



Hansen Home 1890-1996

An Historical and Ethnographic Overview Hansen Home, St. Kitts, West Indies

The Hansen Home of Charles Fort 1890-1996
Preliminary Review of Data Collected between May and July 2000
Report 1

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Recommendations

As Gerald Schroedl stated in "Archaeological and Architectural Assessment of Charles Fort, St. Kitts, West Indies," Report 1 August 2000, "Charles Fort is a significant social, cultural, and historical resource for the people of St. Kitts and the Caribbean" (Schroedl 2000). Diverse in its historical role, the utilization of Charles Fort was instrumental in the segregation of people afflicted with Hansen's disease. Charles Fort is threatened by natural forces and human activities and is in need of preservation. This is also true for the living record of the Hansen Home: memories, personal experiences, and folklore relating to the Hansen Home are as equally important in preserving the history of the fort as physical preservation and restoration. The Hansen Home was officially housed at the fort between 1890 and 1996. The last known patient left with the closing of the home in 1996; she since then passed away in 1998. Further archaeological studies are indeed crucial for understanding the fort's many uses. In order to reconstruct the fort's history, the documentation of the living record must be treated with utmost urgency as it is also threatened. Understanding the placement of the Hansen Home within the cultural environment of St. Kitts provides data relating to the technological and medical advances of not only St. Kitts, but of the Caribbean in general. It also sheds light on cultural change in the social, political, and economic environments of St. Kitts. The Hansen Home's century of data provides a

unique look into activities of Kittitians during the 19th and 20th centuries, and how this may reflect change not only in St. Kitts, but also throughout the Caribbean. In addition to the archaeological recommendations provided by Gerald Schroedl, I am suggesting the following ethnographic recommendations.

Charles Fort:

Immediate attention should be paid to the recommendations provided by Gerald Schroedl.

Archives:

I trust that the National Archivist, Ms. Victoria O'Flaherty has already taken note of these measures in addition to her expertise:

- 📖 The documents recovered from the Hansen Home should be properly treated and preserved.
- 📖 The retrieval of any documentation relating to the Hansen Home should be cataloged accordingly.
- 📖 Cost effective plans should be devised for duplicating the "at risk" documents as well as personal items people in the community may have, but do not want to donate (e.g. photographs, greeting card, letters).

Public Opinion:

Address Fear and Speculation

- ↩️ Positive literature and/or discourse should be circulated (e.g. newspapers, ZIZ) about the Hansen's disease, otherwise known as Leprosy and "Cocobear." Education in regards to understanding transmission of the disease is essential for the reception of the future use of Charles Fort.
- ↩️ Documented interviews are crucial to the historical preservation. This calls for more ethnographic evaluations and investigations. Researching the genealogical ties of patients, local residents, employees and volunteers will allow for identifying potential informants as well as reconstructing the social implications associated with having connections with the Home.

Promoting Involvement in Research

- ↩️ Public recognition of those associated with the care of patients and/or facilities will promote social acceptance in claiming to

have information about the home. This is important for identifying kinships with residents of the home.

- ✦ Public opinion surveys about possible future uses of the fort should be conducted. However, more attention should be given to those who were associated with the home (e.g. workers and frequent visitors).
- ✦ Without disturbing the integrity of the fort, a visionary description of proposed ideas relating to the fort's potential future (e.g. museum, gallery, reenactment models) should be circulated in order to generate involvement.

Acknowledgements

The enthusiasm the people of St. Kitts-Nevis share in developing and preserving their history provided the support, resources, and interests for the conduction of historical and ethnographic studies on the Hansen Home and for the archaeological and architectural studies of Charles Fort. The research was made possible through the motivations and generosities in approving, supporting, and arranging the resources needed for the research by the Honorable G. A. Dwyer Astaphan, Minister of Tourism, Information, Telecommunications, Commerce and Consumer Affairs; and Ms. Hilary E. Wattley, Permanent Secretary to the Minister.

Under the direction of the Honorable Jacinth Henry-Martin, the new Minister of Culture, Mr. Creighton Pension, the director of the Department of Culture, offered additional support, interests, and advice in conducting the historic and ethnographic research of the Hansen Home. A key supporter in locating documents and informants was the National Archivist, Ms. Victoria O'Flaherty; she also became a supportive friend.

The Heritage Society's Ms. Armony and Ms. Jacobs were also excited to help in locating documents and informants. Mr. Best at Public Works and Ms. Edwards of the Red Cross also lent their expertise. The contacts, which Ms. Wattley provided included, Ms. O'Flaherty and Mr. Pension, who were instrumental in the success of the project. A warm thank you for all the support initiated with this project.

Mr. Oliver Spencer went out of his way to be supportive. He identified contacts and informants, and escorted me to them. He also was kind and generous in sharing his time to take me to examine the seaside of Charles Fort in order to take pictures of the eroding sea wall. A true gentlemen, he sincerely helped with not only the project in anyway he could, but with extending his Kittitian hospitality.

Contacts and informants were often the same. One contact would provide another contact who would then become an informant. During the various discussion with contacts and interviews with informants, it was made clear that direct reference to each person, as the provider of a given statement would not happen. Therefore, identifying them in acknowledgement of their contributions to the research would be in violation of our agreement. A special thank you to all of the contacts and informants, as you know who you are. Mr. Malcolm Govia and Ms. Ann Spencer are two informants that approved being identified as informants. Mr. Malcolm Govia, former manager of the Hansen Home was instrumental not only to the archaeological record, but in providing contacts as well as a consistent account of the history of the home. Ms. Ann Spencer, a volunteer and frequent visitor of the home, accompanied Mr. Warren, a long time volunteer at the home the home and introduced her to a role of comforting the patients. To the many unnamed, your contributions are greatly appreciated.

My participation would not have been possible without the direct support of Professor Gerald F. Schroedl. The Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee has given overwhelming support through their hard work in my preparation. Faculty members Benita Howell and Michael Logan were instrumental in recommending me to Gerald Schroedl for participating in this project. In combination with their support, Catherine Higgs of the History Department also sent recommendations, at a moment's notice to The McClure Foundation, which graciously awarded the financial assistance needed to conduct the research.

Mr. Grenville Rodgers and the Fort Thomas Hotel and Resort, at the direction of Ms. Wattley, provided my accommodations. Mr. Marcus Spencer along with Julie, Ian and Merlin Sanders were kind in providing me with Kittitian hospitality in their restaurants, Spratnet and J's Place. The staff of the Fort Thomas Hotel and Resort was extremely kind and I began to feel at home with my new family. Finally, yet importantly, Royston Stevens of ZIZ and Isaac of Isaac's Taxi were kind enough to offer their friendship and to provide transportation when the busses were not available.

Goals and Methods

The historic and ethnographic research of the Hansen Home was brought to my attention in February 2000. The investigation of a leprosarium brought about many questions, as very little was available in publications concerning a leper home in St. Kitts. The goals and methods proposed in February were those employed initially, although with some modification, in conducting the research. The original goals were as follows:

- ∞ The primary goal was to collect specific information as to the history of Charles Fort's leprosarium.
- ∞ The secondary goal was to include deciphering the data and to assist in the interpretation of the social and cultural role this hospital played in St. Kitts.

In fulfilling these two goals, the emphasis of study lies in examining how these roles changed in concert with the post-emancipation policies of the British colonial government, which culminated in independence. On a larger scale, this data will allow examination of health care delivery not only in St. Kitts, but also throughout the Caribbean.

Once I arrived and familiarized myself with the fort, the area, and the archives, my goals became specific with the addition of another goal.

- ∞ The additional goal became the focus on identifying the living record and documenting the memories, personal experiences, and folklore associated with the Hansen Home.

I originally thought that I would spend the majority of my time reviewing the archives, and in the beginning, I did precisely that. I followed the primary goal to collect specific information. However, as the search

continued the archival information was not providing enough details to answer the questions that I had compiled. The first question I wanted to answer concerned the origin of the leprosarium. The second question addressed was finding the cause, reason, and/or timeframe in which abandonment of the home took place. In searching for these answers, proposed methods were to guide me through this process. The original methods proposed were as follows:

- ☞ To identify the location and character of written records specific to the leprosarium
- ☞ To compile an inventory of the records and organize them for easy access and examination
- ☞ To identify other possible locations of records and information pertaining to the leprosarium (found perhaps in England)
- ☞ To research the names of individuals and their relatives who may have worked at the hospital or who may have been patients
- ☞ To conduct interviews with some of the individuals in order to establish the social and cultural role of the hospital in St. Kitts' society

I had been unsuccessful in finding any reference to the closing of the home. The official year for the segregation of lepers took place was in 1890; although the legislation of 1890 enacted the home for those afflicted with leprosy, there is evidence that people, who were infected, already occupied the fort. In talking with the informants, they confirm that the abandonment of the home occurred in 1996. Accompanying this data was the story of a dear woman, Olive Payne. According to the informants, she was the last patient to live in the Hansen Home in 1996. Transferred to the Cardin Home in 1996, she later died there in 1998. In no attempt to offend or reveal the age of any of the informants, most seemed older than fifty years of age, and some of which were in poor health. The threat of the living history

passing on without documentation is real. The shift to focusing on documenting the informants became a priority over reviewing the archives. Through the stories informants provided so generously, they produced a realistic picture of the life ways, activities, and culture in and around the Hansen Home. This leads me to another topic of explanation, informants.

Informants

Revealing the real names of my informants would not be ethical, as this violates an agreement made at the start of each taped interview; no direct reference or quote is or will be attributed to any such person. Their identity will remain protected. This promise builds trust and opens doors to information. People are often suspicious of audio recording as some fear that if they make a political statement and/or strong opinion, this will somehow end in regret, as it maybe used against them. I will honor our agreements so that this will not be the case.

I have eleven informants on tape with twelve tapes to transcribe. Each hour-long tape takes approximately ten hours to transcribe; therefore, the transcriptions are not included in this report. They are however, in process. I intend to send copies of both the transcriptions and audiotapes. The National Archives requested copies of the tapes for future linguistic analysis and research. To ensure that the informants are not and will not be identified from tapes their distribution will be "frozen" for a given set of years as, previously agreed upon, to avoid any anxiety over being identified.

I have selected fictive names to represent the informants from the summer 2000 research project. Biblical references to leprosy are linked to the stories of Lazarus. Lazarus had a skin infection, which may or may not have been Hansen's disease. "Lazaretto" was the name of many leprosariums, and was the name of a publication circulated among Kittitians in 1890 in an attempt to achieve the segregation of the lepers. The informants provided some personal information about the patients. Olive Payne was a deeply religious woman who loved to read her Bible. In deciding what fictive names to give, I chose Biblical names, as I feel that the people in the Old and New Testaments can accurately represent the good heartedness of the informants. The names given to each informant do not identify the characteristics of the Biblical characters with those of the informants, except that the informants were kind and genuinely concerned about others. Leprosy and those with the disease have historically received very little positive remarks and have been subject to persecution. The stereotypes of leprosy will still create hysteria; therefore, the use of word "leper," has been abandoned in the United States, as a way to identify a person with Hansen's disease. The informants were all involved with the Hansen Home in very positive ways. They did not have fears about the disease and were content with assisting the patients. Many built relationships that would rival any parent-child relationship. I chose these names in hopes of promoting a positive image of the Hansen Home, the same positive image that the informants portray. Great pride should be

taken in regards to the Hansen Home, as it was a positive solution to an epidemic, which no longer exists on the island.

The following are the names given to the informants; they should prove useful in the future when reviewing the transcriptions.

Gender	Occupation or Role in the Hansen Home	Fictive Name
Female	Nurse	Bethany or Beth
Female	Visitor	Sarah
Female	Childhood Visitor	Miriam
Female	Matron	Miracle
Female	Matron	Mary
Female	Cook	Martha
Male	Physician	Leviticus or Levi
Male	Physician	Aaron
Male	Orderly	Abraham or Abe
Male	Manager	Lazarus or Laz
Male	Manager	John

Questions

The initial questions were modified to meet the specific needs that the sources could answer. Some questions were reserved for the doctors, and the answers to others were only available through the archives. The arrangements of the questions are in the following outline.

- I) Origin
- II) Construction and Modifications of the Fort for the Hansen Home
- III) Disease Related Issues
- IV) Social and Cultural Dynamics
 - A) Patients
 - B) Staff
 - C) Outsiders
 - D) General

I) Origin:

1. What exact year did the Hansen Home form? End?
2. Why did the home form?
3. What was the degree of need for the home?
4. Why was it abandoned?
5. Why was the fort chosen as the location for the home?
6. Where were the patients from, their birthplace?
7. Are there records on other Leeward Islands?
8. Where did the patients go when they were released from the home?
9. What legislation was passed concerning the disease Leprosy?
10. What was the average number of patients at the beginning, middle, and end of the time of occupation?

II) Construction and Modifications of and to the Fort for the Hansen Home

1. What structures were built to house the patients and staff members of the home?
2. What were the living arrangements at the start and end of occupation?
3. Where are the burial grounds?
4. Where did the water supply come from?
5. What were their methods of disposing waste materials?
6. How were the individual structures used?
7. Who was contracted to construct, renovate, and maintain the facilities?
8. When and where were additional structures placed?
9. How was the home segregated by the structures?
10. At what time did the home receive running water, electricity, phone access, and other amenities?
11. What buildings are left standing and which ones have been destroyed?
12. What legislative decisions were enacted concerning development of the infrastructure to house the patients?
13. Where did the patients live during the first occupation of the home; did they utilize the structures from the fort or did they immediately have to construct or modify buildings in order to house the patients?

III) Disease Related Issues

1. What were the last cases recorded and/or reported?
2. What were the frequencies of Tuberculoid or Lepromatous M. Leprosy?
3. What is the connection, if any, with a decrease in the number of cases of leprosy and an increase in cases of Tuberculosis?
4. Were patients separated because of the type of leprosy with which one was infected?
5. How many patients had both types?

6. What guidelines were employed over the years in determining a diagnosis of leprosy and/or the status of non-infectious or burned out cases of leprosy?
7. What kind of research, if any, has been conducted on the patients housed at the facility?
8. What insects are dominant in the area?
9. What types of treatments were available and utilized for the patients during the occupation period?
10. What were the frequencies between men and women as well as children?
11. What was the life expectancy of patients and how did that vary concerning the age at which the disease was acquired?
12. What was the most common age group afflicted with the disease at certain times during the occupation period?
13. What pockets outside of the home demonstrated a high rate of infection?
14. What were the living conditions in these pockets in relation to population density, water supply, and waste disposal?
15. What medical information influenced legislation concerning leprosy?
16. What treatment was available to those released from the home; or those who sustained having never been segregated due to status, wealth, or family aid?

IV) Social and Cultural Dynamics

A) Patients

1. In what activities did they participate?
2. How did they sustain a living?
3. Did they grow or raise their own food?
4. What kind of crops did they cultivate?
5. Where did they seek supplies?
6. Who provided the financial needs for services rendered?
7. What happened to children born to infected mothers after they were removed from their mothers?
8. Were patients allowed to attend funerals within the home?
Outside the home?
9. What religious denominations supported the patients?
10. Did the patients form into families, and, if so, what happened to their children?
11. What were the restrictions on siblings of different genders interacting with one another?
12. What were the restrictions of male/female contact?
13. In what avenues could patients earn a wage?
14. What were the living arrangements, how many to a cottage?
15. What was the diet and what changes occurred over the years?
16. What was the punishment for those who disobeyed the rules?

17. What holidays did they enjoy? What were the celebrations like?
18. What did the community do for the patients?
19. How was suffrage set up for the home, how involved were they in politics?
20. What methods were employed for the patients to keep up with the events going on in the outside world?
21. How did patients communicate with their families?

B) Staff

1. Where did the staff live?
2. Did the outside community receive those having had contact with the "cocobear" positively?
3. What kind of training did the staff receive?
4. What efforts did the staff make to ensure the comfort of the patients?
5. What was the diet provided to the by the staff?
6. What positions were offered and at what rate of pay for each?
7. In what activities did the staff enjoy and take part?
8. What relationships did the staff have with the patients?
9. How did each staff member feel about the disease, patients, and their duties?

C) Outsiders

1. What has been the local opinion of the area?
2. Do people fear the fort?
3. What are the opinions about the fort as a fort?
4. What are the fears about leprosy?
5. What are local, vernacular terms associated with the home?
6. How are these terms received, in a positive or negative manner?
7. Are people willing to claim relatives from the home, or even descent from a person afflicted with leprosy?
8. What are the local stories or folklore about the home, the patients, and even the staff?

D) General

1. Did relatives visit, what were the frequencies of the visits, and did they assist in the care of their relatives?
2. What restrictions were placed on visitors?
3. What were the social consequences associated with one abandoning a family member in the home?
4. What ceremonies were employed with funerals and other religious services?
5. Were patients buried in their religious tradition; for example: were Anglicans buried together in an Anglican manner?
6. Were any patients cremated? What was the social response to such measures?

7. Who donated items to the home, like books, money, electronics, etc.?

As noticeable, this is a detailed list of questions. I have documented many of the answers through the interviews conducted during the summer of 2000. The answers to some of these questions may forever remain a mystery, but others are obtainable with close examination of the records salvaged from the home and of the other archives relating to the Leeward Islands in general.

Salvaged Records

The records salvaged from the home are in poor condition. Bug infested, these records will take some time to properly restore and preserve. The records are incomplete; however; there are numerous books available on the Hansen Home activities ranging from the 1890's to the 1980's. Below are general descriptions of the books and documents sorted through that were retrieved from the home prior and during to the project in 2000.

Occurrence Books; Gate Keeper's Daily Remarks:

July 1902-Dec. 1902	March 1911- May 1912
April 1905-March 1906	March 1914-Nov. 1914
March 1906-Feb. 1907	Dec. 1914-Nov. 1915
Feb. 1907-Nov. 1907	April 1917-Dec. 1918
Nov. 1907-Oct. 1908	1923 and 1926 in very poor
Aug. 1909-Sept. 1909	condition
Sept. 1909-March 1910	

Diary, Remarks and Names; Daily Journal:

April 1945-Sept. 1945	Sept. 1945-June 1946	June 1946-May 1947
May 1947-April 1948	Jan. 1950-Oct. 1950	Oct. 1950-Oct. 1951

Sept. 1952-Aug. 1953 Sept. 1953-July 1954
 1945 poor condition and two unknowns

Daily Food Log; Number of Inmates; Diet

March 1926-Aug. 1926	Dec. 1937-May 1938
Sept. 1941-March 1942	June 1940-Aug. 1941
Sept. 1927-Aug. 1927	March 1945-Dec. 1947
July 1943-May 1944	Jan. 1946-April 1947
March 1942-Sept. 1942	Aug. 1934-June 1935
June 1953-Nov. 1954	June 1936-March 1937
Sept. 1933-Aug. 1934	Feb. 1956-May 1956
Nov. 1939-April 1940	May 1930-Nov. 1930
Nov. 1930-Sept. 1931	June 1935-June 1936
Feb. 1928-Aug. 1928	Jan. 1937-Dec. 1937 also-misc.
Aug. 1925-Nov. 1925	salary notations
Dec. 1929-Jan. 1939	Jan. 1938-May 1941 also-misc.
July 1933-Sept. 1941	salary notations

- Diet Inventory Incomplete: 1948-1950, 1894-1902
- Daily Register of Diet: 1944, 1929
- Daily Issues of Food, Diet: 1951, 1932-1933, 1940, 1931, and Sept. 1940
- Diets Assigned to each Person and Inventory of Supplies: 1981, 1894, 1896, 1903
- List of Food Items Needed, a Grocery List: Nov. 1988
- Grocery List for Meat at the Hansen Home

Daily Log of Patients Condition: Specific Times

- Dec. 1949-March 1956
- Dec. 1973-Aug. 1976
- Trade and Revenue Ordinance: 1969
- List of Staff Members: (empty) 1955
- Daily Log of Care Given and Off Duty Staff Notations: March 1937-1938
- Medical Officer Log, Master Notes, Escape Attempts and Behavior Records: Dec 1898- March 1925 - 1910 (misc. notations of fish caught)
- Prescription and Drug Log, Per Patient, Doctors' Notations: 1943-1948

- Prescription and Drug Log, Patient Records, History Condition, Origin: 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896
- List of Discharged Patients: 1948
- Patient Records, History, Condition, Origin, Occupation, Church-Religious Denomination, Race and Remarks: 1927- 1941
- Sick Report, Daily Accounts of Patients' Conditions: 1981-1984
- Inventory of Supplies- Biweekly (deemed an unnecessary record in Nov. 1951): Jan. 1951-Jan 1952.
- Patient Issue: Inventory of Supplies: 1920's, 1950-1957 (specifics for each patient)
- Staff Issue, General Inventory (furniture): 1920-1940's
- Issue book of Items: Staff and Inmates: 1969, 1970, 1972
- Provisions, Supplies Issued to Patients: 1951
- Provisions Accepted, Tenders: 1960
- Inventory: unknown date
- Reminder of Revenue, Accounting and Inventory: 1969
- Annual Allowances for Patients: 1971-1974
- Religious Service Records and Visitors Check In List: June 1914-April 1928
- Christian Service Notice
- Payouts, Clothes Washing, Inmate Labor: Dec. 1953-Aug 1960, Feb. 1928-Dec 1944, May 1926-Dec. 1926 (misc. Notations Feb. 1929).
- Vote Books, Hansen Home Expenses, Refunds and Payouts: 1985, 1988, 1983, 1968, 1978, 2 unknown, 1984
- Estimates for St. Kitts-Nevis: 1954, 1959, 1967
- Draft Estimates: 1971, 1972
- Ministry of Finance, Notice of Draft Estimates: 1989
- Estimates and Costs: 1982
- Requests and Receipt Books: 1974 Govia, 1973, 1958
- Payment Receipt Book: 1974 Govia
- Receipts, Diet, Food Stuff, Receipt of Issue: 1950
- Receipts, Store Voucher: 1974
- Receipts for Funeral Services to Clergymen: 1939-1994
- Receipts for foreign Monies Purchased: 1985
- Receipt and Notations: misc.
- Receipt for Ocean Cold Storage: 7/1988
- Store Ledger Book: unknown year
- Store Ledger loose sheets: unknown year
- Store Ledger Book: 1947
- Store Keepers Items Made and Sold, Conversion Voucher: 1955
- Invoice of S.L. Horsford & Co. Ltd.: 1989

- Personal Letter Addressed to:
Miss Olive Payne, Hansen Home Sandy Pt. W.I.
From: David and Ann Collins, the Collins Family 1932 Manchester Rd. San Leandro, CA 94578
- Misc. Envelopes: St. Mary's; Insurance Co./ Govt. St. Kitts-Nevis Senior Attendant; OHMS The Health Office: 1947; S.L. Horsford & Co. Ltd.: 1989
- Parcel Post Receipts: 1956, 1913
- Bank Loan Application Form
- Boat Registration: 1969
- Scotia Bank Slips

- Ministry of Education, Health and Community Affairs Letter: 1988
- Note- Handwritten: Govia 1989
- Letter Medical Superintendent, From Chief Medical Officer Plan Unit: 1980
- Letter Planning Unit: Manpower needs
- Request for Copy of Invoices: 1954
- Permission Letter for Purchasing Supplies Locally: 1955
- Misc. Handwritten Letters, Memos, Notes
- Letter, George Sahely and Co. Ltd., concerning an invoice: 1984
- Typed Letter "Will for Patient" Notice: 1955
- Letters of Condition: 1954
- Medical Certificate No. 9: 1890
- Statement of Child's Welfare: 1908
- Medical Certificates
- Notification of a Leper to be Admitted
- Indention of the Crown Agents: 1977
- Central Drug Purchasing Unit Invoice: 1984
- Severance Payment Voucher: May 1988
- Notice of Pay Increase for Civil Servants: Nov. 1988
- Social Services Levy Receipts Voucher: May 1988
- Social Services Security Notice of Form Change: Oct. 1986
- Blank Payment Vouchers
- New Payment/Pay List: March 1988
- Notice- Insurance of Ministry of Finance: Nov. 1988
- Notice- Reassigned Book: 1946
- Subsistence for Staff, Excused Absence Form, Note: 1948
- Estimates of Staff Information: 1987
- Request for Day Off
- Goods in Govt. Warehouse: 1956
- Leave of Absence for Nurse
- Govt. Notice of Salaries: 1970
- Letter of Transport Allowance: 1971
- Advance of a Month's Salary Notice
- Govt. Notice of Salaries

- Transfer Voucher: 1984
- Statements of Wage and Contributions
- Statement of Staff Cost: 1985
- Salary Vouchers
- Staff Reports Form SRI
- Notice of Employment Status
- Salary Increase Notice-Letter: 1981
- Govt. Notice Payment of Salaries Etc.: 1981
- Social Security Receipts of Non-Established Workers
- Joseph Brown's Pay Slip, Health Dept.: 1986
- Request Letter, Water Damage, Personal Information: Oct. 1988-May 1995
- Contribution Remittance Form: July 1987
- Receipts: 1959, 1986, 1987
- TDC Receipt: 18/9/1984
- CMO Handwritten Receipt: 1988
- Invoices, Central Marketing Corp., Cash-Credit Sales Bill: 1979

Some of this material may seem unnecessary to keep or restore.

However, this is the material culture, which represents the correspondence among the communities outside of the home with the home as well as the relationships among patients, staff members and visitors.

Photographs

The enclosed photographs were taken during the summer of 2000. The cover, with two cottages, represents the housing provided for the patients. They are located on the side originally segregated for women. The front entrance to Charles Fort is met with a gate identifying the location as the "Hansen Home." The four angled photographs are of the sea wall, which is quickly eroding. This photo was made possible through the generosity of Oliver Spencer who was my guide.

Conclusion

I have outlined the research steps employed during the first stage of this project. The research conducted has unfortunately only uncovered the surface of a historically deep culture rich with information. Much more investigations are needed to have an accurate and relatively complete account of the history of the Hansen Home. Efforts should also be placed in the ethnographic analysis of the cultural and social atmosphere associated with the Hansen Home. This report only introduces the methods used in conducting the research as well as an explanation of what has been documented. In the near future, additional reports shall accompany this preliminary assessment. The items to be submitted include completely indexed transcriptions, copies of audio taped interviews, photographs, as well as a complete assessment of the material collected between May and July 2000.

References Cited

Schroedl, Gerald F.

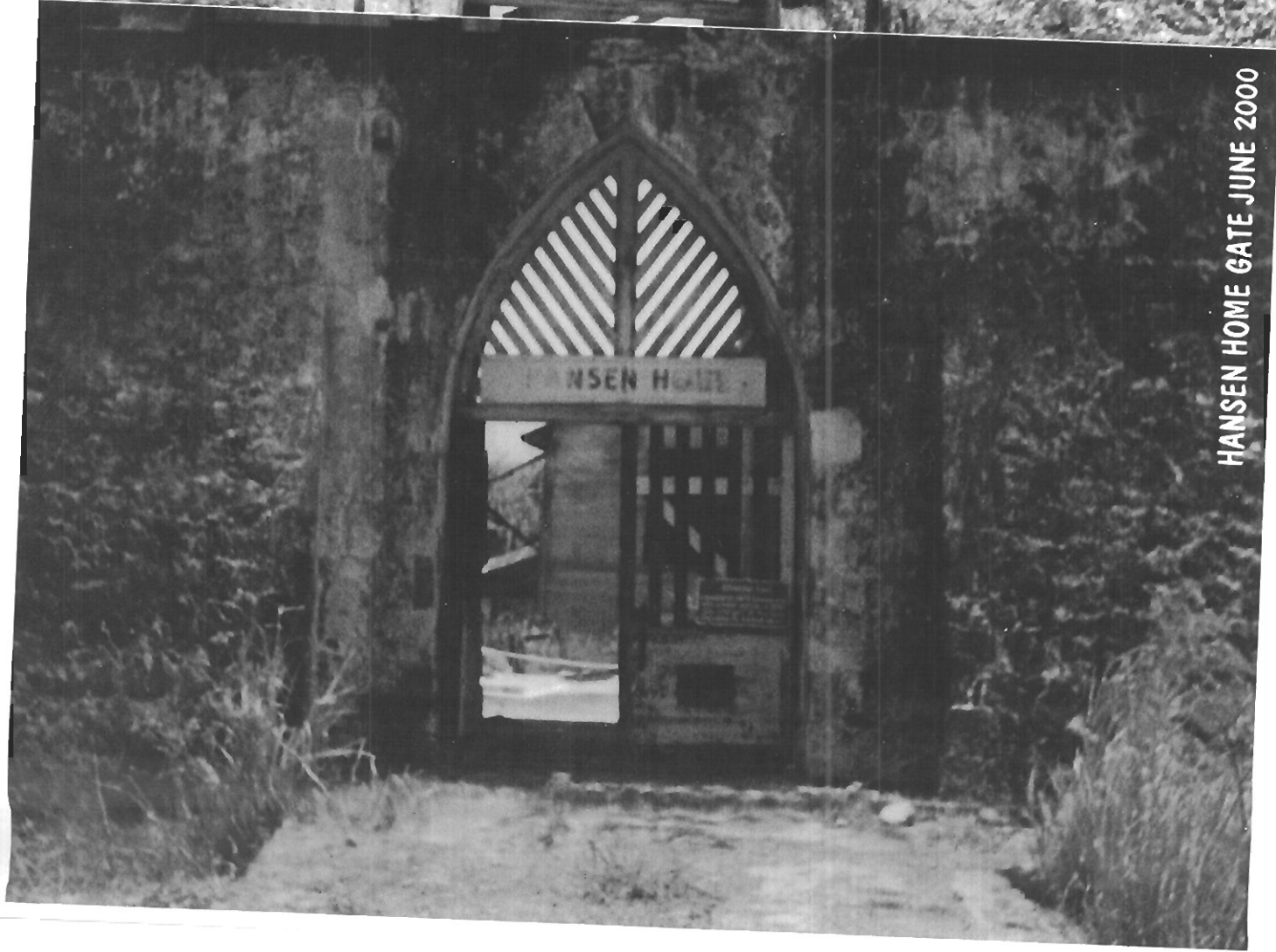
“Archaeological and Architectural Assessment of Charles Fort, St. Kitts, West Indies,” University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee: August 2000.

Informants recorded on audiotape during May, June, and July 2000.

Archival Documents are located in the National Archives, Church Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts, W.I.



HANSEN HOME CHARLES FOR JUNE 2000



HANSEN HOME GATE JUNE 2000



SEA WALL CHARLES



JUNE 2000

