



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA317

Site Name: Farm House, Hampton NHS

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Overseers House (1843 map); Hampton Farmhouse

Historic

Brief Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp; 18th-19th century farmhouse

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code JpB

Latitude 39.4148

Longitude -76.5932

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other
- knoll

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Loch

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |
| Minimum distance to water is 193 m       |  |  |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production area
  - Unknown
  - Other context

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Historic</b>   | Furnace/forge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Military</b>                                    | Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| <b>Urban/Rural?</b> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/>                    | Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/>               | Frame-built <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>          |
| <b>Domestic</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>           | <b>Transportation</b> <input type="checkbox"/>    | Fortification <input type="checkbox"/>             | Masonry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>              |
| Homestead <input type="checkbox"/>                            | Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/>            | Encampment <input type="checkbox"/>                | Other structure <input type="checkbox"/>                 |
| Farmstead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                 | Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>Townsite</b> <input type="checkbox"/>           | <b>Slave related</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mansion <input type="checkbox"/>                              | Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>Religious</b> <input type="checkbox"/>          | <b>Non-domestic agri</b> <input type="checkbox"/>        |
| Plantation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                | Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/>         | Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>          | <b>Recreational</b> <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/>                         | Bridge <input type="checkbox"/>                   | Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>           | <b>Midden/dump</b> <input type="checkbox"/>              |
| Cellar <input type="checkbox"/>                               | Ford <input type="checkbox"/>                     | <b>Burial area</b> <input type="checkbox"/>        | <b>Artifact scatter</b> <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| Privy <input type="checkbox"/>                                | <b>Educational</b> <input type="checkbox"/>       | Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>                  | <b>Spring or well</b> <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| <b>Industrial</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>         | <b>Commercial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>        | Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>                 | <b>Unknown</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/>                       | Trading post <input type="checkbox"/>             | Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>           | <b>Other context</b> <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/>                       | Store <input type="checkbox"/>                    | <b>Bldg or foundation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| Mill <input type="checkbox"/>                                 | Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/>               | Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>        |  |
| Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/>                     |   |  |  |

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken Dendrochronology



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types			Stoneware	
Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	323	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	359	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthenware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	187		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	152
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	66
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Post holes at Dairy, several fill/layer features related to the Farm House and surrounding grounds

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	5435
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8749
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	17972
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	79
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	66
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	188
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	3685
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	7616
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features	
Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab, Historic Hampton, Inc, National Park Service

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Farm House Site (18BA317) is a multi-component site with an 18th-20th century farmhouse and several associated outbuildings, and evidence for site use during the Early and Late Woodland periods. It is located in Towson, Maryland on the property of the National Park Service (NPS) owned Hampton National Historic Site (NHS), a late 18th-20th century agricultural plantation. A spring-fed stream runs across the site. Soils in the area belong to the Joppa Series. The varied stratigraphy consists of a plowzone, A horizons, and fill layers. In 1982, several areas of overgrown brush were removed from the area of the Farm House. Three historic structures were damaged and significant amounts of soil were graded to depths of up to 0.609 m (2 ft) during the clearing process. It was estimated that 80-90% of the archeological character of the site was destroyed by the bulldozing activities. No bulldozing occurred between the Farm House buildings or within the western yard. Except in areas of grading, site integrity is still largely intact.

The Hampton NHS was established in 1948 when the Mansion and the 17.4 adjoining 43 acres were acquired by the NPS. That parcel was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and designated archeological site 18BA95 in 1973. In 1980 the park acquired additional property which included the Farm House and several outbuildings. The Farm House complex was designated archeological Site 18BA317 in 1986. It was recorded with inventory number BA-104 during an architectural survey of the area in 1977, but since the Hampton NHS boundaries were extended to include the Farm House parcel in 2004, it is included with the architectural inventory of Site 18BA95, inventory number BA-103. Thus, the Hampton NHS consists of archeological sites 18BA95 (the Mansion complex) and 18BA317 (the Farm House complex). Currently, Hampton NHS totals 63 acres.

Historic period occupation at Hampton began in 1695 when a land patent called "Northampton" was granted to Colonel Darnell. In 1731, the tract was sold to Charles Carroll. Occupancy at the site between 1731 and 1745 is unknown. In 1745, the property was sold to Colonel Charles Ridgely. The Farm House may have been extant at that time; architectural and archeological evidence supports a construction date between 1740 and 1760. Ridgely purchased an additional 100 acres just north of Northampton in 1760 where in 1762 he established an ironworks. Also in 1762, Ridgely passed 809.37 hectares (2,000 ac) of land, including a large part of Northampton, to his youngest son Captain Charles Ridgely. Although the ironworks was a three way partnership between the Colonel and his two sons, it was Charles who assumed responsibility for running the iron furnace and forges. At the deaths of his brother and father in 1771 and 1772 respectively Charles gained control of their shares in the ironworks. Captain Charles Ridgely built Hampton Mansion between 1783 and 1790. Before moving into the mansion Captain Ridgely and his wife Rebecca may have lived in the Farm House. The Ridgelys moved into the not-quite complete mansion in 1788. When Captain Ridgely died in 1790 he left all of his 9,712.5 hectares (24,000 ac) to be divided between four of his nephews on condition that they changed their last names to Ridgely and provided for his wife. Rebecca's youngest sister and her husband, Charles Carnan Ridgely, are believed to have moved into the mansion in 1788, and they continued to live there after the deaths of the Captain and Rebecca. A 1798 tax assessment recorded 20 buildings standing at the Hampton plantation. At that time, the earliest portions of the Farm House, a 1-story frame dwelling measuring 6.096 x 9.144 m (20x30 ft) and 1 house measuring 4.877 x 6.096 m (16x20 ft), were still standing, and a frame kitchen 3.658 x 4.877 m (12x16 ft) was no longer standing. Carnan Ridgely's will listed over 300 slaves, most of who were freed at the time of his death in 1829. The ironworks was abandoned by the Ridgely family after the death of Charles Carnan Ridgely.

John Carnan Ridgely inherited Hampton. During the tenure of John and his wife Eliza, the Farm House's southeast addition was constructed (ca. 1830 to 1840). The Farm House was described as the "Overseer's House" on an 1843 plan that was drawn up depicting nearly all the structures on the property at that time. In 1851, their son Charles returned to Hampton and began managing the estate. After the deaths of Eliza and John in 1867, Charles and his wife spent much of their time abroad but Charles kept an active correspondence with his estate manager and gardener. Following Charles' death in 1872, his son John inherited the estate. During John's occupation, major rehabilitations took place on the property. In 1929, John Ridgely, Jr. established the Hampton Development Company and began constructing and selling homes on the Hampton property. John Ridgely III, moved into the mansion with his wife in 1936. When John, Jr. married his second wife Jane in 1939, John III and his wife moved into the Farm House where they both stayed until 1942 when they left to serve in the army. In 1948 the Hampton Mansion, some of its furnishings, and about 17 hectares was bought by the NPS. Jane and John, Jr. moved into the Farm House which was not yet part of park property. At John's death in 1959, Jane had tenancy rights to the house for the remainder of her life. After her death, the farmhouse property was sold by John Ridgely III and other remaining heirs to the park bringing the historic site to its present size.

Few records could be found regarding the early history of the Farm House. Architectural findings indicated that the house is comprised of several building episodes, some of which may date to 1745 or earlier. A revised historic structure report on the Farm House was completed in 1998. Additional refinements were made in 1999 (report not available at MHT) and results of that report were summarized in a 2000 report on work conducted at the site. The evolution of the Farm House was divided into six periods of construction (Period I-Period VI). Period I was dated to the second quarter of the 18th century. The original structure is the existing south wing (Section A), thought to have been built between 1740 and 1760. However, archeological evidence recovered from around Section A indicated that the area was not occupied until ca. 1770 or 1780. Period II, dated to the early to mid-18th century, consisted of the construction of Section B onto the north wall of Section A. Sometime after the construction of Section B, Section A was relocated about 3.048 m (10 ft) to the south, leaving B as a relatively independent structure and creating Section C, the space between Sections A and B. Period III was dated to the mid-18th century (ca. 1750-1780s). Period IV, dated to the mid-to-late 18th century, involved extensive interior refinishing. Period V extended through the end of the 19th century and coincided with the tenure of John and Eliza Ridgely. It involved cosmetic and structural changes to Section A. A new gable roofed second floor structure was built over Section C. A new frame kitchen wing, referred to as Section D, was built east of Section C. Period VI was marked by the construction of an addition (Section E) built against the north end of Section B when John, Jr. and Jane moved into the Farm House.

NPS archeologists and other professional investigators undertook numerous archaeological investigations at Hampton NHS between 1966 and 1990. The collections and records of those investigations were assembled. A review, reassessment and synthesis of those investigations was done in 1998/99 (published in 2000). That work provided detailed summaries of several reports not available in the MHT library. That overview was a valuable source of information for this synopsis.

The extant Log Quarters (also known as 'Slave Quarters A' or 'Slave Quarters No. 1') is situated just north of the Farm House. The 1½ story structure rests on a stone foundation with a cellar under its eastern half and was constructed by combining 2 older buildings. Research suggests it was probably not assembled into its present form until at least 1861 and it probably never functioned as a slave quarter. It may have been used as a workshop, office, or storehouse, later becoming a dwelling for employees of the Ridgelys. Archeological excavations at the Quarters were undertaken in 1983 and 1985 in conjunction with restoration of the building and as mitigation during 2 utilities projects. Reports detailing the results of those testing episodes were summarized in the 1998/99 overview. In 1983, a test unit (HA 204) was excavated at the east end of the building to facilitate the installation of a septic line. Two additional test units (HA



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205 and 206) were dug in 1985, in conjunction with restoration work. Unit HA 205 was excavated on the west side of the structure abutting the foundation wall and Unit HA 206 was excavated on the buildings south side. Several other test units (including HA 201) and a series of mechanically augered test pits were excavated north of the structure where a septic line was to be installed. Excavation revealed materials deposited in a buried historic A-horizon that represented use of the yard by the Farm House occupants in the late 18th and early 19th centuries before the Quarters was built. The remaining strata contained artifacts that dated from the mid-19th through the 20th centuries. An V-shaped feature may have been related to the cellar's bulkhead entrance door that was removed sometime during the early to mid-20th century. Recovered artifacts may have been associated with domestic occupation of the Quarters or to other nearby structures such as the Farm House or Slave Quarters B. A deposit that may have been part of builder's trench for the foundation of the building was found. It was concluded that the Quarters was constructed during the later part of the 19th century. No artifacts were listed. During restoration of the Log Quarters in 1986, artifacts were recovered from the cellar. A portion of those artifacts were reassessed in 1998/99. The artifacts represented a mixed deposit of 19th and 20th century materials resulting from renovations that occurred during the 1930s and 1940s. The presence of a machine bucket tooth suggested that the cellar soil was redeposited fill and not a primary deposit resulting from occupation of the building. No artifacts were listed.

The extant stone Dairy, located south of the Farm House, probably dates to the late 18th century. It measures 4.87 x 8.53 m (16x28 ft) and is surrounded by a stone retaining wall. In April 1984, an archeological investigation was conducted at the Dairy in preparation for its restoration. There were 5 goals: determine the original grade, find indications of whitewash or stucco, find evidence of a lower terrace, date the fireplace for the can sterilizer, and locate any evidence of a drain from the cooling trough in the dairy. Six test units of varying sizes were excavated. After removing a portion of the brick terrace, a mortar bed was encountered. Below the mortar, gravel and gravel and brick rubble were encountered in 2 units. The rubble was underlain by a sand layer in some places that was up to 0.914 meters deep. The sand layer appeared to pre-date the Dairy since a builder's trench for the dairy's east wall intruded the sand. The east retaining wall had been exposed a further 30.48 cm above grade in the past, before fill and topsoil were eventually placed against it. The original grade was identified at 1.219 meters below the current brick-capped stone wall. It was suggested that the brick fireplace/milk can sterilizer was added after 1880 but this date was based on its stratigraphic position above the brick terrace (falsely thought to be a second, later terrace) and 3 fragments of glass. The limited number of artifacts recovered during the April 1984 investigations indicated that the terrace area was generally kept clean of refuse. No artifacts were listed in the summary report but it was indicated that they dated from the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Construction activities at the sites of the Dairy and the Long Barn were mitigated through archeological investigations undertaken in August 1984 and May 1984 (respectively). The goals of the investigations were to document the archeological record prior to planned future activities at the structures, to provide a better understanding of the history of the structures, and to act as a guide to preservation and/or restoration.

Field activities at the Dairy were initiated in August 1984 with additional work conducted in September and October to monitor grading operations and to determine the nature and limits of a partially exposed feature. Specifically, the aims of the study were to determine the site's original grade, determine the dates of construction for the retaining wall, brick terrace, and the sterilizing oven, identify evidence for fencing outside the retaining wall, investigate the sealed door in the dairy's south wall, and investigate the dairy's water source and drainage. In early August, portions of the east and west retaining walls were dismantled. Ten shovel test pits and 8 test units of varying sizes were excavated. Test units were placed outside the retaining wall to ascertain the nature of the fill material and examine specific architectural features. Two units were excavated through the brick pavement of the outside terrace in order to obtain data concerning the sealed bulkhead in the south wall of the dairy and to determine whether a former north wall may have existed closer to the building than the existing wall.

Excavations showed the east retaining wall was constructed in the mid-19th century, a date based on the identification of several diagnostic ceramics and bottle glass fragments. Prior to construction of the retaining wall, nearly 0.609 m of fill was deposited in the area; the fill layer was not sampled so it was not dated. A builder's trench was cut into the fill layer during the wall's construction. An additional ca. 30.48 cm layer of fill was later deposited behind the east wall and a brick cap was added to the stone wall. The original ground surface was encountered at ca. 1.219 m below the top of the east wall. During dismantling of the west wall, it was noted that the entire top of the wall and the wall's northernmost section were comprised of different sized stones. This suggested that the top of the wall and its northern section had been extended. At least 3 fill episodes were identified in the soils behind the west wall. Mid-19th century artifacts, similar to those noted in the east wall, were observed imbedded in the mortar in the lower section of the wall. A possible post hole and mold initiated within the lowest layer of fill.

Units 1, 6, and 7 were dug west of the Dairy's east retaining wall. Feature 1 was identified as a concentration of quartz cobbles and rocks in the southwest section of Unit 1 and possibly represented a rock pile lying on the original ground surface. Feature 6 was encountered in Units 1, 6 and 7. It consisted of a series of fill deposits, as well as a buried wall section and mortar concentration. The profile of Unit 6 showed several fill episodes within the foundation cut area. It was suggested that the Feature 6 remains were related to an earlier structure in the area that was mapped on the 1843 plan. Evidence for fencing outside the retaining wall was inconclusive. Pit Feature 2 was encountered in the northeast corner of Unit 1. A flat bottomed post mold extended 6 cm below the pit bottom. Features 3 and 4, located just south of Unit 1, were determined to be post molds. A circular soil stain (Feature 5) was noted near the south wall of Feature 1 but was thought to be a 'root mold'. Features 1, 3, 4, and 5 appeared to initiate within Stratum C. Artifacts from that stratum generally indicated a mid-19th century date. Further excavation is necessary in order to reveal posthole patterns.

Units 2 and 2A were dug adjacent to the central portion of the south retaining wall to determine if the spring water retention basin in the south wall was constructed directly over the spring or was fed by an underground pipe. Excavation revealed that the spring was channeled so that the dairy building stood over the running stream. A rock outcrop was covered with fill and a spring basin was built in the south retaining wall. A trench was encountered in Unit 2A, which ran along the apparent southern edge of the fill deposit around the Dairy. Two stone features which may have been footers were noted within the trench but not fully investigated. The historic ground surface was encountered in Units 2 and 2A.

Unit 3 was placed outside of the east retaining wall to the immediate rear of the sterilizing oven. Excavation was focused on the back or east side of the oven's chimney. Below the topsoil, 4 soil layers (Strata B-E) extended to a depth of 0.365 m and probably represented episodes of fill that predated construction of the oven. Stratum F was culturally sterile, Stratum G contained 9 artifacts, and Stratum H represented the historic ground surface. Although it was noted that the builder's trench associated with the oven appeared to originate in Stratum C, a review of the profile drawing clearly showed the builder's trench originated at the top of Stratum B. Artifacts dated to the 19th and 20th centuries were recovered from the trench fill. A row of bricks were encountered in Stratum D associated with quantities of redware, domestic stoneware, and a few cut and wrought nails. The artifacts collected from the builder's trench and Strata B-E suggested that the oven was not constructed until after 1932.

Units 4 and 5 were excavated in order to determine the construction sequence of the Dairy's brick terrace. Excavations showed the area was leveled with fill



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Early and Late Woodland short-term camp; 18th-19th century farmhouse

Unknown

when the Dairy was constructed. Unit 4 was excavated through the brick terrace near the north end of the Dairy in order to determine if a wall had been aligned with the steps next to the sterilizing oven in the east wall. Three soil strata (A-C) were identified between the base of the brick paving and the underlying bedrock. The water table was encountered near the base of Stratum A. No artifacts were recovered from this unit and no evidence of an earlier wall or terrace was found. Unit 5 was placed adjacent to the south wall of the Dairy. The purpose of the unit was to determine the nature of the south entryway as it relates to the construction of the brick terrace. In this area, the terrace was laid on a thin bed of mortar underlain by a fill layer containing sand, gravel, and large rocks. Directly beneath the sealed door, a sill was exposed at about 3 cm lower than the surface of the brick terrace. A single row of mortared bricks 2 courses deep was encountered just below the base of the door sill. Excavations indicated that the Dairy, retaining walls, and brick terrace were constructed during a single building episode.

A total of 4,659 historic period artifacts were recovered during the 1984 archeological investigations at the Dairy. The materials dated from the mid-18th century through the 20th century. Much of the material was derived from disturbed fill used to grade the land around the Dairy with large numbers of ceramics and glass having been recovered from the excavation units located outside the retaining walls. Some of the artifacts represented activities associated with the replacement of the Dairy roof ca. 1980. The activities-related artifacts (n=74) included 1 glass and 3 clay marbles, 4 rusted tools, 7 sections of chain, 1 'S' hook, 39 pieces of coiled wire (probably springs), 1 carriage bolt, 1 snaffle bit and 1 other metal harness piece, 9 horseshoes and horseshoe fragments, 1 metal bucket, 1 piece of wire screen, and 5 staples. The 863 architectural materials largely consisted of cut nails (n=578) but there were also 54 brick fragments, 28 wrought nails, 38 wire nails, 18 unidentified nails, 30 shards of window glass, 1 piece of stone with adhering mortar, 68 fragments of mortar, 11 spikes, 21 miscellaneous hardware pieces, 1 piece from an electric furnace, 1 ceramic roof tile, and 14 clay pipe/drain fragments. Only 7 clothing items were recovered (5 metal buttons, 1 unidentified button, and 1 possible belt buckle). The kitchen-related materials consisted primarily of bottle glass shards (n=1,253) and ceramics (n=2002) but lesser amounts of table glass (n=6) and other materials were also recovered (1 wine bottle seal, 1 can tab, 3 bottle caps, 1 knife handle and 2 other utensils, 1 shaker with glass top, 150 animal bone fragments, and 22 shell fragments. Ceramic sherds included 1,215 redware, 42 whiteware, 65 Rockingham, 20 white salt-glazed stoneware, 528 domestic brown and grey slat-glazed stoneware, 2 ironstone, 1 Annular ware, 1 Mocha ware, 29 porcelain, 18 pearlware, 69 creamware, 9 unidentified earthenware, and 3 unidentified sherds. A total 258 miscellaneous artifacts were retained including 5 unidentified glass fragments, 173 unidentified metal objects, 2 pieces of cut wood, 23 unidentified wire fragments, 4 pieces of plastic, 2 "bar items", 1 piece of rubber, 5 fragments of coal, 42 pieces of slag, and 1 wood end cap. The only personal item identified was a metal nameplate with the inscription "John Ridgely Towson B&L R.R.". Only 7 tobacco-related artifacts were found (5 white clay pipe stem and 2 bowl fragments) and 2 rimfire cartridges were the only arms-related items recovered. Six prehistoric items were also retained. These included 2 quartz biface fragments and 4 pieces of quartz debitage.

A distributional analysis of the artifacts collected from units located outside the Dairy's retaining walls suggested that the unit on the west side of the building contained nearly four times the amount of artifacts than units on the east and south sides of the structure. Many of the artifacts recovered from Unit 3, 90% of which were coarse earthenware, were deposited before the construction of the milk can sterilizer. Unit 2 also contained a high percentage of coarse earthenware (63%) along with lesser amounts of stoneware and refined earthenware. A much higher proportion of refined earthenware was recovered from Unit 1 than from either Unit 2 or Unit 3.

The archeological investigations at the Long Barn were focused on identifying evidence of a fenced animal enclosure area. If evidence of the enclosure was found, then it would be used in the restoration of the exterior appearance of the Barn. The Long Barn was probably built between 1845 and 1850. A total of four 1.828 m<sup>2</sup> (6 ft<sup>2</sup>) test units were excavated along its south wall, 2 on the west side (Units 1 and 1A) and 2 on the east side (Units 2 and 2A). All excavated soils were screened through 0.635 cm mesh. Three stratigraphic levels were encountered in Units 1 and 1A: Stratum A was an organic layer, Stratum B was topsoil, and Stratum C was a 'hardpan' defined as the original grade. A portion of the builder's trench was encountered within Stratum B in Units 1 and 1A. At the southern end of Unit 1A an area of loosely consolidated fill was observed. Other features depicted on the plan view of the test units included dark soil stains, a concentrated 'scatter' of small rocks, a rectangular feature that appears to have been cut by the builder's trench, and 3 tree stumps. Four soil layers were identified in Units 2 and 2A: Stratum A topsoil corresponded to Stratum B in Units 1 and 1A, Stratum B was a clay layer that corresponded to Stratum C in Units 2 and 2A, Stratum C was a mottled clay containing quartz cobbles, rock rubble, mortar, and brick, and Stratum D was comprised of a mottled clayey sand and clay that represented the original grade in this area. No features, including evidence for a builder's trench, were identified on the east side of the south wall. No evidence of a fence enclosure was found, although the limited nature of the excavations may have prevented its identification.

The 343 artifacts recovered during the 1984 investigations at the Long Barn were dated from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries. The 8 activity-related items included 3 horseshoe fragments, 1 'S' hook, 2 chain link pieces, 1 padlock, and 1 pulley. The 98 architectural materials were 25 pieces of window glass, 60 nails (24 cut, 1 wrought, 5 wire, 30 unidentified), 2 door knob fragments, 4 spikes, 2 pieces of mortar, 4 bolts and nuts, and 1 fastener. The single clothing item recovered was a fragment of a shoe sole. Kitchen-related items included 83 pieces of bottle glass, 1 fragment of table glass, and 53 ceramic sherds (6 lead-glazed earthenware, 3 pearlware, 4 creamware, 33 whiteware, 1 ironstone, 5 imported porcelain, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware). The 13 miscellaneous kitchen items consisted of 1 fork and 1 spoon, and 11 bone and oyster shell fragments. Miscellaneous materials included 70 pieces of coal/slag and 22 pieces of unidentified metal. The only personal items recovered were a broken knife and an 1840 Half Dime. The high percentage of domestic items was unexpected in association with an animal barn. It is possible that those artifacts were associated with activity at the nearby Dairy; however, the ceramic assemblage from the Dairy was dominated by lead-glazed coarse earthenware whereas the Long Barn assemblage was comprised primarily of tableware. The limited amount of bone in the assemblage was surprising.

Intensive archeological investigations were conducted at 18BA317 from October 1986 through December 1986 by archeologists from NPS concurrently with an architectural study of the Farm House and associated outbuildings. Goals of the investigations were to discover archeological evidence relating to the dates, sequences, and types of building episodes and modifications of the house, and to provide data regarding the lifestyle associated with the occupation of the house. Specifically, the major research goals of the project were to identify patterns in distribution and building sequences around the exterior and within the south room (Section A) of the Farm House. Fieldwork consisted of excavating an area that ran the length of the south room on its south and west sides and extended approximately 1.828 m out from the foundation. The excavation area was divided into forty 0.609 x 0.914 m test units. Interior excavation of the south room was possible since the original floor boards were to be removed for the architectural analysis. A 1.219 m<sup>2</sup> (4 ft<sup>2</sup>) unit was excavated in front of the fireplace where cuts in the floor boards suggested a possible root cellar. All excavated soils were screened through 0.635 cm hardware cloth and all artifacts were collected.

The exterior test units revealed 3 artifact-bearing stratigraphic 'zones' and 7 cultural features. Zone 1 was a soil underlying the sod covering the entire tested area except for a small section where bedrock was exposed at the surface. The zone ended at a construction debris layer (Feature 4), which possibly resulted from the destruction of a stone foundation located near the south room. Almost 700 architectural materials and 148 bone fragments were recovered from the debris layer along with over 250 domestic items dated to between 1676 and the present with the greatest majority dating from the mid-1800s to the present.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA317

Site Name: Farm House, Hampton NHS

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Overseers House (1843 map); Hampton Farmhouse

Historic

Brief

Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp; 18th-19th century farmhouse

Unknown

Several features were identified in Zone 1 including the wall foundation (Feature 1) for the south room, a poured concrete feature (Feature 3) situated against the west side of the wall foundation near the northwest corner of the south room, a mortared slab pier feature (Feature 5) supporting a non-extant porch extending from the west side of the farmhouse, and parging (Feature 6) on the wall foundation that ran behind the pier (probably put on prior to the porch's construction). A brick flower bed feature (Feature 2) was identified as a single row of bricks running about 0.609 m from and parallel to the south wall foundation. John Ridgley III remembered that there was a brick flower bed there until the 1940s.

Zone 2 was a fill layer that underlies the construction debris and was present in all test units except in the southwest corner where bedrock was highest, and near the southeast corner where the debris layer and the architectural remains directly overlie Zone 3. The artifacts recovered from Zone 2 ranged in date from 1720 through the present, with the majority dated between the late 18th and mid-19th centuries. The largest numbers of animal bone, ceramics, and tobacco pipe fragments were found in this zone. A feature consisting of rough, dry lain quartzite rocks (Feature 7) was encountered running roughly perpendicular to the southeast corner of the south wall foundation. It was exposed directly below the layer of construction debris and extended under the foundation indicating that it preceded or was contemporaneous with the south room foundation. It was found only in the 2 easternmost units and extended outside the excavation grid to the south and east. The feature rested on more than a 0.3 m of soil (Zone 3).

Zone 3 sits above bedrock except in the southeast corner of the south room. This may have been the original ground surface at the time that the Farm House foundation was built. It contained artifacts dated from the late 18th to mid-19th centuries. This zone was probably exposed until the 1860s when it was covered by artifact-bearing fill.

Excavations in the interior test unit revealed 2 artifact bearing zones and 1 cultural feature. Zone 1 began about 15 cm below the floor boards and continued to approximately 30.5 cm below the floor. Over 2,600 artifacts were collected from this zone, about two-thirds of which was slag and charcoal. Diagnostic artifacts ranged in date from 1780 to the present. Large amounts of animal bone and botanical remains recovered from this zone reflected the heating, cooking, food preparing, and eating activities that went on in this room during the 19th century. Later period artifacts were not found probably as a result of a later floor that was added and acted as a better barrier against objects falling through to the ground. The soil in Zone 2 became increasingly more compact with depth. The only datable artifacts (of the 237 recovered) were 3 cut nails (1830-present). Fifty-one rodent bones collected from the interior were considered to be natural and intrusive. No evidence of a root cellar was found. The only feature discovered in the interior consisted of two piers supporting floor joists identified in Zone 1. The piers sit on Zone 2 indicating it was probably the ground surface at the time the floor was constructed.

A total of 10,056 historic artifacts dating from the late 18th to the 20th centuries were recovered during the 1986 study. The report indicated that there were 10,240 artifacts in the assemblage; however, some of totals were recalculated and artifacts such as intrusive rodent bones were not included in the final count. In all, 33 activity-related items were retained including 1 horseshoe, 15 flower pot fragments, 6 slate pencil fragments, 1 pen nib, 1 large iron drill bit, 3 marbles (2 clay), 3 fence staples, 1 toy jack, 1 turnbuckle with nut, and 1 eyehook. A total of 4,508 architectural-related artifacts were recovered including 1,475 pieces of window glass, 17 wrought nails, 710 cut nails, 144 wire nails, 711 unidentified nails, 6 wood screws, 1 nut, 1 'U'-shaped latch catch, 2 glazing points, 1,261 fragments of roofing slate, 123 pieces of wood planks or framing, 1 dressed stone slab, 3 pieces of electrical hardware, and 3 pieces of sheet metal. The majority of the architectural items (n=2,578) were collected from the exterior units. Architectural materials did not include counts for brick, mortar, parging, or concrete recovered from the site; instead, those materials were weighed. Their combined weight came to 174.12 pounds. A minimum estimate of 50 was added to the total for architectural materials in the table above. Thirty-one clothing artifacts were collected (2 suspender/garter buckles, 1 swivel buckle, 21 buttons (14 metal, 1 porcelain, 3 bone, 2 shell, and 1 plastic), 1 snap, 2 straight pins, 1 safety pin, 1 spherical green glass bead, 1 shoe eyelet, and 1 small leather shoe heel). Several of the metal buttons were identified as Type 18 and dated to between 1800 and 1865 and a brass Navy button was dated from 1830-1852. The furniture group contained only 2 brass upholstery tacks and 2 pieces

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005445, 00005447, 00005451, 97000900, 95001399, 00007074