

Tho. Stone

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Interpretive Prospectus

ON MICROFILM

PLEASE RETURN TO:
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Printed on recycled paper

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Interpretive Prospectus

**Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Interpretation & Visitor Services**

October 1990

**(Approved by James W. Coleman, Jr., Regional Director,
Mid-Atlantic Region, October 4, 1990)**

"You know my Heart wishes for a Peace upon Terms of Security and Justice to America. But War, anything is preferable to a Surrender of our Rights."

Thomas Stone

Contents

Introduction	4
Existing Conditions	6
Goals of Management	8
Themes & Objectives	9
Visitor Use	11
The Plan	13
Phased Implementation	22
Matrix of Interpretive Media	25
Staffing	26
Cost Estimates	27
Special Populations	28
Special Events	30
Off-Site Interpretation	31
Sales	32
Research Needs	33
Bibliography	34
Legislative Compliance	35
Team Members	36
Appendix	37

Introduction

Legislative History

Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978, authorized the Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST) and directed the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the home and grounds known as Habre de Venture, the 18th century property of Thomas Stone. The Act also authorized \$600,000 for land acquisition and \$400,000 for development. No specific purpose for the site was stated in the Act. During congressional hearings, both Senator Charles Mathias, Jr. and Representative Robert E. Bauman referred to the opportunity to create a living colonial farm at the site.

Site Significance

When Thomas Stone signed the Declaration of Independence he literally wrote himself into American history. As a "signer," he guaranteed that at least some historians of the Revolution would investigate both his public and private life. But August 2, 1776, the day when pen scratched across paper, was but a prologue to the evolution of Stone's attitude toward independence. Throughout 1775 and early 1776, Stone openly advised caution. In Congress, he faithfully followed the instructions of his colonial legislature and opposed independence. His moderation reflected and can now represent the dilemma of a sizable percentage of the American populace. Few colonists embraced independence until, like Stone, they realized that they had little choice. Why and how this shift occurred, making a declaration of independence in Congress possible, is the real story of Thomas Stone, and those thousands of other Americans he can represent.

Stone also served on the congressional committee that

drafted the Articles of Confederation, our first national constitution, and worked behind the scenes to convince Maryland to ratify and join the Confederation.

At the state level, Stone served in Maryland's Senate and became a well known lawyer.

Stone and several members of his family are buried in a small graveyard at the site.

Although a fire destroyed much of the central core of the house in which Stone lived, interior paneling survived because it had been removed and placed on display in the Baltimore Museum of Art. Even in its fire damaged state, the house along with several other structures on the property contain architectural elements of interest to students of the region's architecture.

The history of the farm itself is one of poor yield and uncertain crop production. Still it is representative of small tidewater plantations struggling to find a profitable combination of productive crops and slave labor. To this end, Stone employed some slaves on his farm but hired out others to produce income. Unfortunately, little is known about the specific nature of Stone's activity at Habre de Venture.

Because Charles County, Maryland produced several national leaders in addition to Stone (John Hanson--President of Congress and signer of the Articles of Confederation, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer--signer of the U. S. Constitution, Dr. James Craik--Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Army during the Revolution, and Benjamin Stoddert--first Secretary of the Navy), the local community is extremely interested in developing the site and making it a focal point for their efforts to increase tourism in the Charles County area. The history of the town of Port Tobacco as a small but thriving port is already being interpreted, providing a base from which to expand.

Existing Conditions

Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST) includes 321.97 acres that are federally owned and a 6.28 acre inholding. Although the site is not now open to the public on a regular basis, the staff of George Washington Birthplace National Monument, who administer the site, occasionally arranges special tours.

Structures

The mansion that Thomas Stone built circa 1771-72 was a regional variation of English Palladian design, with major center structure and flanking dependencies. Unfortunately, little of Stone's mansion remains. A 1977 fire gutted the central core and, in the late 18th or early to mid 19th century, the original dependencies were removed or destroyed. A summary of other existing structures considered significant follows:

West wing--c. 1840-50, served as a kitchen/laundry and servant quarters. Pit-sawn construction of interest. Also, a foundation dating to the Stone era exists underneath the current west wing.

West hyphen--c. 1780, dates to Stone. Also damaged by the 1977 fire.

East wing--18th century but moved to this location. An 18th century foundation, however, does exist and lies beneath the current structure.

Cattle barn--19th century, but important to interpretation of the farm complex.

Corn crib--c. 1865-75.

Tobacco barn--c. 1840-49, a good example of a modest Maryland tobacco barn.

Horse barn--c. 1850-74.

Tenant house--c. 1840-59, possible slave quarters.

Stone family burial ground--includes the graves of Stone and his wife, as well as other Stone descendants. Oral tradition places a 19th century slave burial ground adjacent to the fenced family plot.

Several other structures await additional investigation: feeding station; farm shed; and sheep shed. Other structures at the site have been determined not significant and removal is recommended.

Vegetation

Approximately 2/3rds of the site's vegetation is 50-80 year old secondary forest growth with 1/3rd cleared land. There has been no official documentation of wildlife within site boundaries.

Surroundings

Currently, there are eleven other Charles County historic sites and 13 parks open to the public.

Goals of Management

The General Management Plan lists three goals that should define the purpose of and chart a course for development of the site.

- 1) To preserve and protect the resources of Thomas Stone National Historic Site that are essential for commemorating Thomas Stone; a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland State Senator, and prominent lawyer.
- 2) To manage and protect the natural resources of the site consistent with the need to interpret agrarian lifestyles and re-establish historic landscapes.
- 3) To rehabilitate those structural and landscape elements which are essential for interpreting Habre de Venture, home of Thomas Stone, as well as 19th century farming practices and buildings which lend to the history of the site.

Themes and Objectives

Themes

The General Management Plan identifies three interpretive themes:

- 1) the life and career of Thomas Stone, in the context of the war for independence and the development of a new nation.
- 2) The history of land use and development of Habre de Venture.
- 3) The history of the Port Tobacco area as it relates to Thomas Stone.

Objectives

These three themes can be refined into the following objectives:

After experiencing the interpretive programs of THST, a visitor will be able to...

- 1) summarize the national significance of Thomas Stone, particularly the roles he played as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and participant in the American Revolution.
- 2) list the members of Thomas Stone's immediate family and describe both the lifestyle of the Stones while at Habre de Venture and the plantation economy and slave labor which supported that lifestyle.
- 3) compare Habre de Venture and the surrounding plantation as it was in 1900 (the period to which the exterior of the house is being restored) with its

appearance in previous eras, paying particular attention to the site during the Thomas Stone occupancy.

- 4) list several other historical sites in the vicinity and indicate which are open to the public , where they are located and how they do or do not relate to the Thomas Stone story.

Notes

Two decisions made by the General Management Plan are specifically reflected in these interpretive objectives and require an introductory note.

- 1) The mansion complex will be restored on the exterior to the year 1900, the earliest documentation available. Because visitors to the site will be confronted with a setting that is different from the Habre de Venture that Thomas Stone knew, some explanation of this difference is essential, as is some interpretation of both the changes that occurred in the 19th century and existing conditions.
- 2) The Stone site is very important to the residents of Charles County, MD. They see it as a premiere attraction in an area with considerable history.

While interpretation must, and can, take these two conditions into account, the main focus of the site's interpretive effort remains the 18th century and Stone. Wherever it begins, and whatever path it follows, interpretation at the site must lead the visitor back to the heart of the story--how and why a community leader, lawyer, slaveholder, and family man like Thomas Stone could decide to join a rebellion against his King.

Visitor Use

The General Management Plan predicts 5,000 to 8,000 visitors in the first year of operation. After that, visitation will probably decrease until the site is more fully developed. These figures are realistically based in the fact that Charles County is not now a primary destination point of tourism.

Potential Audiences

There is some potential, however, to develop tourism in the area and the County is trying to promote its historical sites. Four potential audiences exist: those traveling along Route 301, a major north-south highway; those living in the Washington D. C. area; school groups; and local residents.

- 1) Route 301 travelers--Route 301 is only few miles from the site, and an information center is under construction on the Maryland side of the Potomac River bridge. Road signs would be very important to tapping this audience. Realistically, many of these travelers will already have an itinerary/schedule planned and might not be diverted.
- 2) Washington D. C.--Since the site is roughly an hour from D.C., Charles County may prove to be an attractive weekend outing in the country.
- 3) School groups--As the population of the area continues to grow, school groups should provide a substantial percentage of site visitation.
- 4) Local residents--The Charles County area has a number of residents who are interested and active in preserving and marketing their history. A source of pride, the site might be a place to which out of town guests are routinely taken.

In the future

Park managers and planners need to carefully monitor growth throughout the County. New housing and commercial development could significantly change visitor patterns, as well as the visual surroundings of the site. Discussions related to a second beltway around Washington, perhaps with an off ramp adjacent to the site, indicate another potentially serious impact.

The Plan

Initial Contact

The General Management Plan recommends construction of a parking lot at the end of an extension of the current entrance road. Adjacent to this new parking lot will be rest rooms, a picnic area, and an orientation kiosk. The kiosk should adapt the standard design used by wayside planners from Harpers Ferry Center and should accommodate some or all of the following: basic visiting information (a map of the site, hours, and accessibility information); a brochure dispenser for the official folder; a map showing other Charles County sites; and a changeable bulletin board space for site and local activities. (*Theme 1; Objectives 1 & 4*)

Walk to the Mansion

The walk from the parking lot to the mansion complex is extremely important. Some sort of trailhead interpretation will be needed, either as part of the orientation kiosk or as a smaller wayside located where the trail actually leaves the parking lot/road area. This initial contact should introduce visitors to Thomas Stone as well as explain his significance and his relationship to this house and land. (*Themes 1 & 2; Objectives 1 & 4*)

Along the route to the house, visitors will pass the Stone family and slave/tenant cemeteries, again marked with a wayside. (*Themes 1 & 2; Objectives 1 & 2*)

As visitors continue their approach to the mansion complex, it is essential that wayside exhibits explain that what they will be seeing is not the Habre de Venture that Thomas Stone knew. They need to begin to understand the extent of the restoration and the rationale for it. (*Theme 2; Objective 3*)

Accessibility

A vehicular drop-off and minimal parking to be constructed near the mansion will accommodate disabled visitors. Copies of the content of waysides along the walkway from parking to the mansion, along with photos of the cemeteries, will be made available to those unable to walk.

The Mansion & West Hyphen

The front porch of the mansion will be large enough for small groups to be greeted by a ranger before entering the house itself, although this is by no means essential.

Once inside, visitors will move from the hallway into the room to the east. There visitors will be introduced to the Stone family, the lifestyle that they enjoyed while at Habre de Venture, and the plantation system upon which they depended. The original panelling now in the Baltimore Museum of Art will be reproduced and installed in this room, providing visitors with a sense of the mansion's 18th century interior appearance. Any items directly linked to Stone, his immediate family, or 18th century life at Habre de Venture will be displayed here. Visitors will also learn about Stone's early career as a lawyer and the contributions that he made to state and national politics. When they exit and move across the hallway to the west room, they should already understand what it was that Stone risked when faced with the decision to commit rebellion, and what might have influenced him to decide as he did. (*Themes 1 & 3; Objective 2*)

In the west room, the seriousness of signing the Declaration of Independence will be explained along with a chronology of the approval and signing. Finally, visitors will learn about Stone's post-1776 activity. (*Theme 1; Objective 1*)

After visiting both mansion rooms, visitors will exit into the west hyphen which will function as an information contact station and include exhibits on Charles County.

Information on historic sites now open to the public will be available. (*Theme 3; Objective 4*)

The second floor of the mansion will be set aside for research and staff meeting space.

Exhibit Content

Since the number of actual Stone-related items appears to be small, it is difficult to bring these mansion exhibits into mental focus. Certainly a Furnishings Report should be completed to identify those items that might have been in the house, or owned by Stone at the time. In lieu of an approved Scope of Collections Statement, and until the Furnishings Report is finished, only those items that have solid and documented connection with Thomas Stone, his wife and children during the period 1771-87 should be collected. A limited number of Stone letters and documents related to political, financial, or legal matters might be considered, but only if they can be used to interpret a key point, are in good condition, and are readable.

Without Stone possessions, how can Stone's lifestyle and career be exhibited? One approach is to exhibit the major influences on Stone: family; neighbors and relatives; law; public life in Annapolis; and the MD agrarian economy (including slavery). Objects representative of these influences could be identified and displayed.

When discussing the Declaration of Independence, the various attitudes toward an outright break with England could be explained. A compact and relatively short (5 minute) audio-visual component could be integrated into the exhibit. Or some sort of decision-making simulation, perhaps using interactive video, could ask visitors questions and associate their answers with one of the prevalent attitudes of 1775-76. The key to success here is development of some sort of device to involve visitors, to help them grasp the nature and difficulty of Stone's decision.

Accessibility

An unobtrusive lift can be built into the reconstructed front porch to provide access to the mansion.

Some tactile objects should be planned either as part of the exhibits or as items the rangers would have on hand. Captioned versions of any video programs should be part of the planning.

West Wing

After visiting the mansion and west hyphen, visitors will move into the west wing.

Exhibits here will do two things:

- a) They will interpret the workings of an 18th and 19th century rural MD plantation/farm and the labor systems upon which it depended.
- b) They will remind visitors of the physical and land use changes that have occurred at Habre de Venture. The archeological remains of earlier structures found under the west wing can be used to introduce this idea.

(Themes 2 & 3; Objective 2 & 3)

These exhibits will make an excellent prelude to the secondary tour route that the visitor can begin just outside the west wing.

Accessibility

For access to the west hyphen and west wing, visitors using wheelchairs will need to go back through the mansion front door, use the lift, and follow a path to the west hyphen entrance.

The Basement

Even if the basement is restored, as is recommended by the GMP, it is far from an ideal exhibit space. Any interpretive development here will depend upon location

of significant archeological finds in the area, and at this time is considered optional.

East Wing

School groups will be an important visitor population and the east wing will provide a convenient, although small, space to gather and meet with students and teachers. The interior should be finished to be as flexible as possible although, once actual development begins, the park should be prepared to specify interior needs.

Accessibility

Access to the east wing will be via the south door.

Tour Routes

There will be two tour routes, one primary and one secondary.

The Primary Tour Route follows the path from the parking lot, past the cemeteries, and on to the mansion. Along this route will be waysides explaining the cemeteries and introducing the changes that have taken place over the years. In addition, individual markers for each of the buildings in the mansion complex should be considered. (*Themes 1 & 2; Objectives 2 & 3*)

The Secondary Tour Route begins as visitors leave the west wing. The path winds through the surviving farm buildings to the tenant house and back to the mansion complex. Individual buildings should be marked. Topics for wayside exhibits could include: land use and change in land use, including crops; the nature of the farm's labor force and slavery; productiveness of the farm; the extent of preservation and reconstruction required at the site; any ornamental gardens documented by research; vistas from the mansion; Stone's ties to the surrounding community.

Rangers could also use either tour route to develop programs or walks that interpret human impact on the environment. Permanent waysides and the park folder can be supplemented by appropriate site bulletins on more specialized topics, i.e. biological diversity, air quality, etc. (*Themes 2 & 3; Objectives 2 & 3*)

Accessibility

Only a portion of the tour routes will be physically accessible to visitors who use wheelchairs. The hills on the property make the gradient too steep to provide total access. Photos of wayside and building locations, along with sign texts, will be available at the mansion.

Farming Skills Demonstrations

During special events or by using qualified volunteers, some farming skills demonstrations might be planned for the site and located along the secondary tour route. (*Themes 2 & 3; Objectives 2 & 3*)

Despite the fact that congressional hearings on the Stone legislation mentioned development of a colonial farm, this idea is not recommended for implementation. The National Colonial Farm is quite close and does a good job of interpreting 18th century farming. In addition, Habre de Venture was, at best, a marginal success and Stone invested more energy into his law practice than farming.

Publications

The park folder should include a map with both primary and secondary tour routes clearly marked. A regional map is also important. The primary theme of the text should be Thomas Stone and the Declaration of Independence. Evolving land use at Habre de Venture can be treated as an important but secondary theme. (*Themes 1 & 2; Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4*)

In addition, a monograph dealing specifically with Thomas Stone and a popularly-written short (16-32

page) handbook on the site would provide historical context and a summary of site significance. (*Themes 1, 2, & 3; Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4*)

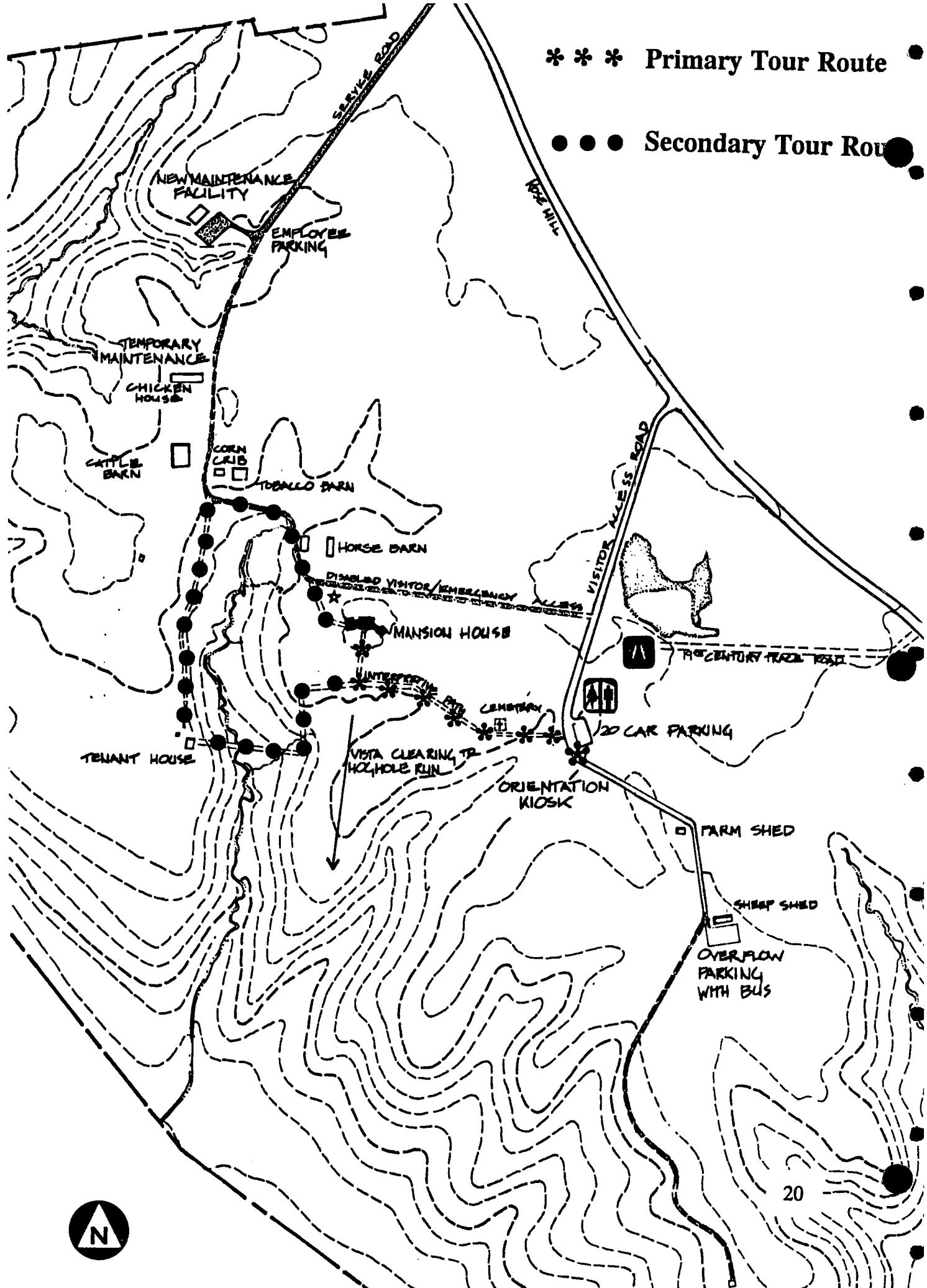
Drama

One other media is recommended--live drama. A short, 30-minute play with a small cast and few props or stage set, designed for outside performances could be very effective. The Stone decision to sign the Declaration lends itself to such a play and the area in front of the mansion would provide an excellent performance area. The play could even be taken to elementary schools, functioning as an off-site program. (*Theme 1; Objective 1*)

Once the script is written, a range of production options exist. Least expensive would be performances staged by local theater or high school drama groups. This alternative is also the least dependable since volunteer groups may not be available when most needed. Actors could be hired as NPS employees, but an alternative that has been successful elsewhere is for the NPS to contract with professional actors or a theater group for a predetermined number of performances.

*** Primary Tour Route

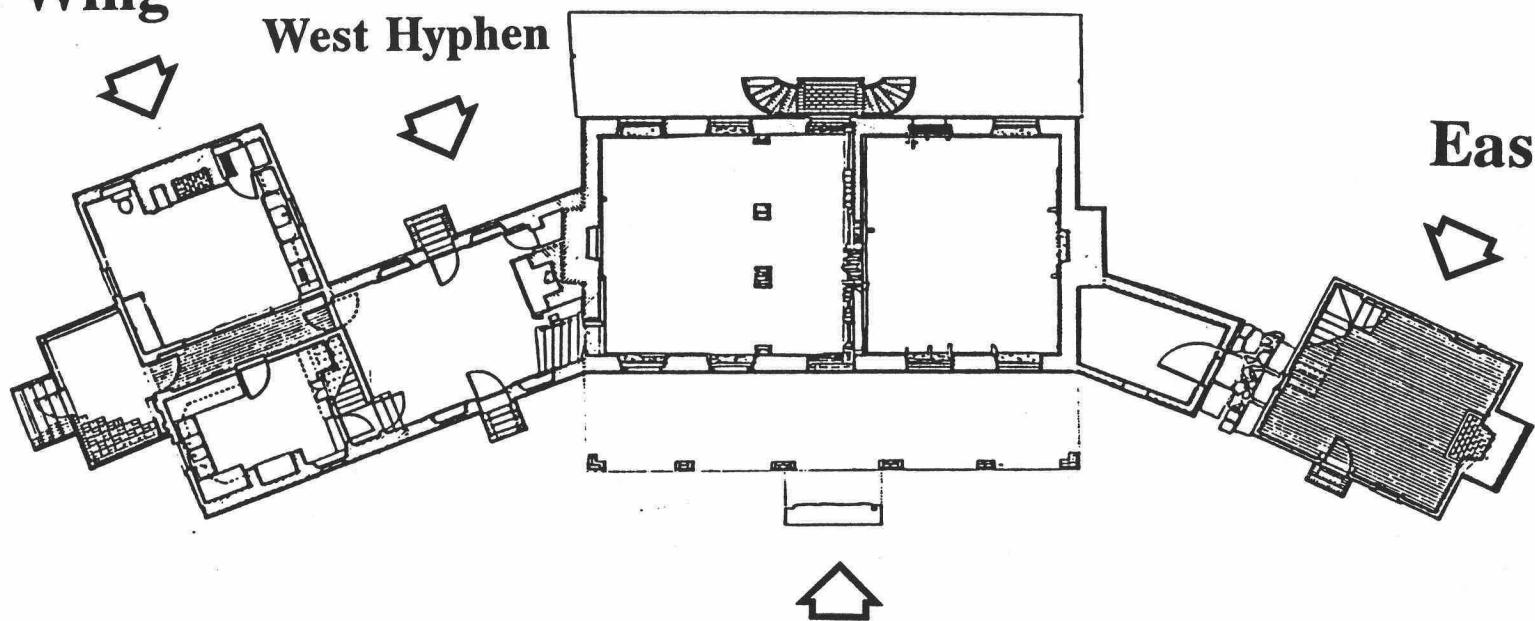
• • • Secondary Tour Rou



West Wing

West Hyphen

East Wing



The Mansion



Phased Implementation

The realities of austere budgets and staffing levels combined with the amount of work needed to prepare all of the site for visitation, mean that the interpretive plan should be implemented in phases.

Note: The minimum levels of interpretation referred to in this Prospectus define the base level of services necessary to fulfill the interpretive mission of the site.

Immediately

Several aspects of the plan can occur right away, in some cases continuing activities already begun by GEWA staff:

- a) Special events/programs.
- b) A limited number of talks on site--to be arranged by appointment.
- c) A site bulletin summarizing work in progress and NPS plans.
- d) Funding sought for a short drama. The play could be commissioned, reviewed, and approved with performances scheduled nine months after funding is in hand.

These programs would primarily keep the local community informed, allow them to see and have work-in-progress explained to them, and begin the work of interpreting Thomas Stone and the Declaration.

The minimum level of interpretive activity during this phase of development will include:

- a) Two special events a year.

- b) Tours, if requested several weeks in advance.
 - c) Two site bulletins (one on progress and one on an aspect of site history).
 - d) Staff: GS-07/09, 1 FTE; GS-05, 1 FTE; GS-04, .25 FTE.
-

Two-Five Years

During this phase, activities which do not depend upon restoration work can proceed. They will, however, require large blocks of staff time and will depend on at least one additional staff person and the funding to support the position.

- a) A wayside plan could be completed and gradually implemented with the primary tour route signed first.
 - b) Off-site programs could be developed and offered.
 - c) A park folder could be developed and printed.
-

The minimum level of interpretive activity during this phase of development will include all of the activities and staff referred to in the "Immediate" phase plus:

- a) On-site personal services on a regular basis (5 days a week), coordination of development and community involvement.
 - b) Development of a wayside plan for the site and production of the signs for the primary tour route.
 - c) At least two off-site programs, one for children and one for adults.
 - d) A completed park folder.
 - e) Staff: GS-05, 1 FTE; GS-04, .25 FTE.
-

Five-Ten Years

Most of these activities will be coordinated with work being done on the mansion complex.

- a) Design, production, and installation of exhibits for the mansion and west hyphen, followed by the west wing and east wing in that order of priority.
 - b) Waysides along the secondary route could be produced and installed.
-

The minimum level of interpretive activity during this phase of development includes all activities and staff referred to in the "Immediate" and "2-5 Year" phases plus:

- a) Additional on-site personal services to support daily visitation, expand off-site programs, and plan and coordinate additional special events.
- b) Exhibits in the mansion complex.
- c) Waysides along the secondary tour route.
- d) Staff: 2 GS-04, .5 FTE total.

Matrix of Interpretive Media

Media	Location/Type	Phase
Personal Services	Mansion Complex	All
	Off-Site Programs	All
	Special Events	All
	Tour Routes	2-5 years
	East Wing	5-10 years
Publications	Site bulletins	All
	Park folder	2-5 years
	"Handbook"	5-10 years
Exhibits	Mansion Complex	5-10 years
	Basement	Optional
Waysides	Primary Tour Route	2-5 years
	Secondary Tour Route	5-10 years
Drama	On or Off-Site	Immediately
Demo of Farm Skills	Secondary Tour Route	5-10 years
AV	Mansion Exhibits	5-10 year

Staffing

Immediately

The General Management Plan recommends that, for the time being, the site remain under the administration of George Washington Birthplace National Monument. A plan drafted by GEWA staff recommends that the site's initial interpretive staff include a GS-07/09 Supervisory Park Ranger (site manager); a GS-05 Park Ranger; and a seasonal GS-04 Park Ranger.

During Development

The level of development called for by the GMP, the number of interpretive projects associated with development, and the need for the community to be kept informed require additional staff as soon as actual development begins. The GEWA plan recommends adding a GS-05 Park Ranger and a second seasonal GS-04 Park Ranger to the initial personnel listed above.

As development nears completion (5-10 years), two more seasonal positions, GS-04 Park Rangers, will be hired. As the interpretive staff are added and as other divisions hire personnel, the site manager will spend less time on interpretive duties and more time on other functions.

Cost Estimates

Personal Services

1 Full time interpreter/site manager, GS-07/09	\$31,000
2 Full time interpreters, GS-05	41,000
4 Seasonals, GS-04 (.5 total FTE)	15,000

Publications

Site bulletins	\$500@
Park folder	15,000

Exhibits

Mansion & west hyphen, 1,000 sq. feet	312,000
Audio-visual component	
Video, 5-10 minutes	88,000
Interactive video	71,000
West wing, 365 sq. feet	132,000
East wing, 252 sq. feet	90,000

Waysides

Primary tour route:	
kiosk; 5-6 waysides; 3-5 building identifiers	47,500
Secondary tour route:	
5-10 waysides; 5 building identifiers	75,000

Drama

Script	5,000
Contracted performances	350/perf X 20 = 7,000
Costumes & props	1,500

Demonstration of Farming Skills	5,000
---------------------------------------	-------

See Appendix I for Harpers Ferry Center's cost estimates

Special Populations

Ideally, services for special populations should be part of the planning process from the outset. The goal should be to mainstream these services as much as possible. However, to make sure that these special group needs are not forgotten, the recommendations in the body of this Interpretive Prospectus are repeated here.

Children

School groups will be an important segment of the site's visitation. Off-site programs to schools, particularly in the slow winter months, will encourage and improve spring or fall visits. A short drama about Stone and the Declaration might be taken off-site.

The east wing will eventually be prepared as a classroom for groups who come to the site.

African-Americans

Slavery was a fact of life when Thomas Stone lived at the site. To provide a complete picture, interpretation must include references to all of Habre de Venture's 18th and 19th century residents, not just the Stone family members.

There may be opportunities for cooperation with the local Afro-American Heritage Society Museum.

International Visitors

Non-English speaking visitors from the Washington D. C. area may create a need for specific interpretive services. As the site develops, this should be monitored.

Disabled

Site development will seek to accommodate disabled visitors via physical accessibility to the mansion complex and trails to the graveyard and some farm buildings. Program accessibility will be planned whenever physical accessibility is not feasible.

Special Events

Given the fact that local residents will be a major audience for the site, special programs and events seem like logical additions to the interpretive program. Among possible ideas are:

February (Black History Month)--could be observed with programs on the slaves and later tenants who were the backbone of the Habre de Venture farm.

Late April--open house for the Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage.

May 13--open house for Charter Day, a celebration of the founding of Charles County.

August 2--the day the Declaration of Independence was signed.

October 5--the day Thomas Stone died. A sort of site specific memorial day observance could occur at the cemetery and serve as the focal event for a day of activity.

Several of these events (Black History Month, May 13, and October 5) could also be used to interpret traditional farming skills/operations/crops common to rural Maryland.

Off-Site Interpretation

Thomas Stone National Historic Site is viewed by many Charles County residents as a significant part of their heritage. Residents of the county will form a substantial percentage of site visitation. The interpretive program should recognize this level of local interest by offering programs that can be taken to schools and community organizations. This is particularly important as the site is being developed. The community needs to know what is happening, their interest maintained and even solicited, and potential school visitation nurtured.

The exact nature of these off-site programs will evolve. Topics might include: NPS work at the site; Thomas Stone and the Declaration; farming in Charles County, etc. If a short drama is written and produced, it could also be taken off-site with a ranger accompanying.

Sales

No sales operation will be planned for the first five years of site operation. After five years, the potential for sales will be re-evaluated.

Research Needs

The General Management Plan suggests that the following research be undertaken:

Cultural landscape study--might reveal the location of 19th century outbuildings, road circulation, slave quarters, orchard, and 19th century vistas.

Archeological studies--to determine the age and design of the garden terraces and uncover any site-related artifacts in the basement floor.

Architectural documentation--to determine the date and significance of the sheep shed, feeding station, farm shed, and chicken house complex.

Flora/fauna study--to provide information on the shrub and groundcover component of the forest inventory, the identification of wetland species, and any endangered or threatened species within site boundaries.

Furnishings report--to document and locate furnishings and personal items related to the Thomas Stone occupancy.

In addition, a carefully planned oral history project might also help locate Stone items, document land use, and shed light on the activities of both the owners and workers of Habre de Venture.

Bibliography

Smith, Paul H. ed. Letters of Delegates to Congress.
Jan. 1-May 15, 1776 and May 16-Aug. 15, 1776.
Library of Congress: Washington, D. C., 1979.

U.S. Department of the Interior. General Management Plan: Thomas Stone National Historic Site. Phila., 1990.

Moriarty, Regina. Interim Interpretive Prospectus: Thomas Stone National Historic Site. 1980.

Wearmouth, John M. Charles County Helps Shape the Nation. Charles County Board of Education: La Plata, MD, 1986.

_____. Habre de Venture Property History, 1683-1983. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service: Phila., 1988.

_____. Thomas Stone Biographical Sketch. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service: Phila., 1988.

Wollon, James Thomas, Jr. Historic Structures Report. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service: Phila., 1988.

Legislative Compliance

All actions proposed in this plan must comply with the provisions of Section 106 of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and Executive Order 11593 as codified in the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800). Prior to a decision to implement any provisions of this plan, these procedures require that all cultural resources in or near the project areas must be identified and evaluated in terms of the National Register Criteria of Eligibility. The evaluation must be done by the Regional Director in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the Criteria for Adverse Effect (36 CFR Part 800.8 and 800.9) must be applied by the Regional Director in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council Procedures completed as appropriate.

Appendix

Planning Team Members

George Church, former Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument & Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Russell Smith, Chief of Interpretation, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

Ron Thomson, Interpretive Specialist, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. (writer/editor)

Also consulted during the preparation of this document:

Paul Carson, Interpretive Specialist, George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Michael Creasey, Park Planner, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

Michael Mazzeo, President, Charles County Historical Society.

Dwight Storck, Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument & Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

John Wearmouth, historian and author.

Lou Venuto, former Chief of Interpretation, George Washington Birthplace National Monument.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry Center
HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA 25425



IN REPLY REFER TO:

K1817 (HFC-IP)
THST

AUG 13 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region
Attention: Chief of Interpretation

From: Manager, Harpers Ferry Center

Subject: Draft Interpretive Prospectus, Thomas Stone NHS

We have reviewed the subject document transmitted via Russell Smith's memorandum of May 18, 1990, and we are pleased to offer our concurrence. The following information is provided to complete the cost estimate section (pg. 27). After a Historic Furnishings Plan has been completed, we will be able to provide cost estimates for Acquisition of Objects (57) and Conservation of Objects (53). Please note that all figures are net construction to the Harpers Ferry Center.

A completed Form 10-802 is enclosed for your information. A copy will be sent to your Programs Officer via copy of this memorandum.

	Project Type	Cost
Historic Furnishings Plan	56	30.0
Park Folder	71	15.0
Video Program (5-10 min.)	62	75.0
Interactive Video Production	62	37.5
AV Planning for both programs	61	7.5
AV Equipment for video program	63	9.0
AV Equipment for interactive program	63	30.0
Mansion & West Hyphen Exhibit Planning	51	12.0
Mansion & West Hyphen Exhibit Production	52	300.0
West Wing Exhibit Planning	51	22.0
West Wing Exhibit Production	52	110.0
East Wing Exhibit Planning	51	15.0
East Wing Exhibit Production	52	75.0
Primary Tour Wayside Planning	54	10.5
Primary Tour Wayside Production	55	37.5
Secondary Tour Wayside Planning	54	15.0
Secondary Tour Wayside Production	55	60.0

Please feel free to contact Michael Paskowsky at FTS 925-6058 if you have any questions.

/s/ DAVID G. WRIGHT

cc: Supt., George Washington Birthplace NM
Programs Officer Joan Krall, MARO
bcc: Dixie Shackleford, HFC-PF
Michael Paskowsky, HFC-IP
Files, HFC-IP
Dailies, HFC-IP
Dave Dame, HFC/DSC
Reference, HFC-A
Reading Files, WASO-700

FNP:MPaskowsky:mp:8/7/90

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL
HARPERS FERRY CENTER

REGION Mid Atlantic	PARK Thomas Stone NHS
PACKAGE NUMBER --	PACKAGE TITLE Interpretive Media

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST

cc: Programs Officer, Region
 Interpretation Chief, Region
 Dave Dame, DSC/HFC
 DSC Team Mgr.
 HFC Park File

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES		CLASS OF ESTIMATE		
		A <input type="checkbox"/> Working Drawings	B <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Plans	C <input type="checkbox"/> Smaller Facilities
Project Type	--NET CONSTRUCTION--	Details from Above B & U	R & I	
52	Museum Exhibit Production	485.0	XXXXX	
53	Conservation Labs.- Preservation		XXXXX	
55	Wayside Exhibit Production	97.5	XXXXX	
57	Historic Furnishing Acquisition/Reproduction		XXXXX	
62	Audiovisual Arts Production	112.5		
63	Audiovisual Arts Equipment	39.0	XXXXX	
ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)		Final Manager Harpers Ferry Center	(Date) 8 39 .0	
POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM				

... SCHEDULING OF DEVELOPMENT RELATED
PROJECT TYPES

DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES

(Add on to line item)

**C: YEAR OF
CONSTRUCTION**

		C-3 YEARS	C-2 YEARS	C-1 YEAR	
07	Construction Drawings B&U				
07	Construction Drawings R&T				
36	Historic Structures Const. Drawings				
43	Archeological Salvage B&U				
43	Archeological Salvage R&T				
51	Museum Exhibit Design - Planning				49.0
54	Wayside Exhibit Design - Planning	--	--	--	25.5
61	Audiovisual Design - Planning				7.5

(Advance Planning)

05	Surveys				
08	Comprehensive Design (Prod. Design) (HFC)				
14	Utility Negotiations				
15	Special Studies				
34	Historic Furnishings Report				
35	Historic Structures Report (HIST)				
35	Historic Structures Report (ARCHIT)				
42	Archeological Research				
56	Historic Furnishings Plan				30.0

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY YEARS

ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES

1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year 4th Year

01	New Area Study				
02	Existing Area Study				
03	Development Concept Plan				
04	Interpretive Prospectus (HFC)				
15	Special Studies (Non-Develop. Related)				
16	E.I.S.				
17	Service-wide Projects				
18	Wilderness Studies				
31	Archeological Investigations				
32	Park History Study				
33	Special History Report				
53	Museum Exhibit Operations				
63	Audiovisual Maintenance				
71	Free Folder				\$15,000
72	Sales Folders				
73	Books				
74	Archeological Publication				
75	Gen. Information Booklet				
76	Posters				
77	Special Publications				40
	Other				
	Other				

P.G.
TAX
SHADE
HFC
SOTC