slaves themselves? Did the Ridgely women? Was a doctor hired for the field and house servants? Were there slave women who acted as doctors, nurses, and midwives?

A recent effort by Jeannine A. Disviscour of the Maryland Historical Society to find work by Hampton slave craftsmen for an exhibit of the work of slave artisans shows this to be a neglected area. Who were the women who wove the thread? Who were the women who sewed the dresses after they were cut out? Who were the craftspeople at Hampton? We know that Charles Carnan Ridgely raced horses. In an age when many famous jockeys were African American, were any from Hampton?

Children who visit Hampton might be interested in the lives of slave children. Eliza E.R. Ridgely's list of Christmas gifts to slave children is interesting, but it might be interesting to see some of the toys slave children played with, replicas of those they were given or those they made themselves.[4] Thomas L. Webber, *Deep Like the Rivers, Education in the Slave Quarter Community, 1831-1865* has an excellent chapter, "The Peer Group," which provides a starting point. Based on slave narratives, many of which are from Maryland, this chapter describes children's games and should be helpful. The use of "living history" might also be advantageous, getting children involved in play.

Hampton's *Long Range Interpretive Plan, December, 1993* mentions the taped performance of slave songs at the farm. I would suggest that you contact someone such as black ethnomusicologist Bernice Johnson Reagon at the Smithsonian. In my opinion, she's the perfect person to help with choice. It has also been suggested that actors and actresses--perhaps students from the local colleges--be used to portray the inhabitants, free and enslaved, of Hampton. This can be a very sensitive undertaking. The experiences of African-American reenactors is that they are occasionally insulted or humiliated by tourists, even other reenactors who take their parts too seriously. It would take very mature, well-trained people to do this. Consequently, it might be a good idea to talk to those already engaged in such activity, at Colonial Williamsburg, for example.

Let me end my report to Preservation Maryland here. There is a great deal to be learned,

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[4]Jenny Masur reports that "toys representative of slave toys are displayed for Yuletide and following months."

in general, from Hampton National Historic Site. But while a great deal is known about the Ridgelys and their lives as planters, much work yet to be done on the Hampton slave community. Starting from any point will be of great service in bringing that facet of the plantation to life. It is, however, going to take more than one or two volunteers combing through records to it. Money needs to be allocated to provide more staff, fellowships for scholars, or internships for students under a scholar's direction to do the work.

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE RESEARCH AT HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: CRITICAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Elizabeth Kryder-Reid
National Gallery of Art

My contributions to Preservation Maryland's Hampton research assessment project are 1) a summary of the archaeological studies at Hampton to date with recommendations for future archaeological testing, 2) a summary of existing resources for landscape research with suggestions for future cultural landscape studies and for the public interpretation of the Hampton landscape, and 3) general conclusions about the development of public interpretation and potential research opportunities at Hampton. I have also included as appendices an annotated bibliography of archaeological site reports for Hampton and a short, selected bibliography of sources related to landscape research at Hampton.

Much of what follows concurs with or amplifies the recommendations of the Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) which I found particularly thoughtful regarding the interpretation of the landscape. I have tried to offer some specific ideas towards the plan's more general call to "interpret the present appearance of the grounds in relation to Hampton's unfolding history" (LRIP, p.17). I wish to acknowledge the remarkable work of the Hampton staff, particularly Lynne Hastings' curation, research, and interpretation of Hampton's decorative arts collections. Given the scale of the site, the scope of its resources, its hours of operation, and its limited staffing, the amount they have accomplished is extraordinary.

The following observations and recommendations do not include specific budgetary costs, but I have tried to keep the exigencies of funding in mind. Several of the recommendations, however, while appearing to have a substantial initial cost, would be amply rewarded in the future. For instance, the development of an on-site archives with space and facilities for outside scholars (such as that at Mount Vernon) would contribute to site interpretation and would enhance the understanding of the broader historical significance of Hampton in relation to contemporary sites and issues in American history. It would also increase visitation through the attraction of interested scholars and through the exposure of their disseminated research.

Summary of Archaeological Studies at Hampton

There was no finding aid for the archaeological reports on file at Hampton, so I have compiled an annotated bibliography reflecting those sources, as well as reports found in the National Park Service CR-BIB database, the National Archaeological Database, and other miscellaneous sources. This is not necessarily a comprehensive list, but includes every source I was able to identify, even if I was not able to obtain a copy.

The general history of archaeology at Hampton has been a series of isolated excavations each devoted to immediate research questions or proposed construction. The first archaeological project for which I was able to find records was the excavation of the orangery by John Cotter in 1966 (which was later expanded by Budd Wilson in 1974), while the most recent excavation occurred in 1988. The scope of the projects has ranged from the two seasons of excavations of the drainage system around the house by Paul Inashima in 1979 and 1988 to the short field reports of Park Service archaeologists monitoring brief construction excavations, such as sewer line trenching. The majority of excavations have been brief and limited to a single structure (most commonly an outbuilding) or single feature in the landscape (such as the excavation of the fourth parterre or the north flower beds).

Of the artifacts recovered in these excavations, according to Fort McHenry museum technician Anna Van Luntz, only those of the most recent Inashima drainage system dig have been catalogued on the NPS computer database (ANCS).[5] The location of artifacts for each of these excavations is not necessarily known. Van Luntz believes the Inashima artifacts may still be in storage at the Denver Service Center and that the artifacts from some of the early contract digs may have been retained by the contract firms. The remaining artifacts are divided between Hampton (in boxes on the third floor) and Fort McHenry (6-8 boxes). The Fort McHenry collection includes artifacts from the 1984 Dairy project and a small box from the orangery excavations.[6] To my knowledge, the boxes of archaeological material at Hampton have not yet been inventoried.

The strength of the existing archaeological research is that it has spanned almost thirty years and records, at least to some extent, the below-ground remains of areas which have since been disturbed. The excavations have also been conducted at a variety of areas throughout the site including several outbuildings at the farm complex, areas around the mansion, and several locales in the garden including its most prominent structure, the orangery. Despite some of the problems with these reports (discussed below), the results are useful as an indication of the potential productivity of future archaeology in these areas. For instance, Charles Tremer's 1973 excavations of the fourth parterre indicated that twentieth century landscaping "restorations" had completely overwritten any archaeological evidence of earlier parterre designs. Although such findings in one parterre do not preclude the possibility of existing remains in other areas of the southern terraces, they do suggest that any garden excavations be initiated as limited testing to determine the presence of intact stratigraphy before broader areas are opened. In other instances, such as several of the farm complex building excavations, the lack of intact, discrete early layers

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[5]Lynne Dakin Hastings reports that archaeological material at Hampton has also been inventoried.

[6] In addition to the small archaeological collection at Fort McHenry, are the farm property furnishing (dating from the late nineteenth century through c.1940), approximately 4,000 books, and paintings.

reveals the impact of Hampton's long occupation sequence. The generations of ownership and use which have provided such a rich documentary record have also created a great deal of disturbance of early occupation layers by the subsequent and intensive use of the site.

The main problem with the excavations at Hampton to date is that they have been conducted with varying degrees of detailed reporting and, particularly the early excavations, with a lack of standardized methodology of excavation and recording. It is not always clear how artifact sampling was determined (i.e. what, if anything, was saved to be catalogued), how soil layers were distinguished, or whether any soil or organic samples were taken. Because of the intermittent nature of the projects and the variety of people involved, there has been no standardization of measurements (such as a single datum) or synthesis of the stratigraphic levels into a single chronology. These inconsistencies need to be resolved in order to make site-wide comparisons across time possible (see specific recommendations below).

Recommendations for Future Archaeological Research

The possibility of an archaeological survey at Hampton has been raised by the Hampton staff several times in the course of our discussions. It is clear that they would like more information about all areas of the site. As Anne Yentsch has noted, however, the size of the site precludes a 100% survey without a great deal of expense. My recommendations are three-fold: 1.) to synthesize the existing wealth of excavation data at Hampton and use it to make initial temporal and spatial comparisons, to generate hypotheses for future excavations, and to indicate the areas of most potential for future research; 2.) to formulate specific research questions which are most urgent for the interpretive and maintenance agendas of the site which may then be translated most effectively into targeted excavations of the areas or structures most likely suited to addressing those research questions; and 3.) to use remote sensing techniques, particularly for addressing questions regarding the history of Hampton's landscape design, which will allow for the broader coverage required in a landscape the size of Hampton's.

1. *Synthesis and comparison of existing data*:

A base map of archaeological excavations should be made locating all known excavation units and coordinating them three-dimensionally to a central datum point. The combination of a base map's common elevations and coordinates with a comprehensive database of artifacts will provide the basis for spatial and temporal comparisons at Hampton. It will also provide a more readily accessible context in which to place future excavations, even the short-term monitoring and mitigation reports necessitated by immediate construction. The diversity of the site's occupants and the time-depth of the occupation at the site have been a prominent theme in the course of our group discussions, and archaeological evidence from the different areas of the site may reveal evidence of the differences in the material cultures of this diverse population both through time and across status, labor, racial, and gender categories. It may also be possible to detect in these assemblages the material reflections of the changing agricultural and industrial

activities at the site. As noted above, the evidence compiled thus far has not been uniformly gathered and may present methodological problems of sampling inconsistency, etc., but through comparative analysis, hypotheses may be generated and future testing might be more precisely refined.

Copies of all known archaeological reports should be acquired for Hampton's files and an updated annotated bibliography kept current as a finding aid.

The National Archaeological Database and the CR-BIB (or whatever is the current standard for Park Service sites archaeological reports) should be updated and kept up to date as new reports are generated.

The artifacts stored at Hampton should be inventoried (at minimum to indicate what excavation they are from, and, if possible, to include brief descriptions of the quantity and type of artifacts). This inventory, including information of artifacts in storage at Fort McHenry and the Denver Service Center, should be kept on file at Hampton.

Any artifacts which are not already catalogued should be catalogued according to current NPS protocol and entered into the ANCS database if provenience information is available. As storage and/or study areas become available, it may also be helpful to bring all of the artifacts from previous Hampton excavations to the site for comparative analysis and consistent cataloguing. Printouts of the database by provenience and artifact class should be kept on file or the database itself made accessible to researchers.

2. *Generate specific research questions and priorities*

As the designers of the interpretive program at Hampton and curators of its physical resources, the National Park Service staff must, in the end, be the ones to generate research questions and priorities. The LRIP identified three general interpretive themes (p.12), but questions of a more specific nature are needed to develop appropriate archaeological testing strategies. It is hoped that the other perspectives represented in this group study may be a prime source for such questions. For instance, if the house tour is to incorporate the stories of the different people who lived and worked in the dwelling and the different ways they used the space, it might be productive to do some archaeological testing of the basement areas of the house, if they are not disturbed.

3. *Remote sensing*

The relatively undisturbed landscape, particularly that area to the north of the house, suggests great potential for a remote sensing survey. Initiating such a survey of the grounds to the north and south of the house assumes that the existing topographic map is detailed and accurate enough to use as a base map. If not, a new map must be generated. It may be most efficient to use the opportunity to update the tree location map and identify other existing landscape design-

related features on that map as well.

Remote sensing[7] has the potential to identify, through non-destructive means, the presence (depth and outline) of buried features over a broad areas at relatively minimal costs, at least in comparison to excavation costs for the same coverage. The survey helps to direct below-ground excavations, making the most efficient use of archaeological time in the field and sparing unnecessary disturbance of other areas. For instance, much has been made of the significance of the installations of an elaborate water conducting system installed by Charles Ridgely 1800-1801. In addition to supplying water to the Mansion, an account book records "putting down pipes to convey water to the garden" and "making a Ditch for conveying the water into the Garden" in 1801.[8] The question remains, however, to what part of the garden was the drainage system directed? There was clearly an orchard and likely also a kitchen garden at this time, but it is not known when the terraced or falling garden was constructed. If remote sensing detected the traces in the falling garden of these early water systems, which excavations have determined remain intact near the house (Inashima 1990), they may help substantiate the chronology of garden construction.

In addition, a remote sensing survey may help to substantiate the sequence of landscape designs to the north of the house. Based on the location of trees depicted on the 1843 Barney map, Alden Hopkins has suggested that there is evidence of an earlier central avenue on axis with the house and lined by trees (Hopkins 1949:2). If a survey revealed the trace of a central roadway or drive, the finding would corroborate Hopkins' hypothesis and would place a major emphasis on Eliza Ridgely's refashioning of the landscape, presumably upon their return from Europe and, as conjectured by others, with the influence of Downing and other American landscape writers popular in the 1840s.

Summary of Landscape Studies at Hampton

The three major sources for the history of the landscape at Hampton are the unpublished reports by Alden Hopkins (1949) and Charles Peterson (1970), and Lynne Hastings' 1986 *Guidebook to Hampton National Historic Site* chapter on "Gardens" which she credits as

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[7] I must defer to an expert in the field to suggest the technique (soil resistivity, ground-penetrating radar, magnetometer, aerial photography (particularly during times of drought with the grass allowed to grow long)) best suited to Hampton's topography, soil types, and research questions.

[8] Account book (1796-1808) record for July 16, 1801 and unspecified date in 1801 quoted in Peterson 1970:81.

researched and developed by Theodore R. Bechtol.[9] Rather than reiterate the "story" of Hampton's landscape design, I will confine my comments to an evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the reports and discuss their significance for future landscape research at Hampton.

In many ways, Peterson's report is the most helpful as it is the most thoroughly documented. Part V of Peterson's report is an excellent compendium of primary sources related to the grounds, such as visitor accounts and descriptions in nineteenth century periodicals, although his citations of comparative examples should not be taken as proof for practices at Hampton. Peterson cites the ample evidence of the extensive planting and construction in the 1830s following Gov. Ridgely's death, but he also makes clear the paucity of information for the period before 1830. His findings raise some questions about other claims to the garden designs of c. 1800 by Charles Carnan Ridgely (ex. in Hampton introductory brochure) or other attributions to William Booth (ex. Hastings 1986:58). Clearly there was gardening activity during the first decades of the nineteenth century, but it is difficult through the existing records such as a payment to a gardener (Peterson 1970: 80-81) to distinguish between labor in orchard and kitchen gardens and the construction of a falling garden and its parterres. The tantalizing evidence of William Russell Birch's visit to the site and his unpublished note of "several designs" for the improvement of the situation at Hampton[10] are intriguing, but until plans are found, there is no way to determine their nature or if they were executed.

Hopkins' report is in many ways more of a hindrance than a help, writing as he did before the re-evaluation of the historical accuracy of colonial revival garden design. He uses comparisons from eighteenth-century Virginia gardens, such as Mount Vernon and in Williamsburg, generally without references or primary evidence and often with the strong influence of typical colonial revival notions of symmetry and planting. He explicitly uses pattern books such as *The British Parterre* (1824) and designs such as a parterre from Penshurst Place in Kent, England (illustrated in a 1902 publication which was the product of a similar "revival" movement in England) as his "inspiration" for Hampton's parterre designs although there is no evidence to connect either sources to the site. In other cases he uses twentieth century photographs and family tradition of "original design" to create his designs for a garden reconstruction dating to 1830. Another issue in Hopkins' work is his use of a Park Service "tree boring" report which I have not been able to locate. He uses the tree boring results both to date certain aspects of the landscape design and to associate tree plantings to the same period, yet it is not clear whether the dates are taken from simple diameter projections or from tree-ring dating. Another potential issue raised in Hopkins' report are his references to restoration work both by the Ridgelys in the early twentieth century and the SPMA in the mid-century. It would be useful

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[9] Several other sources mention the gardens at Hampton briefly (see annotated bibliography), but none appear to use primary documents not included in these more comprehensive studies.

[10] "The Life of William Russell Birch, Enamel Painter, Written by Himself." Philadelphia Free Library, Typescript copy, A759.2/B53. Quoted in Peterson 1970:81.

to see what records from these "restorations" are available (see Recommendations for Future Landscape Research below).

The Hastings/Bechtol garden history was written as a general introduction for the public and therefore cannot be faulted for its failure to use footnotes, etc., but there are a number of statements in the report which are troubling in their similarities to Hopkins' analysis which is so clearly flawed. It may be that there are primary references which clearly substantiate some of these conjectures, but if not, I strongly suggest a re-evaluation of the assumptions of the early phase of Hampton's garden history. For instance, the *Guidebook* states that the falling gardens were constructed in the late 1790s and that by "1800, the construction of the parterres...was begun under the supervision of William Booth" (Hastings 1986:58). It also describes the lower terrace as planted in a kitchen garden (one of Hopkins' conjectures). I also disagree with a number of the *Guidebook's* conclusions, although admittedly on a more subjective basis. For instance, the use of grassed ramps rather than marble steps is described as indicative of "informality." I would note that grass ramps were the predominant means of access between terraces in gardens throughout the mid-Atlantic, Chesapeake, and southern colonies, and were part of a garden design whose rigid geometry was seen as anything but informal. The *Guidebook* also draws a contrast between the "naturalistic style" of a landscape park with the geometric plan of the terraces. Here I would note the recent work of British garden historians who have documented the persistence of geometric parts of the garden with naturalistic designs. Surveys of East Anglia have revealed that an estate typically retained a walled or geometric flower garden and kitchen garden near the house while the broader landscape was crafted into a landscape park (Williamson 1992). On this side of the Atlantic, there is also ample evidence for the simultaneous incorporation of "naturalistic" and "geometric" garden elements throughout the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries (see images of Fieldwood, the front and back landscapes of the Winder estate, and the designs of Ranlett). The incorporation of a variety of garden elements suggests that garden historians need to rethink the rigid dichotomies of "formal" and "natural" and the chronologies they are often supposed to represent (see implications of this research for "Recommendations for Landscape Interpretation" below).

Recommendations for Future Landscape Research

Any research initiatives which are instituted should be conducted in close communication with Shaun Eyring, Historical Landscape Architect, Chesapeake-Allegheny Systems Support Office. The NPS is conducting a service-wide landscape inventory, and Hampton is being used as one of the test sites to develop the methodology of the project which inventories cultural resources on a variety of scales of information. The inventory examines twelve "landscape characteristics" based on the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Eyring has informed me that the preliminary report for Hampton is to be ready in draft form by the end of the summer, 1996. The inventory will assess "existing conditions," asking what is there now, to what period does it date, and of which significance is it. The long-term goal for Hampton, according to Eyring, is to develop a history and preservation master plan which would include a

study of the evolution of Hampton's landscape through time and develop historical base maps tracing that development. The need to commission a separate cultural landscape report would be a next step after the inventory, and should be coordinated with existing efforts of the Park Service so as not to duplicate original research.

In my view, one of the most pressing needs for landscape research is a re-examination of the evidence for the early (1800-1830) landscape design to the north and south of the mansion. Of particular interest is a reassessment of the evidence for dating the terraced gardens and their parterre planting designs. In conjunction with possible archaeological testing (see above), historical research may provide new information or at least help to "demystify" some of the layers of tradition about the gardens created by generations of oral history and codified to a certain extent by Hopkins (1949). In addition to the primary sources already identified by Peterson (1970), further research is needed on William Booth (see Sarudy 1989:114-116) and the other gardeners mentioned in the Ridgely account books. Research in the Birch papers might reveal further evidence of his involvement at Hampton, although it is rather unlikely given the amount of scholarship on Birch that any new evidence will come to light. Comparisons with contemporary sites are somewhat limited in their use for establishing the baseline history of landscape design, but they provide a broader context for the landscape design at Hampton and much work on these sites has only recently been published (Sarudy 1989; Callcott 1991).

The issue of the history of landscape design of Hampton after 1830, although much better documented, still merits re-examination. As mentioned above, the contrast of the geometric southern landscape with the naturalistic northern landscape is not necessarily a historically accurate characterization of the meaning of the two areas. More productive than the juxtaposition of aesthetic categories may be a closer look at the use of the different spaces. The northern front is clearly the more public of the two. It provided the primary visual approach to the house as well as the physical access through circulation routes. The area to the south of the house was presumably used as a more private social space (photographs of the family sledding down the ramps, parties on the "great terrace") as well as the area used for producing food for the household (orchard and kitchen gardens). Further investigation into evidence for the use of the landscape should also be relevant to the development of self-guided walking tours of the grounds (see below).

Another potential source for research into Hampton's garden design is the influence of American landscape architect and author Andrew Jackson Downing. Eliza Ridgely owned a copy of Downing's *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* and subscribed to his periodical, the *Horticulturalist.*[11] Rather than emphasizing the "European" character of the landscape design, as was highlighted during our brief tour of the grounds, Hampton may be seen as a premier example of trends in American landscape practice during the middle of the 19th

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[11] Hopkins (1949) cites Downing's Treatise as containing a description of Hampton. I have not been able to locate this passage.

century. Several references on Downing are listed in the bibliography, but the most fruitful source may be a direct examination of the primary sources in the Hampton collection, particularly if any marginalia, marked pages, or other indications of actual use remain.

Hampton's photographic collection offers one of the best tools for garden history from the 1870s onward. Although only 41 photos are listed under the heading "Gardens at Hampton," the finding aid lists almost 600 other photos under the following landscape related categories:

Trees (Cedar of Lebanon, etc.)	51
Trees and Flowers at Hampton	46
Orangery	12
Greenhouses	4
Main Gate	4
Unknown Gardens	14
North Vista	12
North Lawn	13
Grand Terrace (South Lawn)	75
Formal Parterres	118
South Vista	57
Features - Urns, Benches, etc.	180

The photographs are valuable sources because they record ephemeral features which are rarely recorded on maps, and they are also useful dating tools. Often an examination of photos reveals the evidence (such as modifications to the house or the construction of outbuildings) which may be dated by the documentary record and may in turn provide associated dates for landscape alterations. Given a photographic record as rich as Hampton's, it may also be productive to use a techniques known as photogrammetry to plot in the location of landscape features which no longer survive but are recorded in photographs. The details of the technique have been published (Prince 1988) and used at sites such as Flowerdew Hundred in Virginia and the St. Mary's site in Annapolis. In brief, the technique involves projecting a transparency (slide) of an historic image onto the existing landscape. If two points on the image may be aligned with two points on the existing site, then any feature in that image may be located in the present landscape. The equipment involved is minimal (any camera with a removable focusing screen and a 35-50mm zoom lens), and the results in some cases have been quite dramatic. The technique has also been used as an interpretive tool. At Pearl Harbor, I am told, visitors who look through a pre-aligned telescope-like viewer and see an image of the ships under attack projected onto the present site of the harbor. The technique not only presents the historic image with the animation of the living landscape seen through it (for instance, the sparkling water and moving boats at Pearl Harbor), but it provides a direct spatial context for the transformation of landscapes through time.

Another essential resource is the existing maps of the site which, if there are common datum points, should be scanned to create a composite site map combining archaeological,

historic, and even photographic evidence. The map could identify the boundaries and locations of garden features, such as those depicted on the Barney map (1843). The data could also be assigned to chronological fields, and maps created for different periods showing the evolution of the garden through time. Such a composite map would also be extremely useful in assessing the impact of any excavation, such as that associated with the widening of the beltway.

It is also possible, given the rapid advance of digitized imaging and photographic scanning that similar results may be achieved using computers. Computer assisted drawing or landscape design programs may also be useful tools for creating school program materials, videos or other media introductions to the history of Hampton's landscape design. Computers may also have applications in the reconstruction of three-dimensional models of the landscape, particularly the terraced garden where the issues of the control of perspective, alignment of sight, and management of views is an essential aspect of the design and its interpretation.

In addition to being a means of determining the chronology of landscape design at Hampton, the issue of the role of "colonial revival" and the construction of history in Hampton's repeated replanting is a research topic in itself. How has the site been interpreted and reinvented by its occupants and gardeners through time and what meanings have been attached to the gardens? Given the family's declining fortune in the twentieth century, how was the landscape maintained and what do the records reveal about the family's own understanding of the legacy of the garden?

Other specific research initiatives include a closer examination of the tree-boring report referred to by Hopkins (1949:4). If it can be located, the report may be valuable in determining the sequence of tree planting and their relation to the changing landscape design. It would also be very helpful to compile a chronological record of images and descriptions of the Hampton landscape, as has been done at Mount Vernon. The research tool need only have good quality xerox reproductions of the images, but the chronological ordering (rather than by feature and locale as they are filed) is of tremendous help in reconstructing the chronology of the garden construction.

Recommendations for Landscape Interpretation

As mentioned above, the Long Range Interpretive Plan presents some excellent recommendations for the maintenance and interpretation of Hampton's cultural landscape. I heartily concur with the need for a sign plan, the stabilization of the icehouse, a trail connecting the farm and mansion complexes, as well as tours of the grounds, cemetery, gasworks, greenhouses, and farm area (LRIP, pp.35-36). Given the limited staffing of the site and the extent of the grounds, self-guided tours are a reasonable supplement to the limited guided tours which may be offered. The text of the tour (both signs and hand-carried guide or brochure) must be carefully designed, however, to provide both identification and interpretation of what the visitor is seeing.

I agree with the LRIP that the rehabilitation of the greenhouses for public access and for the development of a plant propagation program has great potential (LRIP, p.40). It has the further potential of being an ideal locale to highlight the relation between technological changes and landscape design. Factors such as the improvement in transportation and the reduced time of passage enabled much more exchange of live specimens. The increasing affordability of glass and availability of iron made the construction of plant propagation houses much more affordable as well as more efficient. This increasing availability helped to fuel an interest in the development of hybrids and the fashion for cultivating specific varieties (camellias, roses, orchids, etc.). In the later nineteenth century this intensive use of greenhouses, hot-houses, and the growing industry of commercial nurseries made possible the fashion of "bedding out" annuals which had to be started from seed each year.

As noted above, Hampton represents an excellent example of American landscape design trends throughout the nineteenth century. Rather than emphasizing the European origins for its garden design, I suggest the interpretation build on the idea of Hampton *National* site with specific examples of the influence of nurserymen such as Booth, authors such as Downing, and the particular requirements of the Chesapeake climate. As also discussed above, I would avoid a rigid dichotomy of "naturalistic" and "formal" which does not reflect a clear chronological sequence. British as well as American garden history is recognizing much more of an overlap and mix of the styles and Downing himself acknowledged the place of a geometrically regular area of the garden in conjunction with a more naturalistic setting, particularly if the architecture of the house is so suited, as was Hampton's. Depending on the results of research into the grounds to the north of the house, it may be determined that an early central avenue and later circular beds meant elements of a geometrically regular landscape were employed throughout the nineteenth century.

Another potential theme of landscape interpretation at Hampton is the connection between utility and ornament. Outbuildings, particularly the orangery and the ice house, clearly had an important role in the domestic economy of the estate, but their placement in the landscape and, with the orangery at least, their ornamentation suggests an appreciation for their enhancement to landscape aesthetics as well.

The recommendations above have focused specifically on the areas of the Hampton landscape most easily identified as "gardens," and the elaborate designs at Hampton are certainly worthy of attention as premier examples of American garden design. But, as the LRIP and our group discussions have emphasized, the landscape must be seen as a social space: a map of the organization of labor, social structure (kinship, status, race, etc.). As came up throughout discussions, the interpretation of the house, its occupants, the surrounding landscape, and the population who lived and worked in that space are all intimately related. The landscape research into the varying use of the different areas of the landscape may provide information for a tour of the grounds as a map of the social world of Hampton at a particular period (or contrast two different periods).

Given the active role of some generations of the Ridgely women in the landscape design

of the estate, some connections may be made between space and gender which might also be tied into the differential use of space in the farm area as well. For instance, if there were kitchen gardens or truc patches for the slaves to cultivate, were the duties shared equally by men and women?

Another theme to explore in an interpretive program would be the contrasting circulation routes in the landscape. One could relate the form of the land (drive, path, ramp, road) to the functions they provided and the people who used them (which routes are hidden and which are highlighted? Are there gates or other barriers which might be interpreted as social barriers? Who had access to the different areas both in intention and practice?).[12]

The LRIP highlighted change through time as an important theme of interpretation, and the landscape certainly contains many elements which relate to this theme. Using photographs and maps (potentially three-dimensional graphics or overlays), a tour could discuss the evolution of the planting and ornamentation of the parterres as a reflection of the changing technology, taste, and situation of the family. The circulation routes discussed above are another potential way to trace different use and design of the land through time as are the changing visual relationships on the site, especially those between the main house and the farm area. The presence of mature specimen trees which clearly operate in a very different way than when they were planted could be used as an exemplar of the transient and constantly changing nature of a garden. The concept of designing for the future and forethought of the potential size of trees was not only acknowledge by writers such as Downing, but praised (Downing 1849:73).

General Conclusions

A recent article reported a Park Service initiative to forge partnerships with scholarly institutions and build closer working relationships with scholars in the fields of the Humanities.

> The Humanities Report has designed objectives to build upon these existing efforts and to facilitate further integration of current scholarship into the Service's interpretive programs....it is also important that at all levels the Service increase its association with colleges, universities, museums, research libraries, and other educational and cultural institutions (Barker et al. 1995).

Such partnerships would greatly enhance both the historical research of Hampton and its interpretation to the public. The LRIP advocated continuing to develop ties with Goucher College, Historic Hampton, Inc., and the Federated Garden Club of Maryland. I would also encourage additional interaction with area universities, particularly those with departments whose

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[12] For an analysis of landscape gardens as social maps, particularly for the differential navigation of space by slaves and white gentry, see Upton 1988.

strengths are most appropriate to Hampton's needs. The resources at Hampton would make excellent material for history seminars, short-term internships, master's or doctoral theses, and other research topics in History, American Studies, and Archaeology. The benefits for the site in terms of increased visibility in the academic and local community, increased visitation, and insights into the history of Hampton would be ample return for the time and resources invested into supporting such research.

Essential to the encouragement of such scholarly opportunities is the establishment of facilities for use of Hampton's research materials. The ideal model would be a library and archives similar to the facilities at Mount Vernon, but even the consolidation of microfilm reader, computer terminal with access to the database, and copies of basic finding aids, along with the space to use the materials on file at Hampton (architectural, archaeological, historical reports, etc.), would be helpful. In addition, the compilation of finding aids discussed above (artifact inventory, visitors' accounts, chronological file of images (photos, prints, maps, etc.) and bibliographies such as those attached would greatly enhance the outside scholar's access to the collection. If it is possible, an area for artifact storage and examination would also enable the more systematic cataloguing and analysis of the disparate collections from the site (see above). The LRIP called for a visitor's center; perhaps this space might also incorporate such a research facility.

For future research in all areas, it would be highly desirable to have the Hampton database be more accessible to outside readers. According to Ms. Hastings, all of the books, photographs and objects (not including archaeologically recovered artifacts) are in a DBASE system on site. This is a tremendous resource, particularly given the size of the collection. But my experience was that the system was very difficult to access. Searches, such as by date or subject, required specific command strings from a dot prompt using DBASE vocabulary. Even being familiar with DBASE, I found it difficult to use because it also requires a detailed knowledge of the field structures of the database, and there is not a staff person available to customize searches for individual users. The DBASE III+ Data Entry Project currently underway may facilitate researchers' data retrieval in the future.

In addition to the encouragement of collaboration with academic institutions and the development of facilities for outside scholars, I would recommend the expansion of partnerships with groups (such as the Maryland Garden Clubs) interested in gardens and garden history. With the renovation of one or more of the greenhouses, the possibilities for plant propagation might be combined with workshops, lectures, or other programs related to the use and interpretation of historic plant materials. Here, too, Mount Vernon and Monticello may provide valuable models for their horticultural research, educational programs, and fund-raising activities. A clear master plan for the design and plantings of the grounds should be established by the Hampton staff, however, to avoid the potentially difficult situations such as the legacy of the gardens planted to the east of the tea room.

Annotated Bibliography of Archaeological Reports Pertaining to Hampton[13]

Blades, Brooke S.
1974 Excavations at the Orangery; Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland.

3 pp.; listed on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Architecture of Valley Forge Historical Park, but not at Hampton.

Blades, Brooke S. and David G. Orr
1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Nineteenth-Century Log Quarters, Hampton National Historic Site. Division of Archaeology, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Archaeological Field Report, No. 2.

10 pp. report describing 2 test units in the SE and SW corners of the log quarters (include 1 plan and 2 profiles). Using the information from the units and from 1982 excavations of the structure, the report concludes that the construction date is c.1850-1875 and it determines the historic grade on three sides of the building.

Compana, Douglas
1980 Report on Archaeological Testing at the Carriage House, Hampton Mansion, Hampton National Historic Site, May 19-May 23, 1980.

18 pp. report details the excavations of 5 test trenches (3 on the interior and 2 in the doorway) and the exposure of a brick walkway.

1984 Field Trip Report: Archaeological Testing of North Garden Areas, Hampton.

Testing reported in memorandum format: 3 circular beds visible on 1843 map but not shown on 1902 plan tested with one foot wide trenches bisecting (E-W) the visible slightly raised mounds. Sparseness of artifacts precluded dating, but dimensions and locations determined (central plot = 37 feet in diameter directly north of the front porch and 105 feet from the bottom step; west plot = c.19.5 feet diameter centered 4 feet west and 77 feet north of the northwest corner of the mansion; east plot = centered 4 feet east and 74 feet north of the northeast corner of the mansion). No evidence of interior walkways, and the loose deposits of stone and gravel found at the edge of the circular beds were interpreted as drainage rather than a walkway. Includes one profile and one site plan showing the location of the beds and the trenches.

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[13] Unless otherwise noted, these reports are on file at Hampton in the collection of archaeological files in Lynne Dakin Hastings' office.

Cotter, John L.
1966 Archaeological Report; Preliminary Test at the Orangery, Hampton National Historic Site.

2 pp.; listed on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Architecture of Valley Forge Historical Park, but not at Hampton.

Harris, William A. and John L. Cotter
1966 Historic Structures Report; Part I: Administrative Data Sections -- Orangery, Hampton National Historic Site, Archaeological Report.

8 pp.; listed on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Architecture of Valley Forge Historical Park, but not at Hampton.

Inashima, Paul Y.
1979 Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigation and Associated Actions, Hampton Mansion Drainage System (Northwest Segment).

10 pp.; listed on file at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Architecture of Valley Forge Historical Park, but not at Hampton.

1990 Archaeological Investigations of Subsurface Drainage and Cistern System: 1979 and 1988 Seasons, Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, MD, National Park Service.

This 251 page report is the most substantial on archaeology at Hampton describing two seasons of excavations of the drainage system on the NE and NW of the house. Detailed report of ceramics. Artifacts catalogued on NPS database according to Anna Van Luntz.

McCarthy, John P. and Ron A. Thomas
1979 Archaeological Investigation at the North Stairs, Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, MD.

This report, prepared by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., investigates the construction history and configuration of the stairs on the north side of the mansion. Includes artifact inventory.

McIlhany, Calvert W. and Martha J. Schick
1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Hampton National Historic Site Long Barn. Towson, Maryland. MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark Delaware, Submitted to the National Park Service.

Listed on the National Archaeological Database, but not on file at Hampton.

McIlhany, Calvert W., T. Payne, and Martha J. Schick
1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Hampton Mansion Dairy. Baltimore Co., Maryland. MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark Delaware, Submitted to the National Park Service.

In the National Archaeological Database, but not in Hampton's files.

Orr, David
1986 Field Trip Report, Mitigation of Sewer System Construction, Caretaker's House, April 22, 1986.

1 page report on trenches being dug for sewer system to the Caretaker's house. Concludes that no features were seen in the trenches, but near the house is a 15-30 inch occupation layer which dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century and later, including early twentieth-century bottle glass.

Quinn, K. Joslyn, Walton C. Babich, and Ronald W. Deiss
1987 Archaeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations (Maryland Site No. 18BA317) at the Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

NPS Excavations from Oct. 1986-Jan. 1987 in interior and exterior to "identify patterns of distribution and building sequences." Artifacts (10,240) catalogued on "Museum Catalog Record cards" and described in detail in report. Earliest occupation was late 18th-c. [Report from Jefferson Patterson Park library (kindness of Julie King) and not on file at Hampton.]

Tremer, Charles
1973 Excavations at the Fourth Parterre, Hampton National Historic Site. Muhlenburg College, Submitted to the National Park Service.

One week of excavations on the west parterre of the second terrace. Found remains of two arc shaped beds (one with stone and ash base and the other with buried flower pots), both dating to the 20th century. Suggest several explanations, the most likely of which is that "restorations" or "replanting" obliterated any earlier remains. (53 pp.)

Wilson, Budd
1974 The Orangery at Hampton. Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. Submitted to the National Park Service.

This 30 pp. report includes the history of Hampton, a general history of orangeries, the historic documentation and architecture of the Hampton orangery, and the archaeological excavations (features, stratigraphy and artifacts). The archaeology was an expansion of John Cotter's 1966 testing of the north wall and around the interior perimeter of the building. The excavations recovered the flue system and architectural artifacts (which are described in general but not listed). There is no indication that soil samples were taken for floatation or analysis of botanical remains. Box of "building architectural fragments" in storage at Fort McHenry.

1984 Archaeological Study, Hampton Dairy, Hampton Plantation.

Typewritten report on dairy excavations (33 pp.), including photographs, hand-drawn plan and simplified profiles. The goals of the excavations were to determine the original grade of the ground surface, to find indications of whitewash or stucco, and to look for evidence of a "lower terrace." The six test units recovered 37 artifacts (presented in a hand-written two page list). The exact date of the structure was not determined, but the building is shown on the 1843 Barney map, and archaeology gave no evidence of an earlier structure. Artifacts in storage at Fort McHenry.

Sources Relevant for Hampton Landscape Research:

Barker, E. Shannon, James O. Horton, and Dwight T. Pitcaithley
1995 Humanities and the National Park System. CRM 2:6.

Discusses the recent initiatives for developing partnerships with institutions and scholars in the humanities, an endeavor ideally suited to the cultural landscape research and interpretation needs at Hampton.

Callcott, Margaret Law, editor and translator
1991 Mistress of Riversdale: The Plantation Letters of Rosalie Stier Calvert, 1795-1821. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Riversdale, in Prince George's Co., Maryland, had a terraced garden in the midst of a larger agricultural plantation. Rosalie Stier Calvert, its "mistress" after her father's return to Europe, was active in the design and development of the grounds.

Downing, Andrew Jackson
1849 A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. 4th edition. New York: George P. Putnam. (Reprinted: Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks, 1991).

This was the last edition of the book edited by Downing before his death in 1852. It was in the library at Hampton as was Downing's periodical publication The Horticulturalist. In addition to Downing's theories on landscape aesthetics, it contains numerous descriptions of gardens along the eastern seaboard, as well as many plans for various garden designs.

Hastings, Lynne Dakin
1986 A Guidebook to Hampton National Historic Site. Historic Hampton, Inc. in cooperations with the National Park Service.

Chapter on gardens (pp.56-61), "researched and developed by" Theodore R. Bechtol, Jr., provides clear summary of landscape history of the designed landscape areas (north and south of the house). Format precludes footnotes which makes it difficult to distinguish findings based on historical documentation and conjecture.

Hedrick, U.P.
1988 A History of Horticulture in America to 1860. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

Basic history by region with particular attention to American horticultural literature and horticultural societies. Nothing specifically on Hampton, but provides broader context, especially for the greenhouses and plant breeding.

Historic American Building Survey.
1959 On file, Library of Congress, Washington DC.

Includes cross-section of the icehouse.

Hopkins, Alden
1949 Hampton, Towson, Maryland: Report on the Proposed Garden Restoration. Submitted to the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.

Proposes restoration of gardens at Hampton (the avenue/ viewshed to the north of the house, the Great Terrace, and the parterres of the terraced garden. Research based principally on 1843 Barney map, period landscape literature, and comparative examples from Virginia. Also draws on a "tree boring report by the NPS" and "Parterre Plans of 1888," neither of which appear to be in the current collection at Hampton. Hopkins recommendations should be approached cautiously in part because of the conjectural use of British prototypes (such as an illustration from Kip's engraving of "Fragnall"), the intention to recreate the garden of 1830, and in part because of his lack of access to documentary evidence which has subsequently invalidated some of his hypotheses (see Peterson 1970).

Horticulturalist (1846-1875, under various editors)

Popular periodical edited by A.J. Downing from 1846 until his death in 1852 and continued until 1875 when it was united with The Gardener's Monthly of Philadelphia. Eliza Ridgely subscribed to the periodical and several volumes are in the Hampton collection. May be of use for situating the landscape, particularly the north lawn and drive system in the contemporary landscape design aesthetic and also for demonstrating the continued co-existence of what may appear at first to be antithetical styles ("formal" and "naturalistic").

Lockwood, Alice B.
1934 Gardens of Colony and State, vol. 2. Garden Club of America.

Brief and general description of Hampton gardens (pp.162-168) with no primary sources or citations. Includes 7 photographs, one plan, and a William Birch's engraving of the

mansion from the north.

Major, Judith
forthcoming book on Downing

National Park Service
1984 Land Protection Plan.

Reports on the federally owned 59.44 acres, describing the history of the land acquisitions and noting it has no authorization for future acquisition or boundary change. The report raises two issues: the deterioration of the cemetery in the southeast corner of the site and the potential problem of access since only half of the East Road is federally owned. The east road is the most direct route to the farm but, with its proximity to the back yards of abutting residences, it presents the problem of visitor access and viewshed.

Peterson, Charles E.
1970 Notes on Hampton Mansion in the Hampton National Historic Site: A Preliminary Report.

Compiles "data and observations on the physical history of the plantation and its mansion, including work performed by the Federal Government beginning in 1949." Part V on the grounds and gardens is an excellent compendium of primary references related to landscaping activities at the site. Uses visitors' accounts (including unpublished note by William Russell Birch in c.1802), Ridgely Papers, and some comparative examples. Records indicate extent of planting and construction in the 1830s following Gov. Ridgely's death. Also, very clear about the paucity of information for the period before 1830 which raises some questions about other claims to the designs of 1800 by Charles Carnan Ridgely (ex. in Hampton introductory brochure) or other attributions to William Booth (ex. Hastings 1986:58). Clearly there was gardening activity during the time, but it is difficult to distinguish between labor in orchard and kitchen gardens and the construction of a falling garden and its parterres.

Prince, Gene
1987 Photography for Discovery and Scale by Superimposing Old Photographs on the Present-Day Scene. Antiquity 62:112-116.

Brief description of the photogrammetry technique developed by Prince and used at Flowerdew Hundred in conjunction with excavations conducted by James Deetz.

Sarudy, Barbara Wells
1989 Eighteenth-Century Gardens of the Chesapeake. Journal of Garden History.

A collection of essays with particular emphasis on Baltimore gardens, although generally of an earlier date than Hampton. See especially her essay "A Late Eighteenth-Century `tour' of Baltimore Gardens" and pp.114-116 for an extensive discussion of the career of William Booth.

Souder, Norman M.
1966 Architectural Data on the Rehabilitation of the Hampton Greenhouse.

Tatum, George and Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, editors
1989 Prophet with Honor: The Career of Andrew Jackson Downing, 1815-1852. Washington DC: Dumbarton Oaks.

A collection of essays marking one of the few publications on Downing and on American landscape architecture in the 1840s. Of most relevance for contextualizing garden design at Hampton is the two essays by George Tatum and the essay by Charles B. Wood on "The New `Pattern Books' and the Role of the Agricultural Press."

Upton, Dell
1988 White and Black Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia. In Material Culture in America, 1600-1860, edited by Robert Blair St. George, pp.357-369. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

Of potential use as a model for the examination of landscape gardens as social maps.

Vlach, John
1993 Back of the Big House: the Architecture of Plantation Slavery. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

Discusses arrangement of Hampton plantation with numerous illustrations and photographs of outbuildings (pp.184-203). Separate treatment of Hampton icehouse in section on icehouses (pp.80-81).

Williamson, Tom
1992 Garden History and Systematic Survey. In Landscape and Garden History: Issues, Approaches and Methods, edited by John Dixon Hunt, pp.59-78. Washington DC: Dumbarton Oaks.

Of comparative use for discussing the complexity of landscape design sequence and the simultaneous incorporation of naturalistic and formal elements in English garden design.

IV. RESEARCH INITIATIVES FOR MATERIAL CULTURE AT HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Ann Smart Martin
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

To my delight, I have been asked to suggest possible research initiatives for the material culture of Hampton National Historical Site. Before I do so, let me explain how my own definition of material culture impacts that mission.

Material culture is about the way people live their lives through, by, around, in spite of, in pursuit of, in denial of, and *because* of the material world. Thus, there must be some form of relationship--whether mediation, opposition, advocation or transformation--between people and their environment. To understand that connection between humans and human-made things, buildings, and landscapes is to ultimately work to the underlying relations and beliefs of the larger society to which those individuals belonged. Material culture is not only the "stuff"--landscapes, buildings, and objects--but a way of moving from material evidence to cultural behavior. In essence then, much of the job of interpreting a historic structure and its environs falls under the banner of material culture scholarship.

With this conceptual model, the task of evaluating the material culture of Hampton requires some careful organization. First, where appropriate, I will try to be especially attentive to the household furnishings at the various buildings at Hampton and the personal possessions of the Ridgelys, as there is no other specialist identified in the task group to particularly focus on those materials. At the same time, my goal here is to be purposely broad in considering how buildings, landscapes, and objects are all necessary in the quest to understand behavior. The study of material culture suffers when arbitrary lines are drawn between differing media or forms of evidence (furniture versus landscapes, for instance).

The strengths of Hampton to engage in such study are monumental. I have worked at four major historic sites and museums: Monticello, St. Mary's City, Winterthur, and Colonial Williamsburg. Each suffers in some area when compared with the extant resources of Hampton. For instance, Monticello has extraordinary documentation and a fine mansion house but few surviving outbuildings. Colonial Williamsburg has numerous standing buildings and a mountain of available documentation, but is missing one half of the town's basic documentary fabric in terms of county records.

At this one site, the National Park Service has a coterie of original structures; some of the country's finest domestic architecture of the late eighteenth century, as well as slave quarters and other supporting structures. A long list of other resources include original furnishings; mementos and family ephemera; rich family documentation, including diaries, account books and photographs; multiple documentary fragments of the story of slave lives; even outbuildings filled

with the remnants of early twentieth-century consumer culture. One of the greatest strengths here is how history was lived on *this* site, on *this* land for hundreds of years, beginning with possible evidence of prehistoric burning of the land and carrying over into a modern tale of how American society determines historical significance and curates its past.

Along with such a wealth, however, may come confusion or lack of focus, especially when compounded by lack of financial resources. The problem is telling such a complicated story of American history in a way that compels, educates, and enlivens the visitor's experience. An overarching research plan is the first step to developing a factual, imaginative, and sophisticated story line of interpretation. But there are many components to such a task. First, is the gathering of information to manage resources; surveys of landscape, archaeology and architecture are all needed for various parts of Hampton. Concurrently, attention must be given to maintenance of current sites and objects, especially conservation of objects, paintings, and building fabric. Finally, there must be a space and a place for any such line of interpretation to unfold, through some sort of visitor's center. I strongly urge attention to all these areas.

Several visits to Hampton, conversations with staff and volunteers, and reading a number of reports and books have amply demonstrated how impressive the ongoing work at Hampton has been. The vision and dedication of several staff members, especially Lynne Hastings and more recently, Bess Sherman, is clear. Thus my concerns in many cases mirror their own. I will not deal with the ongoing research for furnishing plans for various rooms, as this seems well in hand under the direction of Lynne Hastings.

I will divide my suggestions into several thematic categories. In some cases, it is impossible to categorically separate research and interpretive themes, for only by explaining how particular small research tasks are small pieces of evidence for a larger story. In other cases, tasks will be distinctive. Whenever possible I will use a case study or example to illustrate the overarching ideas.

Domestic Structures as Organisms: Food as a Case Study

The three forms of extant standing domestic living space are a logical place to begin. The mansion house, earlier farm house (and possible overseer's structure) and slave quarters are the strength of the Hampton property. We can already add to that the archaeological evidence for an early eighteenth-century earthfast structure located on the property as an area that needs to be further studied. Starting with the domestic spaces, it is possible to weave large portions of the interpretive themes already identified in the 1993 long-range plan. There should be no sort of bifurcation between the "big house" and the rest of the property--the landscape, the industrial and agricultural world, or slaves' lives. Hampton was a *working organism*, as was each domestic space. The mansion house was part of a larger structure of plantation and business and the web of the larger society around it. Hampton was a community--and set of communities--of mutual interdependence from top to bottom, bottom to top, side to side, in to out. How to tell that organic story is the thrust of my research suggestions today.

Beginning with the mansion house as the current major site of interpretation and visitation, the first question might be, how did this organism work? On the one level, that addresses a number of social history questions about housework, cooking, entertaining, and other issues of daily life. On another, it asks about logistics; what did it take for this wallpaper to appear on the wall; what did it cost, who did the shopping and the choosing, who put it up and who kept it clean? That immediately takes the view to the actors and players. This is problematized by the fact that differing time periods are represented in the various rooms, but not made impossible.

Food preparation and dining will be my case study here, although any number of themes could be represented. This draws upon the impressive previous research and report on the decorative arts of the dining room, past and future archaeological investigations, and a number of documentary resources. Changes in dining through history are well understood through a number of published sources.[1] First, it requires attention to the kitchen (or lack thereof) in the current Hampton utilization of space. While a tearoom is useful in terms of attracting a core of visitors to a day's outing, a modern structure might be built and used or the orangery. Within the kitchen itself is an original stew stove, something Colonial Williamsburg has expended vast energy in trying to reproduce. In any case, restoration of the kitchen to the interpretation of the house in some format is necessary.

With that idea of the preparation of food re-enters support players like slaves. Following food through the house to the great hall, dining room, and informal eating spaces, like bedrooms or sick rooms, moves action and players across the floor boards. Turning to the dining room allows the kind of precise table settings that archaeology and documentary research makes so definitive and can tell so many aesthetic, economic, and social stories about elaboration of cuisine and material culture. Extant documentation for the nineteenth century includes table plans and seating charts.

But putting food--even albeit proverbially--on the table opens the gate even further. For instance, study of various Hampton documents may give evidence of purchases from slaves in the local economy. This "internal economy" is increasingly being studied with surprising result. The slaves at Monticello supplied the kitchen there with a significant number of vegetable, poultry, and a number of foodstuffs as recorded in Jefferson's granddaughter's accounts.[2] Another elite Virginia woman records generous food choices and elaborate meals on a daily basis, much like we would expect at Hampton. But when we look closely at her diary we find that she was supplied with shad and poultry by slaves and neighbors in either sale or exchange.[3] The so-called kitchen book, 1825-1826 at the Maryland Hall of Records (MdHR M 4681) held promise for a record paralleling that of Monticello, but recent conversations with Dr. Kent Lancaster and my own study of the document indicate that the archival title is misleading. It is probably a grocer's account book. Nonetheless, it is worth checking other Ridgely documentary materials; the Monticello lists were found entered in the reverse of another document. The Ridgelys also were extensively involved in a cattle business--animals no doubt managed by slaves--supplying the plantation as well as the booming markets of Baltimore.

The cost and labor of elaborate displays then becomes an important interpretive part of a visitor's aesthetic appreciation of china, cut glass, and silver. This can be compared with provisions issued to slaves, as listed in provisions books MdHR M 4675 and 4680. Further evidence is found in Eliza Ridgely's account book, where she records hogs slaughtered, probably for provisioning of slaves. This can also be contrasted with archaeological remains of food near the mansion site, when remains of animals, probably beef, poultry, pig and turtle were uncovered.

There are many similar such stories to be told. The point is that this weaves the mansion house, the Ridgelys, and their entertainment and lifestyle into the story of agricultural operations and the lives of slaves. It could move up and back through time, for different seasons, for different family situations; all backed with significant documentary materials and archaeological evidence.

Ridgely Women as Shapers of History

If domestic structures as organisms are one theme to overlay research initiatives, another might be focusing on people and their relationships to one another and to the material world. Of striking importance is how Ridgely women were strong shapers of the history and material culture of Hampton particularly after the deaths of their husbands. Women's history has only recently been accorded the attention due to half of the population, yet even so it is often looked for extraordinary women in a man's world. But a truly feminized approach to history takes women's lives on their own terms. One way to do that is to examine them in the spaces in which their lives were mostly lived. It turns our attention once again to domestic spaces, but from the opposite direction. These women helped run businesses and farms, as well as manage a large staff and household. Here the account book of Eliza Ridgely seems to be of great importance and should be entered into computer format for study. Few such detailed stories of the choices and actions of even elite women are extant. Indeed, the story of her purchases and travels shows how women were constrained by society, but actively worked within those bounds, even pushing on the edges of cultural notions of domesticity.

The World of Goods

This is also the opening to an overarching theme of how Ridgely men and women at all levels of the social hierarchy were players in the emerging "world of goods". The level of attention Eliza Ridgely gave to gifts and mementos alone is an excellent material culture story of how relationships are encapsulated in commodities. Most poignant is the gifts of toys to slave children between 1841-1844. (More accurately, perhaps, is the poignancy of *withholding* of gifts from slave children for poor behavior.) An equally compelling part of this story is the outbuilding at the farm quarters filled with the remnants of twentieth-century Ridgely family consumer culture; that collection has a high potential to reach out to modern visitors along personal and family histories. Recognizing the artifacts of the recent past in one's own or a relative's life is an exclamation point to the Ridgely story. Use of the photograph collection here will also be of use to show the layering of objects across time in any given household.

A larger case study in this theme might be the use of clothing. If food was one building block of daily life, clothing is another. But clothing is potentially more complex as it is a sophisticated medium for communication of both group membership and personal identity. It is also a fresh and powerful way to show linkages to modern life as interpreters can explore how fashion manipulated and appropriated images of the body, how costly clothing a fashionable Ridgely woman was in terms of a day's wage of a slave, or how slaves themselves probably took standard uniforms and expressed identity and subtle forms of resistance.

Hampton is once again fortunate in the level of its documentation and wealth of artifacts. While known for other plantations, lists of clothing issued to slaves in the eighteenth century are still unusual, especially given the wealth of other information available about slave households. The study of slave clothing has taken off in the last few years as scholars have creatively assessed how appearance was used by slave owners to mark their property as labor through cheap coarse near-uniforms. The important work of Linda Baumgarten details the standard issues of coarse near-uniforms by slave owners.[4] With such prescription, it perhaps should not be surprising that the enslaved actively sought to express their identity and cultural principals through appearance. Textiles and accessories were sold to slaves in colonial stores; hand-me-down clothing was used as a form of reward for good service or behavior. Runaway ads in particular demonstrate the way that African-Americans blended European and African customs as slave holders struggled to define the specific appearance of their missing property. Thus, Shane and Graham White demonstrate how careful readings of contemporary documents allows us to move past the confusion and derision of contemporary white observers to elucidate how use of bright colors and seemingly incongruous styles illustrate principles of combination and rhythm within African-American culture today.[5] In all, the study of African and African-Americans is one of the most active fields of scholarship in the study of dress today.[6]

We can compare that with the extensive documentation of the world of clothing of other levels of Hampton society. Extant Ridgely documents can be added to Ridgely clothing found at the Maryland Historical Society and other textile evidence. These include dresses dating from the 1840s to the turn of the century, as well as hats, capes, cloaks, gloves, mourning attire, even "diamond powder for hair, rouge, and eye pencil." Men's waistcoats from the 1840s as well as children's clothing and items worn as costumes in pageants and balls are also in MHS collections.[7] If the Historical Society cannot adequately provide curation of the clothing as well as scholarly access, they should be returned to Hampton for curation and display.

Landscape as History

A fourth area of research must be the story of how history sweeps across the land. The cultural landscape of Hampton is in desperate need of continued systematic study. Archaeological investigations of the earthfast structure identified in previous excavations is a first given. Understanding how the garden property evolved is part of the story of the changing role of the Ridgely women; seeing the landscape as part of an agricultural business is another. Again, this fits into the idea of "property as organism" for only by seeing the relations of parts to the whole

through appropriate study and documentation is this possible. Architectural documentation of all structures of the property, with particular attention given to the farm holdings is also a must.

The Enslaved as a Community

Finally, a major area of research is already strongly underway thanks to the important work of Dr. Kent Lancaster. Because of the high level of documentation about slaves, their material culture, and their family relationships, this plantation has the potential to be a showpiece for the country in the telling of a "community history" of enslaved African-Americans. This idea has been woven throughout the previous thematic suggestions, but it is so important that it must be held up here. I stressed before how it is important not to allow a kind of bifurcation between mansion and agricultural/slave world. Thus, part of the story is about how black and white spaces were co-mingled: at least some slaves lived in a kind of "venn diagram" of African-American and white worlds, even as whites were essentially socially disbarred from many black spaces. But an equally important story is how African-Americans courageously built their own communities within the terrible bonds of slavery. Thus, interpretive spaces must somehow be added at the farm compound, as well as a way to link visitors through appropriate walks through the landscape to traverse those worlds physically as well as mentally.

This is but a sweeping and all-too-brief overview of the many research needs for Hampton. As mentioned at the beginning, basic needs for the management of resources must not be overlooked, including completing surveys of all standing structures and attention to conservation needs of objects, clothing, paintings and architectural fabric. Due to high cost and intensive labor needs, archaeological investigation should be driven by the interpretive design. Investigating the possibility of a field school with university faculty such as LuAnn DeCunzo at the nearby University of Delaware as well as volunteer labor should also begin. Liaison work to local African-American groups should also be a priority to enable concerned citizens to investigate the overall history of African-American life in the area. Additional research can be encouraged with the further publication of the strength and breadth of Ridgely documents and artifacts, and providing space or even modest fellowship or travel support for visiting scholars or advanced students. Finally, some form of interpretive space for overall visitor orientation is also necessary, enabling creative use of video and written signage, and potentially small changing exhibitions.

Several themes were identified to drive research plans with specific examples given when possible. They include:

1) Hampton was a working organism, not a collection of multiple domestic spaces to tell different unrelated stories. Focus on how such an organism worked, with the example of foodways. Allow a branching out to include agricultural and business enterprises amidst a family history.

2) Ridgely women were strong shapers of the history and material culture of Hampton. Focus on change across time through those key shifts in household formation.

3) Ridgely men and women at all levels in the social hierarchy were players in the emerging "world of goods." Focus on the way the mansion house expresses how elite Americans were increasingly part of a consumer society AND the creative ways African-Americans moved into that world through an internal economy that transected a white economy.

4) History--personal, economic, and institutional--sweeps across a given piece of land, changing people, landscapes and structures. That *authenticity* of the land is the trump card of historic sites, and the story of any given site's process of change is ultimately the story of American evolution. Focus on changes in the landscape based on large economic shifts as well as personal taste and fortune.

5) Enslaved African-Americans formed a community of relationships and were active players in the mediation of boundaries even amidst a system of enforced bondage. Focus on family structure, daily life, and strategies of survival and getting ahead.

6) Other specific tasks:

a. restoration of the kitchen;
b. archaeological study and potential field school;
c. discussion, re: status and future home of Ridgely clothing;
d. extensive study of Ridgely women account books;
e. architectural documentation of all structures;
f. use of photographic collection to show change in household material culture across time through layering of old and new as well as redecoration.

Notes

1. A few examples include Louise Conway Belden, *The Festive Tradition: Table Decoration and Desserts in America, 1650-1900* (New York: W.W. Norton for the Winterthur Museum, 1983). Kathryn Grover, ed. *Dining in America, 1850-1900* (Rochester: Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1987); Feay Shellman Coleman, *Nostrums for Fashionable Entertainments: Dining in Georgia 1800-1850* (Savannah, GA: Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1992).

2. Gerald W. Gawalt, "Jefferson's Slaves: Crop Accounts at Monticello, 1805-1808," *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society* 13, no. 1 and 2 (Spring/fall 1994): 19-38.

3. Marion Tinling, "Cawsons, Virginia in 1795-1796," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 3, no. 2 (April 1946): 282-291.

4. Linda Baumgarten, "`Clothes for the People': Slave Clothing in Early Virginia," *MESDA Journal* XIV, no. 2 (November 1988): 27-70; "Plains, Plaid and Cotton: Woolens for Slave Clothing," *Ars Textrina* 15 (July 1991): 203-222.

5. Shane White and Graham White, "`Too Good for any of his Colour:' Slave Clothing in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." Paper presented at the Southern Historical Association meeting, Orlando, November 12, 1993; "Slave Hair and African-American Culture in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," *Journal of Southern History* LXI, no. 1 (February 1995): 45-76. See also Barbara M. Starke, "Nineteenth-Century African-American Dress," pp. 66-79 in *Dress in American Culture*, ed. Patricia A. Cunningham and Susan Voso Lab (Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1993 and Shane White, *Somewhat More Independent: The End of Slavery in New York City, 1770-1810* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), chapter 7, pp. 185-206.

6. An interesting overview and good bibliography can be found in Barbara M. Starke, Lillian O. Holloman. Barbara K. Nordquist, *African American Dress and Adornment: A Cultural Perspective* (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall-Hunt Publishing Company, 1990).

7. Based on lists "from the estate of Miss Eliza Ridgely" and other cataloguing sources and photos at the Maryland Historical Society. My thanks to the staff there for this information.

V. THE RIDGELYS AND HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: A RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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The aim of this report is to assess what is necessary to encourage research at Hampton and to examine the possibility of establishing a center for scholarly research at the Site. The present state of the processing and indexing of the Ridgely papers at Hampton is considered, along with what would be required to make these papers relevant and accessible to the scholarly community. It is essential that this assessment be viewed in the context of the extensive groups of Ridgely papers in other collections.

The Ridgely Family of Maryland

While the Ridgely name appears frequently in published letters and biographies of Maryland notables, little has been published on this extraordinary family. This is surprising as there is an enormous wealth of Ridgely family papers, ranging from ones that pre-date the American Revolution and continuing through the mid-twentieth century. The Ridgelys began making their mark in the colony when Robert Ridgely of St. Inigoes, Secretary of the Province of Maryland under Lord Baltimore, became Keeper of the Great Seal on June 16th, 1670.

A succession of three Charles Ridgelys created a fortune in land investments and ironworks. The earliest was Colonel Charles Ridgely (1702/3-1772), a merchant who began acquiring land in 1726 in what is now Baltimore County. He brought his sons, Captain Charles and John, into partnership in 1761, establishing the Northampton Iron Works. Captain Ridgely (1733-1790) was a colorful personality who had a varied career as a sea captain, planter, iron master and politician. He represented Baltimore County at the Annapolis Convention in 1774 and spent several years in the Legislature. Ridgely became the political boss of Baltimore County in the years after the Revolution. He was elected to the House of Delegates for the county ten times between 1777 and 1787. Ridgely sold iron kettles, shot, and cannon to the American forces during the Revolution and speculated in confiscated English property in the 1780s. He used a combination of hired, convict, slave and indentured laborers to man his ironworks. It was he who built the family home of Hampton, the present historic site.

While the Ridgelys were a commanding presence in the Maryland countryside, they were also strongly involved in the development and urbanization of the City of Baltimore. The third Charles Ridgely (1760-1829) served a term as Governor of Maryland from 1815-1817 and joined with Alexander Brown, Isaac McKim, George Brown, Thomas Ellicott, Benjamin C. Howard and other civic leaders to establish the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Ridgely vigorously opposed the

development of the area of Canton, complaining that it would obstruct the view of the harbor from his Baltimore townhouse. He was a competitor of inventor Peter Cooper, another provider of iron for the nation's expanding network of railroads. Ridgely's name appeared on the listing of the 200 most worthy and intelligent men of Baltimore, chosen by George Peabody from his vast circle of friends to lead his newly founded Institute.

Studying the Dynasty

The nature of the Ridgelys' economic interests, their public careers, domestic life, and the contributions of the forceful Ridgely women present fertile fields of study. The family played notable roles in politics, in economic affairs and in society when America was coming of age. The Ridgely women made their mark in religious and civic pursuits and were actively involved in operating the extensive Hampton estate. The list of family correspondents reads like a *Who's Who* of influential Maryland families, including the Brownes, Carrolls, Chews, Claggetts, Dorseys, Eichelbergers, Gilmors, Howards and Shaws. On a broader perspective, the documents chronicling this remarkable family provide an expansive view of the social and cultural history of the 1850s and 1860s, an area which has received relatively slight notice in the teaching and writing of American history because of the understandable preoccupation of historians with the American Civil War. There are a few important books that follow single strands throughout the nineteenth century; but overwhelmingly the histories of American life and thought either end in the 1850s or begin in the 1870s.[14]

Many of the changes that propelled America into the modern age were taking place in the early decades of the nineteenth century. During that period America was transformed from a pre-industrial society to a modern capitalistic state. The revolutions in industry and transportation spawned by modern technology were nowhere more evident than in Baltimore. The railroads and the telegraph symbolized the power and speed that would mark this modern age. The Ridgelys' involvement in this changing world has yet to be explored.

The achievements of the Ridgely family in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, coincident with Baltimore's rise in national and international prominence, deserve serious study. The Ridgely family papers, along with the related papers of the powerful families with whom they were allied, and the records of the institutions they created, provide rich resources for historians interested in exploring the transitions that American culture and its institutions underwent between the Jacksonian period and the Gilded Age.

The public interpretation at the Site emphasizes a view of the Ridgelys at the Hampton Site

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[14]There is nothing, for example, even remotely comparable to W. L. Burn's portrait of the England of 1852-67, *The Age of Equipoise: A Study of the Mid-Victorian Generation* (London, 1964).

that tends to look inward at life on the estate, focusing primarily on the objects and furnishings that decorate the house and on the family's business interests at Northampton. This point of view is valid and interesting to the public and should be maintained. However, a broader view of the influence of this powerful family on the economic and political developments of Baltimore and the State of Maryland should be presented to visitors at Hampton.

The Archival Program at the Hampton Site

The Ridgely collection is located in the Long House Granary, a stone farm building on the Hampton grounds used to store an assortment of collections (bound volumes, prints, photographs, furniture, textiles, etc). There is no space for processing collections or for accommodating researchers. The Archivist has been officially assigned other duties in development, but continues to volunteer time to service the needs of staff members and outside researchers. Effectively, there is no professional staff assigned to the collection. A museum technician, Dolores Lake, serves as keeper for all of the varied Hampton collections, from fine arts to farm implements, including the Archives. She is responsible for overseeing their physical condition and general housekeeping. Experienced and dedicated volunteers also help with collections management; two of them assisted with the arrangement and description project and continue to work with the archival collection.

The original archival order of the papers does not survive. According to Lynne Dakin Hastings, the collection came to Hampton out of order. The arrangement imposed on the collection was outlined and approved by the National Archives.

The papers have been indexed at the item level. Worksheets devised for three-dimensional objects (involving approximately 35 entries each) were compiled on each item.[15] The National Park Service uses an *Automated National Cataloguing System* (designed to manage three-dimensional objects); a code was devised to make archival descriptions fit this system. It is hoped that the system will ultimately allow keyword searches. Hampton has on-site personal computers but, although they are networked to other National Park Service sites, the ANCS is not networked as, according to Lynne Dakin Hastings, "major changes are anticipated shortly." In any event, the worksheets have not even been entered into Hampton's local computer (data entry was to have been assigned to a museum technician but the position was not filled before being frozen).

While the Ridgely papers were indexed to the item level, the usefulness of this cataloguing is severely undermined by the fact that no series descriptions have been created to help guide researchers through the collection. It is vital that the person who organized the papers as Contract Archivist, Pamela Burrow, assist with the creation of the series descriptions while she is still available, either as a reinstated archivist, or as a consultant. Ms. Burrow is presently working to complete the series descriptions.

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[15]An example is attached as Appendix A.

Support Resources at the Hampton Site

Hampton has a small but dedicated and knowledgeable staff that has accomplished much with very limited resources. To say that they are hampered by lack of adequate work space and financial resources is to understate the situation.

Hampton maintains a reference library for staff use. There is an extensive collection of published materials relating to the estate, the family, the buildings and their contents. The Site's collection of government documents includes records related to the operation of the site; planning and study reports; historic structure reports; and park history. The Hampton library contains approximately 5,000 books, reports, magazines and other published materials in addition to unpublished family diaries and journals (original to Hampton). Many of these materials are catalogued and others are being catalogued.

The "reference library" is presently located in the offices of the Division of Museum Services. However, space is limited, and Hampton is in urgent need of adequate work space for members of staff and outside researchers.

It is likely to prove more difficult to find the relatively modest funds needed to alleviate these conditions than it would be to support a more ambitious program to establish a research center on the Hampton site. The prestige of such a center at the Hampton Site would be more appealing to a foundation or major donor.

A Sampling of Ridgely Papers in Various Maryland Collections

Ridgely Family Papers, Hampton National Historic Site:

The Ridgely papers came to the Hampton Site in small batches between 1948 and 1991. It is especially rich in documentation on the women of the family. The Ridgely women had a strong hand in managing the estate, many of them traveled widely and were well connected with important political figures. Margaretta S. Ridgely's (1824-1904) letters from relatives in London and Paris contain descriptions of social life in the mid to late-nineteenth century. The collection also contains approximately 8,000 historic photographs related to the Ridgely family and the estate.

Maryland Historical Society:

The Maryland Historical Society has nine major collections of papers pertaining to the Ridgely family. Collections MS692 and MS1127 provide detailed information on the operation of the Northampton furnace, the acquisition of forge workers and evidence of Ridgely's mistreatment of the workers he hired and bought. The Harry Dorsey Gough collection (MS400) includes an inventory book of Charles Ridgely of Hampton. The papers of Captain Charles

Ridgely (MS692, MS692.1 and MS1127) shed light on his political career. Other Ridgely papers contain business and personal correspondence with Daniel Dulany, William Paca, Samuel Chase, William Pinkney and other leading Maryland figures. Extensive documentation on the Ridgely relations, including the Dorseys, Howards, Chews, and Eichelbergers can also be found at the Society. There are also related records that reflect on the Ridgely family. For example, there are the records of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Towson, built by the Ridgelys. Correspondents include architect Edmund G. Lind and Charles Ridgely. The more recent papers documenting the Ridgely empire's twilight years reflect the wide-spread changes taking place in urban and suburban life in Maryland.

The lives of many of the Ridgely women can be examined in the papers of Helen West Stewart Ridgely (MS.715); Helen Ridgely Family Papers (MS.715.1); Eliza [Eichelberger] Ridgely Letters (MS692); Ridgely-Pue Papers (MS.693); the Eliza E. Ridgely Records (MS.691 and MS.692); Leonice [Sampson] Moulton Papers and Josephine [Moulton] Stewart Papers (MS.715.1) and the papers of Margaretta S. Ridgely (1869-1949), an Episcopal missionary to Liberia who founded and ran a boarding school for young girls (MS.1127).

The papers of Helen West Stewart Ridgely (1854-1929) describe the life and responsibilities of a Baltimore society matron in the late nineteenth century. Her diaries chronicle her life as Mistress of Hampton and her associations with political leaders at the state and national level. In 1894 she published *The Old Brick Churches of Maryland.* She was appointed by the Governor of Maryland to assist with the Jamestown Exposition and was friends with President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Some of this material has been microfilmed by the Maryland State Archives and copies of the film have been placed at the Hampton site. Additional Ridgely material is scheduled for microfilming.

Maryland State Archives, Hall of Records:

An introduction to some of the Ridgely men can be found in the Legislative History Project Collection, SC1138, which contains biographies of Charles Ridgely, (1700-1772); Charles Ridgely, (1733-1790); Charles Ridgely of John, (1749-1786); Charles Ridgely of William (d.1810); Henry Ridgely (1728-1791); John Ridgely (fl. ca. 1724); Richard Ridgely (1755-1824); and Charles Ridgely of Hampton (1760-1829).

The G. Howard White Collection of Ridgely family papers include a letterbook which lists slaves by name and records their ages and the clothing they were issued. Also of interest is the Harry Wright Newman Collection microfilm genealogy of the Ridgely family (SC2821).

Additional information on the family can also be found in county and state records, land patents and probate records as well as the Records of the Governor and Council and Maryland State Papers.

Much of the extensive collection of Ridgely material at the Maryland State Archives is on microfilm. The collection also includes microfilm copies of some of the Ridgely papers at the Maryland Historical Society.

The Johns Hopkins University, Special Collections, Milton S. Eisenhower Library:

Approximately 10.5 linear feet of Ridgely family papers can be found in the Howard-Ridgely-Maynard Family Papers. The papers consist of family correspondence, land and legal documents, photographs, and family bibles of three related families.

University of Maryland College Park Libraries; Marylandia Department, McKeldin Library:

The Ridgely family papers include documentation on indentured servants and slaves held by Charles Ridgely; the rape of a Ridgely slave is recorded. There are also papers of the related Dorsey family.

The Ridgelys at Peabody

The Ridgely name appears repeatedly in the records of the Peabody Conservatory of Music and the Peabody's Preparatory Department beginning in the 19th and continuing through the 20th century. Eliza's spirit continues to resonate through the family tree.

Ridgely Papers at Other Repositories:

A Ridgely holding has been found at the Library of Congress and their collections should be surveyed for other Ridgely-related materials.[16]

Other fertile areas are indicated. The archives of Alexander Brown and Sons; the Morgan Library in New York; the Essex Institute Library at the Peabody & Essex Museum at Salem, Massachusetts, and the United Methodist Historical Society at Lovely Lane in Baltimore are likely to contain Ridgely material. If and when the archives at the B&O Railroad Museum in Baltimore are processed, it is likely that additional Ridgely material will emerge. The B&O Museum has submitted a grant proposal to the NHPRC for funding to arrange and describe their archival collections. These records hold promise for scholars interested in Ridgely's dealings with the railroad.

Ideally, the Ridgely papers would be consolidated at a single repository with a qualified staff to serve researchers. While this is unlikely to happen in physical form, microfilming, or more likely digitizing the various scattered records might provide a practical alternative. Copies could

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[16]Judith Kerr located an important Ridgely account book (1740-1800) at the Library of Congress.

be made available at sites such as the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Hall of Records. A CD-ROM publication, and/or an Internet posting, could make these records even more widely available.

Encouraging Research at the Hampton Historic Site

Hampton is known for its ornate Georgian house, historic outbuildings, elegant furnishings and pleasant surroundings. The creation of a study center and residency program for advanced scholars would add an important dimension to the Hampton Site, making it a center for scholarly research. The work of visiting and resident scholars would cast light on life at the estate and the contributions of the Ridgelys in the world at large. Similar programs in place at Peabody Essex Museum and Winterthur could provide a model for a program at Hampton (see *Appendix B*).

The possibility of linking the center to a university such as Hopkins or to a State agency should be explored.

Staff Development

Efforts should be made as soon as possible to obtain the staffing needed to complete the arrangement and description project at Hampton. If the Hampton Ridgely papers are to be maintained on the site, the hiring of an archivist or manuscripts curator and an archives technician to oversee their care and to serve the needs of outside researchers must be made a priority. Staffing must be in place when the collection is moved to a study center.

Study Center

There are no dedicated research facilities at Hampton at present. There is an urgent need for a study center with space sufficient to house the archives, microfilm library, architectural records, site reports and reference collections. The study center should provide comfortable work space for resident and visiting scholars, as well as for outside consultants engaged in research projects on the site and for the Hampton staff (which is presently working in impossibly cramped quarters in the basement of the house and a farm outbuilding). If it is impractical to house the center in an existing building on the site, the possibility of providing ample and secure space in the proposed visitors center should be explored.

Research Resources

Hampton's reference collections should be organized and catalogued under the supervision of a librarian or archivist as they are installed in the new facility. There is no listing of site studies or published reports and no control over the reference material at Hampton.

There is a serious need for a comprehensive guide to the Ridgely papers as well as a listing of

important related collections in area repositories. Any effort to encourage research in the vast Ridgely holdings should begin with the organization of the vast collection of Hampton reference material and the publication of a comprehensive guide to the major collections of Ridgely papers. All of the manuscripts curators holding collections of Ridgely papers expressed interest in such a publication.

Major collections of Ridgely papers should be microfilmed or made available on CD-ROM. Copies of the microfilm or CD-ROM should be placed with institutions holding large collections of Ridgely papers and they should be available on inter-library loan.

Computer Links

The center should be furnished with a computer system capable of networking with the outside world. The possibility of having the Internet connections provided by Johns Hopkins, the University of Maryland, Goucher College or a commercial server like Charm Net should be explored. The Internet would provide staff and researchers with access to manuscript collections throughout Maryland, to the Library of Congress and to research institutions across the country.

Using a modest computer system, the Ridgely finding aids can be made available to users on the Internet. This can be accomplished by utilizing SAILOR or a gopher server or World Wide Web server at a local institution. Alternatively, Hampton could create its own on-site server, a task that would be well within the capabilities of the staff.

The Internet would serve a two-fold purpose: It would make information on the Hampton site available to a large population of prospective visitors (a World Wide Web page would be good and cost-effective public relations) and it would bring the research opportunities at the Hampton Site and in Ridgely collections to a broad community of scholars.

Advisory Board

No precedent within the National Parks System for the problems at the Hampton Site has been indicated. Given the limited staff resources and lack of an archivist presently at the Site, an advisory board of curators from the repositories holding major Ridgely collections and representatives from the history faculties of the University of Maryland and The Johns Hopkins University, and the George Washington Unversity should be established. Such a committee could provide advice and counsel to the curatorial staff and could serve as advocates for Hampton.

University Support

In the *Long Range Interpretive Plan*, the planning team suggests establishing links with Goucher College, which has long supported a variety of programs at Hampton. While its physical proximity is attractive, what is needed are formal links with university history departments with strong research programs. Local resources include The Johns Hopkins University and the

University of Maryland (College Park and Baltimore County). The intellectual resources and educational facilities of these institutions should be exploited.

At Johns Hopkins, there are several likely candidates with individual areas of specialization. These include Dr. Jack P. Greene (colonial British America); Dr. Toby Ditz (Women's studies); and Dr. Michael Johnson (nineteenth century Southern History); Dr. Louis Galambos (economic, business and political history of the U.S.); and Dr. Ronald G. Walters (social and cultural history of the United States with special interest in reform, race and popular culture). They would undoubtedly have an interest in making their graduate students aware of the research opportunities at Hampton.

At the University of Maryland, College Park, Dr. Miles Bradbury, Dr. Emory Evans, Dr. Alfred Moss, and Dr. Gay Gullickson likely would have an interest encouraging research at Hampton. There should also be candidates at the Baltimore County campus.

Music and dance were a primary form of entertainment and cultural identity at the time of the Ridgelys. The resources of the Peabody Conservatory of Music and the Music Department at the University of Maryland should be explored. Faculty and graduate students could provide special expertise in research, could collaborate on special programs at the Site, including performance opportunities.

One way to initiate interest in such scholarly studies would be for Hampton to host a tour for the history faculties and graduate students of the various institutions at the beginning of the academic year.

Fellowships and Residency Programs for Scholars

Fellowships should be established for advanced scholars, graduate students, independent scholars, and library and museum professionals. Foundation funding should be sought to support stipends and living expenses for visiting researchers. The possibility of housing researchers at nearby Goucher College or at Towson State could be explored. There is the possibility of conducting seminars at the Site (based on the model of those funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities). The possibility of securing the cooperation of The Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland and the State of Maryland should be explored.

Summary

In the *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (page 43), the planning team listed a broad range of reports and guides on the various structures and numerous surveys that should be accomplished. It would be folly to undertake these without first ensuring access to the archives. It is only logical that the archives be given top priority, so as to be able to inform these projects. This content cannot be understood without fundamental changes in the way that the archives is being handled. The Site Curator should be supported in her efforts to place the Site papers in the context of the other

holdings of Ridgely papers. The rich archival record that survives must be made available to the people undertaking other studies and projects at Hampton.

While most of the observations above respond to urgent and current needs of the staff at the Hampton site, satisfying these immediate needs would lay a solid basis for future research projects. The establishment of a scholars' research center at Hampton is necessary. The Hampton curatorial staff would be the immediate beneficiaries of their research and the published results of their work would bring recognition to the site. The creation of a study center would be consistent with the goals outlined in the National Park System Advisory Board's *Humanities and the National Parks: Adapting to Change*. The report emphasized the Board's desire to "raise the quality of research and scholarship in the parks." The establishment of a research center could greatly raise the profile of the Hampton Site within the National Parks Service, transforming it from a minor site to one of major cultural importance. This would be of benefit to the State of Maryland as well.

Specific Recommendations:

1. The first decision that must be made is whether the National Parks Service and the Hampton Site have sufficient commitment to the Ridgely Papers. If they are unwilling or unable to provide adequate physical facilities and staff for this important collection, the possibility of depositing the Ridgely papers at a more appropriate repository should be explored. Possible choices include the Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Society. At each of these repositories, there is staffing available to service the collection and there are accommodations for researchers.

2. If the Ridgely papers are to be retained at the Hampton site, a full-time archivist or manuscripts curator and an archival technician should be engaged to complete the processing process (finish box labels, compile series descriptions, etc.) and to serve the ongoing needs of collection. It is imperative that the Site take advantage of the presence of the person who catalogued the items in the first place. The archives technician should be given responsibility for computerizing the completed Archives worksheets. It is essential that a full time archivist and archives technician be retained after this project has been completed to assist and supervise members of staff, researchers and curators who require access to the collections at Hampton. The staff is not equipped to deal with researchers and visiting curators presently needing access to the archival resources at Hampton.

3. A committee of scholars should be assembled to serve as advisors to the curatorial staff. Curators at institutions holding major Ridgely (and related) collections and representatives from college and university history departments should be encouraged to participate.

4. Formal links must be established with the local scholarly community, including the University of Maryland, Goucher College and The Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody Conservatory.

5. Funding should be sought to support a survey of Ridgely family papers and the publication of

a guide to the Ridgely papers and major related collections. Prof. Jack Greene, of Johns Hopkins, has indicated that he is likely have an appropriate graduate student available for this project as early as the Autumn of 1995.

6. There is some microfilm Ridgely material from other collections at the Site. Gaps in this research holding should be identified and filled. Major collections of Ridgely papers and business records should be microfilmed or digitized. Copies of the Microfilm (or CD-ROM) should be placed at the Hampton site and at repositories with major Ridgely holdings. The microfilm should be available on interlibrary loan.

7. The need for a proper study area cannot be overstated. The Ridgely papers should be removed from the storage building where they are now housed to a location that could accommodate staff and outside researchers. The Hampton research collection (reference materials, architectural drawings, reports and studies, etc.) should be catalogued and consolidated in a well lit and secure study area with ample room for growth.

8. The study area should be provided with a computer linked to the Internet. The Internet would provide staff and researchers with access to manuscript collections holding Ridgely papers and related records and serve as a link to research libraries. It would also make information on the Hampton site available to a large population of prospective visitors.

9. A fellowship program to encourage research into the collection should be created, based on the models of the programs at Winterthur and at the Peabody & Essex Museum. There is every reason to believe that such a program at Hampton could rival the programs cited as models.

A

CATALOG WORK SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MUSEUM CATALOG RECORD—CR

REGISTRATION DATA

CLASSIFICATION	OBJECT LOCATION		CONTROLLED PROPERTY
	OBJECT STATUS AND YEAR	PARK ACRONYM CATALOG NUMBER NUMBER	
	ACQUISITION TYPE	ACQUISITION DATE	ACCESSION NUMBER
OBJECT		LOT QUANTIFICATION ITEM COUNT	STORAGE UNIT
DESCRIPTION			

CATALOG DATA

SITE OF ORIGINAL COLLECTION/PROVENIENCE			SITE OF ORIGIN		
CULTURAL IDENTITY			OBJECT DATE	HISTORIC/CULTURAL PERIOD	
DIMENSIONS/WEIGHT			PHOTO NUMBER	OTHER NUMBERS	
MEDIUM/MATERIALS				CONDITION	MAINTENANCE CYCLE
IDENTIFIED BY AND DATE		EMINENT FIGURE ASSOCIATION		ARTIST/MAKER	
CATALOGER AND DATE			VALUE AT ACQUISITION, BASIS	CURRENT VALUE, DATE, BASIS	
RESTRICTION	REPRODUCTION	PUBLICATION CITATION	PRESERVATION TREATMENT	CATALOG FOLDER	SIGNIFICANCE

REMARKS: (USE SPACE FOR INFORMATION TO BE ADDED TO CATALOG FOLDER)

Form 10-254C
7/84

VI. ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AT HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mark R. Wenger
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Based on visits to Hampton in January and March (including Lynne Hastings' excellent presentation and tour), let me offer my assessment of the place, and a few recommendations about initiatives in the areas of interpretation and research.

Interpretation

The Great House

As to the room restorations now completed, one might have argued for preserving the house exactly as it came to the National Park Service, or for taking the entire property back to a particular date. But given the impressive array of objects and documents representing the entire span of Ridgely ownership, the decision to present Hampton as a series of period rooms seems a defensible option. Given that decision, I believe the NPS is doing an excellent and highly professional job of reconstituting the individual settings. Still, two things concern me.

First, the rooms of this great house function as free-standing exhibits, each having been studied and then restored as a distinct entity. The research that has undergirded these efforts is impressive, but there's a potential problem with the step-by-step approach--data from rooms not yet studied is not available for the assessment of spaces now being restored. Remodeling an early house often involved changes that affected many parts of the structure. Viewing these alterations in sum tends to clarify the larger purposes behind them. Defining these purposes can help make sense of changes that otherwise defy analysis. As a result, it's not unusual for findings at one end of a house to have repercussions that ripple through the entire building. Parceling the architectural analysis into separate, room-by-room studies can short-circuit the necessary synthesis that a comprehensive study provides.

I believe it would be wise to suspend architectural restoration until a Historic Structures Report, documenting the physical history of the entire structure, is completed (this need not bring curatorial work to a standstill). Once the HSR is in hand, restoration could resume on a room-by-room basis as funding allows, based on completed findings. Curator Lynne Hastings has already done a great deal to develop a social context for the house--the report could incorporate this research under her name.

A second concern involves the impact of the period room idea on interpretation. For any given period, it is important that the presentation explain how the individual rooms at Hampton

functioned *together* as a domestic environment, and how that environment changed through the years. Good historians seek to identify and explain change over time. Comparing an early nineteenth century dining room with a Victorian music room is a case of relating apples with oranges. If the object is to show change, discussing the present music room vis-a-vis its earlier manifestations--and in relation to contemporary room use elsewhere in the house--is the best approach. Had we arrived as guests of the Ridgely's, how might our evening have evolved? How would the music room have figured in this process in 1810? in 1850? What was it called at these times? Did changes in nomenclature reflect significant changes in function? What do these changes tell us about the Ridgelys and the society in which they moved? Hampton is one of the few houses for which these questions can be answered for different periods of time. This, in my view, is one of the property's great strengths.

Hampton's physical and functional evolution could be delivered orally, visualized in a series of floor plans or recreated through computer animation showing the structure--and its setting--as they appeared in 1800 or 1850 or 1900. The latter technique has infinite possibilities and could become an important tool for orienting visitors.

Right now, the lack of a visitors' center is a serious impediment to adequately interpreting the site. If I were to have just one wish granted for this site, it would be to build a visitors' center. Visitors learn best when they have a set of questions to direct their perceptions. A carefully planned orientation allows one to frame those questions--to give people the information they need to enjoy and learn from their experience. Perhaps the stable and coach house just down the hill from the main house might be fitted out for this purpose.

In addition, let me mention a few interpretive opportunities at the great house. Hampton displays a battery of technological improvements in the realm of household management--housebells, stew stoves and a Rumford roaster--innovations that speak to the growing rationalization of domestic routine in the early years of the nineteenth century. Few other southern exhibition houses for this period can boast of such an array. Improvements of this sort were more typical of port cities up and down the east coast at the beginning of the 19th century--a reflection of the greater wealth in the urban areas, an indication of their greater access to new technology, and evidence of their willingness to adopt it.

Were visitors to see some of the "backstage" areas of the house, the social meanings of these inventions would merit comment. So far as we can tell, stew stoves were associated with advanced forms of cuisine dependent on sauces and ragouts, often prepared by cooks with foreign training. That the wealthiest Marylanders had access to such amenities is not surprising. That such arrangements were still confined to a very small number of people is worth pointing out.

The housebells are significant for what they reveal about the ever-diminishing visibility of servants after the Revolution. Throughout the Chesapeake region, servants who were not immediately engaged in some household task had traditionally used the entry or "passage" as a kind of waiting room. By the end of the eighteenth century, the growing use of bell systems

marked an exodus of these servants to outlying service areas, where they were less visible, yet easily summoned by activating one of several bell pulls, situated at various points throughout the house. The backstairs earmarked for servants functioned in a similar way, preserving the ceremonial importance of the great stair by freeing it from the tread of domestic slaves.

For a dwelling of this date, Hampton's vast, almost institutional scale was truly remarkable, setting it apart from virtually all other houses in America. Yet it was, in many respects, utterly indigenous. The identity of the ground-floor rooms, if they represent eighteenth-century usage, offers but one example. By the time Hampton was under construction, Chesapeake grandees were beginning to banish sleeping spaces from the lower floor, an expression of their growing interest in domestic privacy. The expanded social role of the upper floor was reflected in the growing percentage of probate inventories that listed fireplace equipment in the upper rooms during this period. It is no coincidence that outdoor living spaces accessible from the upper floors of houses came into common use during this era. Nor was it merely by chance that Hampton was well equipped in this regard, and that the Ridgely bedchambers were confined to the upper floor.

That one of the better, more elaborate spaces should be located on the upper floor may be further testimony to the proprietor's awareness of *au courant* modes in cities like Charleston, Annapolis and Philadelphia, where lavishly decorated drawing rooms often occupied most or all of the second-floor street front.

Crowning all is an immense cupola, an embodiment of the link between house and landscape, offering to Charles Ridgely and his clan a princely view of all that was theirs. As compared with the tortured ascent of many contemporary examples, the ease with which one reached the upper level of this lantern is, perhaps, indication of its use on social occasions.

Because Hampton relies on a volunteer staff to conduct tours of the house, it is difficult to be too demanding in the area of training. Videotapes may be the way to address this. I would bet that Lynne's recent lecture at Antiques Forum was videotaped and could be obtained from Colonial Williamsburg at minimal expense. For the investment of a few dollars, her knowledge would be available to volunteers in a user-friendly form, to be enjoyed at home and at leisure. This would serve to refresh interpreters on factual matter and remind them of important interpretive perspectives. If this proves successful, grants could be written to produce additional videos on special topics--slavery, food, family life, architecture, archaeology, etc.

Across the Road

The buildings across the road are as interesting and important as the great house. The overseer's house is a puzzle that exudes a sense of things discovered and others still hidden. It cannot fail to engage visitors if properly exhibited. Any number of issues could be profitably addressed here: methods of architectural investigation, the settlement and development of Baltimore County, the rise of the Ridgely family, the adoption of genteel habits in the early eighteenth century and its escalating impact on local housing, the evolution of early building

technology, the development of domestic planning, and so on. In the meantime, it would be wise to resist the impulse to spruce the building up. Critical evidence could be lost if elements are removed or disturbed without careful documentation and analysis. As in the great house, the first step here should be the completion of a Historic Structures Report which, I understand, is now in progress. Jim Wollon's report is helpful, but it is essential that every piece of evidence supporting the investigator's conclusions be documented through photography and, where appropriate, through measured drawings.

The quarters are more or less intact, and with the associated overseer's house and farm buildings, constitute an interesting and reasonably intact remnant of a home quarter. Together, these buildings could become a compelling venue for recreation of early Maryland life.

While the lesson that slavery was wrong must never be forgotten, exhibits on slavery must be more than morality plays. There is no better way to recall the humanity of people who lived here than to explore the details of their daily existence. Slavery was the context in which the personal desires and concerns of hundreds of individuals played themselves out on this very spot. The result was a distinctively American community from which we can draw understanding.

It's difficult to think of a better setting in which to talk about American slavery. Where else do documents and physical settings provide more information about such a community? The richness of these resources offers an important opportunity to tie Hampton more closely to the local population, for there are surely residents who are descended from the persons, black and white, who once lived and labored here. Just as descendants of slaves from Somerset in Eastern North Carolina returned to their homeplace for a reunion, Hampton might sponsor a gathering of its diaspora. Through the quarter and the great house, Hampton could transcend "white" and "black" history to present the shared past of today's community--"our" history in the truest, most inclusive sense.

So much of this story still lies unexamined beneath the sod! Aside from archaeology's obvious importance as a source of information and analysis, it is a perennial crowd pleaser. I can think of no better way to excite visitors about the far side of the road than an ongoing program of archaeological discovery to accompany investigation of the overseer's house. It is not difficult to envision the quarter area as a showplace for archaeology--above ground and below.

Research

The issues I have touched on here imply a great deal of research and documentation. The most important studies include:

Maintenance Plan and Archaeological Assessment

The loss of information through maintenance-related ground disturbances is a circumstance that can and should be avoided. To get archaeologists out in front of the maintenance process,

it will be necessary to develop a maintenance plan that looks several years into the future, so that planning, funding, archaeology and maintenance work can all occur in the correct sequence and thus prevent the destruction of valuable information. This study would embrace the entire range of maintenance activity, but would give special attention to utility work, excavation, grading and other activities most likely to affect sub-grade resources. Sooner or later, we will come to the end of what the documentary record can tell us about Hampton. Under the sod is another world of information, mostly of a kind that documents cannot ever supply independently. It is essential to recover this data whenever resources are to be compromised or destroyed. Ideally, NPS archaeologists should do the work. If this proves unworkable, it may be necessary to develop a relationship with the anthropology department of some nearby university, with the idea of conducting summer school programs at Hampton, which might reduce the funding necessary to get the work done. In this case, it would be highly desirable for archaeologists to develop guidelines for record-keeping, completed reports, treatment of artifacts and other such issues. Knowing nothing of administrative matters, I will nonetheless hazard a suggestion that archaeology be built into the budgeted cost of all maintenance procedures involving ground disturbance, if such is not already the case. Perhaps the archaeologists on the panel could supply guidance as to the size of excavations required under various circumstances, and their unit cost.

Historic Structure Reports

Historic Structure Reports for the great house, the overseer's house, and the quarters should also be a priority. Because the overseer's house seems most vulnerable at this point, and because it is currently under study, I recommend completing this report first. This would allow time to line up funding for the mammoth job of completing an HSR for the main house and for the quarters as well. Formats for such reports vary, but all should include a thorough photographic record of the structure, together with an analytical set of measured drawings--plans, exterior elevations, sections, and important details--all annotated to identify significant features and alterations. Each report should include an account of the building's physical development with supporting evidence documented through text, photos and drawings. The account should relate this development to what is known of the occupants and local community through documentary and archaeological sources. Finally, each should include a review of outstanding questions and recommendations for future investigation. All drawings and photographic negatives should become the property of the NPS, and copies of the narrative should be delivered in diskette as well as in the traditional forms.

Houseplanning and Domestic Routine

To better understand how the great house functioned as a domestic environment, and to understand how that routine was typical (or atypical) of early Maryland, it would be helpful to conduct an intensive study of Maryland probate records. That the Ridgelys were atypical in many respects is obvious, but local practice is certain to have informed their expectations about the kinds of spaces and activities a house should embody. The probate material for Maryland will allow researchers to distinguish indigenous aspects of the Ridgely lifestyle from those inspired by

Metropolitan culture. As a first step, an intern could be engaged, under the guidance of a professional historian, to survey all room-by-room probate inventories for the state of Maryland, recording decedent, date, county, and location of the original record. In addition, the survey entry for each inventory could include an abstract of the room names listed therein. On the basis of this information, it would be possible to analyze the evolution of the domestic establishment in early Maryland. In the process, one could easily spot those inventories suitable for transcription. Because of the potential for broader application, I believe it would be possible to attract funding for such a project. Because it deals with Maryland generally, such a project could be contracted to outside scholars--possibly a graduate student looking for a good thesis or dissertation topic--a topic that would be doubly appealing because it carried funding. Gunston Hall is in the midst of a similar project which promises to produce huge dividends for the site and for decorative arts scholarship in general.

Architectural and Social Context

To further illuminate Hampton's social and architectural context, it would be helpful to have a look at buildings and records from the areas where builder Ridgely had significant commercial connections. Baltimore is still getting under way at this point, but the mansions of the Carroll family, already treated in some detail by other scholars, are worth consideration. And what about Philadelphia? Especially relevant, I think, are the series of magnificent structures that originally stood just outside the city--Woodford, Lansdown, Lemon Hill, Cliveden, Mount Pleasant, Belmont, Stenton, Solitude, Port Royal, etc. A Charles Peterson grant, awarded for the studies of Philadelphia architecture, would be an ideal way to fund a report on these buildings and their relevance--socially and architecturally--to Hampton. I believe the Athenaeum in Philadelphia also has fellowships for this purpose. Probate records are not, to my knowledge, very numerous in Philadelpha, but early insurance assessments, such as those published by Anthony Garvan, are highly informative. I understand that the Cigna Corporation still has an immense collection of these documents, as yet unused by scholars. Perhaps there would be some grant money from the corporation for making a study of this immensely valuable resource, focusing on what these records reveal about the types, organization and finish of domestic interiors of larger houses. The studies outlined here would provide a solid context in which to assess the domestic establishment of the Ridgelys. For a study pulling together the Carroll and Philadelphia buildings, and relating them to Hampton, Bernie Herman at the University of Delaware or Camille Wells at the University of Virginia would be ideal resources.

Digitized Drawings

To provide the basis for future documentation and interpretation of the buildings, a set of digitized drawings in vector format, suitable for manipulation in three dimensions, would be a magnificent resource. As a means of advancing the technology of presentation and recordkeeping, might the NPS be willing to fund a set of digital drawings? These would provide a framework for recording data from future research, a tool for evaluating architectural decisions, and the raw material for presentations on the physical history of the building.

Technology and Housekeeping

A study of improvements in domestic technology would be particularly useful at Hampton, which retains an unusually complete array of these devices. Stew stoves, Rumford Roasters and fireplaces, and housebell systems should be the focus of this study, which should trace the development of these technologies, map their social and geographic distribution, and catalog surviving examples.

Oral History

Much of what can be known about Hampton's recent past resides in the memory of living persons, black and white, who have called this place their home. Because the goal of the NPS has been to present the entire sweep of Hampton's past, a systematic effort to collect oral histories from living informants is an urgent priority. Every day that passes carries the potential that one of these people will pass on and deprive the future of all the things only they know. This will require someone who is intimately knowledgeable about the history of Hampton and the surrounding community. This is another area where the NPS might engage a graduate student--a doctoral candidate in Folklore perhaps--who is looking for a dissertation topic and a little money to go with it.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation is conducting a similar project among Monticello slave descendants, particularly those of the Hemmings family. The success of this initiative, carried forward by staff member Lucinda Stanton, has been stunning. At Hampton, a project of this sort could pursue the varying perspectives of all residents.

Strategic Archaeology

We have already considered the archaeological activities necessary for good housekeeping at a historic site. Archaeology is also the means of answering larger questions about the use and development of the site. In my opinion, the most urgent and significant questions center primarily in the area across the road from the great house--around the overseer's house and slave quarters. When was the overseer's house built? What other buildings were there at the time, and how were they used? What sort of material comforts did the occupants of this house enjoy? How did this change over time? How did the house change over time? When did the intensive use of this site as a quarter come about? How did this change the distribution of functions over the site? What sorts of comforts did the Ridgely slaves enjoy? And how did the overseer live in comparison? I leave to others on the panel, the more detailed consideration of how to fashion an archaeological program that could answer these questions.

Conclusion

Let me say that I am deeply impressed by the research that has been done here, and by all that has been accomplished with limited staff and resources. Hampton presents an exciting array of possibilities for scholarship and interpretation. Current limits on staff and funding make it difficult to push beyond the practical necessities of daily routine, but identifying goals, however attainable at present, is an effective way to figure out where you want to go and build support for getting there. Grants may be the means of breaking through the barriers necessarily imposed by constraints on budget and personnel.

VII. ARCHAEOLOGY AS A MEANS TO BROADEN INTERPRETATION AND INCREASE SITE VISITATION AT HAMPTON

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Introduction

Hampton is an underdeveloped park within the National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Region. It is located near Towson, Maryland within easy traveling distance of five major cities: Washington, DC, Annapolis and Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, De. The acreage encompassed by its boundaries contains buried archaeological and standing architectural resources dating from the mid-colonial era (i.e., 1690s); aboriginal materials are also found beneath its grounds. On a scale of one to ten, Hampton's potential is in the range of eight to ten to "bring together the landscapes, places, people, and events that contribute in unique ways to the shared national experience and values of an otherwise diverse people" (Vail Agenda as quoted in *Cultural Resource Management* No. 2, 1995). Hampton's value as a historic resource to the state of Maryland is even higher. There is little doubt that a slight modification in Hampton's research and interpretive goals would enable Hampton to become a dynamic, interactive setting for students to learn history outside the traditional classroom. It could provide a setting which would allow students to learn not only about the diversity of experience that characterizes the mid-Atlantic states, but also about the diversity of resources which can be used to discover the past. The key to this is an interdisciplinary program of research and interpretation, one in which historical archaeology should be an integral, long-term component.

Historical archaeology at Hampton would be immensely beneficial in terms of the information it would produce to compliment and supplement the rich documentary resources which historians have begun to mine. It is important to remember that the two are not synonymous. Archaeology provides a different type of insight and normally amplifies the written record as does its counterpart--anthropological history (see Yentsch 1994 as but one example). It can be a useful tool in answering architectural questions and easily integrated into educational programs. Anthropological and social history are also essential elements in today's interpretive historiography which should be woven into the research methods used at Hampton.

Two things are needed, in terms of the archaeology, to enable this to happen. Both should be done before any archaeological program is implemented at Hampton. First, a comprehensive archaeological plan tied to a good historical plan of research is required. Second, a more methodological guide to the strategies, methods, and timing of the archaeological work is necessary. The second follows logically from the first, but the first is intimately related to the plan of historical research.

Since Hampton does not yet have an overarching set of research questions, tied to relevant

issues within local, state, and national history, which would provide an umbrella for the archaeology, the recommendations presented are necessarily broad-based.

Why Do Archaeology:

1. It provides park visitors with a tangible link to the past.

2. It provides a good focal point for educational programs geared to all ages, but especially attractive to secondary school students.

3. It allows the interpretive process at Hampton to have an active counterpoint to the visual "pull" of the mansion. Simply put, the house overlooks the landscape and without something to draw the eye and the interest from it, visitors see only one portion of a rich and complex cultural system at work.

At Hampton, although the main house is but one piece of a larger entity, it is overwhelming and dominates the site's interpretation. It is the central focal point in the landscape. Its dominating position, in fact, is one reason why the staff curator and interpretive personnel have concentrated upon the mansion. Yet, by doing so, a biased narrative of Hampton's history emerges--an account that tells part of the story, but shows neither inter-relationships across time and space among the varied site occupants nor how the site functioned as a whole. Regrettably, the interpretation also does not draw links between Hampton as a major country estate and other, similar examples of country estates in the northeast (e.g., the Lyman estate in Waltham, Mass; the country seats surrounding Philadelphia described by Birch in 1808; and, critically, those in nearby Maryland). Consequently, one is left with the impression that Hampton was unique, yet it was not.

What is most remarkable about Hampton is that it has survived with so much of its surrounding grounds intact, with so much of its material furnishings left <u>in situ</u>.

Archaeology As a Means to Interpret Diverse Pasts

Archaeology, if focused on additional aspects of Hampton's history which are not now stressed among the interpretive goals, would allow the park to expand its thematic interpretation to incorporate:

. 1. The early history of Maryland and life on the "frontier."
. 2. Accounts of Maryland Indians.
. 3. The African-American experience.
. 4. The influence of landscape and cultural space.
. 5. A discussion of the importance of the Mason-Dixon line and the boundary dispute with Pennsylvania.

. 6. The Ironworks with its insight into one of Maryland's earliest skilled commercial activities (i.e., the history of technology and commerce).
. 7. The way in which Hampton is representative of the scale of country seats at a national level.

Additionally, a well planned program of small-scale preservation-oriented excavation would also allow the staff to obtain information on the building sequences as well as functions of dependencies near the main house. These objectives, as outlined above, seem more suitable than archaeology directed at unearthing further evidence of the opulent lifestyle of the Ridgely family during its sojourn in the overseer's house and/or as they initially occupied their mansion home.[17]

A summary of the prior archaeological work is given in Appendix I. It is important to note that virtually none of it is linked closely to a detailed chart of the occupational sequence of the land which shows the devolution of the property. Nor is this occupational sequence shown clearly in any of the current interpretation materials which are provided to visitors and/or to guides. Examples of similar charts are attached herewith in Appendix II together with examples of ways in which archaeological events are linked to them. A brief portion of such a chart for Hampton is shown in Figure 1. *A major recommendation in this report is that such a chart in its entirety be prepared for Hampton: that it include the slaves as well as related family members and that it be tied to important events in state, local and family history. In addition, a long range archaeological plan should be developed.*

Connecting an Archaeology Plan to the 1993 Long Range Interpretive Plan. The scope of the archaeological master plan should address not only the themes discussed above, but also the objectives contained in the 1993 Long Range Interpretive Plan. As a start the plan should take into account the present level of visitor use, the park resources, management goals, and other strategic factors such as (a) the critical need for a visitor's center; (b) the suggested shift in access to the park; (c) the need for adequate signage (on-site and off-site); (d) the requirements of published materials to enable fulfilling self-guided tours.

Well-done, carefully crafted archaeology is expensive, but as shown below it can provide a foundation for meeting some of the long-term needs spelled out in the 1993 report as well as a basis for increased funding of services at the park.

First, it must be recognized that the definition of the park's present resources is carefully

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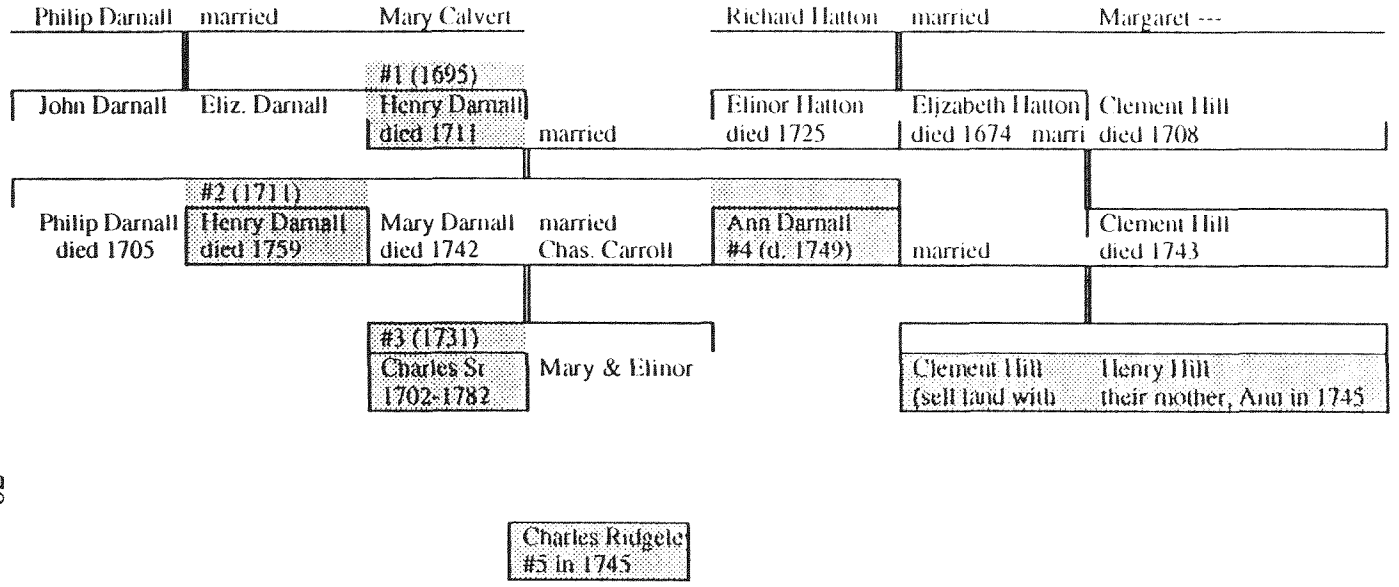
[17]This objective was suggested as a major reason for an archaeological survey by the staff at Hampton during the initial meeting of the consultants in January 1995. Lynne Dakin Hastings notes that staff are also interested in the large trash pit behind the slave quarters and what value it would have for the story of other populations and activities at Hampton.

Table 1. Chart showing the relationships between the Darnall, Carroll and Hill families who owned "Northampton" in the early eighteenth century.



constrained within the long range interpretive plan. The 1993 plan does not adequately recognize the time depth of the historical resources located below-ground at Hampton; its themes (page 12) are emphatically focused on the period of Ridgely occupancy, family whereas the additional themes listed above (1-7) are ones which also draw on the historical resources of the park, yet have broader scope. This is true despite the effort in the 1993 plan to extend themes beyond the Ridgely family to include those "others" who labored, lived, and helped maintain the Ridgely family and its enterprises.

One might say, as John Vlach (1993) has done, that Hampton mediates between different worlds. Its buildings combine northern and southern traits; its technology exhibits a mid-Atlantic origin with ties to Pennsylvania and even the northeast. Its mode of production follows the plantation system. This mediation extends back to its earliest years of occupation. For example, the location of Hampton is such that it was on the "frontier" in the eighteenth century and sufficiently close to the disputed Maryland-Pennsylvania border that its location makes it an apt place to interpret this fascinating, confrontational dimension of early Maryland history.[15] More research might very well show that the land was granted to a Calvert relative (Henry Darnall) as one means of protecting Indian lands.[16] The site is sufficiently close to the Indian community at Monocacy on the upper bay that its existence as a haven for African-American runways could also be introduced. Further, Hampton's relationship with the early ironworks--through site location, through the kinship ties of its owners,[17] and as one of the major foundations of the Ridgely family

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[15]The Maryland charter gave the Province's northern boundary as Delaware Bay and the 40th parallel; William Penn and the third Lord Baltimore disputed the boundary in the 1680s in heated fashion. In the 1730s, Penn's heirs still claimed a strip running 15 miles south of the 40th parallel; the "conojacular war" ensued with a guerilla base. At one point, a Maryland resident, Thomas Cresap, was captured and taken to Philadelphia, where he was exhibited, bound and manacled. Known there as the "Maryland Monster", he quipped to crowds that Philadelphia was one of the prettiest towns in Maryland! The boundary dispute was not settled until the 1750s, but as one means to buffer Maryland in its possession of its territory, Lord Baltimore encouraged settlement north of Baltimore and within the general vicinity of Hampton itself (Land 1981).

[16]Local residents point out the presence of aboriginal artifacts in nearby plowed fields. The ties between Calvert family enclaves and aboriginal settlements has been discussed at times among Maryland archivists, but needs further research and development.

[17]In 1715, the Principio Works were established on the upper bay; in 1719, the legislature passed "An Act for the Encouragement of an Iron Manufacture," and by 1731, The Baltimore Iron Works opened as a partnership between Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany, Dr. Charles Carroll, Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Daniel Carroll of Duddington. The value of their shares rose from 700 to 10,000 in the 1760s. By 1776 Maryland had eight blast furnaces including the Nottingham Company later purchased by the Ridgelys (Land 1981: 167-169, 283-85). A broad

fortune--makes this another important technological and commercial theme that could be developed at Hampton. All of these are topics which could be readily addressed, are appropriate dimensions of secondary school education in the state, and are not fully developed at other nearby sites.

The landscape and its cultural construction are another interpretive theme which is briefly discussed in the Long Range Interpretive Plan. Note that the mansion, however, receives more detailed discussion. Since this aspect of Hampton's history is addressed by Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, the archaeological resources relevant to it are not discussed here. It should be pointed out, however, that landscape archaeology is best done by a small professional team and that it is a highly sophisticated type of research. It should and must be done at Hampton, but in terms of any far-reaching effect on visitation, there is more to be said for beginning with a different type of archaeological study and working gradually to the landscape phase. *At the same time, it is essential that the present terraced gardens be mapped and their plan analyzed for potential locations of other important garden structures now missing from the site. If this is not done, recommended work on improvement of the grounds, opening the cemetery area to increased visitation, etc. could result in deterioration of the historic landscape.*

There is a cause and effect relationship between the themes as presently stated and the low numbers of visitors and distinctive aspects of the visitor/user profile (see page 11 in the 1993 plan). Let us first consider how the themes are presently provided to the public. The mansion complex is given six pages of discussion in the Long Range Interpretive Plan; the "Farm" complex is given two and one-half! This parallels the park's "presentation of self" in its brochure and in the 1986 booklet (20+ pages on the mansion and its collections; less than ten pages on all the outbuildings; an inadequate discussion of early history [one paragraph], a heavy concentration on the Ridgelys [20 pages]). Few of the marvelous, evocative historic photographs contained in Vlach's *Back of the Big House* are included in the booklet; instead there is a relentless litany of Ridgely portraits and fancy objects. When one reads these materials, and thinks about who they might attract to the park, a diverse representation of the public does not come to mind.

To summarize the visitor profile briefly, most visitors to Hampton are middle-aged to elderly white residents of the greater Baltimore-Washington area who come to Hampton during the spring and summer, when the weather is good and its grounds especially attractive. Minority visitation is exceptionally low (5%) and use of the site by educational groups in the immediate area is minimal though increasing. The MANY tourists who drive the northeast corridor roads from Canada to Florida visit Hampton only on an occasional basis, despite the fact that the park is very accessible from a major highway. The latter fact may be due, in part, to inadequate

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kinship chart would show readily how close the Ridgely family was to major ironworking craftsmen and their Quaker backers in the Province, especially the Dorseys who extracted iron ore from Curtis Creek and were participants in the iron trade prior to the
Ridgelys.

signage and to park brochures that do not adequately market the historical resources existing at Hampton. That is to say, by emphasizing the Ridgely family and its affluent lifestyle, the brochures do not spell out ways in which Hampton is anything more than "just another historic house."[18]

Brochures at Maryland and Delaware Welcome Stations along the Interstate are one way of attracting additional visitors to Hampton; archaeology--as a component of the public tours of the site at given times of the year--is another. Yet neither will succeed if there is not a well-placed visitor's center which can present an overview of the different interpretive themes. Visitors are essential. Higher visitation rates will also increase funding to the park. Thus both go hand-in-hand. Strategies to increase visitation should be developed immediately. They should not wait until a visitor's center can be built and, in fact, adequate facilities may already exist in the "overseer's/slave complex."

It is my impression that the national parks are moving increasingly towards partnerships with local organizations and to educational projects that tie programs in the schools to facilities and staff at various parks within the system. Collaboration is a key element. Hampton is well situated to join in this movement[19] and could use their participation to improve many aspects of the park as it is presently construed. It would also enable Hampton to introduce a dynamic element into what is otherwise a static exhibit base.

It is my belief that the best way to do this would be to implement the proposed rerouting of the visitor's entrance so that traffic flows in along Providence road past the "overseer/slave complex." Parking should be provided there for a major portion of the visitors; it is out of sight of the mansion and hence would not be unsightly. This area of the park should be used as an orientation center with exhibits in various buildings. These exhibits could easily stress themes one through six. The orientation could also introduce the puzzles of the site. As one example, where were the early homes (combined together in the overseer's house) actually placed? When were they moved? Were they moved to make room for the mansion? Why would people live this far out on the frontier? What difficulties did they face?

The practice of adaptive reuse (which we see frequently in modern life as well) can be introduced by showing how the overseer's house was modified and changed when the Ridgely

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[18]The home of the Ringling family in Sarasota, Florida which lies at the water's edge behind the Ringling Museum has a very large and varied range of visitors despite its minimal resources; with different marketing, Hampton could begin to attract this range of visitation also.

[19]The park is located within a 60-90 minute drive of a substantial number of elementary schools and thus could easily increase visitation dramatically if its staff implements a program that is educationally oriented. They should investigate the collaborative archaeology program done by the Glyn County schools at Fort Frederica, a national park in Georgia.

family made it their temporary home. At this point, the large slave population can be introduced together with the information that the first slaves were freed by Charles Carnan Ridgely. Visitors could be told that the only way we will know precisely where these people lived is to do archaeology for they lived in simple wooden houses which did not survive as the stout stone buildings did. The controversy this manumission caused in the family (and it undoubtedly did) can also be raised.

The locale--below the big house--is well suited to portray the general world view of the era: "Yeomen looked up to their `betters,' admired and took local pride in the occasional mansion, and may have longed for self-advancement to the slave-owning class" (Boles 1983:77). An unwritten code of deference to authority which roughly equated authority with a socio-economic status existed; society was upwardly mobile and many aspired to economic success in which slave labor was an essential element. That, as Vlach (1993: 194) notes, "[slaves] had, of course, different hopes and thought about the plantations [such as Hampton] in different terms," is another theme that MUST be introduced clearly, coherently, and thoroughly. The closeness of the Indian communities which gave sanctuary to slaves and the distance of the area from the densely populated coastline can be drawn to people's attention. Guides could speculate about where the first group of slaves migrated once they were freed or whether they stayed in the area. The opportunity to discuss characteristics of daily life among Maryland's free blacks also exists within this domain.

The close control of the second group of slaves can be raised by pointing out the way the buildings are tied together at Hampton. Excavation in this area can be used as another means of showing visitors how historians and archaeologists learn about the past when few or no written records remain.[20] The differences between the wooden log quarters (circa 1850?) and the c. 1845 stone structures can be pointed out. Archaeology should be done at each to establish when the log quarters were moved and whether there were differences in lifestyle depending on the type of house occupied by slaves. This also provides the opportunity to let visitors know that there was a social hierarchy within the slave community, from the master's perspective and from their own.

It is unlikely that the division of space within this area depended on simple picket fences such as now exist; it is also likely that there were established paths which took slave workers out across the landscape in a flow of movement that differed from that which the plantation owner (or Ridgelys) used. These can also be pointed out best by working from the overseer/slave quarter area to the big house which--it should be noted--remains a silent witness, above but always visible--to what takes place down below.

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[20]The archaeology should actually begin by establishing whether any portion of the overseer's house ever stood at this location prior to the Ridgely era. The report suggests that none did, for one would expect the scatter of earlier materials to be present, but since excavation concentrated on only one portion of the house, it must be extended too fully verify this.

Artifacts unique to slave life will no doubt be found. In the south, we find a variety of farming tools, we find the remains of what may be iron manacles, we find beads, buttons, medicine phials, differentially butchered bones, iron cooking pots, and, ALWAYS, fine ceramics and glassware that could only have originated in the main house intermixed with simple eating utensils provided by slave-masters for dining. All of these pave the way to interpret the site to the public, which should be invited to visit and watch, in terms of the diverse people who lived there.

The results, in terms of visitation, should be rewarding. No longer would minority visitation be 5%; educational tours would increase. As tourists (who are drawn to archaeology) begin to learn that they can easily stop off the interstate and see what is happening at Hampton, there should be a wider geographic draw. Repeat visitation should also rise. Publicity is also good at well-done excavations and there would be opportunities to use a variety of publicity venues which reach widely into the community (and at no or little cost).

In contrast, archaeological work done for specific landscape or preservation goals is generally less interesting to the public. At times this would not be necessary or even advisable. As the archaeology progresses it will be essential to have a means for integrating what is done in one area of the grounds with what is done in another. However, these are phases of an on-going archaeological program which should be devised after the basic historic plan and its accompaniments have been developed.

At the same time, the archaeology that is done should not be reactive--as are those studies summarized below--but proactive. When paired, archaeology and history have much to tell. But when the archaeology follows behind the maintenance needs and the archi-tectural studies, its scope is constrained and it has far less to tell.

Previous Archaeology at Hampton

Seventeen reports describing archaeological work at Hampton are known to exist: Blades (1974); Blades and Orr (1985); Compana (1980; 1984); Cotter (1966); Harris and Cotter (1966); Inashima (1979, 1990); McCarthy (1979); McIlhany and Schick (1985); McIlhany, Payne, and Schick (1985); Orr (1986); Quinn, Babich and Deiss (1987); Tremer (1973); and Wilson (1974; 1984). Of these reports, only six were available for review, including Cotter (1966); Inashima (1979; 1990); McCarthy (1979); Quinn, Babich, and Deiss (1987); and Wilson (1974).

The Inashima Reports on Drainage near the Main House

The first work by Paul Inashima, a National Park Service archaeologist, was limited to a search for places where the drainage system near the mansion had failed. Inashima apparently wrote a brief report, not seen during this review, in 1979. The work area fell within an area adjacent to the mansion and within the northwest quadrant of the grounds. Inashima wrote that

it was a "maintenance" task done to assist in the repair of the drainage system. However, when a massive water leak was found in the drain located in an excavation unit placed to study a slump in the ground, the archaeological budget was diverted to repair the leak. Further work on the drainage system was done in 1988; a slightly broader archaeological study was done concurrently, this time in both the northeast and northwest quadrants. An enhanced discussion of the 1979 work together with the 1988 work is presented in a 250-page report by Inashima (1990) that is detailed and thorough. Inashima's recommendations are attached herewith as Appendix I.

Inashima (1990:9) lists two major renovations of the mansion during the nineteenth century: one occurring between 1854 and 1859 and the second between 1880 and 1881. These would have been done toward the end of the John Ridgely era approximately ten years after John Ridgely II inherited the property. In his discussion of the drainage system Inashima alludes to others, although their dates are unknown and could not be identified by the archaeological evidence recovered as part of his study. None of the archaeological findings from the northeast and northwest quadrants pertain to either of these two periods, although house renovations are often accompanied by changes in the surrounding landscape.

One critical finding was a lens of charcoal in the northwest yard near the main house which was radiocarbon dated to the 1600s. This may be, as Inashima points out, either a relict of a natural forest fire or burning done in conjunction with land clearance in the late 1600s after Henry Darnall patented the land. If the latter, then it indicates that the land was not merely patented and left unimproved, but that individuals began to make use of the land shortly after the patent. This is critical in that it suggests that beginning, active European occupation of the site predates the construction of the mansion house by a hundred years. Thus, as work is done in the yard, as drains are installed or repaired, new lines brought in, whatever, archaeological investigation MUST BE DONE to mitigate its impact. Further, based on the quantity of artifacts recovered, the east portion of the yard (closest to the kitchen) contains considerably larger quantities of artifacts than the west. This should be kept in mind because any excavation done in this area of the yard will require more funding due to the number of artifacts which must be processed. At the same time, the quantity recovered was not unusually high.[21]

The Wilson Report on the Orangery

Three weeks of fieldwork were undertaken in 1974 by a cultural resource management firm - Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc. - to obtain structural information for a reconstruction of the orangery, a long narrow building which lies below the northwest wing of the

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[21]Excavation in a similar area near the kitchen wing of the National Trust Property of Cliveden produced, in comparison, more than 90,000 artifacts! Cliveden was occupied by the Chew family, kin of the Ridgelys. See Lewis 1980; Yentsch and Kratzer 1995: 43.

mansion, on the second terrace, and to the west of the formal garden.[22] Wilson notes that the orangery screened the garden from visitors until they had entered the mansion; hence it privatized the garden. Historical information in the report indicates that the orangery may have been standing as early as 1832, although it is not listed on the inventory prepared for the estate auction at the death of Charles Carnan Ridgely in 1829 (Wilson 1974: 8).

The report is well illustrated with historic photographs which, in 1974, were filed at Fort McHenry. Procedures used were standard at the time. The objective was to locate architectural evidence. Particular attention was paid to the main room, the western room, and the heating system which extended through these. Renovations were evident: a new firebox, designed to burn coal as well as wood was added when the western room was completed. The original firebox was wood-burning; the original flue, with its six-inch channel, traveled the perimeter of the building. Chimney repairs were evident.

Of particular interest is the evidence of landscaping outside the orangery. A humus layer found beneath portions of the orangery was either the original land surface at the time the mansion was constructed and/or a landscaping surface laid immediately after the mansion was built (see Inashima (1990: 231-34) for further information on this). It contained artifacts (creamwares, pearlwares, etc.) consistent with a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century occupation. Gravel was used as a flooring inside the western room and, as it compacted and areas became worn, more was added. Outside the building a ten feet wide gravel path once bordered the building on all four sides. At the east, this gravel lay above a clay soil, indicating the ground surface was cut away; on the west, however, it lies atop the humus layer noted above.

The site map indicates the gravel path (it may also have served for drainage) was sampled by placing three units--one on the north side; one on the east; and two on the south. No unit was placed to the west. No units were placed in front of the stone steps on the south side of the building. The site map does not show any profiles for the gravel path and it is unclear whether the test units were excavated to subsoil or stopped once the gravel was delineated. At some point it would be useful to do additional work in this area, to cut through the gravel path to see how and when it was replenished or what it succeeded[23] and to pick up the routes which led to and from the orangery to see how and where they intersected the garden.

The reports by Cotter (1966) and McCarthy (1979) were not available.

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[22]Brooke Blades, of the National Park Service, worked on this excavation as did William Stokinger. These men are still active archaeologists and historical researchers in the region. Michael Trostel, AIA, was the architect in charge of the restoration.

[23]Excavation of garden paths at Grumblethorpe, for example, revealed a sequence of activity in its garden.

The Quinn, Babich and Deiss (1987) report is of high quality; their field techniques were excellent. Based on their findings, it is doubtful that either portion of the overseer's house stood at its present location prior to the Ridgely occupation. It is extremely unfortunate that their well-cataloged artifacts are now simply stored in paper bags that are falling apart from the dampness of the storage area.

APPENDIX I

From Inashima 1990:238-239:

Although not specifically noted by Snell, a research of papers related to the visits of several personages to Hampton Mansion might prove of value. One example is the papers of William Russell Birch who, by circa 1802, had made two visits. While the second visit was briefly noted in an unpublished record prepared by Birch and studied by Peterson (1970: 81), no notations pertaining to Birch's first trip nor the "several designs [for improvements to the mansion]" which he prepared in circa 1802 have yet been found or examined.

It should also be noted that, to date, no direct evidence has been found for the chronology or specifics of the construction of such major items as the stuccoing of the mansion, the excavation and installation of the brick cisterns and associated drain lines, the building and function of the east wing shed, the extension of the south elevation of the east hyphen, and the original slating of the roof.[24]

Archeological Issues

During any future replacement of the existing drain lines or installation of foundation perimeter drains, a vast area of the mansion grounds will be exposed by trenching and other excavations. This work, some in zones of previous disturbance and others in sectors of historically intact soils, will greatly alter and probably destroy much of the existing archeological record. It is, therefore, essential that all future ground disturbances be carefully reviewed and their potential impacts assessed prior to excavation.

Along the main block, archeology accompanying the installation of foundation perimeter drains poses the potential for defining the nature and chronology of the original excavation of the mansion cellar. It also provides an opportunity for exploring the various utility modifications which have been instituted since the mansion's first completion. (As a caveat and as noted in the description of the excavation of Unit 1, the present condition of the exterior surface of the main block foundation will have to be carefully considered prior to any decisions on the placement of or method of placement of perimeter drains. The danger exists, as was considered during the archeological sondage, that the foundation might be radically weakened by any large-scale exposures.)

Along the hyphens and wings, the installation of foundation perimeter drains and roof drainage lines presents the possibility of further clarifying the chronology and, hence, the

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[24]Lynne Dakin Hastings reports that direct evidence has since been located about the stuccoing of the Mansion, the function of the east wing shed, and the original slating of the roof (1841).

sequence of foundation excavation and construction. This work further provides an opportunity for investigating the chronology of the south extension of the east hyphen. Along the east wall of the east wing, the potential exists for clarifying the chronology and the functions of the long shed, as well as providing insights into the possibility of a "well" or subsurface tank in the vicinity of Birch's circa 1808 small shed.

Work around the existing drain lines and cisterns presents the chance to further explore their chronology and methods of construction. It also provides an opportunity to investigate the references to water piped in from springs during the 1798/1799 period and to a reservoir at the mansion which watered the formal gardens during the nineteenth century. Finally, although the general operation of the system is understood, its specific details--such as the function and orientation of the overflow lines, the occurrence and nature of diversion lines, the methods of emptying and cleaning the cisterns, the filtering techniques employed, etc.--are either unclear or unknown.

All of the excavations including the new excavations for the outflow lines for the perimeter drain system and the accompanying dry wells provide opportunities for exploring the chronology and nature of the landscaping efforts around Hampton. The extensive exposures entailed by this trenching would supply a relatively comprehensive look at the build-up of soils and the consequent shifts in landform through time. It would further increase the chance of detecting buried contexts from which pollen and phytolith data might be recovered which would chronologically illuminate the sequence and character of the plantings of selected grasses, garden crops, orchards, herbs, decorative trees, and flowers.

Although much of the trenching will occur within existing drain line corridors, the archeological investigations have demonstrated that much of the associated artifactual materials in the disturbed soils belong to the early periods of residence. As such, they are readily separable and retain a large measure of interpretable significance. In addition, the opportunity to recover a large number of artifacts increases the chances of establishing cross mends which would more fully document the shape and character of items such as ceramic plates and vessels, glass bottles and tableware, etc. The discards of past drain line repairs also create an opportunity to more fully understand the nature and frequency of past line failures and the methods which were employed to correct them.

Excavations outside the existing drain line corridors--such as the proposed parallel drainlines in the northwest quadrant--present the possibility of establishing more precise understandings of the early periods of residence. In addition to fleshing out the current knowledge about food habits and tablewares, these excavations provide an opportunity to investigate other aspects of the life of the residents and their help, as areas away from the kitchen are more fully exposed.

All of the excavations, both those within existing drain line corridors and those in historically intact contexts, will have the potential of encountering resources dating to and, hence,

elucidating the pre-Hampton years. It is likely that additional data on pre-Hampton Ridgely operations from 1745 to 1783 and Darnall operations from 1695 to 1745 will be found. At least one early post-in-the-ground structure has been identified. It is possible that future work will more fully clarify the physical and cultural aspects of this structure as well as reveal others. At some point, it is further likely, given the topographic setting of the knoll upon which the mansion rests and the proximity of several streams and numerous springs, that pre-historic occupations will be uncovered.

APPENDIX II

1. Chart 1 shows the household chart that we created to explain the occupational sequence at Morven; it was incorporated into the exhibit which oriented visitors to the site because it helped them understand where each individual was in the family chain and enabled them to see how the house and its grounds changed as the families progressed through their individual life cycles and new families took their place. Such a chart is an immensely useful tool in historical research, in site interpretation, and in archaeological study because it helps one to integrate events through time (the family chain) with events across space and the physical objects with which they were associated (i.e., changes in house size, in lot usage, in outbuildings, in spatial organization). These charts are built from information in family reconstitution charts (see Chart 1). They are transferred into an archaeological research tool in Table 2 which shows a household sequence that was used to link archaeological deposits at Cliveden (the Chew mansion in Philadelphia owned by the National Trust) (Yentsch and Kratzer 1995). These charts are simple to make if one understands the basic kinship system operative in the American colonies. They are basic building blocks--the first steps--to understanding what took place at any historic site.

2. For example, if one takes the early ownership of "Northampton" and places this into a household chart (see below), various relationships among the different families who owned the land (and perhaps the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century house now located on the property) become clear.

3. Col. Henry Darnall patented the 1500 acres that became "Northampton" in 1695. Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, was Darnall's cousin. Given the close knitted fashion in which the Calvert family worked, and the fact that many of their activities, including the way that land was secured and dispersed, was done with an eye to political realities, the objectives behind "Northampton" land grant may be more than meets the eye. In connection with this, one should also note the careful way that the land was conveyed within the family after Darnall obtained it. Somehow the land gets transferred to Col. Darnall's last surviving child, his daughter Ann (who married Clement Hill) and to his two grandchildren, Clement and Henry Hill.

1754-1789
Richard & Annis (Boudinot) Stockton

A. Nuclear family
Julia (1759; married 1777)
Mary (1761; married 1794)
Susan (1761; married c. 1780-90)
Richard (1764; married 1789)
Lucius Horatio (1768; married c. 1790-95)
Abigail (1773; married c.1790-95)
B. Extended household
Richard's siblings
Afro-American slaves (3 or more)
C. Seasonal Vistors
Julia Stockton Rush
Children of Julia Stockton Rush

Richard died at Morven in 1781.
Annis died at White Hall (Burlington) in 1801.

1789 - 1837
Richard & Mary (Field) Stockton

A. Nuclear family
Mary Field (1790; married c. 1810-1820)**
Richard (1791; died 1827)
Julia (1793; married c. 1813-1823
Robert Field (1795; married 1823)
Horatio (1797; died 1815)
Caroline (1799; married 1820)
Samuel Witham (1801; married 1833)
William Bradford (1802; died 1843)
Annis (1804; married 1826)
B. Extended household
Widow Annis Boudinot Stockton (1789-?)
Widow Mary Field (1790 - 1800?)
Servants and Afro-American slaves
C. Seasonal Vistors
Julia Stockton Rush
Children of Julia Stockton Rush

Richard died in 1828, and Mary died in 1837 at Morven

**The widow Mary Field Harrison lived with her mother at Morven c. 1830-1840 (Greiff 1988).

1837 - 1866
Commodore Robert F. & Harriet Maria (Potter) Stockton

A. Nuclear family
Richard (1824; married 1850)
John Potter (1825; married 1845)
Catherine (1827; married 1850)
Mary (1830; married 1850)
Robert Field (1832; married 1857)
Harriet Maria (1834; died 1901)
Julia (1837; married 1861)
Caroline (1839; married 1864)
Annis (1843; married 1864)
B. Extended household
Mrs. Stockton's "Mammy"
Afro-American slaves (3 or more)
Free Afro-Americans (5 or more)
Irish maid servants (5 or more)

Cmdr. Stockton died at Morven in 1866.
Harriet M. Stockton died in 1862.

1869-1890
Samuel W. & Sarah (Hodge) Stockton

A. Nuclear family
Charles H.
Richard
Mary H.
Sarah B.
David H.
Katherine
Annis
Samuel

Samuel d. 1899, 9 years after sale of Morven.

1890-1928
Bayard & Helen Hamilton (Shields) Stockton

A. Nuclear family (with aunt/step-mother)
Bayard Jr. (1884; died 1912)
Richard (1885; married 1910)

Figure 4. Household chart: sequence of Morven households with birth and marriage dates for children denoting when such family grew (i.e., births) and when it contracted (i.e., marriage and/or death dates). Data are derived from published Stockton genealogies and unpublished data in the New Jersey Historical Society.

4. Although there is an extant late seventeenth or early eighteenth-century house on the property, there is no indication that any of the Darnall or Carroll family ever lived on the property. In fact, their known residences were Doughoregan Manor in Anne Arundel County (the Carrolls) elsewhere in Anne Arundel or Prince George's Counties in the southern portions of the Province. Brook Blades and Lynn Dakin Hastings (1987: 15-16) discuss the possibility that the land was used as a "Quarter," but one should note the quality of the woodwork in the extant overseers. It is far superior to any that would have been used in an outlying quarter at that time. In fact, it is far superior to any that would have been used in the ordinary Maryland house. Instead, it represents the type of quality craftsmanship that one expects to see in the homes of Maryland's gentry. That is to say, it is what one would expect in the homes of the Darnalls, the Carrolls, and the Hills.[25]

5. The excellent report written by Quinn, Babich and Deiss (1987) indicates that additional work needs to be done in this area.

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[25]Charles Carroll (husband of Mary Darnall) left an estate that was seventh on a list of the top one per cent of estates appraised in Maryland between 1720 and 1739 (Yentsch 1994: 61). He served as Attorney General to the Province. His son, Charles Sr., once said "There is but one man in the Province whose fortune equals mine" (Papenfuse et al, vol.1: 195). At his death it was appraised at more than 12,000 pounds sterling and included a fifth interest in the Baltimore Ironworks (c. 1764). Col. Darnall was the primary agent for Lord Baltimore in the 1690s when the land was patented. Clement Hill served on the Governor's Council and was another important member of the Catholic gentry linked to the Proprietor.

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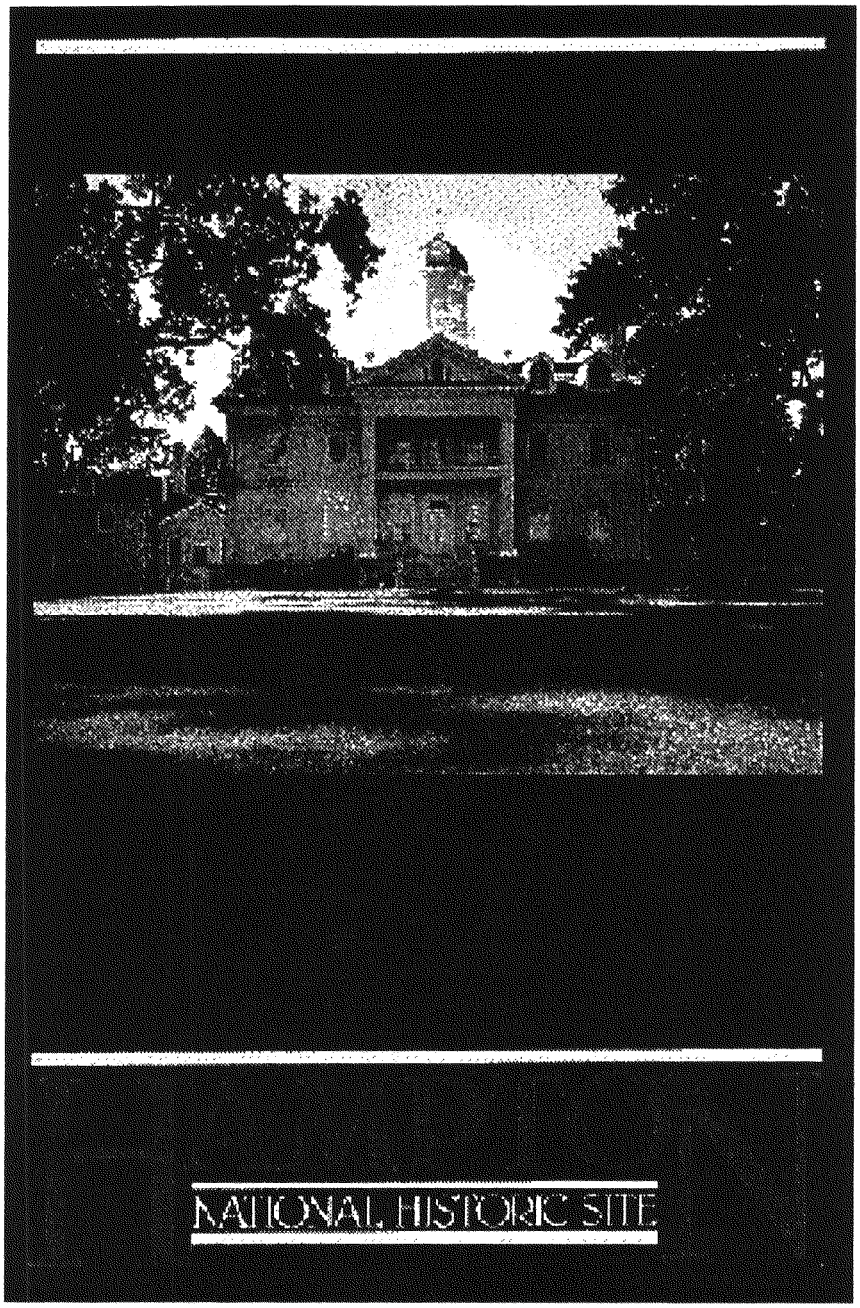
A Proposal for Research & Interpretation Strategies for *Hampton*, National Historic Site, Baltimore County, Maryland

Prepared for *Preservation Maryland, Inc.*



Since Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, completed his 'Preliminary Report' on Hampton in 1970 which he had begun in 1949, considerable research has been undertaken on the history of Hampton. A number of carefully documented structural and archaeological studies have been conducted, including an excellent *Historic Structure Report* by Charles W. Snell in 1980, and an archaeological study by Paul Y. Inashima in 1990. Under the direction of Lynne Hastings and other dedicated Park Service personnel, a considerable body of information has been collected and reports prepared on a wide variety of topic relating to Hampton from the 1780s, when the main house was built, to the near present. Indeed the strength of the research program at Hampton lies in the enthusiasm and in the careful work of the professional staff and such volunteers as Gil Hennegar and Kent Lancaster. Gil Hennegar has recently completed an exhaustive "Research File Finding Aid", the starting point for anyone interested in the work that has been done on Hampton to date. Dr. Lancaster has focused his attention on the slaves and slavery at Hampton, but has also contributed notes towards biographical files on the Ridgely family and their relations.

The accomplishments of the staff (both full-time and contractual) are clear from Gil Hennegar's overview of the work done to date as reflected in the research files. Indicative of their high quality is Lynne Hasting's *Hampton* (1985), and her more recent detailed study of the Music Room. If anything symbolizes the initial rationale for the preservation of Hampton as a National Historic Site, it is *Eliza with her harp*, by Thomas Sully. In many ways the painting is a metaphor for the history of Hampton and those who lived and worked there. It was the quest for this portrait that led to what remained of the Hampton estate becoming a public trust. It was Eliza's fortune, derived from her father's mercantile business in the city, that gave her husband, the third master of Hampton, John Ridgely, the means to live well and re-build the slave-based economy of the plantation in the years prior to the Civil War. Her fortune may well have sustained the life-style of the Ridgelys after the war.

More importantly Eliza and the other mistresses of Hampton, along with the slaves, the servants, and the tenants they helped manage, now should be the focus of the next phase of interpreting Hampton. From its earliest days, Hampton did not sit in splendid isolation overlooking the countryside. It was inextricably linked to the industrial development of Maryland through its ironworks and to the growth and development of the city of Baltimore. The first studies of Hampton missed the role of the city to such a degree that the otherwise excellent study by Charles Peterson confused the inventory of the Gay Street townhouse with that of Hampton mansion. As Bess Paterson Shipe has pointed out, life in the city was as important to the Ridgelys as was life in the country. Any interpretive program for Hampton should explain the link to the city and the inter-relationship between the two. From Sherry Olson's work on the history of Baltimore we know that Thomas Buckler was an early advocate of the Gunpowder watershed as a pure water supply for the city. Not until I began looking at the work done on Hampton did I realize that his ascerbic comments about Baltimore's unwillingness to listen to his good advice (written from his study in Paris) may have been firmly rooted in a vested interest in the project derived from his marital ties (as second husband of little Eliza) to the Ridgelys who owned a large segment of the watershed.

But it is not the interaction of the masters and mistresses of Hampton with the world of the City alone that should be emphasized in the next phase of interpretation of Hampton. It is essential to understand the lives of the people who made such a life-style possible, the slaves, the servants

(both free black and white), the laborers, and the tenants, and to reconstruct their world for the Hampton visitor.

Hampton offers a unique opportunity to study the totality of what Simon Schama recently has called *Landscape and Memory,* the interaction of people with their environment from the earliest days of settlement to the present. Some exercises will necessarily be more speculative than others. Recovering and conveying the presence, extent, and impact of native Americans on Hampton will be restricted by the available archaeological sites, and dependent upon an intrepretive framework derived from sites elsewhere. There is, however, an extraordinary wealth of information available about slaves, servants, laborers and tenants that can be pulled into a matrix of interpretation that will broaden the base of public interest in the history of Hampton. It will also increase public attendance at the site, especially IF the stories to be learned are told well, and are placed in a context that entices people to want to know more about the full spectrum of the varied worlds that Hampton represents.

There are two parts to this proposal:

- a focused set of I. research & interpretation related priorities (some of which are already under way) that will make the over-all expansion of the interpretive framework for Hampton possible, and
- II. methodological strategies that encompasses investment in, and planning with a computerized research facility at Hampton, linked to the World Wide Web of the Internet

Estimated Cost of Implementing this Proposal:

- computer resources and software: $45,000
- consulting services to oversee implementation and to train existing personnel: $40,000

I. Research & Interpretation Related Priorities

In order for there to be an effective interpretation program for *Hampton House*, begun by Captain Charles Ridgley between 1783 & 1785, I feel that it is crucial to have an integrated research program that focuses on the historical geography of the site, the occupants (slave, free blacks, indentured servants, and the families of the owners), and the relationship, over time, of Hampton to the larger world.

Hampton has a unique opportunity to combine archaeological investigation, the history of decorative arts, and research into the lives of those who lived and worked at Hampton into a story of life in America from the late 18th century to the near present. It is a story that would put Hampton on the map, a place where any American would want to visit, either in person, or via the virtual reality of the Internet. In developing such an historically accurate story, attention must be paid to new major themes of interpretation with the understanding that while those themes

may be altered over time, the research that goes into their definition and public presentation will remain both accessible and cumulative. By that I mean that how we see and interpret the past is very much shaped by our present cultural filters from which it is impossible to escape altogether and which are themselves necessary for communication with the public. Only a short time ago the photograph of Nancy Brown Davis probably would have been captioned with the name of the child and the woman simply identified as a nanny or servant. Today our focus, for good reasons, is on the nanny and not the child. When at some point the interpretive interest returns to the child and the better understanding of his (or her) world, the research that went into establishing who the nanny was should be linked easily to the new interpretive slant for which the photograph provides evidence.

At present there is lacking from the overall interpretive framework for Hampton any overall sense or understanding of :

- the interrelationship between the House and the fortune that built it. Research will uncover subtleties to the argument, but it is clear that it was built in a place contrary to almost all, if not all of the great houses of Maryland. It was built in the wilderness on a high hill in close proximity to its main source of sustenance, the ironworks. No interpretation of the house can be adequately sustained without understanding the link between the principal source of income and the labor which makes Hampton so different from other 'plantation' houses situated near water and central to an agricultural enterprise. Hampton's agricultural history follows and probably is sustained by the industrial development of the nearby iron works. The House exists as a monument to the success of Maryland's Iron Industry, the element in the economy of late Colonial Maryland that not only provided capital for Marylanders' branching out in successful competition with Scottish and English merchants (e.g. Wallace Davidson & Johnson), but also provided the impetus and location for seating the town, soon to be city, of Baltimore. There is a great story here. More needs to be done on the interelationship at all levels of the Furnace to building, maintaining, and supplying of the house and grounds with labor and capital. For example, a review of the Galloway Cheston Papers at the Maryland Historical Society would uncover a list of convicts, 1775, purchased by Captain Charles Ridgely for the ironworks. What happened to these eleven men and two women? Did they survive? Did they stay in the area and contribute in any other ways to the history of Hampton? Work has already been done on some convict servants who were indented (bound labor) to the Ridgelys [Hoyt, "The White Servants at 'Northampton,' 1772-74," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2 (June, 1938)], but a simple text search through the existing research files would uncover that the John Willis whose time Captain Charles Ridgely purchased in 1775 may be the same John Willis who Charles Peterson refers to as an important gardener.

- the extraordinary importance of the role of the women at Hampton House, perhaps beginning with the mistresses, but by no means ignoring the role of women generally. The story of the Ridgely women alone is a powerful one that helps us better understand the degree to which women exercised control and influenced the course of what normally is perceived of as a male-dominated world. The story that could be told through the lives of Rebecca, Priscilla, Eliza, little Eliza, Margaretta, and Helen, emphasizing how they coped with what clearly were unveven and ultimately declining

resources, is one of great drama. It ranges from the Methodist influence of Priscilla who even in death wielded enough power over her husband to help shape his decision to free his slaves, to the ways in which Helen grappled with the dramatic changes wrought by the Civil War.

- the interelationship between the natural world and the world reshaped by the human presence. Such an interpretive excercise must encompass the interelationship between city and countryside, which at first meant only Baltimore and Hampton but in time included the beginnings of the edge city we know today as Towson. The Ridgelys and those who worked with and for them were not self-contained at Hampton. As Baltimore City grew, time was spent and life lived in both places. Within the context of life in the city, associations were formed of major importance to the history of Hampton, the most obvious of which infused new capital through favorable marriages with wealthy merchants of limited status but generous means. But such an interpretive framework must also extend to how Hampton and the ironworks impacted the environment and altered it significantly, first in an exploitive way, and then, following in-law Buckler's model and urgings, in a restorative way. The Gunpowder today is as healthy as it is because the watershed was converted into a source of drinking water for Baltimore City, flooding Hampton's mines and halting the ravaging of the watershed forests.

- the African American presence. Any analysis must involve their role at the iron works and on the plantation and the dramatic cycles through which their experiences at Hampton passed. For example, the astounding facts that at one point all the slaves that the law would permit were freed by a conscience stricken father- Charles Carnan Ridgely, that the slave population was then reconstituted by an uncomprehending son (John), only to be 'lost' again through civil war, and then finally possibly 'reconstituted' to a degree for a third time through tenancy, share cropping, and other forms of indenture that persisted well into the twentieth century. On this point a great deal of good work has been undertaken by volunteers and staff working with Dr. Kent Lancaster, but the only formal interepretation for the public seems to be dependent on staff tours (begun well by Winona Peterson) and a xeroxed handout entitled *Other Voices.* These are a good beginning but far from a fully engaging interpretative overview derived from solid research.

    - Dr. Kent Lancaster's research on the African American population at *Hampton*

Finally, how the story of Hampton is presented to the public is of crucial importance to the success of the site (both in terms of a sustaining income and establishing it in the front ranks of educational sites in the United States). I would strongly recommend the creation of a living history program that draws heavily from Goucher, Morgan, Hopkins, and other colleges nearby for budding actresses and actors who would engage the visitor in a persuasive interpretive program similar to that at St. Mary's City in scope. Carefully staged, such productions should be incorporated over time into an inter-active video/virtual reality series of programs on the WEB and the WEB-like network, by carefully recording the best of the acting in an electronic video archives (something, sadly, that has not been done at Plymouth Plantation or St. Mary's City). But initially the goal should be to bring to Hampton a lively and engaging set of actresses and actors who would help recreate the worlds that once were Hampton's.

II. Methodological Strategies

I do not wish to duplicate Elizabeth Schaaf's thorough analysis of archival and research needs. I concur in her conclusions and recommend that:

- any and all original records at Hampton be carefully described in series analyses and transferred as a gift or a deposit to a responsible archival repository. All research resources at Hampton should be either secondary sources duplicated elsewhere, electronic files duplicated elsewhere, or copies of microfilm with the archival copies elsewhere. Artifacts need to be inventoried and stored in a proper environment as well, but an argument could be made for a facility for these on site.

- an investment in a computerized research facility be made the highest priority along with the retention of

- qualified staff to manage and maintain the computerized facility as well as oversee the research undertaken on behalf of intepretation

If there is to be an effective long range interpretation program for Hampton, a PC based research and report writing system needs to be installed at Hampton without delay. The system would emulate the internet and be connected to it. It would consist of a server, as many clients as could be afforded in the range of 3-6 (all linked by a local area network), a color scanner, a minimum of two printers (one reasonably fast and the other a relatively inexpensive color printer), CD Recorder, several integrated software packages managed by windows, including EMOSAIC (the only browser that prints margins, headers & footers), and a relational database program such as DBASE.

Such a system would be *Windows for Workgroups 3.11* or *Windows 95* compatible working through a server which operates over a *Novell* network utilizing an HTTP daemon to access and simulate the WEB. All files would be backed up through a recordable CD player/recorder which also would produce CD's for accessing files too large to transfer easily over the WEB (such as .avi or MPEG2 files for video and .au or .wav files for sound).

Visitors to Hampton and researchers working on aspects of Hampton's history should be able to access Hampton through the WEB to find out what resources are available and what work has already been undertaken. Research would also be managed under the umbrella of web-like environment. Not everything available locally would be accessible through the internet, but all would be managed the way files are seen and managed on the WEB. This report is an example of what I am suggesting. To implement such a program will require careful installation and management training, but it can be maintained by a minimum of qualified personnel and continually enhanced with additional work done by volunteers.

The WEB environment not only provides an excellent means of keeping track of and reviewing the research and writing done to date, but also is an excellent vehicle for publications and intereactive interpretive programs in kiosk-like environents where patrons learn as much as they

like about what they see at Hampton.

It is important to understand that anyone can create a homepage and get themselves on to the WEB, but managing the information, adding to it, and assuring quality over the long run takes effort and skills that must be cultivated carefully in a permanent core staff whose mission in part is to ensure that those skills are not lost regardless of how frequently the staff turns over.

Such a proposition, of course, is true of any historical interpretation program whether or not the research and interpretation files are maintained electronically. Fortunately the task is easier in a computerized world and can be accomplished with a better mix of 'regular' employees and volunteers.

The type of system recommended here is in place at the Maryland State Archives and will shortly be installed at a private school in Baltimore. Hampton could have its own WEB server or could have its home page maintained at the State Archives or similar remote site. For an example of a home page see *http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us*

RECOMMENDATIONS

- create a WEB-like environment for the management of all research files, library resources, and publications (seek a cost proposal for doing so from the State Archives or similar not-for-profit service agency)
- manage all files (including paper files and library materials) through a database program that links to, and is capable of producing, HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) files
- conduct all biographical and topical research within a database framework, linking files in a relational way (examples comprise the electronic aspect of this report but require DBASE to access)
- convert all existing reports, datafiles, and selected secondary sources by OCR to searchable text files
- use an inexpensive text indexing program to access electronic information (Eclipse *Find* is used with this report, but is limited to character strings of three or more characters)
- place all publications and interpretative packages into HTML format and use the WEB browsers to view and print them
- access all files through a simulated WEB environment on a local network from which internet accessible files can be dervied (see model at the State Archives and soon to be installed at *Boys' Latin School)*
- compile electronically an indexed and comprehensive list of all known Ridgely related sources at the three principal repositories and through a systematic search through the growing number of on-line guides (e.g. OCLC) and printed catalogs (NUCMC)
- scan all photographs and other images (including drawings and plans) and access them on line via the database or a imaging cataloguing program which is used here to browse

the images in Snell's 1980 Archaeological report

- print all publications and prepare all interpretive packages for distribution through offprints from the WEB either as electronically viewable files (Adobe ACROBAT is highly recommended) or as nicely printed output done in large print runs through conventional printing from WEB printer composed files or on demand through inexpensive printers on site

- create a home page for Hampton and make as much as is deemed useful and wise of the simulated WEB files available on the internet taking care to observe any copyright restrictions. What is fair use in a research environment may constitute copyright infringement on the Internet

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Appendices

- **Charles Peterson**
  Notes on Hampton Mansion, A Preliminary Report
  May 1, 1970

  For the uncorrected OCR text of Charles Peterson's study, click here

  - Peterson mistakenly thought that the list of sales items of Charles Carnan Ridgely's estate were of Hampton when they were of the Gay Street Townhouse. See page 68 of Peterson's *Report*
  - Peterson raises the question of whether or not one of the early gardeners, John Willis was an indentured servant. He probably was according to a manifest of convict servants purchased by Captain Charles Ridgely in 1775.

- **Charles W. Snell**
  Historic Structure Report, Hampton Mansion
  August 1980

  For the uncorrected OCR text of Charles W. Snell's report click here

  - Snell follows Peterson closely in his historical introduction
  - for Snell's illustrations click here

- **Bess Paterson Shipe**

  "Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely, the "Lady with a Harp"
  Maryland Historical Magazine
  Fall 1982, 77, no. 3, pp. 230-237.

Lady With a Harp: Eliza Ridgely, (1818)
By Thomas Sully (1783-1872). Oil on canvas, 2.145 x 1.425 m (84-3/8" by 56-1/8"). Collection of the National Gallery of Art, Washington [No. 8311. Gift of Maude Monell Vetlesen.]

For the uncorrected OCR text file click here

Of particular interest are the quotations from little Eliza's diary about life at the Baltimore townhouse including election night 1841 when "Father didn't want mother to go out with us" (p.233)

- **Dr. Kent Lancaster's research on African Americans at *Hampton***

- a listing of Kent Lancaster's research files at Hampton as of 5/95
- analysis of slave quarters
- analysis of slaves at *Hampton*, 11/1993
- alphabetical list of slaves

• Dr. Kent Lancaster's Research Files

[all of these and other extant text file should be incorporated into HTML files in the manner of nos. 12, 16, & 17 below]

RKL RESEARCH NOTES: CONTENTS

	File Name	Text Contents
1.	Peden176	Ridgely Assessments, 1760-70s, Peden
2.	1782-87	Hampton Negro Clothing, 1782-87
3.	1782svt	"Servants" in 1780s Clothing List
4.	1783tax	1783 Assessment of Captain Charles Ridgely
5.	Relats17	Relationships, Slaves in 1792
6.	Sersho	Servants' Shoes in 1780s (?)
7.	1810Svts	Ridgely Servants. Early XIX Century
9.	1827shoe	Surnames, 1827-28 Shoe List
10.	Govwill	Notes re: Rebecca Hanson and Governor's Will
11.	Heirs	Governor Ridgely's Children
12.	Sl1829 & Slavel	Slaves, from Administration of Governor's will and working papers
13.	Kin1829	Relationships from 1829 Slave List
14.	John'ssl	John Ridgely's purchases of slaves, and payments to Free Blacks
15.	Didy2	Eliza Ridgely's Christmas Gifts to Slaves
16.	Quarters	Thoughts on Hampton Slave Quarters
17.	Slvrpt	Interim Report on Ridgely Slaves

18. 1870hand Payments to Hampton Workers, 1870-1871

19. Various Working Papers, including:
VAULT The Vault and Burial Ground at Hampton
HAMPCEM Order of Death of Those Supposed to be Buried in Ridgely Cemetery

20. Prices What a Dollar Would Buy - Hampton 1771-1870

21. Charles Carnan Ridgely's Will

22. Various Notes on HAMP Photograph Collection, includ.:
MANSION Black of Boston and Newport Photos
PHOTOS Oil Portraits from Solar Enlargements
Misc. on Photograph Collection

23. Prices1 What a Dollar Would Buy - Hampton 1771-1861

24. Ridgely Burial Ground and Vault
The Vault and Burial Ground at Hampton

25. Karen Taylorson Research: Free Negroes Listed in Census of 1850 (Balt. Co.)
Price List of Building Materials and Work

- **Toward a Comprehensive List of Sources to Consult:**
  - Elizabeth Schaaf's thorough analysis of archival and research needs should be the starting point for an overview of sources to consult. She points out an overlooked Ridgley account book at the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
  - MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:
    - Cynthia Requardt's preliminary guide to the Ridgely Papers
    - uncorrected OCR of present finding aid to the Ridgely collections at the MdHS
  - MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES:
    - Chris Haley's suggestions for research on Hampton at the State Archives, part I
    - Chris Haley's suggestions for research on Hampton at the State Archives, part II
    - Special Collections Microfilm available of a portion of the Ridgely Papers
    - a guide to the collections at the State Archives containing Hampton related materials (MSA SC 1898 item inventory)

Return to Projects

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or:

If you have an Email account linked to your WEB browser, click here to activate your mail program to send an inquiry or message to me at *sallie@access.digex.net.* You may also reach me by phone at 410-974-3869 or 410-467-6137.

NOTE: This report was generated off of the WEB and retains links to the underlined sections that if used in a WEB environment could be activated by the reader. I have not included the contents of most the appendices (hyperlinks) because it would make the report too bulky.

[photograph of Nancy Brown Davis (1830-1908), daughter of a Ridgely slave, shown here with a Ridgely child]

OTHER VOICES
A Self Guided
Walking
Tour

This folder will help you explore Hampton and get a glimpse of the lives of the many slaves who lived and worked here. After seeing both the mansion and the slave quarters you will notice the vast differences in life styles of the slaves and the Ridgelys.

Slaves played a key role at Hampton for over 100 years. While they were here, they outnumbered the Ridgely family by a great margin. Under the guidance of a skilled workforce they built the mansion, grew crops, cut trees, cooked food, tended the gardens, cared for the children, cleaned the mansion, tended the horses, milked the cows, and did a host of other jobs on the estate. At one point, as many as 312 slaves lived at Hampton. Their lives varied greatly through the years; affected by the attitudes of their different owners and the mores of the day

It can be hard to get a good picture of slave life. Generally they could not read or write. Many white visitors to Hampton and other slave-holding estates took slavery for granted and so did not write down their observations. The written record for Hampton consists mostly of lists of slaves, the clothing and tools they were issued, where they worked, and some runaway slave advertisements. There are also some descriptions of slavery written by family members many years after the fact. Manv original Ridgely artifacts have been preserved and are displayed in the mansion but unfortunately not much survived from the slaves. Consequently, it is hard to put together a good description of how slaves felt or how they lived their lives

South of the mansion is the Formal Garden. This was built in the early

I 800s, soon after the completion of the mansion. In its day, this was perhaps the largest private earthmoving project in America. The first master gardener was an indentured servant named Daniel Healy. There were also paid professional gardeners directing the work of slaves. We do not know how many slaves worked for them, but the number must have been close to twenty.

East of the mansion was another place where many slaves worked, and some lived. On the brick terrace is the octagonal remains of a two story building that housed servants working in the mansion. This was the kitchen area of the estate. Here also stood a summer kitchen, fish pond, and possibly other buildings. This was one of the busiest places on the estate. Food was smoked in the Smokehouse. Animals were slaughtered and prepared to be cooked. This was probably done in the summer kitchen. Deliveries were made here, (standing along one edge of the open gravel lot are two posts--part of what was a hitching rail), a huge amount of firewood was split and stacked. Overseeing this work was one of the most respected people on the estate--the cook.

Slaves found different ways to rebel against the system. One, of course, was to run away. Most who did so ran south into Baltimore where they hid among the large free black population. Others ran north; one group of seven was chased all the way to York County, Pennsylvania where they were captured. Their capturer stopped briefly to write a letter to Charles Ridgely before flogging them. There is also reason to believe that Hampton slaves helped to hide other runaways in a forerunner of the Underground Railroad. Charles Ridgely received a letter in 1784 which read in part; "I have a negro woman Runaway & was Sent word she was harbored By your Negros & Should take it kind of you to order your Over Seears to search all through your negros." Other slaves resorted to faking illnesses or self mutilation to keep from contributing to the system. Punishments varied from the common whippings and shackles to

physically less severe ones. In the years before the Civil War, slave children were assembled in the Great Hall and given Christmas gifts. Occasionally, one was denied a gift for bad behavior. Another slave girl, a mulatto proud of "her resemblance in general, and particularly on that of her hair, to the 'white folks', and it was a great humiliation that it should be cut off, which of course was the basis for that particular punishment."

As you walk North along the gravel road just East of the mansion you will see, still standing, two square stone stables, home to some of the finest thoroughbreds of their day. Here many other slaves worked to care for and jockey the horses. Across the gravel road from them stood a wooden carriage house. In the years before the Civil War, the family hired a Presbyterian Minister named Galbraith to perform weekly services for the slaves in a large room on the second floor of this building. The family attended these services. Mr. Galbraith was "completely outlawed" by the family for marrying a mulatto.

Of the many slave quarters which must have stood about Hampton, only three survive. These mark one end of a line of quarters which extended for about 1,200 feet to the east. The last of these quarters was torn down in the 1 950s. The surviving buildings were all duplexes–that is, one family lived in two rooms on one side of the building. Another family occupied the other side. Typically, the upstairs room was used for children's sleeping; the downstairs room as Master Bedroom, kitchen, Living Room, and anything else needed.

Here the African Americans did everything possible to order their own lives. They were probably allowed to have their own gardens and perhaps some chickens. Surprisingly, they were often allowed to own firearms, and to supplement their diet with wild game. Although marriages were technically not recognized, the Ridgely family encouraged such matches and reportedly never broke up such families.