



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA95

Site Name: Hampton House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Hampton National Historic Site

Historic

Brief Description:

Late 18th to 20th century plantation; Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code JpB,CwC2

Latitude 39.4170

Longitude -76.6002

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-15%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Long

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 81 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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 High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware		
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>		North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	538	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	165		Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
							Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	129	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>		Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>		Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>		Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

A thick charcoal lens (Feature 17) in TU 6, Stratum B, assoc w/ 2 ceramics and architectural material, from the 1979/88 water line and cistern project

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1960	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4746	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	11057	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
			8	1304
			1820	11398

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	brick drain; subfloor heating system, beehive oven	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 380 +/- 90 years BP Reliability Mod Sample 2: 400 +/- 50 years BP Reliability Mod Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

B-31691: Charcoal sample from Stratum G (poss. pre-1783 surface) assoc w/ much creamware, other domestic & architectural material (1979/88 testing)

B-28716: Sample from thick charcoal lens (Feature 17) in TU 6, Stratum B, assoc w/ 2 ceramic sherds and architectural material (1979/88 testing)

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 National Park Service, Historic Hampton, Inc.

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Hampton House (18BA95), is a multi-component site with a late 18th to 20th century plantation component and possible Late Archaic and Early and Late Woodland period short-term camp components. 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. Some of the buildings located within the Hampton House complex include the Mansion, some 23 outbuildings including the Orangery, the Gardener's House and greenhouses, as well as the formal gardens. The Mansion sits at the highest point of the site, surrounded by outbuildings, roads, parking lots, lawns, and gardens. Soils at the site belong to the Joppa Series and the Conestoga Series.

The Hampton NHS was established in 1948 when the Mansion and the 43 acres were acquired by the NPS. That parcel was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and was designated archeological site 18BA95 in 1973. In 1980 the park acquired additional property on the north side of Hampton Road, which included the Farm House and several outbuildings. The Farm House complex was designated archeological Site 18BA317 in 1986. The Hampton NHS boundaries were extended to include the Farm House parcel in 2004. 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. Ridgely purchased an additional acreage 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. Charles 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 Ridgely built Hampton Mansion between 1783 and 1790. The Ridgelys moved into the not-quite complete mansion in 1788. When Captain Ridgely died in 1790 he left all of his land 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 Carman 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 indicated that there were 20 buildings standing on the Hampton plantation. Carman Ridgely's will listed over 300 slaves, most of who were freed at the time of his death in 1829. Also, the Northampton Furnace was abandoned by the Ridgely family after his death.

John Carman Ridgely inherited Hampton. In 1843, during the tenure of John and his wife Eliza, a plan that was drawn up depicting 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 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.

Numerous architectural investigations have been undertaken at the Hampton Mansion since its acquisition by the NPS. In 1948 there were plans for upgrading the Mansion in hopes of opening it to the public. In 1959 a Historic American Buildings Survey team recorded the Mansion and several of the outbuildings. Between 1967 and 1969 extensive restoration of the exterior of the Mansion was undertaken. From 1975 to 1976 and again in 1982 the exterior of the structure was restuccoed. Numerous archaeological investigations were undertaken at Hampton NHS between 1966 and 1990. The collections and records of those investigations were assembled and 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. This work was a valuable source of information for this synopsis.

The present Orangery (or Greenhouse) at Hampton was reconstructed in 1976 on the ruins of the original structure (dated to ca. 1820-1840s). In 1838 it was depicted in a painting of Hampton. The original Orangery was a single story Greek revival structure that stood on a stone foundation with brick and stone walls and measured 14x4.87 m (46x16 ft). A chimney was located on the north wall with an entryway at the northeast corner. A second entrance was identified midway along the south wall where a set of external steps led up to the floor level of the room. An addition was built onto the west side of the main (or east) room that measured 3.048 x 4.27 m and contained a wood-burning furnace (hypocaust) that provided heat to the building. The Orangery was destroyed by fire in 1928. It stood in a ruined state until the late 1930s when the south wall was torn down and a veranda was made from the ruin.

In 1966, preliminary excavations were carried out on the Orangery. The results of that work were summarized in the 1998/99 overview. The 1966 study consisted of the excavation of 2 test units (TUs 1 and 2) placed in the interior of the building foundation and abutting the south foundation wall. The goals were to determine the type of flooring that had existed in the building and if there was evidence of a cellar. A layer of masonry rubble was located at about 0.457 m (1.5 ft) below the ground surface in TU 1. This same layer was encountered in TU 2 below a layer of earth fill. Artifacts found in the rubble layer included flowerpots, cut nails, bottle glass, bone, plaster, and burnt wood. No evidence of brick or tile flooring was encountered nor was there evidence of a cellar. The majority of the artifacts retained in 1966 appeared to have come from the layer of architectural debris relating to the 1928 fire and partial destruction of the building in the 1930s; therefore, the artifacts likely indicated what was in the building or below the floor at the time of its destruction but did not provide evidence for dating its construction. No artifacts were listed in the summary report.

In 1974, the Orangery was investigated in order to gather structural information for the proposed reconstruction of the building. The entire interior of the building as well as selected areas on the exterior were excavated. The east and west rooms were treated as two excavation units. Topsoil was shoveled out of those 'units' and dumped away from the site. The remaining levels were troweled for artifacts but screening was not employed. It was determined that the floor of the east room was made of wood resting on piers. Floor joists were placed every 1.219 m in an east-west direction and were supported from below by 4 posts placed on bricks across the width of the room. Layers of fill (dated to after 1937), rubble, and charred material (from the 1928 fire) overlaid the topsoil and occupational level when the structure was in use. The west room had a brick floor built on fill layers. The layer of charred material was not found in the west room. Instead a layer of gravel overlaid the natural humus layer. A layer of gravel was found beneath the topsoil around the exterior of the building and extending outward for 3.048 meters. The gravel mat represented a path or possibly drainage material. The lack of identified drip lines and the presence of downspouts in the rubble suggested that there had been a gutter along the north and south sides of the building. When the preliminary report on the



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Investigation was prepared the artifacts were still being cleaned and cataloged. The artifacts could not be located for reanalysis during the 1998/99 review. Therefore, only minimum estimates are given (except for the items which were quantified) and should not be considered a total representation of all the material types or amounts recovered from the site. The 27 activity items were 20 flower pot sherds, 5 pieces of chicken wire, 1 school desk leg, and 1 bucket with tar. Numerous (n=86) architectural materials were retained (20 bricks and brick fragments, 20 window glass shards, 10 fragments of charred wood, 20 cut nails, 5 wire nails, 5 wrought nails, 5 iron weights, 1 lead pipe). Kitchen-related artifacts (n=55) included 20 bottle glass fragments, 5 table glass fragments, 5 slipware, 5 pearlware, 5 creamware and 5 stoneware sherds, 5 hickory nut and 5 black walnut shells. Hickory nuts and walnuts were found in the charred level but it is unclear if they intrusive or if they represented food items. A Late Archaic point was also retrieved during the excavations.

None of the artifacts recovered from the topsoil appeared to date after ca. 1820, possibly suggesting an 1820s date for construction of the Orangery. However, excavations around the Mansion indicated that there was a shift in refuse disposal patterns around ca. 1825 after which time very little refuse was thrown in the yard. Analysis of the charred wood indicated that the shingles were 15.24 x 60.96 cm with 15.24 cm to 17.78 cm to the weather, shingle lath was 2.54 x 5.08 cm and the flooring was at least 2.54 cm thick. The original humus layer in the east room excavations contained bottle glass and ceramics. The west room was filled with more miscellaneous materials (chicken wire, bottles, a bucket with tar, and a school desk leg).

The formal gardens located on the south side of the Mansion were planted between 1797 and 1798 during which time an irrigation system was installed. A large leveled area, known as the Great Terrace, extended south from the house ending at the first of 3 falling terraces. A large fourth terrace existed below the third terrace but is now planted with a screen of trees used to shield I-695. Each of the 3 lower terraces was divided into 2 rectangles (parterres), and the fourth terrace was divided into 4 plots. The parterres were constructed ca. 1800.

In 1973, excavations were carried out ahead of proposed restoration of the west parterre on the second terrace, or the Fourth Parterre. An assessment of those findings was conducted in 1998/99. The results from the 2 reports are presented here. The objectives of the testing were to investigate and delineate any remaining traces of the original parterre, to delineate any evidence of other structures or activities in the parterre area, and to recover and analyze any artifacts that are relative to the particular time period in question (late 18th to early 19th century). A total of 13 test trenches (TTs) were excavated, with varying lengths but most measuring 0.9144 m wide and 0.609 m deep. Some TTs were expanded in order to examine soil features. Two main TTs bisected the parterre from east-west and north-south and additional TUs were placed in the quadrants formed by those 2 main TTs. All of the trenches were excavated as a single level (topsoil above subsoil) and it did not appear that the soil was screened but artifacts were collected. Feature 1 was located north of the center of the parterre. It was an arc-shaped bed containing round rocks covered with ashes. Feature 2 was located in TT2-South. It was approximately 1.828 m wide and averaged 7.62 cm thick. It was similar in size and shape to Feature 1, but did not have the ash and stone fill. Unlike Feature 1, Feature 2 did not appear to be cut into the subsoil.

In all, 355 historic artifacts were retained from the Fourth Parterre excavation. The 221 activity items consisted of 217 flowerpot sherds, 1 large staple, and 3 horseshoe fragments. Architectural materials (n=55) consisted of 25 window glass fragments, 26 cut nails, 2 unidentified nails, and 2 spikes. The only clothing item recovered was a copper button and the only furniture item was 1 wheel bracket for a caster wheel. Kitchen-related materials included 15 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of milk glass, 3 pieces of table glass, 51 ceramic sherds (7 porcelain, 9 Canton ware/Chinese porcelain, 2 redware, 13 creamware, 13 pearlware, 3 whiteware, 3 brown salt-glazed stoneware), 1 porcelain bottle stopper, 1 wire loop from bottle stopper, and 1 animal bone fragment. Miscellaneous material consisted of 3 unidentified metal fragments. The personal items consisted of 1 fragment of a plastic comb.

The excavator concluded that the features were dated to the early 20th century. However, the arc-shaped beds seemed to be identical to 2 arc-shaped beds depicted in a 1902 plan of the parterre. If these features do correspond to the features noted on the map, then the assumption that the parterre dated to the early 20th century is incorrect and suggests a date of construction in the late 19th/very early part of the 20th century.

In May 1979, the proposed reconstruction of the north portico stairs necessitated archeological investigation of the area to be disturbed. No documentary information was found that described the configuration of the stairs that predated the current staircase. Records indicated that the existing portico and stair system were installed ca. 1867. Prior to subsurface testing, the standing architectural features were examined and the remains were removed to ground level. A trench had been dug along most of the stair system and left open. Rubble present in the trench and between the stair risers was recorded (Rubble West, Rubble 1-4, and Rubble East) then removed, and the standing remains of the risers were recorded. All removed soils were screened. Domestic and architectural materials were recovered including several pieces of sandstone stair tread that matched the stairs on the South Portico. Plaster was observed on the north portico wall behind several stair risers, which indicated that section of the wall was originally exposed, indicated that at least two separate periods of construction were represented.

Nine test units were excavated around the perimeter of the staircase. All soils were screened. TUs 1-3, placed adjacent to the east riser, revealed a layer of topsoil overlying the fill of a modern trench, which in turn overlay the ca. 1867 builder's trench for the staircase foundation. TUs 4-6, located on the west side of the staircase, revealed that a recent trench underlying the topsoil had destroyed the builder's trench for the staircase foundation. Once the risers resting on the stone foundation and the stone foundation itself were removed, an area under the foundation was shovel tested to check for buried deposits. None were found. TU 7 was placed just west of TU 1 and TU 8 was placed just east of TU 4. A narrow builder's trench was uncovered at the portico wall in TU 8. TU 9 was excavated adjacent to the west side of TU 7 along the portico foundation.

A total of 1,734 historic artifacts were recovered. There were 3 activity items in the assemblage (1 clay marble, 1 toy jack, 1 lead soldier toy). Architectural materials (n=1,539) consisted of 950 whole bricks and 418 brick fragments, 82 window glass shards, 17 wrought nails, 38 cut nails, 25 wire nails, 2 spikes, 4 stone joiner brackets, 1 sandstone step tread fragment, 1 bolt, and 1 piece of vinyl caulk. The 170 kitchen-related items consisted of 17 pieces of bottle glass, 1 piece of table glass, 1 milk glass fragment, 136 ceramic sherds (19 creamware, 10 whiteware, 5 pearlware, 78 redware, 20 porcelain, 4 stoneware), 3 pull tabs, 9 animal bone fragments and 3 oyster shells. There were 19 miscellaneous objects including 1 unidentified prism object, 1 piece of wire, 6 unidentified glass shards, 1 unidentified metal object, 1 slag fragment, and 9 pieces of plastic. The only personal item found was an 1865 penny. Two tobacco-related artifacts were retained (1 pipe bowl fragment and 1 plastic cigar tip).

Based on the excavations, it appeared that an earlier stair system preceded the existing stairs. The plaster present on the north portico wall behind the stairs indicated that section was originally exposed and the sections of the wall that have been infilled are the likely location for the original stairs. It was postulated that the original north portico stairs were sandstone steps with iron railings, much like the extant south portico steps. This suggests that the south portico stairs are original, or at least pre-1867.

In 1979 and 1988, archeologists conducted investigations of the Mansion's subsurface drainage and cistern system as part of the ongoing planning to restore



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the exterior stucco and woodwork of the building and the subsurface drainage system. Each project focused on the system integrity of the existing drainage lines and included an examination of above ground surface components of the system and an evaluation of other subsurface archeological data. Work conducted in 1979 was restricted to the northwest quadrant of the immediate mansion grounds. In 1988, during a second program of exterior restoration, archeological investigation of the drainage was again undertaken. That work included excavations in both the northwest and northeast quadrants of the mansion grounds. 'Quadrant' was defined by the intersection of the major axes of the mansion.

Sixteen test units (TUs) were excavated in the northeast quadrant (TUs 1-5) and the northwest quadrant (TUs 6-16). All excavated soils were screened through 0.635 cm mesh except for material from the sondage in TU 1. Natural rock and most modern artifacts were discarded in the field. After the analysis of the 1979 materials revealed that the entire matrix of each unit represented a single backfilling episode, the artifacts that had been separated by excavation strata and levels were merged. TU 1 was placed at the junction of the Mansion's east wall the East Hyphen's north wall. Adjoining TUs 2-5 were located over a portion of the drainage system approximately 1.524 m north of the East Hyphen. TUs 6-16 in the northwest quadrant were placed at the bases of catch basins, at points along the drainage system, and in a location with a soil slump. When a major break was encountered in the main water line in one of the northwest quadrant TUs, work was halted and funds from the archeology budget were used to make the repairs.

Six features were found in TU 1. Feature 2 (F2) was determined to be the original builder's trench for the mansion's east hyphen. F2 fill yielded 12 artifacts, all post-dating the ca. 1783 construction of the east hyphen. The F2 trench was truncated by a later trench (Feature 4) that was associated with the existing drain line. Feature 4 contained few domestic artifacts but did have 76 fragments of window glass. Feature 3 (F3) was identified as a bowl-shaped depression with a distinctive fill. A few domestic and architectural materials (mostly window glass) were recovered from F3 fill. Trenches were excavated along the north and east walls of TU 1 to further examine F2, 3, and 4. Feature 2B (F2B) was a large post mold contained within the southeast section of a larger basin-shaped pit. It was truncated by F2, suggesting that it predated the construction of the hyphen. Feature 10 (F10) was exposed to the west of F4 and appeared to represent the remains of a trench that predated F4. Feature 11 was identified at the base of F10. It was determined to be the remains of either a former brick-lined drain or of a plank. Excavation in the main block foundation indicated that the east basement wall was excavated and finished from the inside; no discernable builder's trench was evident. The stratigraphic sequence suggested that the east hyphen was probably built after the main block and east wing were constructed, indicating the 2 structures were not connected for some time.

Excavations in TU 2, Stratum F, uncovered Feature 5, the trench for the existing clay drain line from the northeast corner of the hyphen. Feature 6 (F6), a layer of deliberately laid flat rocks, was found in Stratum G. A buried A-horizon was encountered (Stratum I) and was found to run under both Features 5 and 6. Below Feature 5, large tree roots and a vitreous clay "T-joint" were uncovered. The T-joint linked that main line of the drainage system with the feeder line from the northeast corner of the east hyphen. F6 and the buried A-horizon continued into TU 4. In TU 5, Feature 13 was identified in Strata G and H. It consisted of a postmold and surrounding pit that likely predates construction of the mansion. No artifacts were found in F13 fill. A large rock and a decayed wood stain were found at the base of the pit. The two posthole and mold features (Features 2B and 13) found in the northeast quadrant were encountered at the same level and were nearly identical in size and shape and contained the same fill soils. The features might have been related to a pre-mansion structure at the site, or F2B may predate the east wing hyphen but not the mansion.

Artifacts collected during the investigations in the northeast quadrant included late 18th century materials recovered primarily from Strata F and G, early 19th century materials from Stratum E, early to mid-19th century materials from Stratum D, and late 19th to 20th century materials in the upper strata. Wood charcoal from Stratum G, described as a possible land surface prior to the construction of the mansion, was radiocarbon dated to AD 1570±90 years. It is presumed, although not clearly stated in the text, that the date of 1570 is calibrated. This indicated an uncalibrated date of 380±90; when calibrated using the Intcal 09 program (to 2 sigma), this produces a calibrated date range of AD 1328-1799. As this stratum was associated with large numbers of creamware sherds, a pre-1783/pre-mansion date for this deposit is plausible. It was unclear where the charcoal derived from; no other charcoal deposits were found in the area.

Objectives in the northwest quadrant were to determine the cause of a slump north of the west hyphen, examine the existing drainage route, remove blockages from the drain line, and expose and repair any identified drain line failures. A builder's trench (Feature 19) was encountered within adjacent TUs 6 and 9. A brick drain line was found at the bottom of the feature. A thick lens of charcoal (Feature 17) was observed along the southern edge of TU 6, Stratum B (the original ground surface). Charcoal from the feature was radiocarbon dated to AD 1550±50 years. As above, it is presumed that the date of 1550 is calibrated. This indicated an uncalibrated date of 400±50; when calibrated using the Intcal 09 program (to 2 sigma), this produces a calibrated date range of AD 1429-1634. A hard packed soil surface (Feature 15) was found in TUs 7 and 8. It represented a distinct backfill sequence that was probably associated with trenching for the sewer line that passes to the south of the cistern.

A total of 5,863 artifacts were recovered during the 1979 and 1988 investigations. There were 195 activity items (140 flowerpot sherds, 34 chimney lamp glass pieces and 8 pieces of light bulb glass, 3 staples, 1 domino tile, 1 push tack, 1 spring, 1 toy tire, 4 copper rings/straps, and 2 machine parts). The 3,618 architectural materials consisted of 482 brick fragments, 1,626 window glass shards, 477 nails (251 cut, 105 wire, 81 unidentified), 358 pieces of mortar and plaster, 2 gutter guards, 59 ceramic drain tiles, 56 clay pipe fragments, 33 pieces of concrete, 21 metal pipe pieces, 9 lengths of electrical wire, 508 pieces of roofing slate, and 27 other hardware items (nuts, bolts, brackets, screws). There were 12 clothing items (2 snaps, 1 safety pin and 9 buttons (6 wood, 1 shell, 2 metal)) and 1 furniture item (an upholstery tack). Kitchen-related materials included 290 bottle glass fragments, 100 table glass shards, 7 pieces of milk glass, 799 ceramic sherds (70 lead glazed earthenware, 1 Astbury, 300 creamware, 68 pearlware, 97 whiteware, 10 unidentified refined earthenware, 1 Rockingham, 1 yellowware, 12 brown stoneware, 11 gray stoneware, 210 Chinese porcelain, 18 unidentified porcelain), 1 crown cap, and 214 fragments of animal bone and 403 oyster shell fragments. A total of 218 miscellaneous items included 110 pieces of coal and slag, 75 various metal objects and unidentified metal pieces, 26 various modern items, 2 pieces of rubber, 1 mica sheet, and 4 unidentified wire pieces. The personal artifact was a 1975 penny. Two clay pipe stems and 1 pipe bowl fragment comprised the tobacco group. There were 2 arms-related items (a .22 shell cartridge and 1 gunflint).

Domestic artifacts comprised the majority of materials recovered from the northeast quadrant, although the bulk of the window glass (n=1,020) was recovered from this area. The majority of ceramics represented tablewares, suggesting the material derived from food consumption and dining contexts rather than a food preparation context. This part of the yard area was closest to the kitchen wing and dining room of the mansion. In the northwest quadrant, domestic materials only made up about 18% of the assemblage, and architectural materials and a large amount of slag and coal were recovered. All of the roofing slate was found in the northwest yard. The large numbers of flowerpot fragments found in the northwestern yard suggested that the display of flowers was an important activity in that area.

In 1980 excavations were undertaken at the Carriage House in conjunction with restoration work. The results of those excavations were examined during the 1998/99 overview. The Carriage House is a 1½-story frame structure on a stone foundation located on the western side of the garden terraces. Interior rooms



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA95

Site Name: Hampton House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Hampton National Historic Site

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late 18th to 20th century plantation; Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

were used as vehicle storage, a stable and feed room, a kitchen and living areas, bedrooms, and a hayloft. There was a basement room, the historical use of which is unknown. The List of Classified Structures states that it was built between 1870 and 1875 while the Historic American Buildings Survey stated that the house was built about 1885. It may have been built in 1871-2 when a road was constructed from the main avenue by the mansion providing access to the area of the Carriage House. A building that was almost certainly the Carriage House was depicted on an 1877 map.

Limited testing at the Carriage House consisted of the excavation of 5 trenches. The proposed grading for drainage and the installation of a concrete floor in the basement were to potentially damage archeological deposits. Specific research goals were to determine if there had been a bottom track for the sliding doors on the west side of the building, if there had been a wooden floor in the northwest room which was thought to be a stable, and if there were any trace of the earlier "cottage" below the extant structure that was depicted in the area on the 1843 plan. No artifacts were collected during the project. Trenches 1 and 2 were dug across the carriage bay door opening and uncovered a brick footing wall that was overlaid by a concrete impression of a missing track or sill that measured 30.48 cm in width. Only 1 wrought nail was observed in the sandy fill within the carriage bay. Fill outside of the door consisted of coal ash. Trenches 3, 4, and 5 were excavated along the interior of the stable (northwest) room. Those trenches revealed floor joists and other indications that the room had a wooden floor at one time. Fill between the joists consisted of rubble, gravel, and numerous flowerpot fragments and appeared to have been deposited when the floorboards were removed. A layer of coal ash was found below the substructure of the floor in the stable room on the west side of the structure, on both the outside and the inside of the building. This layer may be associated with the Carriage House itself, it may be a deposit that pre-dates the Carriage House, or it may be related to the cottage that probably stood nearby. During soil removal in the basement for the installation of a sloped concrete slab and sump, a layer of stone rubble and mortar fragments was found. It was probably deposited during the construction of the foundation. No evidence of an earlier foundation was observed within or under the foundation of the existing structure. More likely, the earlier cottage would be located northeast of the Carriage House.

Additional drainage and restoration included grading a slope away from the Carriage House that would have impacted the area around the northeast corner of the building where the 'cottage' would likely be found. A ditch was also to be excavated from an existing utility pole to the southwest corner of the building for electric and drain lines. Excavation ahead of the grading work exposed a brick walkway that ran the length of the eastern side of the building and extended north for approximately another 6.6 m. No artifacts were noted. Monitoring was recommended for the planned ditch excavation but it is unknown whether any subsequent work was observed by archeologists.

In 1984 excavations were undertaken in order to specifically examine 3 circular features for possible restoration. The results of those excavations were summarized in the 1998/99 overview. The features consisted of 3 low circular rises situated in the lawn on the north side of the mansion within the heart-shaped drive area. The 1843 property plan depicted 3 circular areas, each planted in its center with a shrub or tree. Each mound was bisected with an east-west 0.304 m wide trench. The soil stratigraphy consisted of loam overlying clay soil. Along the edges of the rises, deposits of loose stone and gravel that probably served as drainage were found. The east and west rises were 6.096 m and 5.94 m in diameter (respectively) and the center rise was about 11.28 m (37 ft) in diameter. The center mound was located about 32 m (105 ft) directly north of the bottom step of the mansion's porch and the other 2 were approximately 22.55 and 23.47 m (74 and 77 ft) north of the mansion's northeast and northwest corners. Only a few artifacts were noted but not collected during the investigation (redware, bottle glass, and fragments of melted glass). The areas of the mounds were defined but it could not be determined if they were circular planting beds or scenic mounds. Further excavation of the rises would aid in defining the type of plantings used and the recovery of additional artifacts could help to determine their date of construction.

The Gardner's House, also known as the Caretaker's House, is located southeast of the mansion, near the southern edge of the property. The installation of a sewer line to the house in 1986 necessitated archeological monitoring by staff from NPS. The results of that investigation were examined and summarized during the 1998/99 overview. The brick structure was originally 2-stories divided into 4 rooms. It is unclear if the building was standing in 1829 but it was definitely standing by 1843. It was enlarged by the addition of a stone 2-room wing and a porch in 1855. Further unknown changes were made to the structure later. Work in 1986 consisted of mechanically excavating a narrow trench. No artifacts were collected during the monitoring but mid-19th century ceramics and early 20th century bottle glass were observed. The presence of intact, relatively undisturbed deposits was revealed around the Gardner's House during the monitoring. In addition to an archeological data recovery project, further examination of documentary information and an architectural evaluation of the structure may help in clarifying its date of construction.

Shovel testing and monitoring of replacement water lines was conducted from September to December 1999. Shovel testin

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

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