

Maryland State Archives
2016 Summer Internship Program

Appraisal, Kathryn Baringer
Sarah Bierc, Liberty University

Artistic Properties, Chris Kintzel
Sarah Braver, Johns Hopkins University

Conservation, Vicki Lee
Anna Zastrow, Washington College

Imaging Services, Corey Lewis
Soji Adeleke, North County High School
Jay Williams, Severn School

Hammond Harwood House Research, Maya Davis
Christopher Mielke, Central European University

Information Technology, Matthew Tretter
Brandon Kirby, Hood College

Pleasant View Church Records Collection, Maya Davis/Maria Day
Taylor Culliton, University of Maryland Baltimore County

Reference, Nate Miller
Lindsey Franks, McDaniel College

Revolutionary War Military History, Owen Lourie
Nicholas Couto, Washington College

Special Collections, Maria Day
Mary Kate Eckles, St. Johns College
Allison Maskaleris, University of Maryland College Park

Sarah Bierc
Appraisal and Description Intern 2016

This summer my time was spent working on two main projects and then one subsequent project that spawned from another. The first project was to make labels for the rows of unmarked boxes that contain Baltimore City equity records and then label those boxes. This project was what led to a subsequent project due to some issues that arose while labeling boxes.

Several boxes either did not exist in guide or were misrepresented in guide (one box was listed twice or there was an obvious mistype of the box number. Due to these issues, I had to go through those boxes and make an inventory of the content, and then list what should be listed in guide. These boxes ranged from containing 19th century Baltimore City equity papers to holding court case files over the dissolution of an insurance company.

My final project was to help re-process the police dockets in the 3rd floor stacks so that the order of which they are organized makes sense for access and to make sure that guide accurately reflected the contents of the dockets. This was a collaborative project with conservation: all of the records were obviously in various states of decomposition and disrepair, so once I would go through and itemize each book, conservation would take care of making sure they were re-shelved in the best way for the record and those interacting with it.

Beyond these projects, I was also asked to join my supervisor on two site visits to the State Highway Administration in Baltimore, where we went over an inventory of documents prior to transfer into our care and their current retention schedule. I, also, accompanied Kathryn and James to BCA where we palletized record boxes that were being sent to New Jersey for irradiation treatment. All in all, this summer has been an incredible experience and I learned so much. I would love to return in the future, either as an intern, a volunteer, or as a member of staff.

Sarah Braver
Artistic Property Intern
Summer 2016

My main project this summer was to research the early history of the Commission on Artistic Property and to document the activities and achievements of its first two decades, from 1969-1989. In doing so, I read through meeting minutes and correspondence between members of the Commission, noting key players, exhibitions, budgets, acquisitions, deaccessions, and the development of policies and guidelines to help understand how the Commission went about establishing the management of an art collection. It was especially fascinating to read in the meeting minutes about portraits that were accessioned and restored under the supervision of the early Commission and to see them on display in the State House or other Annapolis buildings. Also interesting was reading about policies and guidelines that have shaped how the Artistic Property Commission functions today. Through conducting this research, I was fortunate to become acquainted with the people and events that have crafted the identity and duties of the Commission. Additionally, I gained important skills that will prove to be useful in my future studies and in preparing to write my undergraduate thesis, namely, the ability to read and analyze primary texts.

I also spent a part of the summer individually labeling and rehousing retired dinner sets from Government House. The ceramics are currently housed in boxes; however, in the future, they will be placed on shelves to allow for their easier access and identification. To attach the labels to the objects, we applied a base coat of a solution of B72 and Toluene and a top layer of B72 mixed with ethanol. The process is reversible and the labels are removable. In addition to allowing for a change of housing for the ceramics, the labels also permit staff to keep track of and write condition reports for each individual object. As part of this project, I also gained experience writing condition reports for the objects we labeled, a necessary skill when working with a collection.

Another major aspect of my summer was collection maintenance--which included cleaning the exhibit cases in the State House and dusting sculptures and other State-owned decorative arts, checking data loggers to ensure that temperature and humidity levels were stable for the objects, and taking and creating inventories of the collection. I helped create an inventory of the artistic property in the Stacks, as well as helped take inventory of objects on display in other Annapolis buildings or on loan to institutions in Maryland. All of these collection management tasks have allowed me to get to know the collection of State-owned art and also have given me important hands-on experience with working with objects.

Nicholas Couto
Summer 2016
Maryland 400 Project
Supervisor: Owen Lourie

What was done over the summer:

During this internship I researched the last of the known officers of the Maryland 400, the three lieutenants of the Fifth Independent Company (St. Mary's County), as well as one cadet with said company. The biographies were posted on the MSA website and linked from the Maryland 400 blog biographies page. In addition I wrote three blog posts on the Maryland 400 blog, exploring aspects of the men I researched more in depth. The remainder of the internship was spent revising biography pages deemed no longer up to project standards.

The Officers:

1st Lt. John Steward – The son of prominent merchant Stephen Steward, John Steward was a bit of a fiery character, being court-martialed in 1776 and chastised by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Greene on another. Steward was captured on Staten Island during an American raid gone wrong, and then escaped from his prison ship, swam to New Jersey and rejoined the Continental Army. He received the Congressional Silver Medal for leading a “forlorn hope” (suicide mission) during the assault on Stony Point in 1779. Promoted multiple times during the war, Steward was a Lt. Colonel by the end of the war. Following a riding accident, Steward died on Sunday, March 23, 1783 and was buried in Charleston County, South Carolina.

2nd Lt. John Davidson – Not to be confused with the prominent merchant of the same name that lived in Annapolis at the same time, John Davidson served through the entire war, being discharged in 1783 as a Major. He served in various private and public positions after the war, including churchwarden and vestry man for St. Anne's church in Annapolis, Councilman and Mayor of Annapolis, Brig. Gen. in the local militia as well as a member of the Governor's Council for over a decade. On October 2, 1796, John Davidson married Anna Marie Luthall Grason, and they had three children, sons John Thomas and Pinkney, and daughter Ann Janette. Davidson died on February 2, 1807, in Baltimore County, Maryland at the age of fifty two. He was buried in the Annapolis National Cemetery with military honors.

3rd Lt. Henry Neale – Henry Neale served for only one year, resigning in March of 1777 (one month after being promoted to the rank of Captain) like many soldiers of 1776 who wanted to return to their farms. Neale recruited for the Continental Army later during the war. After the war Neale was active in the local militia and was again tasked with recruitment, this time for a new militia regiment possibly to put down the Whiskey Rebellion. He was later appointed Lt. Colonel. In addition to his military and militia service, Henry Neale was also a political office holder. He was an associate justice of the Saint Mary's County Court 1798-1802. In 1805, 1808 and 1811 he ran for and won a seat

in the House of Delegates for Saint Mary's County as a Federalist. He was also appointed to the special sessions of the House of Delegates in 1809 and 1812. Neale was also an active member of the community and a businessman. He was appointed to a committee of correspondence following the Chesapeake-Leopard incident in 1807, was a founding investor in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, and chaired a meeting on August 7, 1812 in Leonard Town, Saint Mary's County convened to voice local displeasure of the actions of the mob in Baltimore that destroyed the presses of the Federal Republican newspaper. Henry Neale died in late 1815 at the age of 64 after a "Short but severe illness,"

Cadet Robert Chesley – Robert Chesley was a cadet, an officer in waiting hoping for a commission to become available. A commission did become available in 1777, when he became a Lieutenant under Captain John Davidson. Chesley became a Captain himself and was captured on Staten Island during an American raid gone wrong. He was later paroled and served through 1781, resigning just after the Battle of Yorktown. Chesley and his wife Marie had four daughters, Angelica, Elizabeth, Letitia and Mary, as well as a son Robert. As a Federalist, Chesley held several appointed offices. At the state level he was appointed Commissioner of the Tax of St. Mary's County in 1790. At the National level he was nominated by President Washington to be Surveyor of the Port of St. Mary's in August of 1789 and in March 1792 was named Inspector of the Port of St. Mary's. Robert Chesley died in early 1799.

Blog Posts:

"All and singular the goods, chattels and personal estate of col. Henry Neale" – A more in depth look at the Inventory of Henry Neale, as well as talking about inventories in general.

"He had never gave them an inch before he found that he had nothing left to keep them off with" – Looking at John Steward and the raid on Staten Island in 1777.

"Anxious of showing my zeal for the love of my Country, I entered myself as a Cadet..." – Looking at officers in waiting, specifically William Courts (4th Company), Robert Chesley and Henry Carberry (5th Ind. Company).

AUGUST 10, 2016

MARY KATE ECKLES

SUPERVISOR: MARIA DAY

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS GENERAL PROCESSING **INTERNSHIP SUMMARY**

After our orientation, I started my internship with quick tutorial of the special collections online catalog with my supervisor. We put three DVD's into collection 2387 (the Miscellaneous Collection). This is the second archive catalogue software I have learned how to use. For this one I even learned a little bit of HTML coding. After that, I was assigned four small collections that I finished 3 of by the end of our first week. The fourth was the Chris Haley Gambia collection which I started to research on Friday, as well as organizing the objects into series.

The Monday of the next week, I finished with the Chris Haley Gambia collection. That included consulting conservation on how to store several unusual objects. I was then given the Helen Szbayla collection, she was the press secretary for Donald Schaefer when he was mayor of Baltimore. I also attended the general staff meeting. I continued working on her collection Tuesday, but also started the Cecil County survey collection. It took me the rest of the week to finish the first record center box of that collection. I confirmed all the information in the collection with the use of Google maps. I also made my first social media post, an instagram photo of Donald Schaefer and a cat from the Szbayla collection. I took a half day to help my alma mater, St. John's College, interview some candidates for athletic director.

My third week involved working on the second and third box of the survey collection. At the beginning of the week I also put the Helen Szbayla collection away in the locations specified by my supervisor. By the end of the week, I was working on the preliminary organizing the Woodall collection. My fourth week I took another half day to half interview another candidate for athletic director at St. John's. I finished the third and fourth box of the survey collection. I then attended my first social media meeting and sat down to talk Megan Crayon about the graduate program she is in. I then plunged in the Woodall collection.

For half of my fifth week, I continued to work on the Woodall collection, I consulted with conservation over the storage of several 18th century documents with wax seals. I was then given the Sands family collection. I found my next social media post in this collection. It was posted on both instagram and tumblr. I frequently consulted conservation for this collection. I even set up shop there for a few days to clean two boxes of financial records. The next week we had the fourth of July off. I continued on the Sands family collection and made my third social media post on instagram. On the Friday of this week I also shadowed a shelf read. I learned a lot about Appraisal in this process, which was my goal.

In my seventh week, the Sands family collection was finished. I then started the Gary Jestes Vietnam Veterans collection. This collection was dispersed across the stacks as it had been donated in installments over many years. I was able to consolidate it into only 2 locations. This collection also required a bit of research, I was not familiar with the Jane Fonda controversy or POW repatriation controversy of the Vietnam War. During this week I also got to shadow reference. I listened to patron questions and assisted in retrieving some records. In my eighth week, I continued working on the Vietnam collection as well as finally finding a location for the over-sized materials in the Sands collection. I took a sick day on Tuesday and started the Historic Annapolis photo collection on Friday.

On the Monday of my ninth week, Maria Day and I drove all the way to Cumberland to pick up some pre-prohibition whiskey bottle we loaned the Allegheny museum. I appreciated the chance to learn more about inter-organization loans and exhibits in general. Over the course of this entire internship, I have appreciated getting to learn more about the various important historical institutions across Maryland, their practices, their collections, and how they chose to exhibit them. I continued to work on the Historic Annapolis photo collection throughout the week. I took another half-day on Wednesday. On Thursday I finished up the last 3 folder of the Vietnam collection, because I forgot them on the table behind my desk. On Friday I assisted in the filming of a video for the Maryland State Archives youtube account.

In my last full week, I continued to work on the Historic Annapolis photo collection. After re-doing all the identification number on the that collection after a mistake, I finished it halfway through the week. I also started working on my presentation for the upcoming general staff meeting. I then started working on the Tom Darden photo collection. On Thursday I helped Maria with the Maryland Law Library maps collection after lunch. On Friday after the presentation, I polished my presentation in a peer review. The next week, truly my last, I made said presentation while continuing to work on the Tom Darden photo collection. I will probably finish this collection during my volunteership.

I have learned so much this summer! I had many duties that I attended to, which fall into three main categories: scheduled duties, reference duties, and other. My two scheduled duties were search room pull shifts, where I would retrieve and return records roughly two afternoons each week (14 in total), and covering the lobby desk during Erna's lunch break, which happened roughly once a week (4 total, since that required more training). The "other" category encompasses field trips and presentations, shadowing other departments, attending meetings, and indulging my curiosity. Reference duties include the following:

- Pull slip database – entered about 8,000 pieces of data from 820 pull slips (about two months' worth).
- Orders – about 30 between births, deaths, marriages, divorces, a name change and an unpassed house bill from the 1980s.
- Research – learned vital records, probate records, naturalizations, assessments, patent and indenture records, as well as MDLANDREC.
- Social media posts – 3 posts; one about an interesting record I found; one where I found a picture, went to that location, and then photoshopped the historical and modern photographs together; and one where I interviewed multiple departments about their role within the archives and how they would interact with a particular record and then I wrote a post about the history of the record.
- Preparing the search room – restocking pull slips and scrap paper, putting out pencils, putting back library books, picking up stray scrap papers, answering patron questions, etc.
- Search room security – making sure people are at their assigned desks and handling records respectfully, looking for pens, drinks, bags, or other banned items, reporting disruptive patrons to archivists.
- Helping patrons
- Shadowing inside the reference department
- Whatever Nate and Rachel tell me to do.

I spent a good amount of time shadowing reference interviews, where I learned a lot about the records and the catalog, but also about customer service and communication. The reference archivists are very skilled at honing a patron's focus and getting at what the patron actually needs. Listening to what people mean despite what they say is a skill that I have started picking up this summer. I also learned a lot by shadowing and talking to other departments. I ended up with a good understanding of how the Archives works and how all of the departments are interdependent, even if they never collaborate. I also gained an understanding of how professional workplaces function and confidence that I can function within one.

Here is my presentation about the internship:

http://prezi.com/wsgdsleh-1up/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy&rc=ex0share

and here are my 3 social media posts:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BGxV3EEnTww/>

<https://marylandstatearchives.tumblr.com/post/146994772228/this-photo-from-our-special-collections-taken-by>

<https://marylandstatearchives.tumblr.com/post/148638362243/the-life-of-an-archival-record>

Thank you for a wonderful summer internship program,

Lindsey Franks

Ally Maskaleris

Special Collections Summer 2016 Internship Summary

This summer during my internship as the Photographic intern with the Special Collections department, I primarily worked on 2 photograph collections. The first major project I had was to process the Baltimore Guide Photograph Collection (MSA SC 6144), which was a newly acquired collection to the Archives. My job was to arrange, re-house, and describe the photographs and negatives that made up the collection so that the inventory I created could be added to the Special Collections catalog and be searchable by patrons.

The other major collection I worked with was Governor William Donald Schaefer's Press Office photographs (MSA SC 4583-8). This collection had been digitized and it was my responsibility to verify, edit, and create description and keyword metadata for this digital collection. This involved using a program designed by Mesa's IT department that allowed for the editing and comparing of the photos with the metadata alongside each other. This project involved researching the different individuals who were identified in the photographs to make sure the people were identified correctly and that their names and titles in the descriptions were correct. Both collections I had started in the spring 2016 prior to my summer internship as a part of my MLS field study for the University of Maryland. I was able to finish both collections before the end of the summer.

I also processed a small collection of 19th century bank receipts and correspondences (MSA SC 6159), created, and inventory, and entered and made the inventory available through the Special Collections catalogue. In addition, I also processed and created an inventory for an oral history collection consisting of recorded interviews with Vietnam veterans (MSA SC 6161). It was a completely digital collection containing the digital videos of the interviews, transcripts, digitized photographs, and other accompanying digital documents for the 31 veterans that had been interviewed. I entered both inventories into the Special Collection content management system and so the inventories are now accessible online to patrons in the Special Collections catalog.

Summary of Research— the African-American Experience at the Hammond-Harwood House

This summer I was fortunate enough to create an adult's and children's tour for the Hammond-Harwood House specifically focusing on the African-American Experience. Before this summer, nothing was known about the enslaved men and women who lived and worked in the Hammond-Harwood House and several of the docents were unsure of how to address the issue in either presenting the tour or in answering questions related to it. At the conclusion of this ten-week internship, I am happy to report that we can now confidently link three African-American women with the Hammond-Harwood House: their names are Mary Matthews, Matilda Matthews, and Juliet.

There were several sources from the Maryland State Archives that helped me uncover the little known about the lives of these three women. In the first case, the will, inventories and probate records of Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase helped establish how the enslaved men and women in his possession were divided up amongst his kin after his death. The will (and its many codacils) specify how the enslaved families shall be broken up amongst his five children and their children, as well as when they were supposed to receive their freedom. The inventory then identifies 27 slaves of his, both here in Annapolis as well as in his estate at Bellmount Farm, in the County, along with their age and perceived value. Probate records confirm that some of the enslaved men, women, and children, were divided up amongst the family while others would have been sold off at the discretion of Judge Chase's heirs. Census records, assessment records and personal letters confirm that between 1810 and 1842 there would have been anywhere from 1 to 5 slaves living at the Hammond-Harwood House at any given time.

Legal letters are also a source of great information on the personal lives of the three aforementioned women. Due to the family's squabbling after the death of Judge Chase, several key moments for the lives of these women are noted. In one letter to the Anne Arundel County Court,

Richard Loockerman contends that Mary Matthews had been living with them at the Hammond-Harwood House from roughly 1823 to 1828 (and perhaps longer as well), while her sister Matilda Matthews would have come to the house in 1823, but then been sent back to Judge Chase's house. That being said, the letter was an assertion to the rights of the family to own Matilda, insisting on her return to the Hammond-Harwood House after the death of Judge Chase.

Another legal letter concerns an enslaved woman named Juliet. In 1821, she would have been mortgaged by Richard Loockerman to Nicholas Watkins; in exchange for owning Juliet for a year, Watkins would give Loockerman \$126.58, which would be paid back at the end of the year. In 1822, Richard Loockerman had not paid the amount nor did he have any intent of doing so and was subsequently issued a subpoena. In 1823, Watkins dismissed the complaint, indicating that the situation resolved itself out of court. This legal battle can be found in MSA SC 4239-5-180. Twenty years later, in 1842, Richard Loockerman's widow France writes in a letter to her daughter how she only keeps two servants in the house while "Juliet" had been in Baltimore for reasons of her health and had been there from August 1841 to March 1842.

Other resources at the MSA helped me reconstruct the lives of Mary and Matilda Matthews' family, particularly their mother and brother. Their mother, Sarah Matthews, according to the inventory of Jeremiah T. Chase, would have been born c. 1793; a manumission record confirms that she would have received her certificate of freedom in 1832. Ben Matthews, brother of Mary and Matilda, would have received his freedom in 1848, when he was 31 years old. That being said, there is a runaway slave advertisement posted in the *Maryland Republican* wherein a man by the name of Ben Matthews (whose date of birth matches that of Mary and Matilda's brother) would have run away from a factory out of Montgomery County, but which was owned by a man living near Annapolis. It describes him as being nearly 6 feet in height and having scaly skin near his wrists and

ankles. The day before this advertisement was posted, Ben Matthews was recorded as being committed to the Baltimore City and County jail as a runaway slave.

There were also many other aspects of this tour that touched more on the furniture and paintings in the household itself which I won't include here. Ultimately, the goal of the tour was to talk about this complex and difficult topic in an approachable way that makes the audience think about these historic spaces in a new way. The records available at the Maryland State Archives helped immensely in reconstructing this family and their lives.

Anna Zastrow

Summer 2016

Conservation Department

I learned a lot from Jenn and Camille over the course of the summer. I started with simple tasks- mylar book covers, and vacuuming irradiated documents. I learned to make wrap arounds and phase boxes, for “books that need a little extra help”. My first larger project involved reattaching a plat to its canvas backing with methyl cellulose. This meant a lot of careful unfolding, attention to placement, and sometimes a bit of puzzling for pieces that had been entirely separated. I later used methyl cellulose as a wet poultice to separate pages of documents which had been stuck together.

I was also taught a variety of treatments, including document humidification and flattening, and dry cleaning. Jenn showed me how to make wheat starch paste, strain it, and use it in a wet mend. I was also taught how to make heat set tissue, and use it in a repair to avoid the tide lines that might otherwise be caused by a wet mend. Camille then showed me how to apply this to the repair of book signatures that are damaged in the dis-binding process. I learned to re-sew books using both the Japanese binding technique, and using a tape and kettle stitch. The major book project I worked on used the latter stitch. It was a difficult book to work with due to its size. Once it was sewn we cut book board and made new covers for it.

I also worked on a couple of interdepartmental projects. The first involved the individual labeling of ceramic collections from the governor’s house with artistic properties. This was in preparation for when they are housed as individual pieces, instead of packed in boxes. The second project was in conjunction with appraisal, and addressed the red rot books on the third floor. Conservation cleaned the space, and

wrapped the books in Tyvek, to contain the crumbling leather. For their part, appraisal assigned each book a location and created labels, to be affixed to the Tyvek wrapping.