NOTES ON HAMPTON MANSION

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1970

NOTES ON HAMPTON MANSION

(in the Hampton National Historic Site)

Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

Compiling Data and Observations on the Physical History of the Plantation and Its Mansion, including Work Performed by the Federal Government beginning 1949. Archit.

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for the U. S. National Park Service, Region V

by

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PART I

PREFACE

PART I - PREFACE

A. Purpose of Report

This study attempts, within the limited time available to the writer: (1) To assemble and arrange into some kind of order the Hampton data collected by the writer twenty plus years ago. (2) To describe the restoration measures taken in 1949--soon after the National Park Service assumed responsbility for Hampton. (3) To point out further work needed. Most of this report could thus be termed a research salvage project. It is not intended for publication, though it could be rewritten for that purpose as a sequel to John H. Scarff's valuable article of June, 1948 in the Maryland Historical Magazine - still popularly sold in reprint form.

The collection of information has not been easy. Since 1950 the people directly concerned with the earliest phases of Hampton's redevelopment have scattered and some key persons are deceased. Several changes of federal jurisdiction have come to pass; the official records have been somewhat dispersed and are becoming more so.

The writer's first restoration project was on the Moore House near Yorktown, Virginia in 1931. Four years later he compiled a history of the operation which was of great use in explaining the building to visitors. If I may quote myself:

> It is my opinion that any architect who undertakes the responsibility of working over a fine old building should feel obligated to prepare a detailed report of his findings for the information of those who come to study it in future years. Such a volume should become a permanent part of the building - a payment by the architect for the privilege of learning and using facts which no other man may ever have. How else can we conserve the source material for the study of antique architecture?
>
> In looking back over my five years' acquaintance with the Moore House I have come to realize that a more or less comprehensive statement about this structure should be compiled in order that the abundant data now available will not be scattered and lost. This report is being prepared to be placed in the house so that each visitor to this historic place can know what changes have been made since it came into the hands of the Federal Government.[1]

(1) From the preface, Charles E. Peterson, The Physical History of the Moore House, 1930-1934, Washington, 1935 (typescript).

B. Hampton and the National Trust

One of the extraordinary developments which stemmed from arranging the Federal acquisition of Hampton by the generosity of the Avalon Foundation was the organization of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, now a national agency with a large membership and a widespread influence. Much to my surprise I have recently found that people today know little of that story.

We are fortunate that one of the participants of that campaign is with us and has been able to set down from memory - and from the record - how it all happened. I am proud to present the account by Ronald F. Lee (Appendix C) in the form of a letter dated April 14, 1970. I have urged Mr. Lee to expand his study into an article to be published in letterpress.

C. The Writer and Hampton

My first encounter with Hampton came in the summer of 1948 while serving as Regional Architect of the National Park Service at the Region One Headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. Occasional short visits were made that year and plans begun towards upgrading the house for opening to the public in line with the hopes of the Ridgely family, the Avalon Foundation and the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. The first stabilization measure (propping up the Dining Room floor) had taken place early that year by Park Service engineers.

In September, 1949 enroute to a new assignment in Philadelphia, the writer was directed to stop off in Baltimore and expedite work at the Mansion. Two months were spent in residence. But the business of building up a day labor work force of twenty-three men, attempting to do a comprehensive search of the Ridgely manuscripts and get acquainted with the Baltimore historical community (all at the same time) proved too much. From overwork he landed in the Union Memorial Hospital for five weeks and after a period of convalescence, proceeded on to a resident assignment in Philadelphia. The Hampton projects were then picked up and carried (as far as funds would allow) under the direction of the Washington professional staff of the National Park Service, principally Chief Architect Dick Sutton. Walter T. Berrett (afterwards Superintendent at Fort McHenry) served as clerk-of-the-works in residence.

My deep involvement with the house developed with the close - if brief - acquaintanceship on the job. The individuality of the main fabric and its dependencies grows on one, as does the interest of its human story. The possibility of learning more from the huge and still growing collection of Ridgely Papers is even yet intriguing. But only in the summer of 1959, when the writer dispatched an HABS team for the making of record drawings, did he have a chance to work on Hampton again.

The opportunity of putting together this report, brief as it is, is much appreciated. If it serves to encourage studies in greater depth the writer will be happy.

D. The Ridgely Papers Today

The writer first saw the Ridgely Papers at the Maryland Historical Society in 1948 in the shape of about 66 bound volumes and an estimated couple of bushels of loose papers of all sizes. Their bulk, lack of identification and arrangement made it practically impossible for any two different persons to readily locate the same item or even for a researcher to re-find papers he had previously used.

In the last few years progress has been made in ordering this rich and important record group. A letterpress catalog compiled by Avril J. M. Pedley, The Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1968, lists the following:

Collection No.	Catalog Title
1304	Ridgely Account Books, 106 vols. 1732-1884
1305	Ridgely D.S. Papers, 1 box 1733-1884
1307	Ridgely Family Papers, 4 boxes 1759-1900
1308	Ridgely, Helen, Collection, 6 boxes, 1832-1918
1309	Ridgely Material, 79 vols. 1827-1921
1310	Ridgely Papers, 9 boxes, 1740-1880
1311	Ridgely Papers, 14 boxes, 1733-1858
1312	Ridgely-Pue Papers, 2 vols and c 500 items, 1748-1812

20th century

This writer has not had a chance to see the manuscripts since they were rearranged but hopes that others will benefit by the Society's enterprise, a difficult and costly one.

E. Some Published Titles

Through the years numbers of articles have been written about Hampton. These are usually rich in glamour and nostalgia but at times questionable as to facts.

Some of the more important titles are:

J. C. Carpenter, "An Old Maryland Mansion", Appleton's Journal, New York, Vol. XIII, No. 320 (May 8, 1775) pp. 577-579.

Lawrence Hall Fowler, "Hampton", House & Garden, Vol. III, January, 1903, pp. 41-48.

John Martin Hammond, Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware, Philadelphia and London, 1914, pp. 131-137.

William D. Hoyt, Jr., "The White Servants at 'Northampton', 1772-74" Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, June, 1938, pp. 126-133.

------ "Bills for the Carpenter Work on 'Hampton', "Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 4, (December, 1938), pp. 352-371.

------ "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce, 1757 to 1774", Americana, XXXVII, No. 2 (April, 1943) pp. 326-370.

------ "A London Shopkeeper's Struggle to Recover a Colonial Debt, 1763-1769", Maryland Historical Magazine, XLV, 2 (June, 1950) pp. 126-133.

------ "An Autobiographical Application for Employment, 1788", The William and Mary Quarterly, 3 Ser., Vol. II, No. 4, (Oct. 1945) pp. 402-405.

Katherine Scarborough, Homes of the Cavaliers, New York, 1930, pp. 137-149.

Last of all, the late John H. Scarff, FAIA, had published an article "Hampton, Baltimore County Maryland" in the Maryland Historical Magazine (June, 1948). This was reprinted under separate cover and widely distributed. It is a valuable and solid work but much new historical source material has been discovered since that time and a great deal happened to the place physically. Mr. Scarff does not seem to

have investigated the massive collection of Ridgely Papers in the Maryland Historical Society, nor did he acknowledge any of the competent works of Dr. William B. Hoyt, Jr., a member of the Ridgely family, published previously (and listed above).

F. Other Studies

In 1948 Mrs. Charles Buckner Ray, a volunteer researcher, then of 2028 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, was encouraged to read extensively in the Ridgely Papers where she soon discovered the richness of that large body of manuscript material. Her informal reports were rather undisciplined and confusing but she found many bits of great interest and had flashes of intuition about their importance. When her privately-supplied funds finally ran out, that project was terminated. No connected or systematic essay ever issued from it.

Among the other kind persons who contributed occasional research in that period were Mrs. Charlotte Vincent Verplanck of Lutherville and Edith Rossiter Bevan of Ruxton, whose article "Gardens and Gardening in Early Maryland" appeared in the Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XLV, No. 4, (December, 1950), pp. 243-270. We had a pleasant time trading our discoveries.

Anne C. Edmonds, The Land Holdings of the Ridgelys of Hampton, 1726-1843, a typescript M.A. dissertation for Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1959 is a splendid contribution towards assembling a picture of the Ridgely empire at high tide.

The typescript report "Hampton and Its Masters" by Park Service Historian Lionel J. Bienvenu (Fort McHenry, March 1963) falls short of its announced "intent of supplying as full information as possible", but it does contribute some items to the chronology of the house construction, as did Mrs. Ray's work. (Note: The detailed carpenters bills transcribed in extenso, pp. 52-67, had already been published by Hoyt in 1938 though perhaps Mr. Bienvenu did not know of it).

G. Measured Drawings

The original drawings from which the Mansion was built must have been lost many years ago; no historian ever claimed to have seen them.

The oldest set of floor plans we now have is a set of four ink drawings made by John Laing, Civil Engineer and Architect dated July, 1875. They are reproduced in Part VII.

One floor plan, one elevation and some interior details of the Mansion were published in Great Georgian Houses of America (New York, 1933-1937) as drawn for the Architects' Emergency Committee of New York City.

The next drawings were made a quarter of a century later. The old outbuildings of the plantation, especially those beyond the boundaries of the National Historic Site, had become somewhat neglected and threatened to disappear one by one. These were partly recorded in the summer of 1959 under the writer's general direction as Supervising Architect, Eastern Office of Design and Construction, National Park Service, Philadelphia.

An HABS team organized for the purpose made forty-one sheets of measured drawings which included a floor plan of the Mansion and of many of the outbuildings. Professor F. Blair Reeves of the University of Florida was in charge of the team which consisted of Herbert L. Banks, University of Florida, Charles C. Boldrick, University of Notre Dame, Orville W. Carroll, University of Oregon, Richard C. Mehring, University of Virginia, and Trevor Nelson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These records at the moment are in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington. They will be filed with the great national collections of the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Library of Congress, where they will be available to all (See Illustrations Nos.

The drawings listed by Architectural Historian Beinke April 13, 1970 are as follows (structure and number of sheets of drawings):

Mansion, 9
Carpenter Blacksmith Shop, 1
Corn Crib, 1
Cowhouse, 1
Dairy, 1
Greenhouse, 1
Horse Stable #1, 6
" " #2, 6
Ice House, 2
Long Barn and Granary, 1
Mule Barn, 1
Overseer's House, 4
Slave Quarters, #1, 1
" " #2, 1
" " #3, 1

A record was made by NPS Architect Norman Souder in December, 1963 of the conjectural floor plan of Stable No. 1 at the time the building was fitted for modern displays (Illustration No.

H. Photography

The Mansion and its dependencies have never been adequately recorded photographically, and there appears to be no central or comprehensive file for those negatives and prints that have been made. The following notes may be helpful in starting one:

(1) The Historic American Buildings Survey Catalog of 1941 lists 24 photographs made in 1936 and 37.

(2) A set seems to have been made by NPS Photographer Abbie Rowe of Washington in 1948 when the Ridgelys still lived in the house.

(3) The writer has in his temporary possession a number of prints from 8" by 10" negatives by Sussman-Ochs, 2102 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, 18 exposed during the restoration work of 1949.

(4) Later ones seem to have been made by another government photographer. One print I have (a view in the Parlor as furnished and exhibited) is labeled:

NPS Neg. No. WASO.C.450

EODC Neg. (COPY) No. 2344

Ph: Ralph H. Anderson, No. 32, July 15, 1955

(5) There are a limited number of old photographs in various hands which have been copied and recopied through the years. A bill in the Ridgely Papers dated October 15, 1872 from Chase & Bachrach for $67.00 for "view of house" may relate to some of them. This may refer to an ancestor of the well known Boston photographers.

(6) A set of HABS photographs of various outbuildings was made in 1959 by Photographer Miyamoto. A selection of prints is enclosed in this report.

I. Acknowledgments

This report was prepared under a contract with the Northeast Region of the National Park Service. The encouragement and help of Ronald F. Lee, George A. Palmer and Murray Nelligan of that office must be warmly acknowledged. Of my architectural colleagues Henry A. Judd and Norman M. Souder must be thanked.

The superintendents of Fort McHenry (to which the governmental cognizance of Hampton was early assigned) have been most helpful. They were the late James W. Rader, Walter Berrett, George C. MacKenzie and Albert J. Benjamin.

The late John Ridgely of Hampton and Mrs. Ridgely consistently helped to make early visits to Hampton worthwhile.

The ladies of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities have aided my studies in many ways over twenty-two years and always made a stop at the old Mansion a genuine pleasure. Let us wish them well in their devoted work of furnishing the Mansion and of keeping it attractive and interesting to the visiting public.

Charles E. Peterson

Society Hill,
Philadelphia
1970

PART II

THE NORTHAMPTON FURNACE

PART II - THE NORTHAMPTON FURNACE

A. Establishment

In this writer's opinion the interest and importance of the Ridgely estate as an early industrial-agricultural complex has been too much neglected. This is partly due to the fact that the furnace was abandoned in the mid-nineteenth century and its ruins afterwards disappeared under waters of the Loch Raven reservoir. Some interesting Ridgely buildings not on the immediate grounds of the Mansion do survive and are worth attention and preservation to illustrate the economic underpinning of the estate.

According to the late architect John H. Scarff, the first white inhabitant of the Hampton area was a shadowy frontier figure--perhaps a hunter squatting on the land--by the name of Peterson. He gave his name to "Andrew Peterson's Run", afterwards called "Long Quarter Branch". As early as 1695 names for the area included "the Valley of Jehosophat" and "Northhampton".[1] Colonel Charles Ridgely (1702-1772), Baltimore merchant, bought the 1500-acre Northampton tract from Ann and Clement Hill in 1745.[2] This fine plantation lay in the valley of the Gunpowder River and was to become the seat of an important iron works and the nucleus of much larger land holdings.

(1) Scarff, pp. 1,2.

(2) Anne C. Edmonds, The Land Holdings of the Ridgelys of Hampton, 1726-1843 (Typescript dissertation for M.A., Johns Hopkins University) Baltimore, 1959, p. 37.

The future builder of Hampton Mansion was "Captain" Charles Ridgely (1729-1790), son of Colonel Charles the merchant. At the age of twenty-eight we find him master of the ship Baltimore Town in the London trade. He crossed the Atlantic at least seven times in seven years and then settled down to manage his properties ashore, marrying Rebecca Dorsey of Belmont plantation in 1760. Under the Captain's direction the family land holdings continued to grow.[1]

About the year 1760 the Northampton Furnace was erected on the property and put in blast. This was the tenth iron-making establishment in the Maryland colony, where it was an important industry. Articles of partnership dated the following year show that Charles Senior and his two sons John and Captain Charles were co-owners.

When John, the oldest son offered his share of the works for sale in 1770 the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis described the improvements:

> The said Furnace, Casting-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distance from Baltimore-Town...and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound in Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Qualities, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all around the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime Stone, which is made Use of for Flux, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much Indian Corn as I suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good repair...[2]

In addition to the furnace - which produced pig iron and castings such as stove plates and hollow ware - the Ridgelys also owned the "Long Cam" forge on Gunpowder Falls where iron was wrought into bars.[3]

(1) William D. Hoyt, Jr., "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce". Americana, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2 (April, 1943) p. 349.

(2) The advertisement dated September 10, 1770 was carried in the issue of September 20. Captain Charles purchased this one-third interest in the works. Edmonds, p. 44.

(3) Singewald, pp. 150, 152.

Ridgely was exporting substantial amounts of iron in this period, as related by Dr. William D. Hoyt, Jr., in his excellent essay "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce":[1]

...much of the output of the furnaces was shipped in ballast, and every vessel sailing eastward carried a number of tons. Consequently, there were no large cargoes of iron, and the individual transactions varied in size according to the amount of space left after the tobacco and other goods were loaded...Captain Ridgely did not send iron only in the vessels of his agents, but contributed pigs and bars for any ships which needed weight for the ocean voyage.

In the meantime the furnace tract had grown to 2,000 acres.[2] Historian Carl Bridenbaugh has shown that the great size of such an iron-making establishment was typical:

By its very nature, the iron industry was easily adapted to plantation economy: a large tract of undeveloped woodlands was needed to supply charcoal for a furnace: a farm had to be operated to furnish food and other necessaries for the labor force--altogether, the services of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty slaves were needed for such a business; and housing had to be provided for all. Care of the wagons, tools, machinery, and other equipment required the work of carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, cartwrights, millers, and sawyers to such an extent that an iron plantation was probably the most self-sufficient large economic unit in America.[3]

Hampton can be thought of as one of the pioneers of the Industrial Revolution in both Baltimore--where the iron-steel business is still of great importance--and in America. It ceased operation in or about the year 1850.[4]

As we shall see later the Northampton Iron-works played a part in the logistics of the American Revolution. But

(1) Americana, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2 (April, 1943) p. 349

(2) Edmonds, p. 37, 38. This tract was acquired in 1760 by Captain Ridgely by Deed of Gift from his father.

(3) Carl Bridenbaugh, The Colonial Craftsman, New York & London, 1950, p. 17

(4) Singewald, p. 177. (Joseph T., Jr. Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland with an Account of the Iron Industry, Baltimore, 1911.)

The early operation of the furnace was summed up by iron historian Joseph Singewald on the basis of data furnished by the Ridgely family.

In 1765, Captain Charles Ridgely started a general merchandise business in Baltimore, and in 1766 took in as partner his nephew, William Goodwin. This later became the firm of Ridgely, Howard and Lux. The management of the iron works seems finally to have devolved wholly upon Captain Ridgely. Consequently in 1771 he made Goodwin his agent for handling the output; and, shortly afterward, he appointed his cousin, Henry Howard, of Ridgely, Howard and Lux, manager of the Northampton furnaces. Captain Ridgely finally obtained complete possession of the iron works, and in 1775 they were being operated by the above mentioned firm. The founder at this period was George Teal, who was paid at the rate of 2s per ton and charged 6s per week board. The output of one blast, which ran from April, 1774, to August, 1775, was 1693 tons of pig iron, and that of the following blast, from February 6, 1776, to October 22, 1776, was 823 tons. During the year October, 1775, to October, 1776, 2081 tons of ore were mined and hauled to the furnace.[1]

(1) Singewald, Joseph T., Jr. Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland with an Account of the Iron Industry, Baltimore, 1911. The author (p. 169) also notes that the partners at Northampton Furnace also owned the Curtis Creek or Marley Furnace near Baltimore in the period 1758-1773.

B. The Revolutionary War

Colonel Ridgely the merchant died in 1772. He had already disposed of most of his great landholdings as family gifts. His one-third share of the ironworks he left to his three married daughters Plaisance Goodwin, Achsah Holliday and Rachael Lux with Darby Lux, his son-in-law, as trustee.[1]

Captain Charles, his son, as we have seen, was already in control with a two-thirds ownership. At this point he seems to have moved his residence to the ironworks. To judge by a daybook for the period 1772-1775 there was considerable development going on at what he called the "Plantation in the Forrest". Early in the year 1772 Moses Dillon was paid £ 11.13.0 for "Stone work on my house" which may have been what is now called "the Overseer's House".[2] Thomas Todd provided posts for enclosing a garden and both Jehu Howell and William Richardson (employed years later to build the big Mansion) were at work along with other carpenters.[3] On February 24, 1773 James Lennox was paid for trimming 722 apple trees. The size of such an orchard implied a commercial--and perhaps overseas--market for that fruit. The production of cider and brandy may well have been a factor in the plantation economy.

The Revolution found Ridgely aligned with the American cause. In May of 1774 he was chairman of the Baltimore Committee of Correspondence[4] and on November 9, 1778 his schooner Camden, Captain Jeremiah Allen, was commissioned as a privateer.[5]

(1) Edmonds, p. 38

(2) Ridgely Account Book XXLV, pp. 23, 33, 87, 94, 95.

(3) Ibid., p. 15

(4) J. C. Carpenter, "An Old Maryland Mansion", Appleton's Journal, Vol. XIII, No. 320, (May 8, 1875).

(5) Scharf, p. 100

During the War the Northampton Furnace was apparently busy with defense work, though no one seems to have really developed that story as yet. Four days after the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia the Maryland Council of Safety, having been informed that the Northampton Furnace was in blast, notified Ridgely that they needed "some Swivels and small Cannon from four Pounders downwards",[1] probably for arming boats. A week later they contracted for three hundred camp kettles.[2] Soon afterward the Council urgently needed"a number of round shott of the different sizes, particularly 18, 19, 6 & 3, also some Grape."[3] Orders and disbursements continued through November.[4] Salt pans for Henry Hollingworth's salt works were also cast at Northampton Furnace by an arrangement shared with one Henry Howard.[5]

We know very little of the manufacture of ordnance at the Northampton Furnace but the operation was dangerous to friends as well as enemies. We read of an order given on September 12th, 1776, to the Commissary of Stores at Baltimore Town to deliver to Henry Howard one-half barrel of powder to "try cannon". This was attended by unfortunate consequences to one of the men at the works, who was injured during the test by the explosion of a four-pounder.[6]

Griffith's Annals of Baltimore mentions another accident in 1780 when an artillery officer, Captain Fulford, was killed and several persons wounded during the testing of cannon there.[7]

(1) Archives of Maryland, Maryland Council of Safety, Baltimore, 1893, p. 11. Council to Messrs. Charles Ridgely and John Weston, July 8, 1776.

(2) Ibid., p. 47, July 15, 1776.

(3) Ibid., p. 73

(4) Ibid., pp. 140, 401, 426, 465.

(5) Griffith, p. 87.

(6) n.a., "A Politician of Ye Olden Times", Maryland Journal (Towson), Vol. XXXI, No. 1609 (October 19, 1895).

(7) Ibid., p. 3. This was, perhaps, the John Fulford stationed with a unit of matrosses at Annapolis in February of 1776. (John P. Cooper, Jr., The History of the 110th Field Artillery, Baltimore, 1953, p.3.)

The extent of these orders by the military may never be known but it is interesting to note that on November 6, 1776 the Council ordered payment to Ridgely the large sum of £ 1000.[1] Leander James Bishop's History of American Manufactures states that the pig iron of Ridgely's furnace was reported to be "the best in the State" and some of it was even purchased by Massachusetts gun-makers at £ 10 per ton.[2] In any case the Northampton Furnace seems to have made a substantial contribution to the war effort. Miss Edmonds summarizes the expansion of the establishment:

> The growth of the Ironworks is shown by a comparison of the tax lists of the county for 1773 and 1783. In 1773 a list of taxes recorded by William Hutson for the Back River Upper Hundred indicated that there were forty-seven persons at the Northampton Quarter, owned by Captain Charles Ridgely. Ten years later the assessors returns showed that there were one hundred and seventeen slaves on Captain Ridgely's properties in the Middle River and Back River Upper Hundreds and placed a valuation of £ 6500.0.0d on the four thousand acres of lands and improvements which comprised "The Hampton Estate and Ironworks".[3]

(1) Archives, p. 426

(2) Philadelphia, 1866, I: 590

(3) Edmonds, pp. 45, 46.

Before news of the peace treaty had reached Baltimore Ridgely was converting the production of furnace and forge to the domestic markets, as witness the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for January 14, 1783:

C A N N O N (from Nine to Two-Pounders)

BAR-IRON, pig iron, pots from 15 gallons to three quarts, kettles, from 45 to 15 gallons; Dutch ovens, tea-kettles, skillets, mortars and pestles, waggon-boxes, stoves, salt-pans, flat-irons, dripping-pans and bakers, are made, and now to be sold at the Northampton Iron-Works, and at Ridgely's Forges, about 10 miles from Baltimore Town.----
Specie, State Certificates, passed agreeable to an act of Assembly of the 10th of May, 1781, Continental State, black or red Money, pork, corn, wheat, or tobacco, will be taken in payment, for any of the above articles; and credit will be given for any sum exceeding £ 200. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living near the above-mentioned Works.

CHARLES RIDGELY

N.B. Castings of any kind made on the shortest notice
Baltimore County, Jan. 13, 1783.[1]

(1) The above notice clearly states that Ridgely was living ~~at~~ near the Iron Works in mid-winter at the close of the War. Traditionally his residence was in the house called in Barney's Map of 1843 "the Overseer's House". There the Captain and his family probably remained until the Mansion was ready.

But the capstone to Ridgely's fortune seems to have been his speculations in war-confiscated real estate which must have been aided by his position as "political boss of Baltimore County".[1] At this time each of the Maryland counties seated four men in the House of Delegates at Annapolis and Captain Ridgely was elected ten times in the period 1777-1787.[2] A combine trading as "Charles Ridgely and Company", which included the leading politicians Samuel Chase[3] and Governor William Paca, invested over forty thousand pounds in confiscated British property and led the legislative fight for cheap paper to pay for it. Ridgely, like many other Americans, had owed money to British merchants before the war and took advantage of the situation to write off his debts in depreciated currency.[4]

At the time of his death Captain Ridgely possessed over twenty four thousand acres of land. Hampton Mansion was truly a product of the Revolutionary War.

(1) Phillip A. Crowl, Maryland during and after the Revolution, Baltimore, 1943, p. 96.

(2) Ibid., p. 38

(3) Chase's share in these enterprises ended disastrously and in 1789, to save himself from bankruptcy, had to sign his share "to another of the partners". Edwin S. Corwin in The Dictionary of American Biography, New York, 1930. The prominence of these people and the scale of the public issues involved make it almost certain that documents exist for writing the whole story.

(4) Crowl, p. 96, 128.

PART III

BUILDING THE MANSION

PART III - BUILDING THE MANSION

A. Design

Hampton is an example of the well known five-part early Maryland house plan of three main architectural units connected by "hyphens". The size of the fabric is impressive, it measures 175 feet long, one of the most pretentious in 18th century America. Position on a hilltop adds to its stature.

The great octagonal cupola which crowns the house, rising nearly thirty-four feet above the main ridge, is its dominating feature, unique among the great 18th century houses of this country. It may well have been inspired by the eight-sided dome over Castle Howard in Yorkshire, the magnificent country house begun in the year 1700 under the joint direction of architects John Vanbrugh and Nicholas Hawksmoor. There is a tradition that Captain Charles Ridgely, the man who had Hampton built, was emulating the Howards - from whom he was descended through his mother's family.[1]

Hampton's design presents some anomalies that grow more obvious as one analyzes its architectural character. John Scarff wrote "its design is not altogether successful...there is...too great a discrepancy of scale..." and this writer agrees. It is almost certain that the exterior was never completed in accordance with the original design (the drawings have been lost). Only the first elements to be completed outside - the elaborate features from the cornice up, inside - some of the second floor rooms, ever fulfilled the initial ambitions of grandeur and elaboration. The plainness of the parts completed later is striking by contrast.

(1) The only comparable example of a cupola on an American private house I can remember appears in a 1795 study by Charles Bulfinch for a house for Elias Hasket Derby at Salem, Massachusetts. Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic, New York, 1922, figure 160.

To understand the discrepancies in decoration one must remember the economic climate--or climates--in which Hampton was built. Construction had been started in the boom period described in the diary of General Greene for September 25, 1783:

> Baltimore is a most thriving place. Trade flourishes, and the spirit of building exceeds belief. Not less than three hundred houses are put up in a year. Ground-rents are a little short of what they are in London.[1]

But the outlook changed in the next few years. Samuel Chase of Annapolis, who had been a partner in some of Captain Ridgely's ventures--and was, like him, a purveyor of Revolutionary munitions and a trader in confiscated Tory coal and iron lands--went bankrupt in 1789.[2] Captain Ridgely evidently had to cut down the decoration of his house to suit changing circumstances. Certainly the main rooms on the first floor do not fulfill the promise of those on the second.

There is some direct physical evidence of this. During the repair of plaster-work on the first floor in 1949 it was discovered that nailing blocks had been built into the brick partition walls in anticipation of woodwork never installed. Before any decorative trim could be nailed to those blocks (there were no nail holes) they had been plastered over and remained concealed until modern times. It is true, speaking of architectural styles, that after the Revolution large areas of wooden paneling were about to give way to plain plaster walls covered with wallpaper. But the 1780's seem too early for word to have reached the carpenters at Hampton. They were country builders who had already been on the place ten years before the Mansion was started.

Hampton - ~~as~~ when projected into an elevation drawing - has some remarkable resemblances to the Apthorp House in New York City built a few years earlier (see Illus 18).

The stucco finish of the exterior is early for an American house; its pinkish terra cotta color ties it to the iron history of the place.

(1) J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, Philadelphia, 1881, p. 81

(2) Edwin S. Corwin, "Chase, Samuel, 1741-1811" in Dictionary of American Biography, Dumas Malone, ed., New York, 1930.

B. Dates of Construction

Except for certain detailed carpentry documents considered below, information regarding the construction of the mansion is scattered and still very incomplete. It is quite possible that after an orderly arrangement and thorough sifting, the Ridgely Papers will reveal most of the story. But the difficulty of decyphering many of the manuscripts, the fact that business affairs of all kinds are mixed together and that several houses and other buildings were going up on Ridgely lands simultaneously makes the task far from easy.

The documents so far examined do not establish the exact dates of either the beginning or of completion. In August of 1783 Ridgely refers to "my house now bilding in the forrest" with a reference to carpenters Jehu Howell and William Richardson, who had previously erected for him a house "in the Neck".[1] This indicates that construction was under way soon after the signing of the treaty which ended the Revolutionary War. In his will of April 7, 1787 the Captain again refers to "the new house I am now building.[2] By November of that year the roofs over the main block and both wings had already been completed and shingled.[3] The traditional dates of the whole project are 1783-1790 and they may well be correct. It does seem extraordinary that more references to construction progress have not as yet been found. Twenty years ago it was said there had been the date "1783" in lead numerals set in the stucco near the north kitchen door but they have disappeared and there seems to be no photograph of them.

(1) Hoyt, Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII (Dec., 1938) p. 353. "The Neck" was near Baltimore. This date may be confirmed by the entry in Account Book XXIX for August 1, 1783: "Scott's waggons begun this Day to hall Stone".

(2) Scharf, p. 5.

(3) Hoyt, pp. 364-366.

From the standpoint of the bookkeepers' records house construction can be divided into three periods:

(A) Early 1783 - November 4, 1784. In this period Howell had deducted 1/6 of his pay in exchange for board with Captain Ridgely. On the latter date the Howells seemed to have moved into a house of their own.

(B) From November 4, 1784 to November 27, 1787, the date of Howell's death. In this period Howell lived with his own family and no deduction from his earnings was made for board.

(C) November 27, 1787 - completion. Modern writers have given the terminal date as both 1788 and 1790. It has generally been assumed that the house was complete when Captain Ridgely died on June 28, 1790.

There is said to be an entry in Rebecca Ridgely's diary that shows she moved into the Mansion on December 8, 1788[1] but that does not prove completion. It was not uncommon for families to move into a dependency while their main house was under construction and it would be quite possible to have inhabited one of Hampton's wings in advance of total completion.

(1) Ridgely-Pue Papers, Maryland Historical Society. Not seen by the writer.

C. Mason's Work

No references have yet been found for the excavation of the cellar and foundations. Possibly the removal of earth was done in the rough by horses pulling slip shovels followed by workmen trimming off with spade and shovel.

Stone

One of the first steps in the construction project would be to haul the stone for the masonry walls to the site of the new building, and there are entries for that.

The Mansion is built of a common rough gneiss-schist type of rock probably from some nearby quarry. There are references to working a quarry in the Ridgely Papers for this period, but they may pertain to limestone being got out for the smelting of iron or for making mortar.

As mentioned above Account Book XXIX has the following note for August 1, 1783 "Scotts waggons begun this Day to hall Stone." These records run for some ten weeks and refer to both David and George Scott. The work seems to have been halted at that point, possibly by the bad roads of winter, but they pick up again the following spring.

(1) "for 2^{lb} Powder dl^{d} Willis to blow Stone at Lime Kiln" May 11, 1784. Account Book XLIV.

if used in a house,

Hearthstones, which would probably have been neatly cut, are mentioned in the records. Account Book XLIV shows payments of £3 each on January 31, 1785 to Charles R. Carnan and John Richards "for bring^g hearthstone".[1]

(1) Account Book XLIV, page 138. On August 26, 1790 William McKinley and George Haile, Sr., were also paid £3 each for "Haul^g 1 Hathstone". Immediately following on the same day "To Charles R. Carnan for 4...5 Horse Teams 3-1/2 days each Hauling Hath stone from Curtises Creek a 36/pr day equal to haul^g 8 Tons Ore 25...4...0 ditto for 4...5 Horse ditto 1/2 day each haul^g Stone from Quarry as above...Joseph Heart for Haul^g 1 p^r Hathstone from Curtises Creek 3...0...0". (Northampton Furnace Journal, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1796.) One suspects that the hearthstones mentioned were for iron furnaces.

Maps show a Curtis Creek joining the Patapsco River opposite Baltimore.

Account Book XXX (Ledger E, p. 111) shows that David Scott was hauling stone again in April of 1784 with four-and five-horse teams, the quantity delivered amounting to 367 loads and 196 perches. His bill came to £135...19...5-1/2 after the value of four pairs of horseshoes (from Ridgely's blacksmith or from the Company store) were deducted. It is interesting to note that Moses Dillon and Jehu Howell (see below) measured the quantities of stone delivered.

Account Book XLVI (timebook, 1784) gives the teamster's records daily. David Scott began to be paid by the day on May 1, 1784 and by the load on May 12. His work continued to August 20. The record includes such homely items as "Scotts horse lame", "Scott has 1 of my horses", "Skots waggon Broake", "Rain London hauled 1 Load Lime", and "Skots waggoner gone home". For July 8 there was no entry "for want of Stone"; the teamsters had got ahead of the quarry men. On September 16 five outfits were hauling brick from Baltimore.[1] The record ends with October 15.

Lime. Captain Ridgely was able to supply lime made on his own lands.[2] Its production was a simple matter according to the technology of the period.

In Account Book LVII, a daybook for Northampton Furnace, there is an item "Capt. Chas. Ridgely for 15 Bus [hels] Lime sent pr Myler to main Building @ 1/...15...0." We thus have at least a bookkeeper's valuation of the humble but essential material - lime - at a shilling per bushel, the common way of measuring it at the time.

(1) The source of the brick supply in Baltimore was not noted but there was plenty of good brick being made around the city. See Lee Nelson, Brickmaking in Baltimore, 1798, Journ.Soc. Archt. Hist. Vol. XVIII, No. 1, (March, 1959) pp. 33-34.

(2) Local limestone was used in the smelting of iron at Northampton Furnace. In Account Book XLVII (fo. 17) there is a reference to Moses Dillon as follows "your 2 masons Began to wourk at the Lime Cil [kiln] on Thoursday and Left of a Thursday folling in the year 1786".

Masonry. Historian Bienvenu cited an item in the Ridgely Papers for masonry work done by Jonathan Blaine and Joseph Brearly on a structure which had a "main building" a wing and a granary,[1] but a careful analysis of the dimensions by Architect Judd shows that this could not have been the Hampton Mansion. The names of those masons do not appear elsewhere.

Moses Dillon, who was much about the Hampton premises in those years, is also credited with some mason's work in November, 1784 (Account Book XLVII), though the item below may not pertain to the Mansion:

By 68 p^{r}. of wall @ 2/	£ 6...16...0
By 1 chimney & underpinning house	2...10...0
By 1 mantle peice	0... 5...0[2]

(1) Bienvenu p. 12 and footnote 27.

(2) Account Book XLVII (Ledger 1784-85) p. 45

Moses Dillon was one of Captain Ridgely's most trusted mechanics and spent many years about the place. He had masons of his own and he measured materials delivered to the site as well as the work of other mechanics.

Early entries in Ledger E (fo. 79) - well before the beginning of the Mansion are:

Moses Dillon

	hard money
Nov--by underpinning my New Stables	£ 2-10-0
Rebild^{g} 2 ovens	15-0
By Still house	7-6
By Chimblys	5- 0-0

Nov 28 1781 10# nailes

On an undated sheet in Captain Ridgely's hand (Carpenters' Bill No. 5)-- attributed by Dr. Hoyt to the construction of the Mansion, there is this item, seemingly for mason's work:

Mr. Richardsons Bill for my chimney	47.10.3
Mr. Richds paid Wm Riddle more than Charged in Chimney Acct	4.15.--
Mr. Richardson paid Ths Green for work on the Chimney more than) charged in the Acct)	5.15.--
	58.--.3

The names Riddle and Green do not appear elsewhere in the Mansion records and I am inclined to believe that this work was done on another house.

Ledger K (p. 72) contains an account of John Selby, a mason, for the year 1790 but the location and nature of the work are not specified.

D. Plasterer's Work

The stucco covering of the stone masonry is one of the notable features of Hampton and was a part of the original construction. The masonry of the Mansion - as revealed here and there through fallen stucco - is of a rather indifferent character, seeming to indicate that it was always intended to be covered with a veneer.

Norman Davey, A History of Building Materials, London, 1961 has an excellent chapter on stucco[1] which he traces from Egyptian and Roman times. There was a revival of its use in Italy of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and it was favored by Palladio who had great influence in England and America. Henry VIII introduced it at his Nonsuch Palace and it was taken up in turn by Inigo Jones and Robert Adam. John Nash by 1782 was building London houses with stucco fronts.

We do not yet have a comparable reference book on the technology of early American building but it is easy to observe that exterior stucco has long been a favored material in the early Caribbean and it had reached South Carolina in the early 18th century. Thomas T. Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776 surmises that Mt. Airy the great stone house of the Tayloes on the Rappahannock may have been plastered.[1]

Fiske Kimball noted that exterior stucco finish was becoming fashionable here after the Revolution and points out its use at the well-known house "Solitude" (built 1784) by John Penn on the Schuylkill above Philadelphia. It may also be appropriate to note that the Free Quaker Meeting House, built 1783-84 has rusticated plaster arches over its windows in imitation of stonework.[3] These buildings are exactly contemporary with the beginnings of Hampton.

(1) New York, 1945, p. 253.

(2) Kimball, Domestic Architecture, p. 153. Solitude is now the office of the Philadelphia Zoo.

(3) Charles E. Peterson, Notes on the Free Quaker Meeting House, Philadelphia, 1966 (mimeographed).

The notable thing about the original Hampton stucco is that it was of a pinkish terra cotta color resulting from red (iron bearing) sand in white lime mortar. This was marked off into an ashlar pattern by white lines, probably applied with a pencil-ing brush.[1] The present drab gray stucco is the color of modern Portland cement; no one knows when it was applied.

Samples of the original finish have been found in protected places. In 1949 the writer located a sample where the "Schoolhouse" addition had covered part of the exterior finish of the main house. In later years NPS Architect Judd found some of it under the south porch. It appears in several places below the water table and on the older stable building.

On April 7, 1970--as a part of the preparation for this report--NPS Architect Henry A. Judd of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and I visited Hampton and stripped the plaster in the Schoolhouse hyphen passageway that leads from the Sitting Room to the garden front of the Mansion. Superintendent Benjamin and Custodian McPherson were present. We were most pleased to find a large area of the original exterior of the house in excellent condition even after some thirty years of exposure to the weather when it was still new.

Above the water table the blocks were laid off by lines of white paint 5/16" wide with blocks varying from 27" to 30-1/2" long and about 8" high. Below the water table the blocks were somewhat larger. When this wall is completely laid bare the pattern can be studied in detail for evidence to lay out the pattern of the house. on the remainder [1]

(1) In The Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser of December 31, 1784 Richard Jones, Oil and Colourman at Fell's Point advertised for sale, along with paints, "All Sorts of Brushes; Painters Tools; Fitches; Pencils, &c."

This discovery is a remarkably fortunate break and all should be happy indeed that a guide has been found for an unusual but authentic effect that will add character to the Mansion. It is hoped that this sample will be labeled and carefully protected for its interest to architects, architectural historians and old house enthusiasts generally.

Incidentally, the taste for artificial wooden ashlar, best exemplified at George Washington's Mount Vernon, appears in several places above the cornice line at Hampton.

No plasterer's or painter's bills for this work have yet been found.

E. Carpenter's Work

Lumber: The lumber used by Captain Ridgely came from many places. It cannot with certainty be stated that most of ~~it~~ that cited in the records was used at the Mansion.

On March 10, 1783 Josias Penington billed Charles Ridgely for scantling which was apparently delivered by "Capt. Jehu Howell". The following July 7 Ridgely bought a large order of lumber from Hollingsworth & Loney of Baltimore as follows:

3351 feet	Inch plank @ 15/	£ 25...2...7
6041 Do	Inch & Q^{r} @ 17/6	52...17...0
		77...19..17
	Com @ 2/2 p C	1...18...5
		£ 79...18...0

On May 3, 1784 Edward Parker charged £ 11...9...8 for "2756 feet 7 Inches Plank". Later in the month he made an agreement with the same operator:

> This 18 Day of May 1784 I have agreed wt Edward Parker to saw the bill of scantling for my large house [italics supplied by writer of this report] @ 15/ per Ct. I am to take it from his mill or pay him for haulg it to be measured side and edge agreeable to the old custom in Presents of Wm. Richardson & Wm. Dukes. (signed) C. Ridgely.[1]

On June 3, 1785 "Mr Howel" delivered 134 feet of pine plank and 206 feet of 1 Inch Pine Plank worth £ 3...3...11 1/2[2] and on both October 5 and 26 there were two six-horse teams hauling plank from Baltimore.[3] On July 1 and 18, 1786 there were four-horse teams hauling "Shingle Stuff" (probably bolts for splitting) and rafters and laths.[4]

Account Book LIV carries records for a number of sawyers by name in the year 1787. It is difficult to read but is full of items like "To Sawing Sheating plank", "sawing for the mill", "Sawing Inch 1/4 popler", "Sawing for the hen house", "Sawing Joice 16 feet long", "Sawing of rafters", "Sawing Inch oke" and "Sawing for the brigs". The latter may have referred to lumber for the use of Ships' carpenters.

(1) Account Book XLIV

(2) Account Book LII, fo. 16

(3) Ibid., fo. 49

(4) Ibid., fo. 39

The Six Carpenters' Bills: The six detailed carpenters' lists from the Ridgely Papers published by William. D. Hoyt, Jr., in the Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 4 (December, 1938) pp. 352-371, represent a heroic job of transcription, for the original manuscripts are difficult to read. The spelling -- both of Captain Ridgely and his mechanics -- is partly phonetic and in some places undecipherable. The meaning of many words and phrases has been long forgotten. The writer's experience in such builders' documents suggests a number of corrections, but on the whole Dr. Hoyt did a very commendable job.[1]

There follow some observations on these bills. I have kept Dr. Hoyt's numbering but I do not believe that they are in the proper order chronologically. It will be noted that only one is dated. The true order should probably be 5-2-3-1-6. As explained below I don't believe that Document No. 4 belongs to the Mansion; it probably concerns another of the several Ridgely buildings put up in this period.

Much of the work could be called "joiners'" work in the terminology of the 18th century, but its distinction from "carpenters' work" has never been clearly drawn - either in England or America.

"Bill No. 1"

Bill from Jehu Howell's estate for carpenters' and joiners' work (12 pp. unsigned and undated except for two items near the end).

From this tremendous and detailed billing which totaled £ 1815...16...9, it would appear that the exterior of the house including dormers and eaves on the roof, as well as the great "Doom" or cupola, were completed well before Howell's death in November, 1787. A great deal of finished woodwork, both upstairs and down, as well as carpentry in the garret and cellar, is listed.

(1) NPS Historian Bienvenu, Hampton and Its Masters, pp. 57-67 transcribes the documents; I have not checked to see if he took his material from Hoyt or from the originals.

None of this would have been installed before the roof was shingled. On December 16, 1786 there is an item for "warner" putting in windows so the roof was probably completed before then.

Other mechanics mentioned in this document are: William Richardson, Michael Shannon, Smithson & Fuller, Coffey, and Dodson (or Dotson). These men are discussed in Section G.

For the period after Howell's decease there is a great list of minor detail, mostly about the hanging of doors and shutters and the installation of hardware. Several items seem worth comment.

(1) References like "dotson's room upstairs" suggest that carpenters were assigned specific rooms to work out the trim more or less by themselves.

(2) Items for the framing and shingling of the "pantries" suggest that these were in what we now call the "hyphens".

(3) The original gutters were made of wood lined with sheetlead and shingled into the roof. [The nature of 18th century gutters has generally been obscure; not many examples have survived].

(4) Items referring to the window frames "cut out for weight" suggest that it was decided to substitute box frames (with counterweighted sash and pullies) for plank frames during the course of the project. The familiar modern terms "double hung" and "parting strip" occur in these bills.[1]

(5) The floors were of three types - butt joint, tongue and groove "blind-nailed" and dowelled.

(1) The Free Quaker Meeting House at Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia (built 1783-4) is contemporary. In opening up the walls of that structure, original window sash, weights, pullies and cords were found which had been sealed in since the year 1788 - a most unusual find. They are illustrated in Charles E. Peterson, Notes on the Free Quaker Meeting House, Philadelphia, September, 1966 (mimeographed), Illustration No. 22, Drawing Sheets 17 and 18.

"Bill No. 2"

Bill from Jehu Howell's estate for carpenters' and joiners' work (3 pp., unsigned, undated.) The submission of the bill was necessarily after Howell's death in November, 1787, but it was (to narrow the period) for work done before November 4, 1784 when Howell moved to his own quarters.

There are many items for framing the floors, part of which would have been simultaneous with the laying up of the masonry walls. Roof framing and shingling accounts for much of the bill. Included is work done on the "mane house" as well as the east and west wings. Some of the work listed is interior finish work which would hardly have been attempted before the roof was shingled.

During the period it appears that Howell boarded part of the time with Ridgely and part of the time he fed himself and carpenter Strawbridge. It also appears that Michael Shannon boarded part of the time with Ridgely (deduction of £ 48...4...7) as did Ramsey McGee (£ 60...0....0).

"Bill No. 3"

Bill to Jehu Howell from Michael Shannon (2 pp., unsigned, undated).

This is a bill for interior joinery, at least part of which was done between June 14, 1786 and June 19, 1787. Because it is unlikely that any of this interior work was attempted before the shingling of the roof it probably indicates that the latter was complete by the earlier date.

Notable items are "a Sett of Pelaster [pilasters] in Lobby" and "one Bedsted", made for the owner.

"Bill No. 4"

Bill to Captain Ridgely for carpenters' work "dun on kichen" (2 pp., unsigned, undated).

It seems likely that this short list refers to a detached or semi-detached kitchen at some other place--perhaps at the house "in the Neck" as suggested by the endorsement.

"Bill No. 4"

(Continued)

An interesting item is "28 feet of hand Railes with Chenie work", evidently what we now call "Chinese Chippendale" fretwork. There is some of this on the second floor of Hampton's main porches but I see no place for it on the east or kitchen wing.

"Bill No. 5"

Memorandum by Charles Ridgely (1 p., unsigned, undated).

This refers at least in part to masonry work on the chimneys evidently done by William Riddle and Thomas Green.

Interesting is the statement "Mr. Richardson in the Spring has Promosed me Shure to make my Doom bilt". This suggests a date at least as early as 1786 or 1787.[1]

"Bill No. 6"

Estimate by Henry Carlile for"Captain Ridgelys Parlor" dated Nov. 7, 1787 (unsigned, possibly in Carlile's own handwriting). Which room of the Mansion was called "the parlor" is not known.

The endorsement in Captain Ridgely's handwriting seems to indicate that the latter made an agreement with Carlile on November 26 (a few days after Howell's death) to complete the room.

One mystery presents itself: Why did Captain Ridgely get an estimate from Henry Carlile on November 7, 1787, less than three weeks before Howell's accidental death? It is easier to understand that Ridgely accepted the estimate by express on November 26, immediately after news of Howell's death. The question might be asked, however, why others of the Howell and Richardson staff such as Shannon, McGee, Dotson, Smithson, or Fuller weren't asked to do the work.

(1) See 1787 dome item on William Phillip's work as Turner below.

It is probable that the various items of work can be identified in the Mansion but to do this would be a considerable research project in itself. If we had a full set of measured drawings of the interiors the quantities could be taken off from the drawings and compared with the entries in the Hampton accounts. But even in 1970 we still lack such a record and the quantities would have to be taken directly from the woodwork of each of the rooms.

From information gathered in the study of 18th century buildings in Philadelphia all--or nearly all--of the builders' terms used in the Ridgely manuscripts can probably be identified.[1]

(1) In Philadelphia the fire insurance "surveys" exist for hundreds of 18th century buildings in which professional builders' terms were used to describe the fabrics where and as insured.

F. Jehu Howell, A Very Ingenious Architect

The identification of the mechanics who worked on a project are a routine concern of the construction historian; oftentimes such research leads to important discoveries in the domain of architectural history. First of all we will consider Jehu Howell, one of the principle figures at Hampton.

The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for November 27, 1787 ran the following sad notice:

Last Friday Morning, Mr. JEHUE HOWELL, a very ingenious Architect, of Baltimore County, having Occasion to cross Patapsco River, went from this Town to the Ferry - Branch, and finding a Boat at a short Distance from the Shore, he permitted his Horse to enter the Water, at the End of the Ferry-Point, supposing it shallow--but, alas! he was fatally mistaken; for the Horse, in a few Moments, plunged into a Channel many Fathoms deep, whereby the hapless Rider soon perished, without the possibility of Relief.--This melancholy Event hath deprived an effectionate Wife of a fond Husband, and Two Children of a kind Parent.--His Body hath since been found, and respectfully interred.

At the time of the accident Jehu Howell, with William Richardson and others, had been building the Mansion, still incomplete. Howell, being "a very ingenious Architect", was likely the designer. The term "architect" was still an uncommon one in America at that time and the word generally referred to what we now call a "carpenter-architect".

A reference to Jehu Howell appears in the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore when a man of that name was listed as a member in 1770, but "out of town" in 1773.[1]

On January 29, 1773 Howell's name appears in one of Captain Ridgely's daybooks. The item is only partly legible but it involved 7/6 worth of shingles.[2] There are subsequent entries with Howell's name but the greatest number appear in a tabulation at the end of the volume where it was noted that our man received an issue of one quart of rum no less than 68 times! On these same pages one Jacob Howell got twenty issues of rum and John Howell eighteen. At another point in this bibulous record appears the item "The Carpenters in General...2 qts."

It would appear that Captain Ridgely had a construction project under way at Northampton Furnace soon after he inherited it from his father and that in the carpenter corps he had a family of rum-drinking Presbyterians, one of whom stayed on for twelve years or more to take an important part in the building of Hampton Mansion.

(1) John H. Gardner, Jr., "Presbyterians of Old Baltimore". Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXV (1940) p. 258.

(2) Maryland Historical Society, Ridgely Papers, Account Book XXLV, (Daybook, 1772-75) p. 94.

The oldest document we have from Howell's hand is a letter from him to Captain Ridgely dated October 14, 1781 asking for help in collecting some money owed by Darby Lux.[1] In another letter, May 13, 1782, Howell wanted one hundred dollars from Ridgely so he could send sixty to his wife. It appears that in partnership with Richardson and one Walsh he owned over twenty thousand acres of surveyed land near Fort Pitt. At that time he had a suit against one Stevenson [?] for payment for a house worth around ± 96-100.[2] As we have seen above, Howell and Richardson had been building Captain Ridgely's house "on the Neck" before August of 1783.[3] In 1784 they seemed to have hopes of also building a courthouse for Baltimore County.[4]

(1) N.p., Ridgely Papers, (Loose Mss.)

(2) This letter from Howell to Charles Ridgely, n.p., May 13, 1782, stated "The Courthouse I cannot get for some time." He asked that an answer be left at Moore's [?] with his brother-in-law or at Moody's. These places have not been identified.

(3) See Carpenter's Bill No. 4.

(4) Note from Richard Ridgely (attorney to Charles Ridgely) Jan. 15, 1784, R.P. If a new courthouse was considered at this time plans evidently changed. The courthouse existing from the 1770's was underpinned in 1784 to allow the passage of a street by Leonard Harbaugh. For information on the building see J. Thomas Scharf, pp. 45, 47, 60, 61, 72, 726, 727. See also Morris L. Radoff, The County Courthouses of Maryland, Part One.

Account Book XLVIII ? (Ledger, 1784-86 [?] itemizes various goods and services being provided by the Ridgely organization to Jehu Howell, his family, his household and his employees and apprentices.

We know that part of the time while work was in progress at the Mansion Howell boarded with Captain Ridgely and part of the time he boarded himself. On November 4, 1784 Howell was charged with a half-day's use of a four-horse team to remove his "wife & Furniture". Whose wife and from where to where is not specified but the distance obviously could not have been great. Ledger G (WH) shows that in 1787 Howell was billed £ 45 for three years rent of "House & Garden", which would have exactly covered the interval until his death. A charge for one plow horse for one third of a day in the spring of 1785 suggests that he was cultivating a garden alongside of a tenant house.[1]

Wood, candles, salt, bacon, beef, game, "purtators", corn flour, turnips, cider, wine and rum were among the items received in lieu of cash. Certain entries revealing details of Howell's household and of his own crew of builders are worth noting here:

LEDGER E

Jehu Howell, Dr.

1784

March 2	To 1 p^{r}. Shoes for Staybridge	0..10...0
June 19	To Cash for Ramsey M^{c}Gee	6...0...0
" 20	To 1 p^{r}. Shoes for Staybridge.....	0..10...0
Sept 18	To Cash to Ramsey McGee	20..16...0
" 18	To Cash to Phillips	1..17...6
" 29	To Cash by Straybridge	1..12...6
Oct 2	To Cash to Ramsey M^{c}Gee...	5...5...0
" 9	To Jacob Howel Board...	

(1) Account Book XLVIII?, fo. 76.

ACCOUNT BOOK XLVII

Jehu Howell, Dr.

1784		
Nov 5	To 1/2 days work p.r french John.y	0...1...3
Dec 31	To on peair of Shoes to your housekeper potley worn	0...8...0
1785		
Jan 5	To 8 Carts Lods of Whod	----
Feb 26	To 1 p.r mended Shoes for your housekeper	0...3...0
March 9	To 1 p.r of Shoes for your Boy	0..10...0
April 21	To 1 Bushel of flacksceed	7...6
1786		
Jan 7	To 1 p.r of Shoes for Robbord Strobgard 1 p.r Shoes mended for Mis Polley	11...6
" 7	To 1/3 day holling Logs and Straw	12...6
Sept 20	To 1 qt of Rum for wornor	1...6
" 26	To 1 p.r of Shoes for your prentis Gorg millemen [apprentice George Milleman]	0..11...0
Nov 5	To 1 p.r of Shoes for dotson	0..11...0
" 8	[bacon to Shannon]	
" 8	8 Bushels Brand shorts for dotson	4...8
Dec 1	To 9-1/2 lb of superfin flower for michel Shannon	0...2..11
" 6	To 1 p.r of Shoes Sold your prentis whornor [apprentice Warner]	0...3...0
" 6	To 1 peck of Corn for Michael Shannon	1...3
" 14	To 3 qts of Rum Michael Shannon at 1/6	4...6
" 14	To the oxcart 2/3 of a day halling Rales to the Bilding	6...0
" 30	To 1 pr of Shoes for your House keepper	0...8...0
1787		
Jan 10	To 1 p.r of Shoes for Richard pearl	0..11...0
" 11	To 1 Bushel of Brand for John dotson	1...2
" 12	To 5lb of Bacon for Smitson	0...5...0
" 12	To 5-3/4 lb of Bacon for Fullor	0...5...9
" 17	To 1 p.r of Shoes for Gorg your prentis	0..11...0

In the ~~Ridgely Papers~~ records a certain number of documents remain from the closing of Howell's estate. They show that on March 3, 1788 Joseph Wheeler and Benjamin Bowing were appointed to appraise the goods and chattels. Their list was made on May 24 and on June 19 Margery Howell, Acting Administratrix (and presumably the widow) swore to its accuracy. The list is not a long one and it consists mainly of ordinary household items. A parcel of old carpenter's tools valued at £ 4.2s.6d seems to have been all of the professional equipment left by the builder.

There was also "a parcel of old books" at £ 1.10s.0d. We could wish that the titles of the books had been recorded; they might have suggested some published sources for the designs of ~~the~~ Hampton's interior woodwork.[1] No original Hampton drawings are referred to anywhere, nor have any contemporary references to the origin of the architectural design come down to us. Yet they must have existed, when construction began, and it seems very likely that Howell drew them.

This report assembles what has been discovered of Howell so far. Undoubtedly much more can be found. It would be interesting to know where he got his training. This writer would not be surprised if Howell came from the Philadelphia area. He seems to have owned land near Pittsburgh, this may have been a veteran's bonus for military service. This writer guesses that further research will identify this man.

(1) Annapolis, Hall of Records, (MS).

G. Other Carpenters and Tradesmen

Besides Jehu Howell no less than seventeen other carpenters were active on the Ridgely enterprises in the years the Mansion was built. Some men were closely associated with Howell and Richardson as journeymen and apprentices. In other cases the relationship, if any, is not clear. The men are listed alphabetically below.

1. Henry Bateson

Bateson is identified as a carpenter in the account books between July 23, 1784 and January 10, 1787. From the nature of the supplies got from Captain Ridgely he evidently was a family man who kept a garden and bought shoes, food and drink as needed.[1] His name is not connected with Jehu Howell--or work on the Mansion--in any references so far noted.

2. Henry Carlile

On November 7, 1787, shortly before Jehu Howell's death, one Henry Carlile submitted a detailed estimate for trimming out "Capt. Ridgelys Parlor" totaling £ 100...0...4. From this he subtracted one sixth or £ 16...13...4 1/2 "for Mr. Howel", apparently planning to board with the latter at the established percentage. On November 26, shortly after Howell's death, Ridgely apparently sent an express message to engage Carlile for further work but I have seen no evidence that any agreement was actually made.[2]

(1) Account Book XLVIII, fos. 19, 58, 62, 80 and 90.

(2) Hoyt, pp. 370, 371. Abraham and Isaac Carlile were 18th century members of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia City and County.

3. ---- Coffey

In Carpenters' Bill No. One is this passage "he must make a Reduction for the Inside Shottors and back Laps Coffey made as we have Counted the said to you as if you had finished the whole".[1] This passage suggests that a carpenter named Coffey executed some of the finished woodwork about 1786-7. The name was not noted elsewhere in the Hampton records.

4. John Dotson

Dotson appears as early as January 5, 1785 in the records of the Ridgely store[2] and six days later in Jehu Howell's account when he bought a bushel of bran.[3] Dotson was assigned to do the trim in what were called "Dotson's North Room" and "Dotson's South Room" on the first floor.[4] Most of his work seems to have been completed by the time of Howell's death. The fitting, hanging and adjusting of the doors, windows and shutters were the principal items.[5] He also was paid 10s for "making a well Cerb".[6]

5. Robert Guttery

The name of this man appears once as a carpenter when he was paid £ 3 on January 31, 1785.[7] The nature of the work was not specified.

(1) Hoyt, p. 355. Spelling here revised by the writer after comparison with original.

(2) Account Book XLVIII.

(3) Ibid., fo. 93, January 11, 1787.

(4) Hoyt, p. 359, 360.

(5) Hoyt, p. 363

(6) Hoyt, p. 362

(7) Account Book XLII, p. 145.

6. Jacob Howell

As we have seen above, Jacob Howell, quite possibly a relative of Jehu's, was working (or at least drinking) at Captain Ridgely's plantation just before the Revolutionary War. Ledger E (fo. 92) shows that Jacob by October 9, 1784 had consumed £ 47...13...0 1/2 worth of board "from the time he began to work by the Day", that this account was settled by Jehu Howell and that in the period January 4 - October 21, 1784 he performed "some work on the Great house" as well as work done on a "Kitch^{g} & wash House" elsewhere on the Ridgely properties. The total of work was recorded as £ 143...4...5 of which part was paid direct by Jehu Howell. Subtracted from this large sum was "1 Shingling hammer" valued at five shillings (fo. 83).

Why Jacob Howell's services were discontinued does not appear.

7. John McClure

Historian Bienvenu names McClure as a carpenter working on the Mansion.[1]

He is mentioned in Account Book XLVII in the period 1784-85. On May 16, 1785 there is the unexplained McClure item connected with Jehu Howell "to so much for take^{g} up your house... £ 3...14...9" and later a payment of £ 40...[2]

Account Book XLII shows that McClure did a small amount of work "at Furnace" along with Howell and Richardson who were heavily involved with the Mansion at that time.[3]

(1) Bienvenu, p. 12.

(2) Account Book XVII, fo. 8.

(3) Account Book XLII, (January 1785?)

8. Ramsey McGee

McGee appears in the Ridgely account books as early as June 19, 1784 when he received £ 6 cash.[1] Items such as "2 p^{r} of Shoes for your children"[2] and a pair of "Negro Shoes"[3] suggest that he was a family man with a colored servant. Other entries for food and drink were few and suggest that the McGees were either living very simply or were shopping in Baltimore.

Carpenters' Bill No. Two[4] shows that McGee did £ 60 worth of work while boarding with Captain Ridgely. McGee does not seem to appear in the account books after April 14, 1786.[5] It may be that he was employed only for rough work with the finishing work reserved for others more skilled.

9. George Milleman

Ridgely's account with Jehu Howell mentions (September 26, 1786) buying a pair of shoes at 11s for "your prentis Gorge Milleman[6], an item which was repeated the following January 17.[7]

How long Milleman remained at Hampton we do not know. He later appears as the architect of the new Baltimore Court House in 1809.[8] It may well be that the design and construction of Hampton served as his professional education.

(1) Ledger E, fo. 91.

(2) Account Book XLVIII, Feb. 10, 1786.

(3) Ibid., December 25, 1784.

(4) Hoyt, Carpenters' Bills, p. 366.

(5) Ibid., fo. 9

(6) Account Book XLVIII, fo. 97

(7) Ibid.

(8) Scharf, pp. 726, 727. Radoff, pp. 27-29. The size of the courthouse was noted as 65' x 145'.

10. John Noland

There is a single reference (March 31, 1789) to carpenter John Noland in Account Book LVII. It is not known that he worked on the Mansion.

11. Richard Pearl

Pearl appears in Carpenters' Bill No. One as December 16, 1786 for "making Loom Roods",[1] whatever they are. Jehu Howell's accounts on January 10, 1787 mention that Pearl bought a pair of shoes for 11 shillings.[2] No further mentions were noted.

12. William Richardson

William Richardson came to Hampton as a partner of Jehu Howell (q.v.). His name does not appear in the account books frequently and there is no indication that he was much in residence there. It is possible that he lived in Baltimore and only visited Hampton, with Howell as the partner in residence. This man is sometimes referred to as "Captain" William Richardson. There were a number of men by that name in the Revolutionary War rolls of Maryland but none of these leads were followed up by the writer.

In Carpenters' Bills No. One and Two, it appears that Richardson specifically did the frames for 8 dormer windows and a small part of the cornice work. I have not been able to attribute any other parts of the construction to him.

In the Ridgely account books Richardson appears from at least the period beginning July 2, 1783 (request for a loan of ten pounds)[3] to May 6, 1786. He was a signer of the constitution of the Carpenters' Society of Baltimore in 1791. There are entries in a Ridgely account book for him in May of that year for shoes both for himself and for his horse.[4]

(1) Hoyt, p. 362. They may relate to the manufacture of cloth.

(2) Account Book XLVIII, fo. 93.

(3) Ledger E, fo. 107.

(4) Account Book LIII, p. 136.

13. Michael Shannon

Shannon worked on Hampton in the first period, when he earned the large sum of £ 108...4...7 from which £ 48...4...7 was to be deducted for board.[1] He was evidently a journeyman carpenter working under the direction of Jehu Howell (q.v.); their affairs are entwined in the Ridgely account books.

On December 1, 1786 Shannon got 9-1/2 pounds of superfine flour[2] and five days later a peck of corn.[3] In the second period he did elaborate work in the "Hall Rooms" upstairs[4] as well as "a Sett of Pelaster in Lobby" and "180 pannels in Pantry."[5] During the period October 11-December 27, 1787 he was building a kitchen for the Captain's three-story town house on Gay Street, Baltimore for which he was to receive £ 36...8...7.[6]

The Federal census of 1790 shows Shannon living in Baltimore Town with a family of ten.[7] The following year he subscribed to the Constitution of the Carpenters' Society of Baltimore.

(1) Hoyt, p. 366. Board was figured at 15s per week. Hoyt, p. 367.

(2) Hoyt, p. 367

(3) Account Book XLVIII, fo. 93.

(4) Hoyt, p. 356.

(5) Hoyt, p. 368.

(6) Ledger G, fo. 196.

(7) U. S. Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families...1790, Maryland, Washington, 1907.

14. Robert Strawbridge

Captain Ridgely had a bad time spelling Robert Strawbridge's name: it comes out as "Strybridge", "Staybridge", "Strobgard", "Strobbge" and other variants. In the books he appears as early as March 2, 1783 in Jehu Howell's account for a pair of shoes at ten shillings.[1] Whether he was an apprentice, a journeyman or only a helper doesn't appear. Strawbridge was a steady consumer of shoes, the last pair being purchased on October 23, 1786.[2] He is mentioned finally in the settlement of Howell's estate on or after 1787 when it was stated (Bill No. 2) that "there aught to be alowanc made Mr Howell for abording himself and Strawbridge when doing part of the above work".[3]

15. and 16. Smithson and Fuller

These men (first names not ascertained) appear to have worked in unison. Their names always appear together--even on January 10, 1787 when, according to Howell's account, the former bought five pounds of bacon and the latter five and three-quarters pounds.[4] The accounts show that these men trimmed out in an elaborate way a "South Room" and a "North Room upstairs", whichever ones they were.[5] After Howell's death they completed the work on eight windows and hung two doors, installing locks on same.[6]

17. John Warner

Warner appears in the records as an apprentice carpenter on September 20, 1786 when he got a quart of rum for 1s 6d.[7] On December 1 he got a pair of shoes for three shillings.[8] On December 16, 1786 Warner did 3/4 day's work installing windows.[9]

(1) Ledger E, fo. 92

(2) Ibid., fo. 97.

(3) Carpenters' Bill No. 2.

(4) Account Book XLVIII, Fo. 93. Carpenters' Bill No. One (1784-87). These are the only purchases noted for these two men.

(5) Hoyt, pp. 357, 359.

(6) Hoyt, p. 363.

(7) Account Book XLVIII, fo. 97

(8) Ibid., fo. 93.

(9) Bill One, Hoyt, 262.

Turner's Work: Ledger G[1] shows that William Phillips, turner, in addition to making chairs, tables, spinning wheels and cogs for machinery, also did architectural work for Ridgely. The following Phillips items have been noted:

		L...S...d
1785		
April 2	By his [Phillip's] Acct for work Done on the New Bild[g] to this day	12..18...1
	By his Acct for Sundrys for house & mill to this Day	5...1..10
1787		
Sept. 17	By Turn[g] 8 Caps for Doom[2]	2...5...0
1788		
—	By turn[g] 4 Nuel post[3] & five Drops[4]	3...5...

In return Phillips got cash, flour and rum from the plantation stores.

Other Trades. So far undiscovered in the Ridgely Papers are the bills for interior plastering and for painting. The work may have been done by slave labor and not charged on the company books.

The only record of glazing found is in Ledger I.P. No. 1. On December 19, 1786 there is an entry for cutting glass (1s.) and glazing (£ 1/7/7 1/2) by one John Supp, glazier. In return Supp drew flour, beef and bacon from the company stores.

Hampton has double-hung windows, and, as might be expected, the weights were cast on the place. In Account Book LI there is an item dated September 30, 1786 for eight sash weights weighing 66lb billed to Captain Charles Ridgely at 6d per lb or £ 1...2...0 and more in the following year. Presumably they were used in the Mansion.

(1) In possession of Dr. Hoyt in 1949.

(2) Evidently this explains how "dome" was pronounced by workmen in that day. The spelling has been noted elsewhere. Today we would call the splendid feature on the Hampton silhouette a belvedere.

(3) The main stairway still has four turned newel posts.

(4) The five turned "drops" on the stairway--no more and no less--may still be counted.

PART IV - PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE LATER RIDGELYS

The affluence and the social activities of the early proprietors made Hampton a conspicuous place throughout the nineteenth century. The industrial origins of the estate faded away. About 1850 the Northampton Furnace ceased operation but inherited money and some wealthy brides kept life going on a high plane. But towards the end of the century, however, the Ridgely fortunes waned until the operation of the property findly became a burden. Opportunity was taken to sell the property to the United States Government and in 1947 title passed into public hands. The National Park Service then assumed the responsibility for upkeep.

Below are offered some notes as to the physical developments under the various Ridgely proprietors through a century and a half. The dates refer to the years when each particular Ridgely was the dominant figure on the estate.

A. Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely (1791-1829)

The builder of Hampton in his will dated April 7, 1786 had provided for his wife as follows:

> I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Rebecca Ridgely during her natural life the dwelling house wherein I now reside together with Eight Acres of Land thereto Adjoining for a Garden with as many of the outhouses as she may think necessary for her Convenience or if she should prefer the new house I am now building I leave it at her option to Choose the same and I do also direct that Charles Ridgely Carnan my nephew and his heirs do and shall provide for my said dear wife a stable sufficient to contain Six horses and the same keep in constant Repair, etc.[1]

To his nephew Charles Ridgely Carnan he left two thirds of Northampton Furnace with all the land and stock belonging to it and one-eighth of the furnace and forges formerly belonging to the Nottingham Company and which he had purchased from the State.[2]

(1) Baltimore Orphan's Court Records, Wills D, 1784-1791, Liber W.B. 4, p. 450.

(2) Ibid., p. 453.

About that time bad feelings seem to have developed between the two heirs. Widow Rebecca complained in a letter to "Priscy" who was both her much younger sister and wife of the next owner.

Now to Acquaint you of some of my troubles, for they are many, in the first place I have given up to Charles Carnan, the Greatest part of my Estate and Now he treats me with the Greatest Disrespect and Slights, tho I have not put my self much in his power, wich makes me Glad, tho I have given up all power over him, which make it a great time of trial to me,to be ill used by one I looked on as a Child...you Know I believe I have been as a Mother to them...[1]

In any case Rebecca decided not to remain in the Mansion. An agreement was finally reached on January 17, 1791 that Charles Carnan Ridgely would cede to the widow 244-1/4 acres of land called "Dimite's Delight", build thereon a carriage house and stable for six horses and deliver thereto five thousand chestnut Fence rails. In addition he agreed to provide a house on Howard's Hill plus one ton of hay and a barrel of superfine flour. On her part Rebecca agreed"to give up all her the said Rebecca Ridgely's Right Title Interest and Claim to the house and The Three hundred Acres of land Laid of [f] to her out of the dwelling plantation... by George Fitzhugh Aquila Galloway and Moses Dillon."[2]

(1) Rebecca Ridgely to Priscy, Hamton Hall, Oct. 1, 1790, Ridgely-Pue Papers.

Charles Ridgely Carnan (1760-1829) had married Rebecca Ridgely's sister, Priscilla Dorsey, in 1782. In 1790 to meet the terms of the Captain's will, his name was changed to Charles Carnan Ridgely - by act of legislature - and he soon became the lord of the manor.

(2) Articles of Agreement made and Entered into By Charles Ridgely of Baltimore County of the one part and Rebecca Ridgely of the same County and Relict of Captain Charles Ridgely of the other part.

Early in Governor Ridgely's proprietorship we have a tax list of structures at Hampton. The extent of existing improvements as of October 1, 1798 is detailed in a manuscript volume at the Maryland Historical Society titled Particular List of Houses, Lands & Slaves in Back-River and Middle River Upper Hundreds in the Eighth Assessment District, John Orrick, Asst. Assr.:[1]

1 stone dwelling house, 2 stories, 56 by 80
2 wings to D°. 23 by 25 feet each
1 frame dwelling house 1 story 20 by 30
1 D°. 16...20
1 Frame Kitchen 12 by 16
Negro house frame 22 by 32
1 D°. log 15 by 23
Ditto 16 by 16
Ditto 12 by 12
Ditto 16...18
Ditto 16...18
Ditto frame 16 by 18
Ditto Logs 10...12
Ditto 16...18
stone milk house 16...23
1 Log Hen house
2 frame D°.
Log wash house 16 by 50
2 meat houses frame

Orrick valued these buildings at $20,000. The principal assessor cut the total down to $12,000. Most of the above were minor structures and have disappeared.

Public life at Annapolis (Ridgely was a representative in the legislature 1790-95, senator 1796-1800 and Governor 1816-19) must have kept him away from Hampton much of the time. Finally retired at Hampton, where he "represented the typical aristocrat of the day. He had the fortune that enabled him to live like a prince, and he also had the inclination."[2]

(1) Bound ms., Maryland Historical Society.

(2) Heinrich Ewald Buchholz, Governors of Maryland, Baltimore, 1908, pp. 81-85. Governor Ridgely's involvement in public affairs probably caused him to maintain a residence in Baltimore. City directories, beginning with the first one in 1796, show him living at a number of addresses, which suggests that he was only renting there. For the period 1819 until his death in 1829 he lived in North Gay Street at the northwest corner of its intersection with Orange Alley.

Ridgely's interest in horses and other agricultural pursuits probably kept him at Hampton during the summer season. Perhaps he developed the usual city-country, winter-summer cycle of residence becominggenerally fashionable in America among the well-to-do. This gave an opportunity of avoiding the city heat and the various deadly epidemics which often visited our seaports in the early days.

As an interesting note for the industrial history of Hampton it should be remembered that the Englishman Benjamin Henfrey discovered mineral coal on ~~General~~ Governor Ridgely's land and made some experiments on its use there which resulted in a United States patent.[1]

On the death of Governor Ridgely in 1829 the liquidation of his estate ~~was~~ became a tremendous operation; sales went on for more than a year. The list of sales items at the auction of October 1, 1829 covers many pages.[2] In view of the fact that we now know little or nothing of the use of particular rooms in the Mansion it is interesting to know how the auction clerks designated the various spaces, which were:

Cellars: Front
Small Back
Middle
Wine

Lower Floor: Passage (No. 8)
Front Parlor (No. 9)
Back " (No. 10)
Room No. 11
Nursery (No. 12)
Room No. 13
Room No. 14
Kitchen (No. 15)
Washing Room (No. 16)

Second Story: Passage (No. 6)
Front Room (No. 7)
Back Room (No. 17)
Room No. 18

Third Story: Front Garret (No. 1)
Back Garret (No. 2)
Back Room (No. 5)
Passage

Kitchen Yard

(1) Leander James Bishop, A History of American Manufactures, Phila.,1866 Vol. I, p. 59

(2) Baltimore Records of the Orphan's Court. Accounts of Sales, LIB D.M.P. No. 14, Beginning June, 1832, pp. 1-64.

It should be noted that only nine items in the house were bought by persons named Ridgely. Thus few - of any - Ridgely pieces at the Mansion in the 1940's had descended direct from Governor Ridgely. See Appendix D.

The"Catalogue of all the Stock, Farming Utensils, &c., upon the Hampton Farm, the Property of the late Charles Ridgely of Hampton" printed for the auction sale of October 13, 1829 lists property in the following spaces:

Long House Loft

Dairy

Quarter Loft

Lower Meat House

Upper Meat House

Shoe-maker's Shop

Yard

Overseer's House (Kitchen, Large Room upstairs, Taylor's Shop, Office, Little Room upstairs, overseer's lower room)

Fish House

Cider Cellar

Lower Corn House

Upper Corn House (chop room)

Cutting Room

South Shop

Barn

Race Horse Stable (loft)

Wash House)

Hampton Garden

Hampton Cellar

Dwelling House (cellar)

Coal House

Bridge House

Furnace

Founder's House

New Iron House

Old Iron House

Wheelwright Shop

Mill

B. Period of John Ridgely, 1829-1867

As noted above, nearly all of Governor Ridgely's household furnishings left the house after the auctions of 1829. The Memorandum Book of John Ridgely, the new proprietor, for the period 1830-1851 tells us much about the Mansion, as well as the grounds and other matters. Some of the more interesting items are listed here. The classification of some of these ~~items~~ is tentative: in other words, we cannot be perfectly certain at this time that they all pertain to the Mansion,

Expenses at the Mansion

1830		
March 4	P.d the insurance on Hampton house	[$] 75.00
	P.d D.o on the furniture in D.o	18.00
June 9	P.d R. Stansbury for White washing	10.00
1831		
March 16	P.d for anthracite coal	7.37-1/2
Apr 9	P.d for repairing Steam boiler	36.00
May 12	P.d Baldwin Gardiner for lamps	250.00
June 24	P.d Abbett for an oven	30.80
July 21	P.d J. Hindes for walling in oven	6.00
Nov 4	P.d Jacob Kerr for sweeping chimneys	4.18
1834		
March 4	To D.o pr Balt.o Fire Ins.ce C.o Prem on Policy for $10,000 renewed for 1 yr fr 4 Mar pre c.o [?]	65.00
1836		
June 4	Paid note for coal	283.00
1837		
April 5	Paid Symington in full for coal	491.75
June 20	Paid Barker's bill for grates	25.30
1838		
Jan 29	Paid C. Bryan for stoves	40.59

1839		
Jan 24	Paid Stanley & Co 2 stoves & fireboards	[$] 39.25
	Paid Stanley & Co 1 stove fireboard & pipe	20.00
May 2	P^{d}. Alex Brown & Brothers for Turkey carpets	388.51
June 6	Paid C. Bryan for stoves	20.75
June 19	Paid Abner Williams for stove etc	11.81
1841		
Feb 1	Paid ten plate stove W. O. Simmes	13.00
June 2	Paid J. Thomas & Son for ball of dome	----
June 21	Paid W^{m} Gist for 500 lbs white lead @ 10 cts	50.00
July 6	Paid James Shanessy for Guilding ball	5.00
Dec 20	Paid J Bancroft repairing grate	2.50
1842		
Apr 8	Paid J^{no}. Boris [?] repairing back spouts	1.00
June 28	Paid J. H. Hibner hanging bells	10.00
1843		
Nov 23	Paid C. H. Armistead for 2 scrapers	2.50
1844		
Feb 3	Paid Cornelius & C^{o}. for chandeliers	262.50
1846		
Jan 5	P^{d}. Pasterfield soldering bath tub	2.00
Mar 5	P^{d}. Bal^{re} Fire Insurance Com Hampton	27.50
	P^{d}. Merchant's Free Insu^{nce} Com. Hampton	55.00
Apr 10	P^{d}. Joseph Fall Painting Tin Roof	50.00
1849		
Feb. 3	P^{d}. Jacob M Touse [Zouse?], Tinner	12.18
Mar 5	P^{d}. Bal^{t} Fire Insurance Com	27.50
	P^{d}. Hartford D^{o} D^{o}	42.00
	P^{d}. Franklin D^{o} D^{o}	19.00

1849		
June 1	P.d 5 Boxes Patent Candles 30-1/4 [?] at 40 cents	[$] 60.04
Sept. 11	P.d Alfred Lipton (painter) in full	298.66
1850		
Nov 16	P.d Bill for locks	27.75
Nov 20	P.d for velvet carpet	260.23
1851		
Jan 1	P.d J. N. Blake for putting down pipes	26.30
1851		
April 24	P.d Johnston for painting Doors	75.00

C. The Last Years

Lack of time - both in 1949 and 1970 - has prevented the writer from continuing his notes to the end of the Ridgely ownership, though Part V on Grounds and Gardens has some material and so do the notations on the illustrations in Part VIII.

* * * * * * * * * * *

As a final item it might be noted that the Hampton lands became salable for suburban residential use as automobiles and roads developed apace. The residential feature of property in the Dulaney Valley seemed promising and it was subdivided. On February 25, 1930 John Ridgely conveyed to the Hampton Company a parcel of land (Deeds Liber L McL M No. 846, Folio 57, etc.) subdivided according to a plot. The seven page pamphlet issued concurrently stated the restrictions on development and names the sales agent as William H. Gisin, 100 E. Pleasant St., Baltimore.

Some properties were sold and developed but the depression of the 1930's dampened the promotion. After World War II suburban life began to boom again. The visitor today finds that real estate development is continuous from the heart of Baltimore, nine miles away, and has now engulfed all of Captain Ridgely's 18th century iron plantation.

PART V

NOTES ON THE MANSION GROUNDS AND GARDENS

PART V - NOTES ON THE MANSION GROUNDS AND GARDENS

The Ridgely Papers offer us a great many bits of information about the landscaping of Hampton and through the years there are a number of interesting references made by visitors. The following are but a sampling.

A. Period 1772-1790. Even before the Revolution there were gardeners on Captain Ridgely's property. A list of ninty one "white servants" in the period 1772-74 includes the gardeners James Barber, English, and John Fowloe, Irish. Whether they only worked at raising food for the industrial community or at ornamental horticulture we do not know.[1] We have record of a payment to Thos. Todd on March 19, 1773 "for 24 post 9 feet Long for Garding for 5 ditto post & Railes", and for "3 Cedar gate post" on May 1. That there was a huge orchard is shown by the entrys on February 24, 1773 when James Lennox was paid ten pounds for "Triming 722 Apple Trees".[2]

Just after the war, the name of John Willis, gardener, appears in the Northampton furnace daybooks. On October 30, 1783 Willis was charged for pork and corn flour, in the next month for making a pair of shoes for his wife and having a pair soled for himself. There were afterwards occasional purchases of whiskey, brandy, beef, bacon, mackerel, potatoes, tea and sugar, the last entry noted being for October 1, 1785. Whether or not Willis was an indentured servant does not appear, though the time of other indentured servants (not named) was charged in the books.[3]

The next gardener of record, however, is remarkably ~~well~~ documented.

(1) Hoyt, "The White Servants at 'Northampton', 1772-74", Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2 (June, 1938) p. 129.

(2) Account ~~Book~~ XXLV, Daybook 1772-75, pp. 15, 23, 33.

(3) In addition to the furnace daybooks, Ledger G, in possession of Dr. Hoyt, has some relevant entries on folio 49.

One of the most interesting items preserved among the Ridgely Papers is the printed form of indenture by which Daniel Healy, a gardener, "Voluntarily put himself Servant to Hugh Lyle, master of the Ship Harmony" at Cork, Ireland, on March 2, 1784. Healy was bound to serve Lyle for three and a half years after arrival in Baltimore. The latter agreed to "find and supply the said Daniel with sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and all other necessaries befitting such a Servant". The act was performed in the presence of the Right Worshipful Richard Kellett, Mayor of the City of Cork. These agreements or indentures were typical means for poor people to get passage across the Atlantic and a large part of our pre-Revolutionary American stock managed to get here by means of such arrangements.

Endorsements on the reverse show that Lyle made over the indenture to Robert Ballard at Baltimore on May 12, 1784 and Ballard passed Healy along to Charles Ridgely six months later.[1] A letter in the Ridgely Papers explains this as follows:

To Capt. Chas. Ridgely 9th Oct. 1784

D. Sir,

I have sent you Daniel Healy a gardner who I believe to be Master of his Trade, he cost me about 12 Guineas. As I do not mean to finish my garden I have no use for him. I promised him if he behaved himself well, to give him up a year of his time. If you have a garden to make, he is worth a great deal of money to you. If you take him please send me word.

I am Dr. Sir
Your most obt. Servt.
(signed) Robert Ballard[2]

It is not unlikely that Healy worked on the grounds of Hampton Mansion, then a-building.[3]

(1) The manuscript is partly destroyed by insects but the endorsement appears to have been made "5 November 1784".

(2) Loose Mss. Robert Ballard, a veteran of the Revolution, came to Baltimore after the war. About 1788 he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. Griffith, 102, 125.

(3) What happened to Healy afterwards is not known. He does not appear in the Baltimore Directory for 1796.

Lists of indentured servants offered for sale at Chesapeake Bay ports show that the importation of Irish bondsmen was common just after the Revolutionary War and gardeners were often included along with mechanics of the building trades.[1] Earlier there had been discrimination against Ireland under the colonial laws of Maryland.[2]

(1) For example: FOR SALE/ Men and Women SERVANTS, indented for Four or Five Years, just arrived in the Ship George, and in good health: The Men chiefly Tradesmen, amongst which are the following: Blacksmiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers...Cabinetmakers...Gardeners...Painters...GEORGE SALMON, Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Jan. 2, 1784.

Just arrived at Georgetown from Dublin - the snow Anna Maria with upwards of 100 MEN and WOMEN SERVANTS...Their indentures will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready money...Ibid., Dec. 30, 1785

Just arrived in the ship Baltimore from Liverpool and Dublin a number of Redemptioners and Servants..."Gardeners, Masons, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Nailors, Millers, Sawyers ...Maryland Gazette, Oct. 3, 1786.

(2) An Act for laying an additional Duty of Twenty Shillings Current Money per poll on all Irish Servants, being Papists, to prevent the growth of Popery by the Importations of too great Number of them into this Province. Archives of Maryland, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Vol. XXXIII, Baltimore, 1913, 109. Act of 1717.

Captain Ridgely must have been interested in the landscape for just before he died we find - in a letter from Moses Dillon of March 17, 1790 - ~~large~~ fair-sized trees being moved, perhaps to make a setting for the new Mansion, perhaps for an orchard.

Fr[d] I will get the trees according to direction as near as I can I will also Engage the Rest if I can wich I have not much doubt of, thee may Send the waggons next Sixth Day morning & Seventh Day Evening they may get home & on first Day Evening I can come down & Seconday morning begin to plant if health & the weather permit I am afraid two waggon will not hold them they are so large & I should supose the would weight 20lb per tree one with another at that Rate 250 would weigh 2-1/2 ton so perhaps three will be best but it will take the best part of a Day to dig & trim so many the wagons ought to Start to be at my house Early as possible M D--17 of 3d m[o] 1790[1]

There is no indication as to the type of trees being moved; whether forest, orchard or other types.

We do not know when the famous garden terraces of Hampton were constructed. "Falls" is the local term for such features. At least as far back as the showy Governor's Palace in Williamsburg at the very beginning of the eighteenth century, there had been ample precedent in the Chesapeake region. "Belmont", the Dorsey place near Elkridge (house, 1738) from which came the first two mistresses of Hampton, and "Mount Clare" (house, 1754) have terraced gardens which may well have served as precedent for the one at Hampton. Yankee John Adams described the layout at Mount Clare as "a beautiful garden and then a fall, another flat garden, and then a fall, and so on down the river."[2] Such gardens seemed to enjoy a vogue around hilly Baltimore. In calling attention to a building lot on Jones Falls an owner of the period advertised:

...there is a space sufficient for an extensive garden. From the particular form of the ground, it might at no great expense, be made into several falls, terminating with the water.[3]

(1) Ridgely Papers, WJH. Quaker Moses Dillon was a witness to Captain Ridgely's will signed July 7, 1790.

(2) Mrs. Albert Sioussat, "Mount Clare", Baltimore, 1926 (unpaged)

(3) Baltimore Daily Repository, March 28, 1792

B. Period 1790-1829

Over the years the new owner, Charles Carnan Ridgely, evidenced a great interest in making Hampton a showplace. But we do not have much detail for the beginnings of this period. Ledger K shows that one John Willis got £ 3...13...6 1/2 for working in the garden from April 12 to June 30, 1791.[1] John Ludley £ 26...7...6 for 211 days in the garden between March 18 and December 20, 1793.[2] Various items in an account book for the period 1796-1808 reflect the development of the Mansion grounds, though they don't distinguish between vegetables and ornamental plants. William Bartlett, gardener, was employed on September 29, 1796 at 45 guineas per annum and received £ 61...6...8 for nine months and nine days services. Edward Nagle, gardener, received £ 75 in 1797. In 1798 and 1799 John Lindley better than £ 87 for 440 days "work done in the Garden".

A great project for the years 1800-1801 was the introduction of water in quantity to the hill crowned by the Mansion. An account book for the period 1796-1808 gives the following details:

August 27, 1800	Samuel Wolf	74...12...0	Making 2984 of water pipe at 6d.
May 23, 1801	"	107...16...0	Making and laying down 3696 feet water pipe a 7d.
July 16, 1801	"	3..15	Putting down pipes to convey the water to the Garden
"	"	1... 4...7	Cash paid for strainers
_____ 1801	John Prendergrass	7...3	Making a Ditch for conveying the water into the Garden 25 1/2 perches @ 5/6

(1) p. 126

(2) Ibid, p. 144.

The well known engraver and enamel painter William Russell Birch of Philadelphia, who left us an old view of Hampton Mansion, seems to have had a part in the design of the grounds. About 1802 he paid his

second visit to Gen'l Ridgely at Hampton, after my introduction to him by my friend Judge Sam'l Chase; the Gen'ls attention to me was very polite and marked with every appearance of respect. I stoppe[d] several days with him, the situation of Hampton is beautiful and richly deserved the adoption of Art in its improvement, I made several designs for that purpose which was approved.[1]

One of the Mrs. John Ridgelys attributed the design of the flower garden to another man:

The flower beds were laid out about the year 1810, and possbily earlier, by William Booth, a man of English birth, who, according to the historian Scharf, "stood high among the earlier botanists, florists and seedsmen" of the United States, and laid out some of the finest gardens attached to the old mansions around Baltimore. Scharf says: "His own grounds on West Baltimore Street, extending south to Pratt, were celebrated for the care and exquisite culture with which they were kept."[2]

In this period the account books tell us of three more men working at Hampton:

Nov. 25, 1802	Bartholomew Flarity	31...10...	7 months work in the garden @ 9/
Feb. 28, 1803	"	9... 2..3	3 months and 1 days work @ 9/
March 31, 1803	"	3...	1 months work
April 30, 1803	"	4...16..0	23 1/2 days work @ 9/
July 4, 1807	Gerard Gibson	9...17..3 1/2	2 months & 5 days work in the Garden @ 9/

(1) "The Life of William Russell Birch, Enamel Painter, Written by Himself". Philadelphia Free Library, Typescript copy, A759.2/B53.

(2) Undated Note by Mrs. Wm. F. Bevan, Ruxton.

(3) Account Book, 1796-1808.

C. Period 1829-1867

Shortly after Governor Ridgely's death we have two somewhat conflicting reports on Hampton. A reporter from the Baltimore American after a party on July 25, 1832 was enthusiastic:

you are delighted in beholding the rich profusion and balmy fragrance of numerous plants and flowers, adorned with orange trees, and an extensive and highly cultivated garden.[1]

On the other hand Charles Varle in A Complete View of Baltimore, 1833, while allowing the mansion house to be "a splendid building", of the pleasure grounds he could only say that they had once been in admirable order.[2]

The newspaper account is the first notice I have seen of the famous orange trees at Hampton. An historical note on that subject seems appropriate.

(1) Baltimore American, Nov. 15, 1832

(2) Published at Baltimore, p. 106

Orange and lemon trees were extensively cultivated in Genoa in the middle seventeenth century and their popularity spread northward. Le Notre collected three thousand specimens for Versailles and the Dutch became very expert in their culture.[1] In the northern climates these trees had to be moved indoors in winter and special glazed shelters called orangeries were built for the purpose. As the American colonists became more prosperous they were able to have such luxuries. Before the Revolution Charles Carroll of Annapolis ordered from merchants in Madeira "a Bearing Lemon Tree or two in Boxes with Earth".[2] Phillip Mazzei imported several hundred Italian orange trees to his Albemarle, Virginia estate in 1775.[3] After the war orangeries appeared in different places - notably the one at Wye in Eastern Shore, Maryland (which still stands) and one at Lemon Hill just above Philadelphia on the Schuykill River. Susanna Dillwyn reported that in the greenhouse at Gray's Ferry "the lemons and oranges in particular appear as my Uncle Jemmy says, in as high perfection as in the West Indies."[4] The subject had enough general interest to be included in one of the first American garden books - one published in Baltimore.[5]

(1) Richardson Wright, The Story of Gardening, Garden City, 1938, 278, 289.

(2) Carroll to Scott, Pringle, Cheap & Co., Annapolis, April 13, 1768, MHM, Vol. XXXVIII No. 2 (June, 1943) 184. See also No. 4 (December, 1943) 365.

(3) Edwin Morris Betts, Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, Phila. 1944, 77. The orange trees in South Carolina had been frost-killed in 1771. Ibid, 78. In Virginia there were orangeries at "Greenspring" on the James and "Mt. Airy" on the Rappahannock but the writer has not ascertained their dates.

(4) Susanna Dillwyn to Wm. Dillwyn, Philadelphia, May 2, 1789, Dillwyn Papers (MS), Library Company of Philadelphia.

(5) An Old Gardener, The Practical American Gardener, Baltimore, Fielding Lucas, Jr., 1819.

For the owner there is a new series of garden expenditures as set out in the John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830-1851 of which these are samples:

Dec. 10, 1830	Dan Harris, Gardener	$30.00	---
Jan. 1, 1831	---	20.00	Rustic seats
Dec. 16, 1833	I. Feast	11.25	Trees
Feb. 24, 1834	---	--	pr Fr.^{t} & dray of Trees fr Ny.^{k} & ph.^{a}...
Apr. 5	---	4.75	Freight & Dray Trees fr N York for Roses &c &c
Apr. 18	M. Perin	5.50	200 flower Pots
May 3	---	1.75	Freight Trees fr N York & dray
May 10	W. Prince & Sons	53.49	Trees
May 30	I. Wilk	32.62 1/2	Trees Asparagus &c &c
May 31	I. Hook	6.90	Lumber for Bee House
June 13	Sinclair & Moore	18.00	Trees
Sept. 20, 1834	I. S. Eastman	23.43	Trees, Int & Costs
Dec. 6	---	2.94	Trees
June 15, 1836	W. O. Eichelberger	96.35	Trees
Oct. 28	Eichelberger, Sinclair & Moore	40.00	Trees
Nov. 4	W.O.E.	135.00	Peach Trees etc.from N.Y.
July 10, 1837	Pat Gardener	1.14	---
Nov. 17, 1838	Underhille & Levris	100.00	pedistals

Perhaps in 1838 the upper greenhouse near the Mansion - later known as "the orangerie" - was built. There is a record of payment November 18 to Wm. Gregory for $22.00 for "plastering greenhouse". We read in little Eliza Ridgely's diary two years later that she "stayed some time in the two greenhouses where we got some oranges and lemons".

(1) John Ridgely Memorandum Book 1830-1851.

(2) Quoted in Bienvenu p. 32.

Entries for the use of the garden continue:

May 31, 1839	---	$21.00	Pitcher plant
April 26, 1841	Mauldin Perine	16.25	Flower pots

For this period we have the exquisitely detailed Joshua Barney map of 1843 which ~~includes~~ delineates the general features of the garden and the grounds all the way to the iron furnace.

Jan. 3, 1844	Bell & Packer	38.00	Marble basins
Nov. 23, 1848	Thomas Kellery	23.00	200 peach trees
March 20, 1851	Gaddes	90.00	4 Urns
Dec. 1	---	132.00	Trees
Dec. 17	---	54.35	Trees &c^{t}
April 14, 1852	Wm. Corse	36.00	200 apple trees
April 16	John Frederick	20.00	planting trees
" 16	---	3.70	transporting trees from N.Y.
" 16	---	24.00	ornamental fruit trees
May 31	---	2.00	transportation on grape vines
May 3	---	13.63	Pear trees on Quince stocks etc.
June 8	Feast	21.50	for Mrs. R.
July 8	James Galbraith Gardener	35.00	---
August 3	"	70.00	---
Sept. 27	---	285.76	guano for farm and bone dust for garden
Nov. 5	Galbraith	35.00	---
Nov. 20	Allison	87.00	sash for greenhouse

In this period a laudatory article by a correspondent "J.C." appeared in The American Farmer for January, 1854 (Vol. IX, new series, No. 7, p. 212):

"Jottings among the Gardens

"...Prominent among the improvers of our neighborhood stands the honored name of Mrs. Ridgely of Hampton. This lady, I am told, is an accomplished florist, and enters with zeal and taste on the culture of the flowering treasures of her extensive gardens. Many elegant improvements were lately made to the garden at Hampton, and as these desultory jottings are designed to be practical, I will briefly notice for the present the new Vinery, and mode of growing the grape vine, as practiced by Mrs. Ridgely's very efficient gardener, James Golbraithe....The varieties cultivated at Hampton are the Black Hamburg, and Chasselas Muscat of Alexandria and had only been planted sixteen months when the writer saw them...

"There has also been erected a new propagating house, 50 feet by 12, divided into two apartments by a walk in the centre, heated by hot water on the tank system. This house is certainly one of the most perfect in its construction, for the uses and purposes designed, that I have ever seen. The whole place is copiously supplied with water conducted from a spring by over two thousand feet of lead pipe, to a reservoir at the mansion, from where it radiates to different sections of the garden, where hydrants are placed, and by a hose the entire garden can be watered at pleasure. Last summer, when all other places in the neighborhood were dry and barren, the flower garden at Hampton presented a gorgeous array of bloom. The Petunias, Verbenas, Geraniums and other Summer flowering plants, looked as though they lacked no moisture there."

The Memorandum Book continues on:

April 24, 1854	James Cowan, Gardener	$60.00	2 months wages to date
May 1	James Galbraith	140.00	---
May 26	---	17.53	bill of trees, evergreens from Bangor
May 26	John Zimmerman, undergardener	14.00	1 months wages
Nov.	Henry Little & Co.	48.64	evergreens, &c.
Dec. 25	James Reid, undergardener	24.00	---
--- 1855	Michael, undergardener	15.00	2 weeks wages
--- 1855	James, undergardener	15.00	---
--- 1855	Patrick, undergardener	--	---
--- 1855	Peter Reid, gardener	105.00	---
--- 1855	---	11.62	pitcher plant from Philadelphia

Dec. 22, 1855	Joseph Allison	$80.00	on account for building gardener's porch
Feb. 24	James Cowan gardener	90.00	---
Oct. 18	O. W. Eichelberger	50.00	to pay Ady for gardener's house
Oct. 25	Geo. Houser	45.62	for plastering gardener's house
Feb. 18	Joseph Allison	50.00	building gardener's house
--- 1856	---	108.00	lawn mowing machine per draft
March 1	---	85.00	trees from England and Scotland
May 7, 1857	John Saul	18.00	300 arborvitae
March 1, 1858	W. D. Brackenridge	30.60	ornamental trees
May 20, 1858	James Pentland	19.50	evergreens, etc.
July 8	Robert Buist	13.53	seeds plants
Aug. 4	W. D. Brackenridge	73.79	evergreens and plants
Sept. 3	Peter Reid gardener	105.00	---
Sept. 10	Frederick Kruter undergardener	24.00	---
Sept. 10	Paul Hooper undergardener	24.00	---
Sept. 20	McCoy and Fortling	30.50	marble vases
--- 1859	Peter Reid gardener	105.00	---
--- 1859	James Reid undergardener	24.00	---
April 19, 1860	Waterer & Godfred	74.75	Trees
Sept. 25	W. D. Brackenridge	35.40	pear trees, plants
Dec. 7	C. Grosbeck undergardener	108.00	---
May 3, 1861	W. D. Brackenridge	72.33	peach trees
1863	W. D. Brackenridge	18.37	---

--- 1863	H. Fraser gardener	$105.00	---
Feb. 2	Alex Frazer	105.00	gardener 3 months
March 16	Alexr Fraser	105.00	gardener to March 1st 1863
Oct. 1, 1864	R. Buist	7.00	for Mrs. Ridgely
Dec. 28,	A. Fraser	150.00	in full to Jan. 7, 1865 & 21/2/board hands
Jan. 21, 1865	Linton	16.76	flower pots
Feb.	R. Buist	2.35	---
June 1	A. Fraser	72.00	boarding hands in full, eggs & chickens
March 9, 1866	James Galbraith	7.30	expenses of gardener from New York
March 9	Henderson & Fleming	35.60	seeds in full
March 9	N.Y. Herald	6.00	advertisement for gardener

D. Period 1867 and After

The entries above could be much amplified by the interpretation of loose vouchers in the Ridgely Papers and by a study of the record books of later years. The account book continues:

Feb. 2, 1867	Henderson & Fleming	27.57	seeds, etc.
April 1867	A. Gerisher gardener	112.50	---
Nov. 1867	W. D. Brackenridge	4.37	asparagus plants
Feb. 8, 1868	Sisson	20.31	marble slab for green house
March 21	Feast	5.00	garden seeds
Sept. 29	W. D. Brackenridge	8.00	50 peach trees
Oct. 17	---	15.95	glass for hot beds, watering pots, etc.
Oct. 17	Linton	12.50	flower pots
Sept. 13, 1869	W. D. Brackenridge	49.15	flowers & fruit

J. C. Carpenter, in an article "An Old Maryland Mansion", in Appleton's Journal for May 8, 1875 (Vol. XIII, P. 577) was much impressed by Hampton in this period.

...The approach is by the north front -- the one shown in the engraving...The south front falls away in terraces, and the lawn and flower garden are flanked on one side by the conservatories and the orangery, and on the other by a high and thick wall of clipped cedar, beyond which lie the kitchen gardens, the orchards, and, in a shady and secluded spot the family vault, provided for in the will of Captain Ridgely.

The first terrace, which is merely an extension of the ground on which the house stands, is broad and spacious, ornamented with orange and lemon trees in bearing and clumping pyramidal Norway spruces of great age. This terrace is the favorite resort, on summer evenings of the guests of Hampton.

At the edge of the slope, among the grouped trees seats are placed, and from them the out look over the Italian garden is most beautiful -- rich in color and novel in effect. The area is several acres, and the terraces have a gentle incline, while down the middle there goes a broad avenue of smooth turf, branching off at every side into smaller avenues. The turf is nearly a century old, and is so soft and springy to the foot as the velvety moss of a mountain valley. It is thick, matted and carpet-like, with a depth of green very seldom seen in the dry atmosphere of America. All the paths are rendered delightful to stroll along by this yielding surface, and on all sides lies the flower-garden, for which Hampton is noted, and for which rare plants often come from France and England. Though laid out in geometrical figures, the stiffness of the old fashion is relieved and modernized. The lilacs, the hardy roses, and those plants which stand the winter, are placed so as not to interfere with the view, nor dwarf and obscure the loveliness of the lower flowers.

In terrace after terrace, strictly kept distinct in masses of color, eight thousand plants are bedded out. The scarlet and orange and deep carmine of the geraniums; the blue and purple and white of the sweet-scented heliotropes; the tawny gold and red of the roses; and the ample leaves of the bronsy crimson and yellow of the coleum; the borderings of vivid green; the orange and lemon trees, with their sharp contrast of lustrous leaves and half-hidden burden of fruitage; the noble old house on its rising knoll, relieved by its evergreens and backed by its lordly acres make up a scene more English than American, but whether English or American, exceedingly beautiful...

Hampton is the "show place" of Maryland. There is certainly nothing like it south of Mason and Dixon's line. There may be more palatial dwellings; it is easy in this age of great industrial wealth to buy an extensive tract of land, and erect a magnificent residence; it takes a hundred years, however, to make a "Hampton".

PART VI

HAMPTON AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

PART VI

A. The Beginnings of the Hampton Project

Herewith is a brief chronology showing how the Hampton project was set up by an offer of the Avalon Foundation to the National Park Service. The real origin of the story is narrated by Historian Ronald F. Lee in a letter included in this report as Appendix E.

These items are taken from National Park Service files.

January 10, 1947. Donald D. Shepard, Co-trustee, the Avalon Foundation, to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug--A gift of $90,000 proposed if the United States acquires Hampton and agrees to protect, preserve, maintain, operate, manage and exhibit the premises as a historic site under the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935.

April 15, 1947. C. Girard Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to Shepard.--The National Park Service believes the property can be acquired for $45,000, plus. If $15,000 is spent on acquiring furnishings from the Ridgelys about $25,000 plus would be available for repairs, reinforcements and refurnishing.

May 10, 1947. Secretary Krug to Mr. Shepard--Agrees to accept property and gift of money for rehabilitation and repairs as specified by the Foundation.

October 20, 1947. Press Release--Secretary of the Interior announces that Hampton will be acquired by the United States by gift of the Avalon Foundation.

December 18, 1947. John H. Scarff, Secretary pro-tem to the Hampton Committee--Lists wanted repairs, modern conveniences and redecorating preparatory to the operation of the Site by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.

December 19, 1947. Cooperative Agreement, Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities with the United States Government for preserving and exhibiting Hampton. U.S. to pay $5,600 per anum towards costs.

March 22, 1948. NPS Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray to John Ridgely of Hampton.--Title to Hampton is now vested in the United States.

August 27, 1948. Regional Director, Thomas J. Allen, Jr., (Richmond, Va.) to NPS Director--New budget submitted:

I.	Purchase of mansion and grounds (spent)	$45,515.00
II.	Purchase of furnishings ($5,000 spent, $700 reserved for copy portraits)	15,000.00
III.	Repairs, physical improvements for operation and restoration, main building only ($1,683.00 already spent for levelling floors)	25,485.00
IV.	Administration, protection and maintenance	4,000.00
		$90,000.00

October 1, 1948. Scarff to Director NPS.--Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities is "not now prepared to accept custodianship unless a minimum and adequate water supply for use and for fire protection is provided and unless the second floor construction [Ghost Room] is stabilized".

December 29, 1948. Shepard to Secretary of the Interior.--Foundation grants an additional $40,000 for water supply and other items plus matching fund of $18,000. Museum Administrator J. Paul Hudson has been working with the Ridgelys on the disposition of furnishings remaining in the house.

January 5, 1949. Newton B. Drury, NPS Director to Regional Director.--Cut-off date of 1825 will be observed for restoration and furnishings.

January 14, 1949. NPS Director to Shepard.--Superintendent James W. Rader of Fort McHenry designated government liaison officer for Hampton.

February 8, 1949. NPS Director to President Robert Garrett, SPMA.--Maryland Garden Club has donated $500.00 for a study of the Hampton Gardens.

February 16, 1949. Memo Regional Director Allen (Richmond, Va.) to his professional staff (Peterson, O'Neil, Abbott and Appleman)--Agreement on details of work to be done with hope that Mansion can be opened to the public on May 5.

February 24, 1949. NPS Regional Architect Peterson to Architect Bryden B. Hyde, SPMA.--Estimates: Water supply $27,615.00. Leveling floor and radiant heat for Drawing Room $9,000.00. Balance for redecoration and interior repairs throughout Mansion $3,385.00.

PART VII

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration No. 1

Portion of the Joshua Barney Map, 1843

This beautifully drawn ink map of the Hampton lands, evidently from instrument surveys, shows much detail and helps to identify existing structures.

The delineation of the Mansion grounds, including the terraced gardens is interesting. Many of the buildings around the Overseer's House (upper center) still stand, though outside of the "National Site". Note size of tree plantations, presumably orchards.

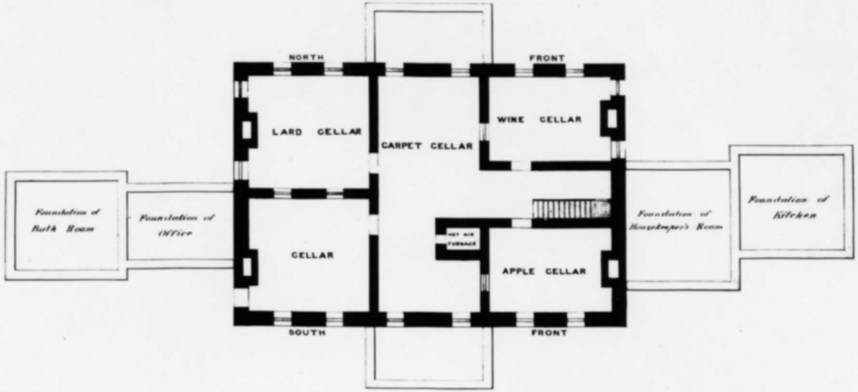

Gardiner's House
Coldhouse
Green H.
Ice House
Spring
Stable
Mule Stable
Corn House
Corn House
Hay Barrack
Overseers House
Quarter
Dairy
Brick House
Ash House
Quarters
Meat House
Blacksmith Shop
Carpenters Shop
Coal H.
Gate
Corn House
Quarters
Pump
Scales
Vault
Churchyard
Ice House
Wash House
Spring
Spring
Spring
Stable
Quarter
Spring
Stable
Gate
Gate

Illustrations 2A - 2D

Mansion Floor Plans, July, 1875

This set of four ink floor plans by John Laing, Civil Engineer & Architect, seem to be accurate and show the uses of the rooms in the Victorian period. Note concentration of sanitary installations in West Wing.

HAMPTON

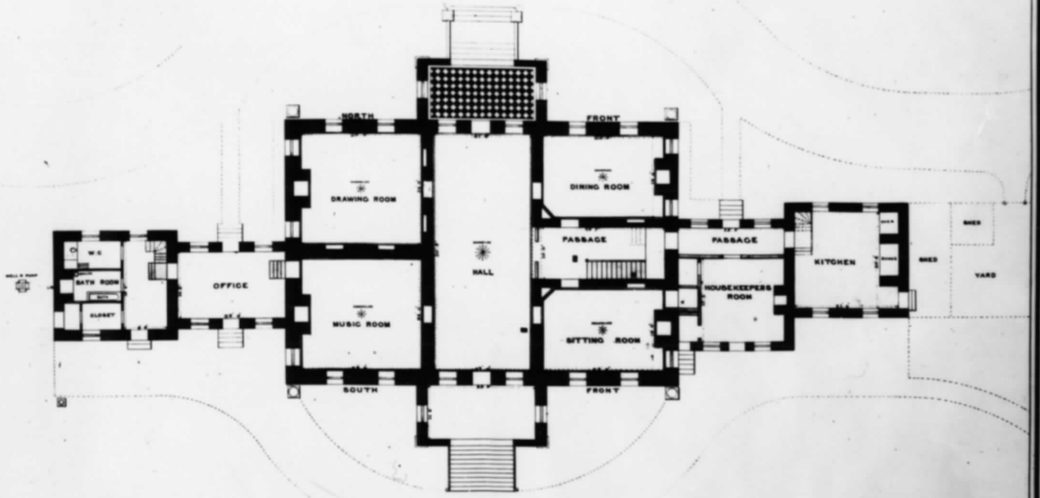


PLAN OF BASEMENT

SCALE OF FEET

JOHN L. LONG
CIVIL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

HAMPTON



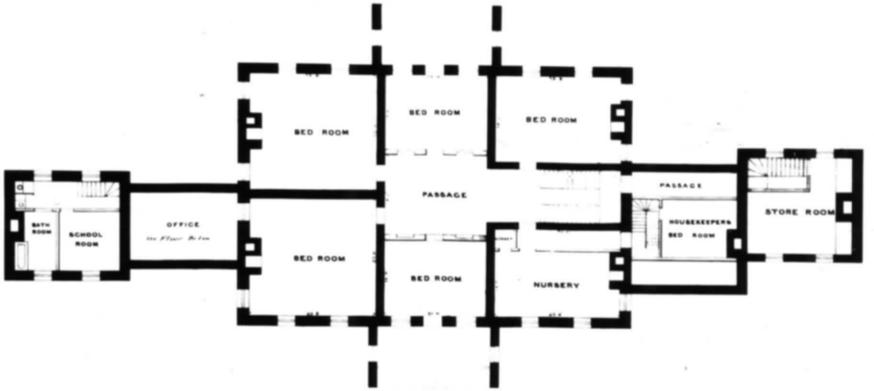
NOTE. These Plans are all made from actual Surveys and measurements taken from the Building.
By John Laing, C.E. ARCHITECT.
July 1875.

SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

JOHN LAING
CIVIL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

HAMPTON



SCALE OF FEET

PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

JOHN HAYNES
CIVIL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

HAMPTON



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR.

SCALE OF FEET

JOHN LAING,
CIVIL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

Illustration No. 3

Charcoal Making, 1765

The landscape around the Northampton ironworks must have been full of smoking charcoal "furnaces" when the Mansion was being built. Copper plate from the Universal Magazine (London) for June, 1765, (collection of the writer).

Something of the story of the American iron industry ought to be available for visitors at Hampton.


Fig. 6.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 3.
a
Fig. 5.
Fig. 1.

Illustration Nos. 4A - 4I

Nine sheets of HABS measured drawings were made of the Mansion in 1959. These were intended mainly for planning purposes.

A set of detailed records should be made of the whole house.

Illustration Set. No. 4

(33 Sheets of Drawings made for HABS in 1959)

A. Hampton Mansion. Nine sheets of HABS measured drawings were made of the Mansion. These were intended mainly for planning purposes. (A set of detailed records should be made of the whole house).

B. 2 sheets Ice House

C. 7 " Horse Stable No. 1

D. 6 " " " No. 2

E. 1 " Greenhouse 1

F. 4 " Overseer's House

G. 1 " Slave Quarters One

H. 1 " " " Two

I. 1 " " " Three

J. 1 " Carpenter-Blacksmith Shop

K. 4 " Dairy

L. 2 " Cow House

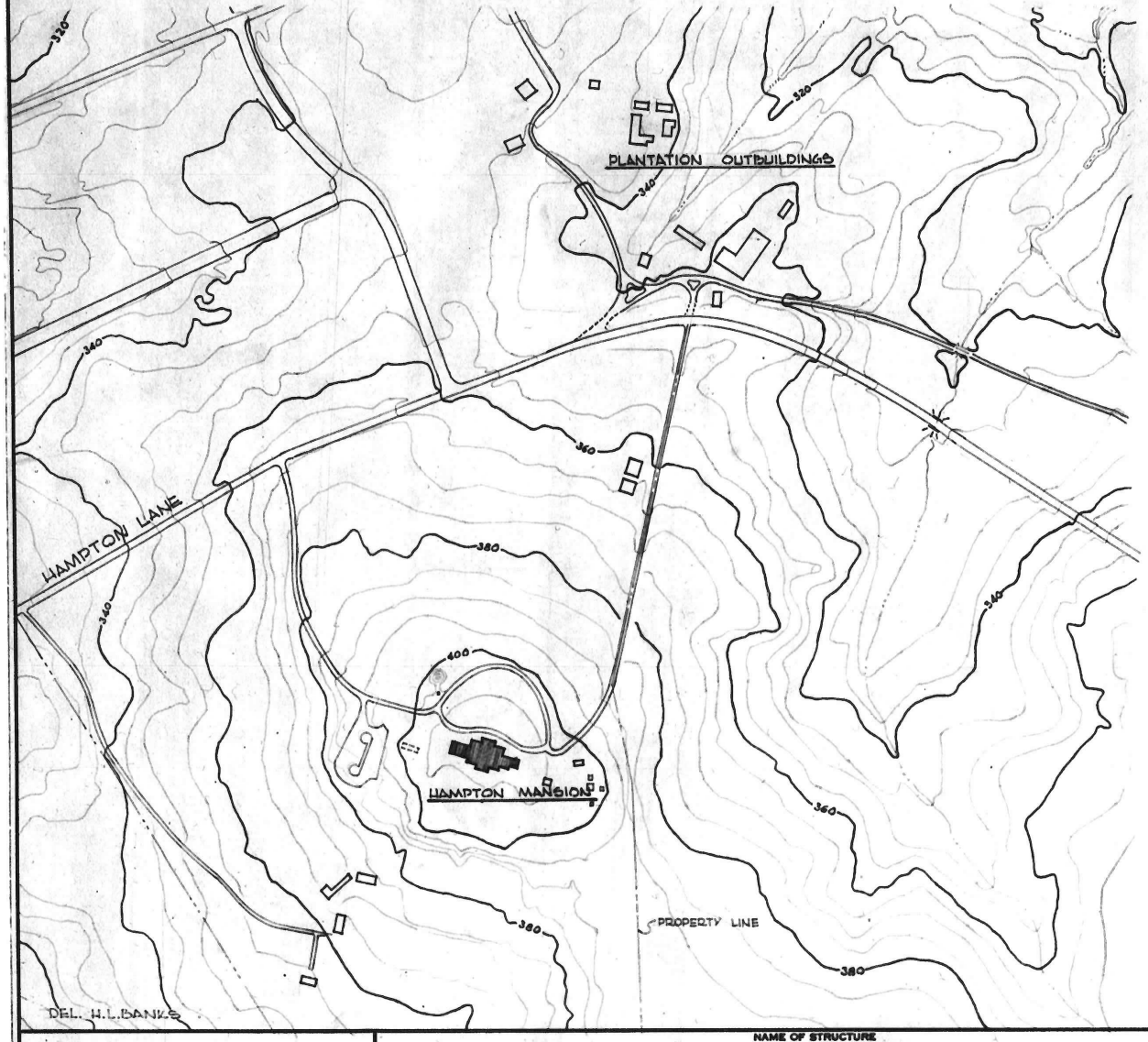
M. 1 " Mule Barn

N. 1 " Long Barn

O. 1 " Corn Crib

HAMPTON MANSION

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND



ONE OF THE LARGEST IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA, THIS MANSION WAS THE DOMINANT FEATURE OF THE GREAT IRON MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPTAIN CHARLES RIDGELY. IT WAS BUILT (AND PROBABLY DESIGNED BY) JEHU HOWELL IN 1783-1790. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACQUIRED PART OF THE PROPERTY IN 1948 AND PARTIALLY RESTORED THE MANSION AT THAT TIME.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN 1958-1959 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E. PETERSON, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES, PROFESSOR F. BLAIR REEVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, AND PROFESSOR LEE H. NELSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AND BY STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, CHARLES C. BOLDRICK UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, RICHARD C. MEHRING UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, HERBERT L. BANKS UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, ORVILLE W. CARROLL UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, HAROLD A. NELSON UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, TREVOR NELSON M. I. T.

NORTH

REFERENCE MAP: PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA. APRIL 1953 SCALE: 1" = 200'

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HAMPTON MANSION
TOWSON VICINITY

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

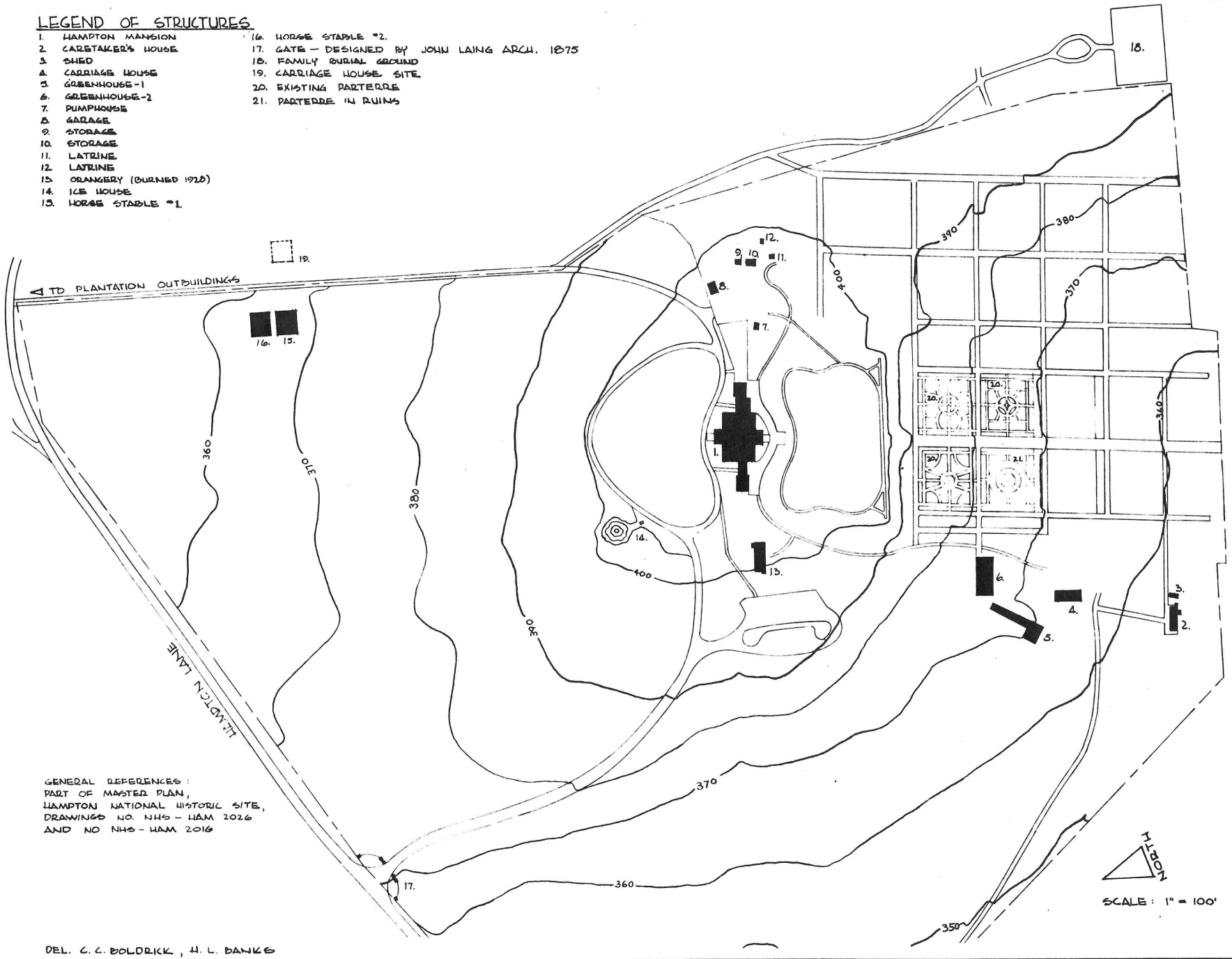
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 9 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DRAWING NUMBER

LEGEND OF STRUCTURES

1. HAMPTON MANSION
2. CARETAKER'S HOUSE
3. SHED
4. CARRIAGE HOUSE
5. GREENHOUSE-1
6. GREENHOUSE-2
7. PUMPHOUSE
8. GARAGE
9. STORAGE
10. STORAGE
11. LATRINE
12. LATRINE
13. ORANGERY (BURNED 1920)
14. ICE HOUSE
15. HORSE STABLE #1
16. HORSE STABLE #2.
17. GATE — DESIGNED BY JOHN LAING ARCH. 1875
18. FAMILY BURIAL GROUND
19. CARRIAGE HOUSE SITE
20. EXISTING PARTERRE
21. PARTERRE IN RUINS

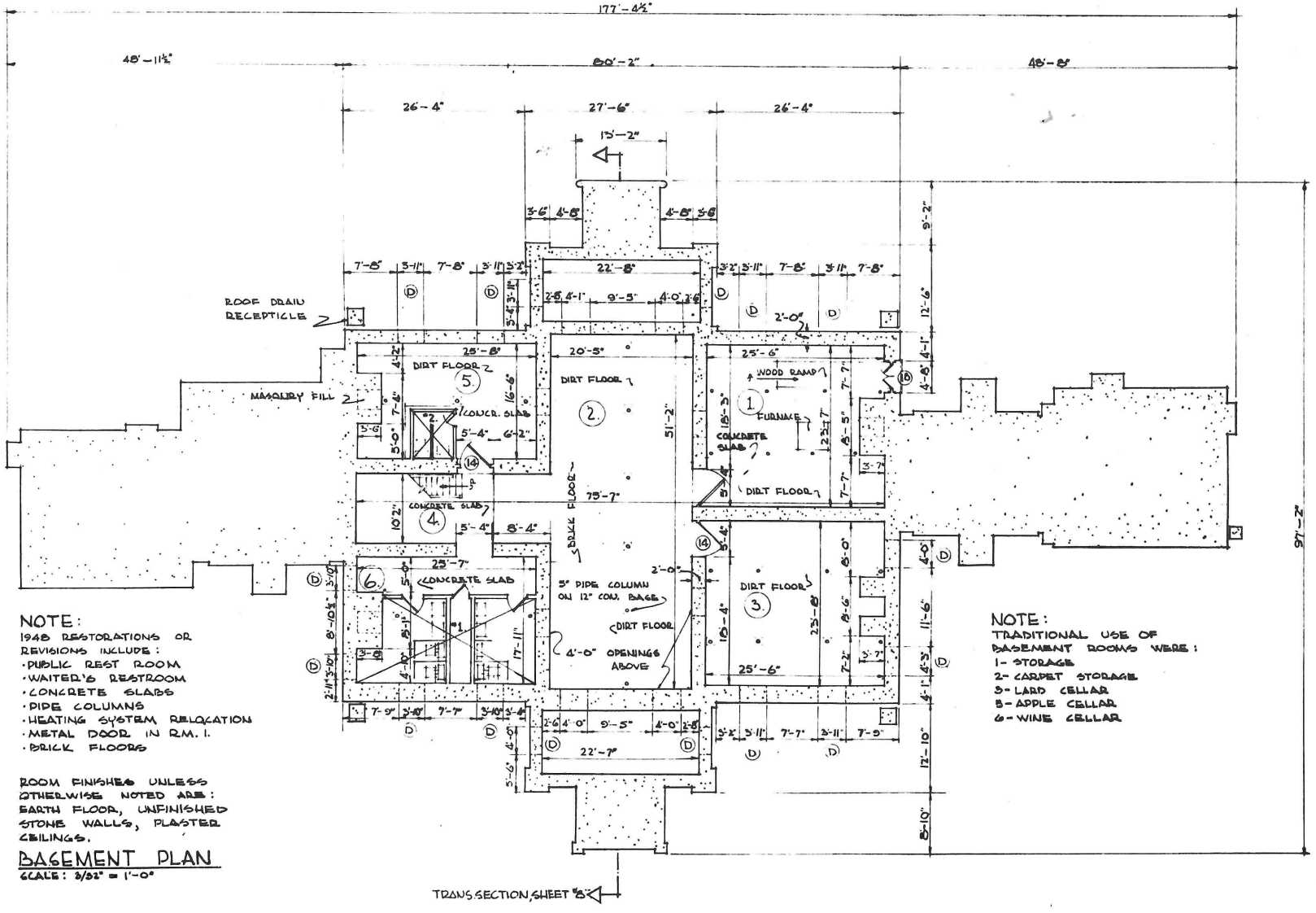


GENERAL REFERENCES:
PART OF MASTER PLAN,
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE,
DRAWINGS NO. NHS - HAM 2026
AND NO. NHS - HAM 2016

SCALE: 1" = 100'

DEL. C. C. BOLDRICK, H. L. BANKS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE HAMPTON MANSION TOWSON VICINITY HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 9 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



NOTE:
1948 RESTORATIONS OR REVISIONS INCLUDE:
- PUBLIC REST ROOM
- WAITER'S RESTROOM
- CONCRETE SLABS
- PIPE COLUMNS
- HEATING SYSTEM RELOCATION
- METAL DOOR IN RM. 1.
- BRICK FLOORS

ROOM FINISHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ARE: EARTH FLOOR, UNFINISHED STONE WALLS, PLASTER CEILINGS.

NOTE:
TRADITIONAL USE OF BASEMENT ROOMS WERE:
1- STORAGE
2- CARPET STORAGE
3- LARD CELLAR
5- APPLE CELLAR
6- WINE CELLAR

NORTH

BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

DEL. H.L. BANKS

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
HAMPTON MANSION
TOWSON VICINITY
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

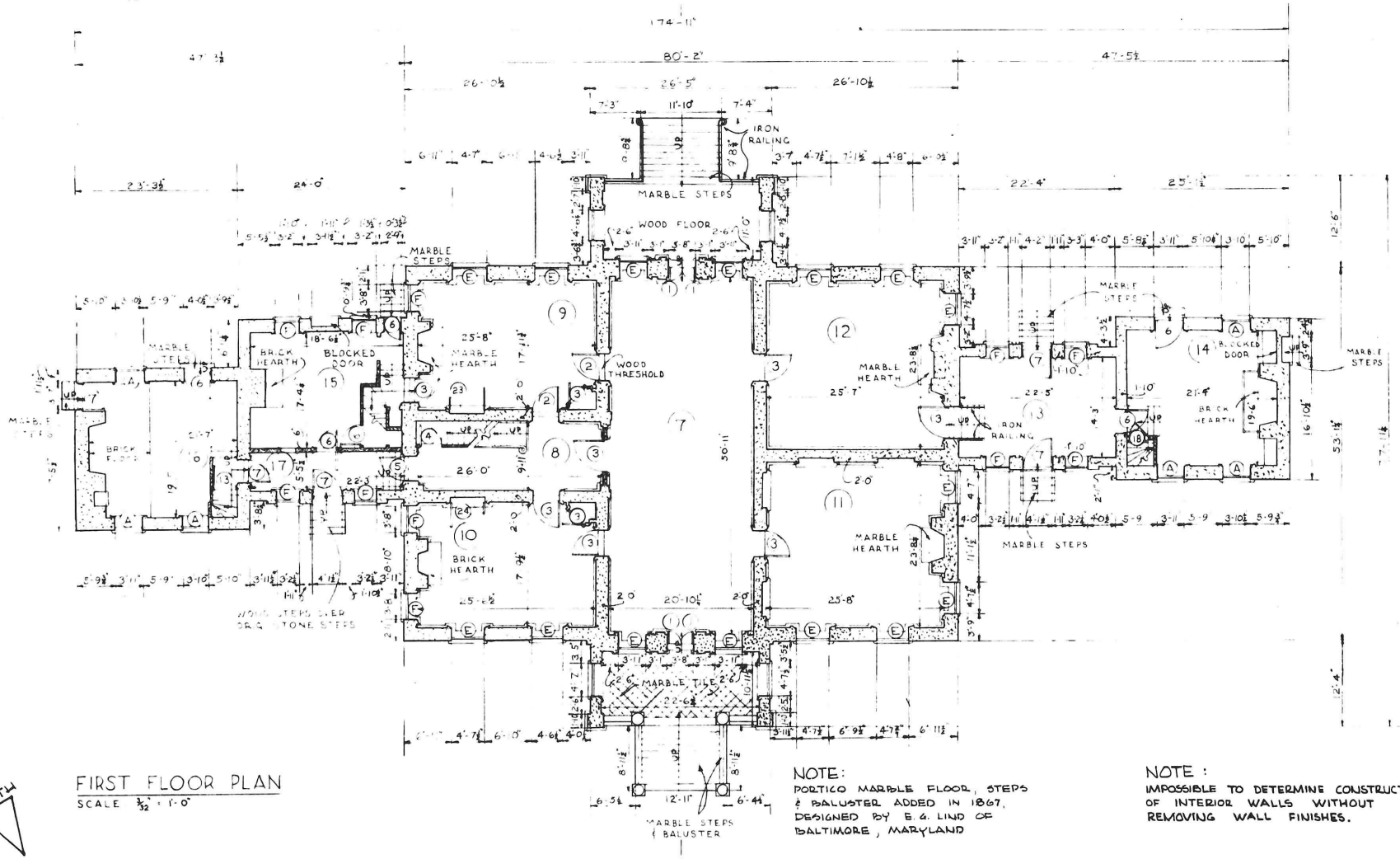
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 9 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS DIVISION

NOTE:
TRADITIONALLY THE FOLLOWING ROOMS WERE USED FOR THE PURPOSES INDICATED:
RM 7 BALL ROOM & FORMAL DINING
9 DINING ROOM, LATER SITTING ROOM
10 SITTING ROOM, LATER DINING ROOM
11 DRAWING ROOM
12 MUSIC ROOM & LIBRARY
13 OFFICE
14 BATH ROOM, FACILITIES INSTALLED BY ELIZA RIDGELY (1803-1867)
15 HOUSEKEEPERS ROOM, PANTRY, WHITE SERVANTS DINING ROOM
16 KITCHEN

NOTE:
- WOOD FLOOR IN ROOM 10 NUMBERED IN ROMAN NUMERALS TO SIMPLIFY INSTALLATION.
- OPENING BETWEEN ROOMS 7 & 8 CLOSED SOON AFTER HOUSE WAS COMPLETED.
- LEFT HYPHEN HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED AT VARIOUS TIMES, PRINCIPALLY FROM 1829-1867 WHEN JOHN RIDGELY WAS OWNER (1790-1867)
- ROOM FINISHES ARE WOOD FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILINGS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 3/32" = 1'-0"

NORTH

NOTE:
PORTICO MARBLE FLOOR, STEPS & BALUSTER ADDED IN 1867, DESIGNED BY E. G. LIND OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

NOTE:
IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR WALLS WITHOUT REMOVING WALL FINISHES.

DEL. C.C. BOLDRICK

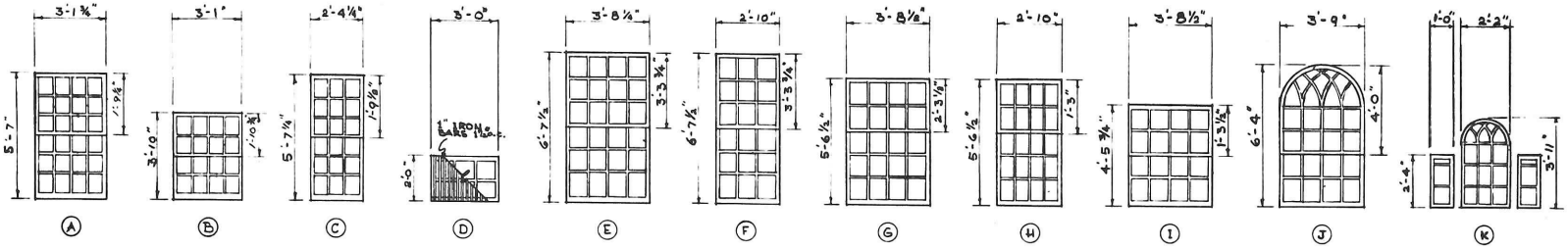
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
HAMPTON MANSION
TOWSON VICINITY
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 9 SHEETS

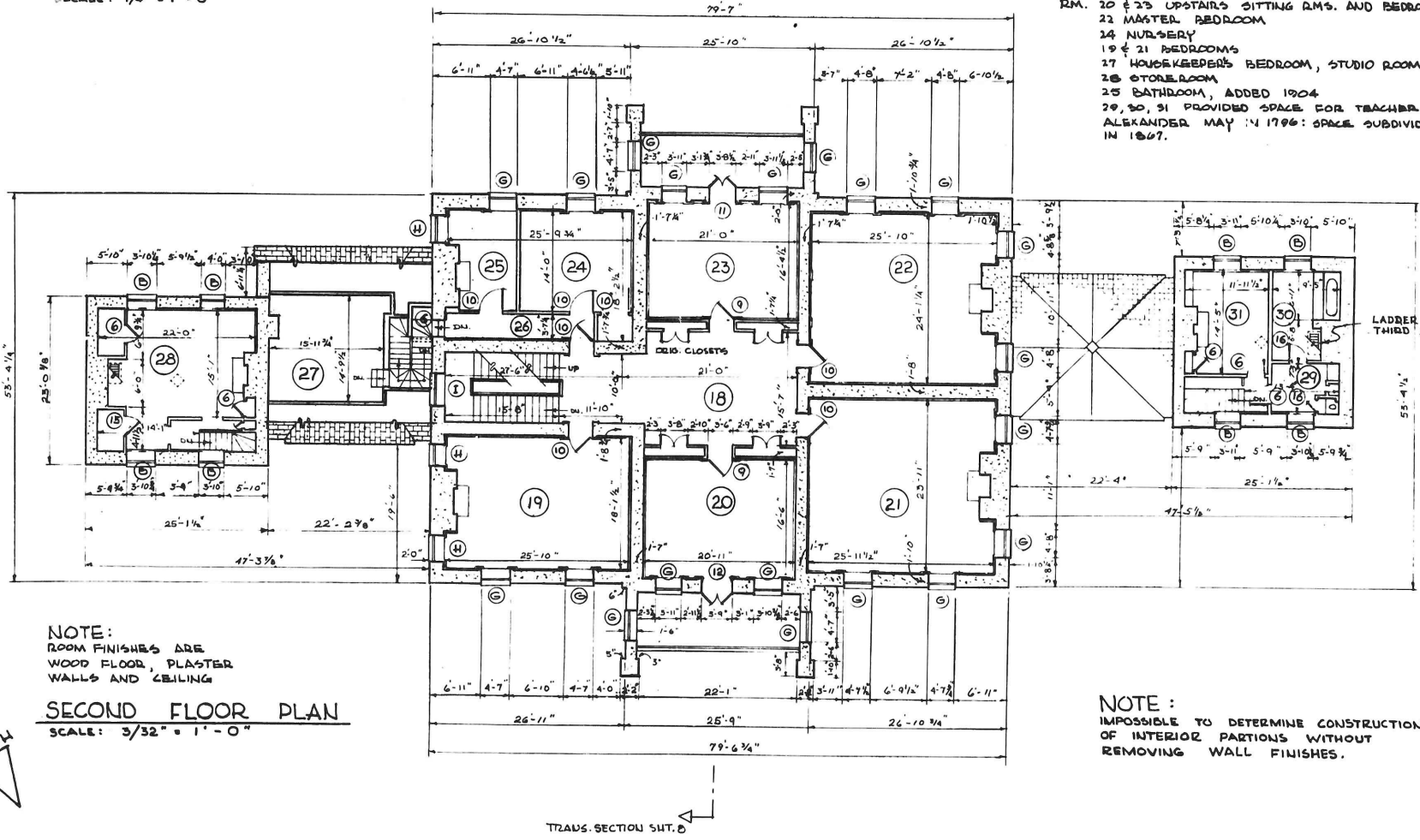
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



WINDOW SCHEDULE

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
TRADITIONALLY THE FOLLOWING ROOMS WERE USED FOR THE PURPOSES INDICATED.
RM. 20 & 23 UPSTAIRS SITTING RMS. AND BEDROOMS
22 MASTER BEDROOM
24 NURSERY
19 & 21 BEDROOMS
27 HOUSEKEEPER'S BEDROOM, STUDIO ROOM
28 STORE ROOM
25 BATHROOM, ADDED 1904
29, 30, 31 PROVIDED SPACE FOR TEACHER ALEXANDER MAY IN 1796: SPACE SUBDIVIDED IN 1867.



NOTE:
ROOM FINISHES ARE WOOD FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

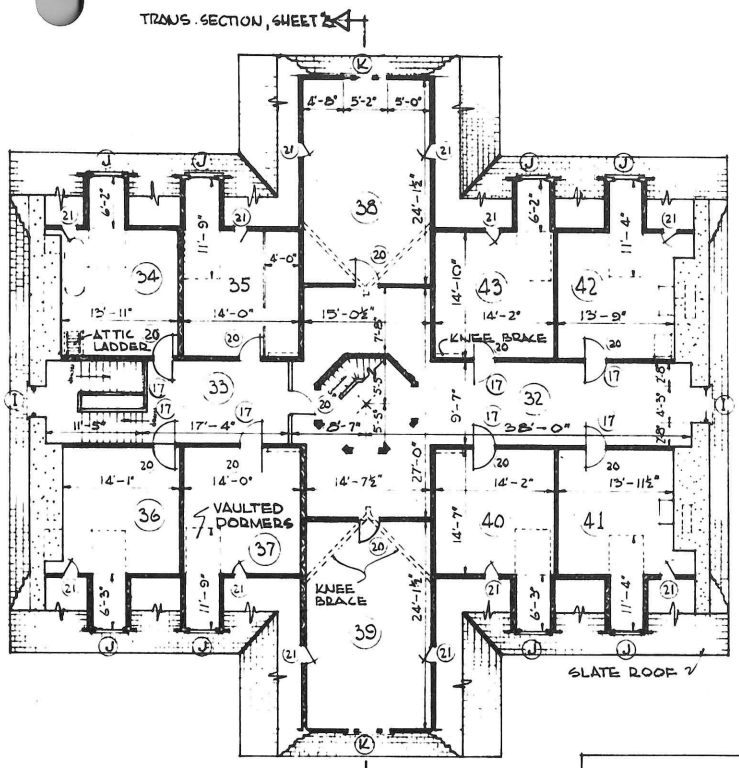
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERIOR PARTIONS WITHOUT REMOVING WALL FINISHES.

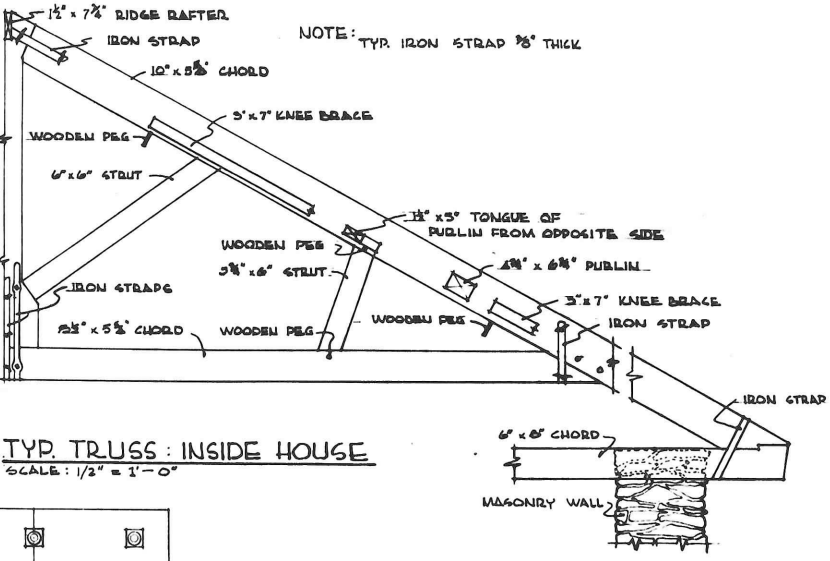
NORTH

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	HAMPTON MANSION TOWSON VICINITY	NAME OF STRUCTURE HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 9 SHEETS

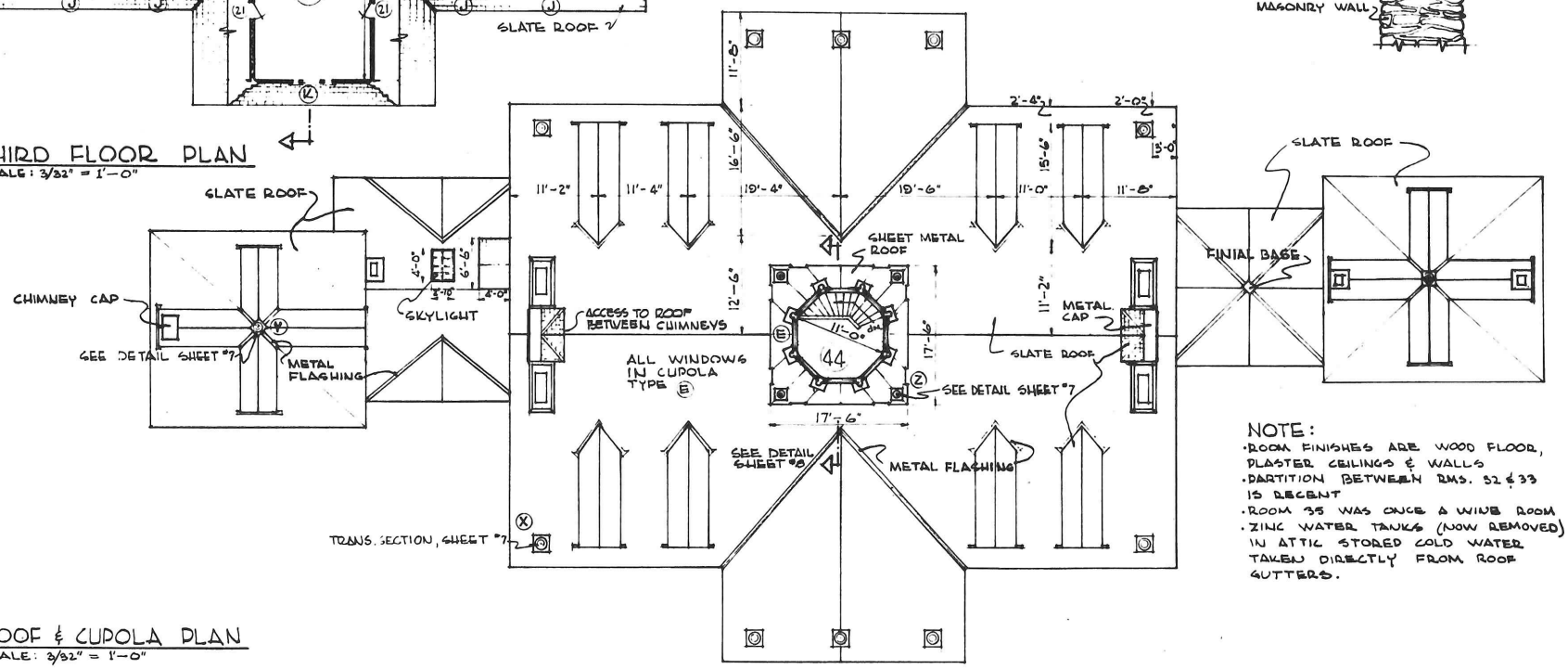


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



NOTE: TYP. IRON STRAP ⅝" THICK

TYP. TRUSS: INSIDE HOUSE
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



ROOF & CUPOLA PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
- ROOM FINISHES ARE WOOD FLOOR, PLASTER CEILINGS & WALLS
- PARTITION BETWEEN RMS. 32 & 33 IS RECENT
- ROOM 35 WAS ONCE A WIDE ROOM
- ZINC WATER TANKS (NOW REMOVED) IN ATTIC STORED COLD WATER TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM ROOF GUTTERS.

DEL. H.L. BANKS

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

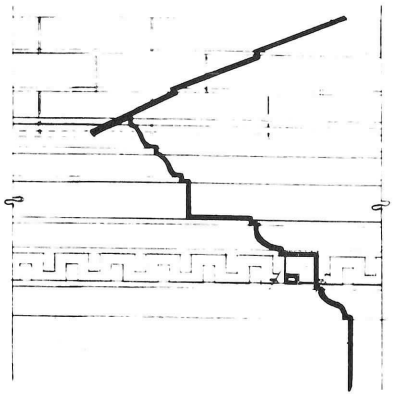
NAME OF STRUCTURE
HAMPTON MANSION
TOWSON VICINITY

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

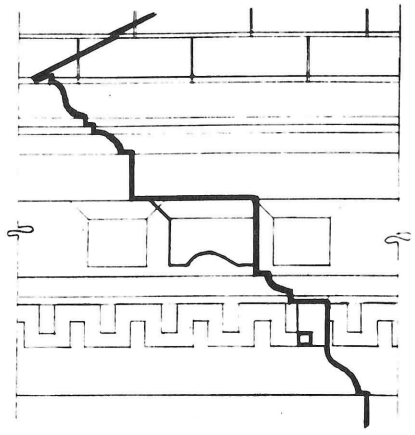
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 9 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

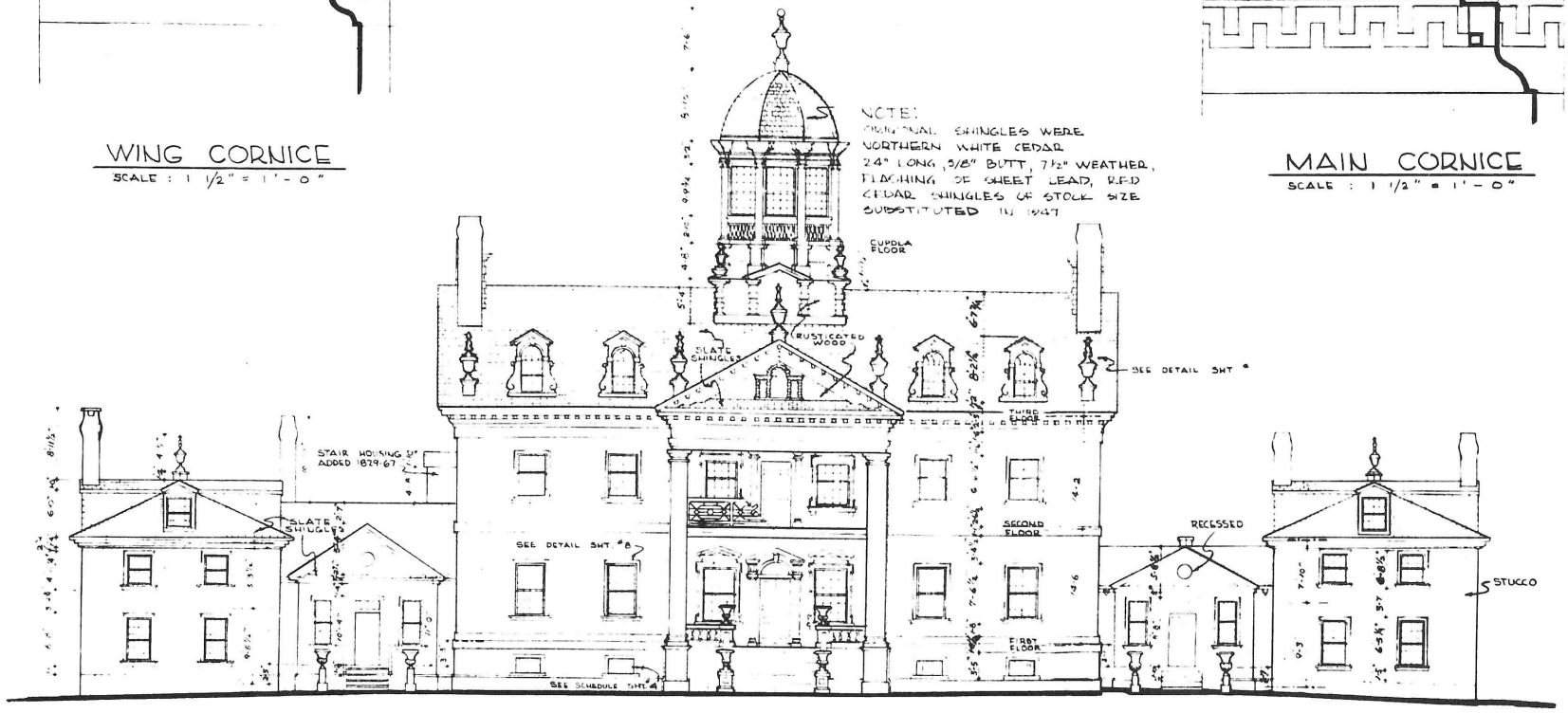


WING CORNICE
SCALE : 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



MAIN CORNICE
SCALE : 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

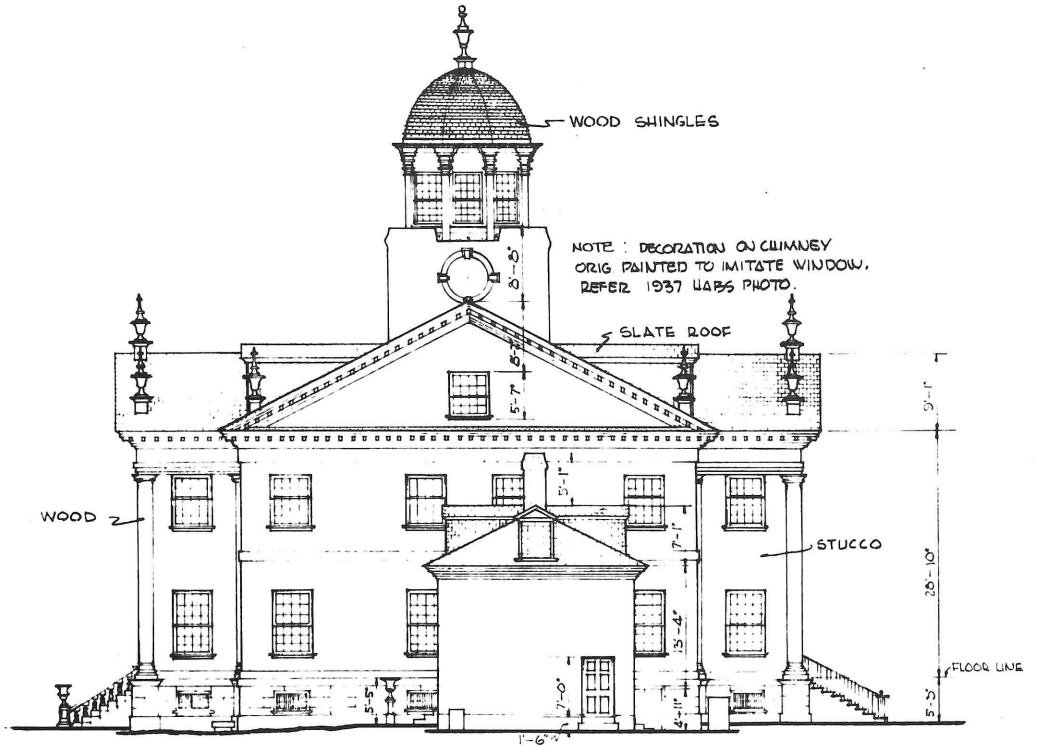
NOTE:
ORIGINAL SHINGLES WERE NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR 24" LONG, 5/8" BUTT, 7½" WEATHER, FLASHING OF SHEET LEAD, RED CEDAR SHINGLES OF STOCK SIZE SUBSTITUTED IN 1947



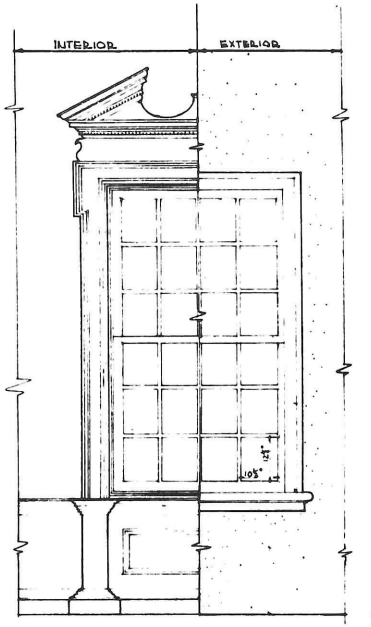
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE : 3/32" = 1' = 0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

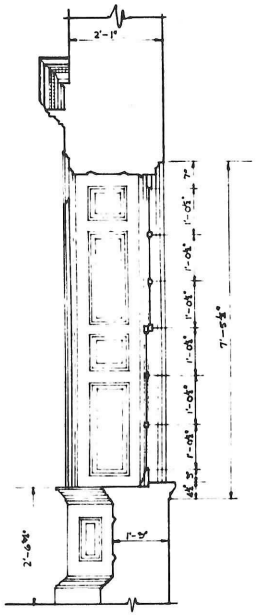
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HAMPTON MANSION, TOWSON VICINITY — HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 9 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX REVISED



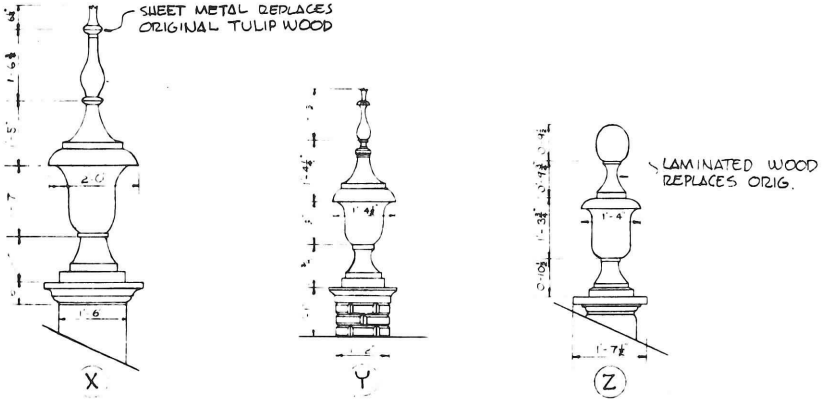
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



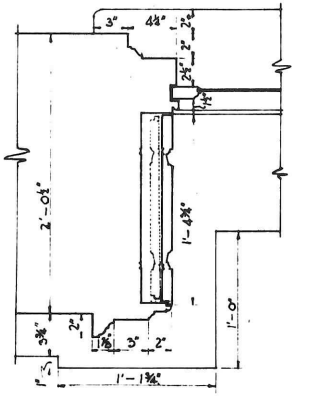
ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



FINIAL DETAILS
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



JAMB
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

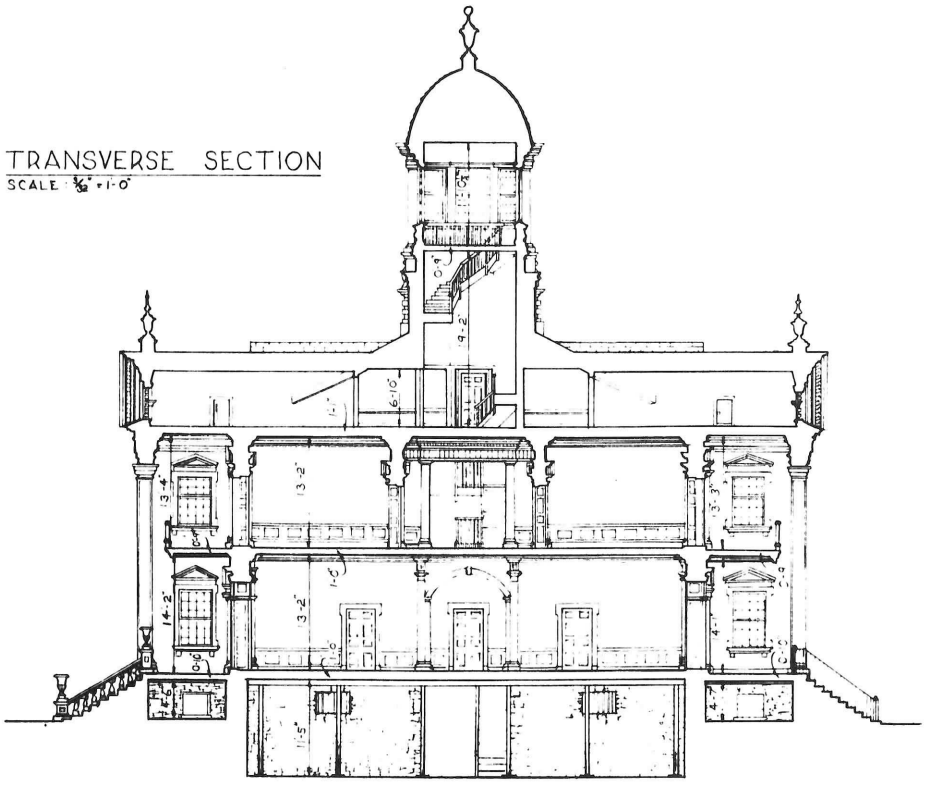
DETAILS — WINDOW Ⓔ

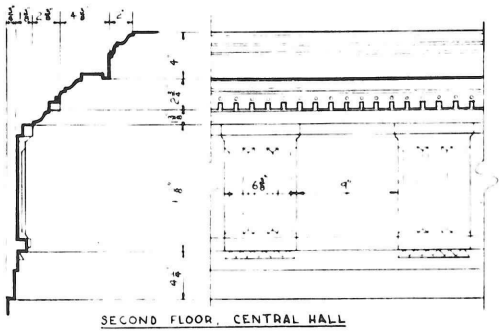
DEL. H.L. BANKS — C.C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	HAMPTON MANSION TOWSON VICINITY	NAME OF STRUCTURE HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 8 OF 9 SHEETS

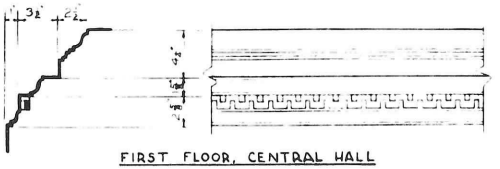
TRANSVERSE SECTION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"





SECOND FLOOR, CENTRAL HALL



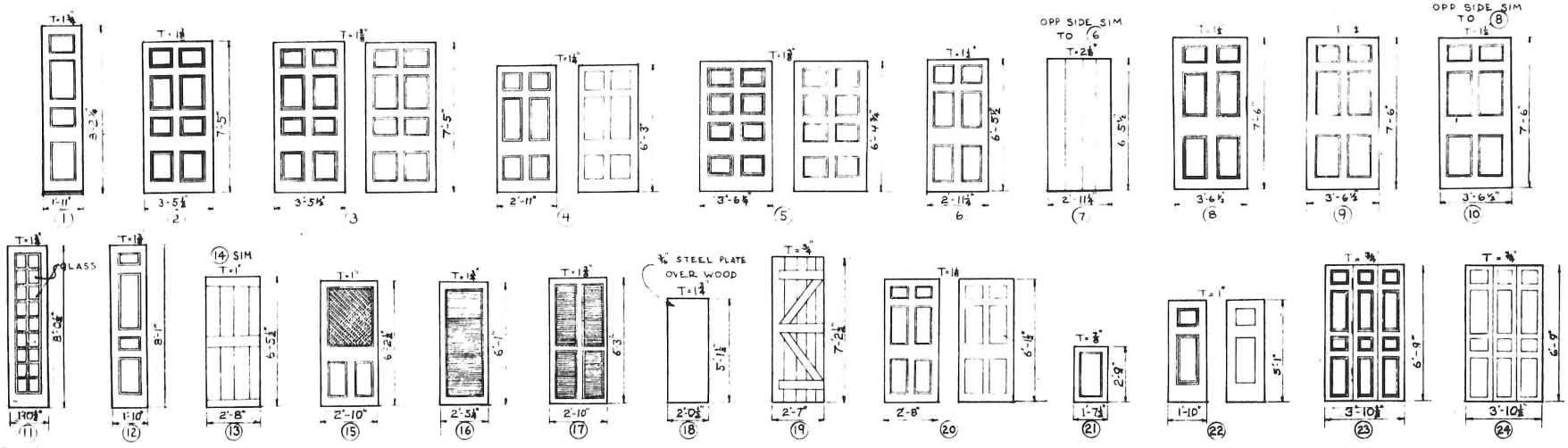
FIRST FLOOR, CENTRAL HALL

TYP. CORNICE DETAILS

SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE

SCALE: ½" = 1'-0"



DEL. C.C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HAMPTON MANSION
TOWSON VICINITY

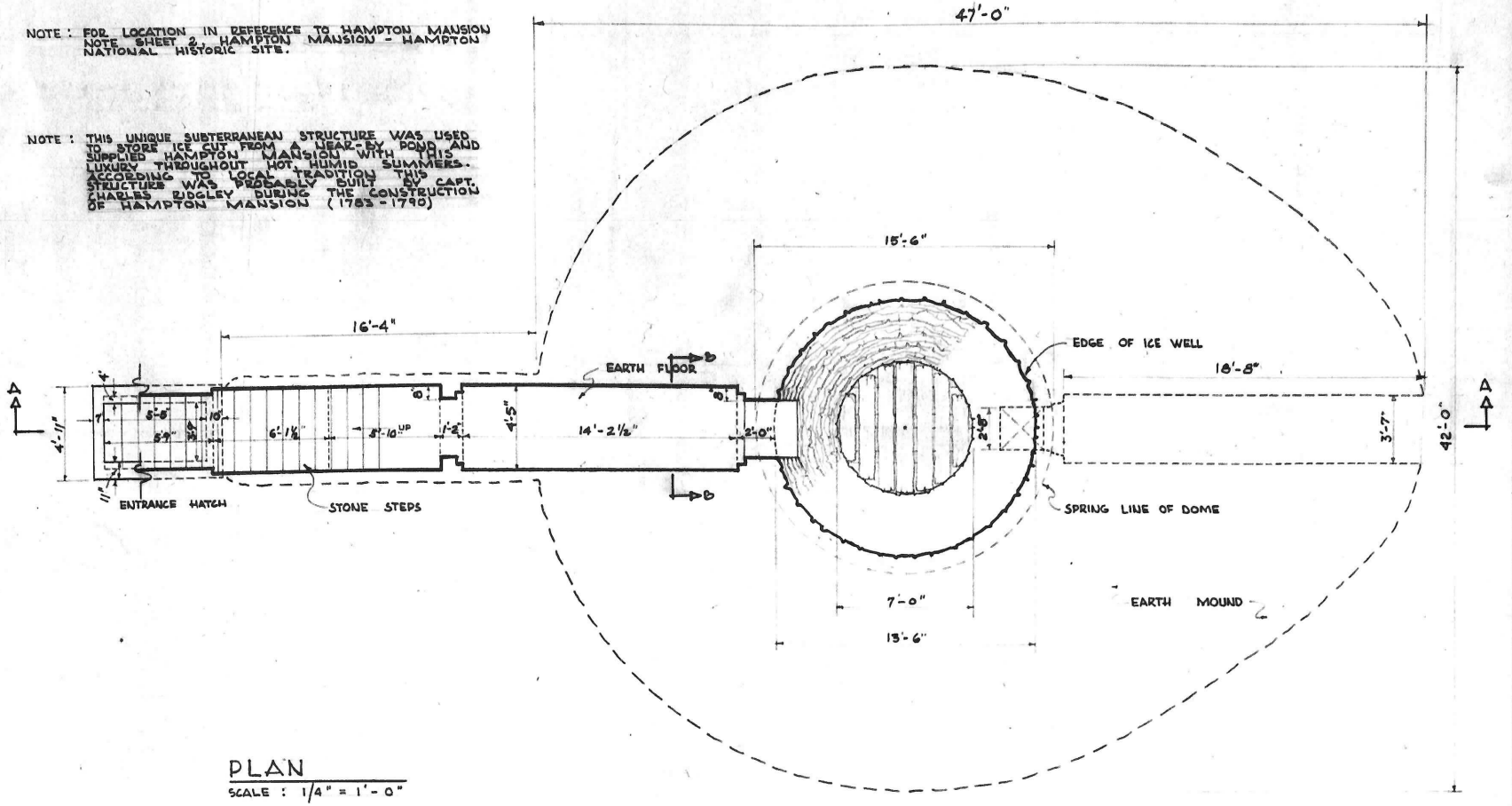
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 9 OF 9 SHEETS

NOTE : FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 2, HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

NOTE : THIS UNIQUE SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE WAS USED TO STORE ICE CUT FROM A NEAR-BY POND AND SUPPLIED HAMPTON MANSION WITH THIS LUXURY THROUGHOUT HOT, HUMID SUMMERS. ACCORDING TO LOCAL TRADITION THIS STRUCTURE WAS PROBABLY BUILT BY CAPT. CHARLES RIDGLEY DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HAMPTON MANSION (1783 - 1790)

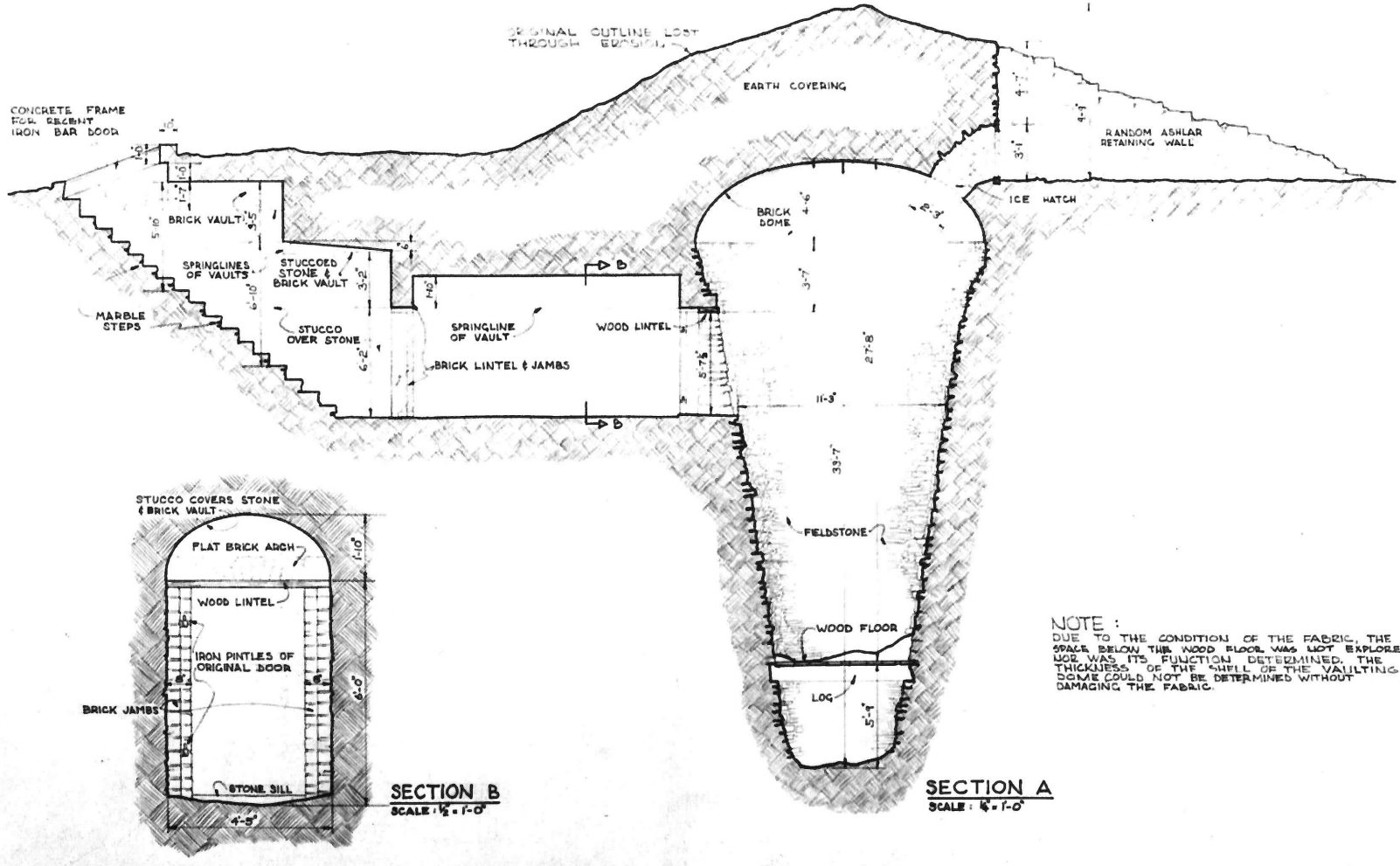


PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

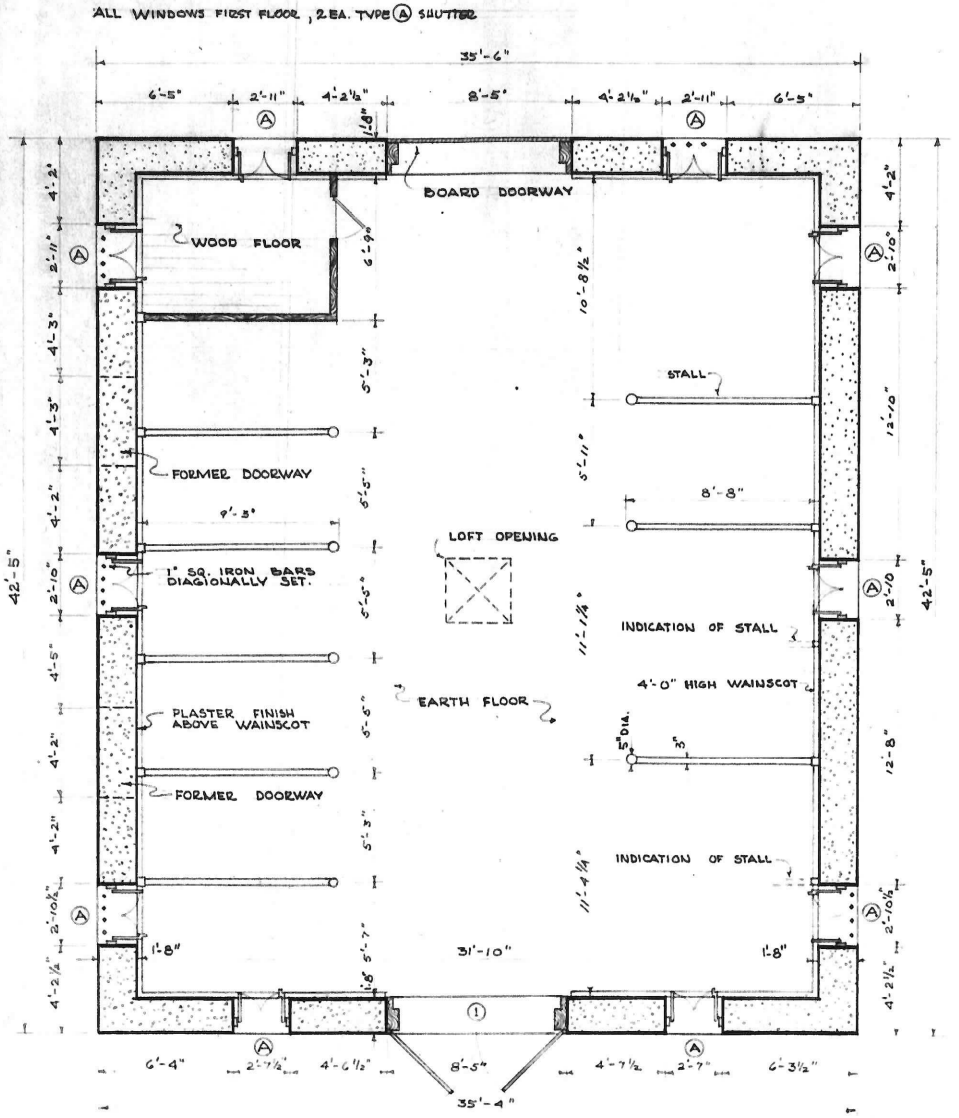
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE ICE HOUSE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



NOTE :
DUE TO THE CONDITION OF THE FABRIC, THE SPACE BELOW THE WOOD FLOOR WAS NOT EXPLORED, NOR WAS ITS FUNCTION DETERMINED. THE THICKNESS OF THE SHELL OF THE VAULTING & DOME COULD NOT BE DETERMINED WITHOUT DAMAGING THE FABRIC.

DEL.: C.C. BOLDRICK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE ICE HOUSE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	INDEX NO.

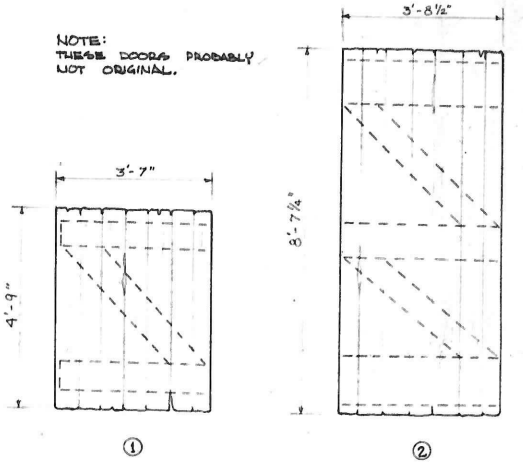


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

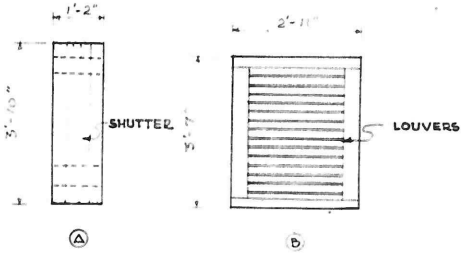
NOTE:
FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION SEE SHEET 182 HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

NOTE:
THESE DOORS PROBABLY NOT ORIGINAL.



DOOR ELEVATIONS

SCALE : 1/2" = 1'-0"



WINDOW ELEVATIONS

SCALE : 1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
THIS STRUCTURE APPEARS ON AN 1843 MAP OF THE HOLDINGS OF JOHN RIDGELY OF HAMPTON AND SERVED AS ONE OF TWO STABLES FOR CARRIAGE AND TROTTING HORSES. IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED IN THE NINTEENTH CENTURY.

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HORSE STABLE ONE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

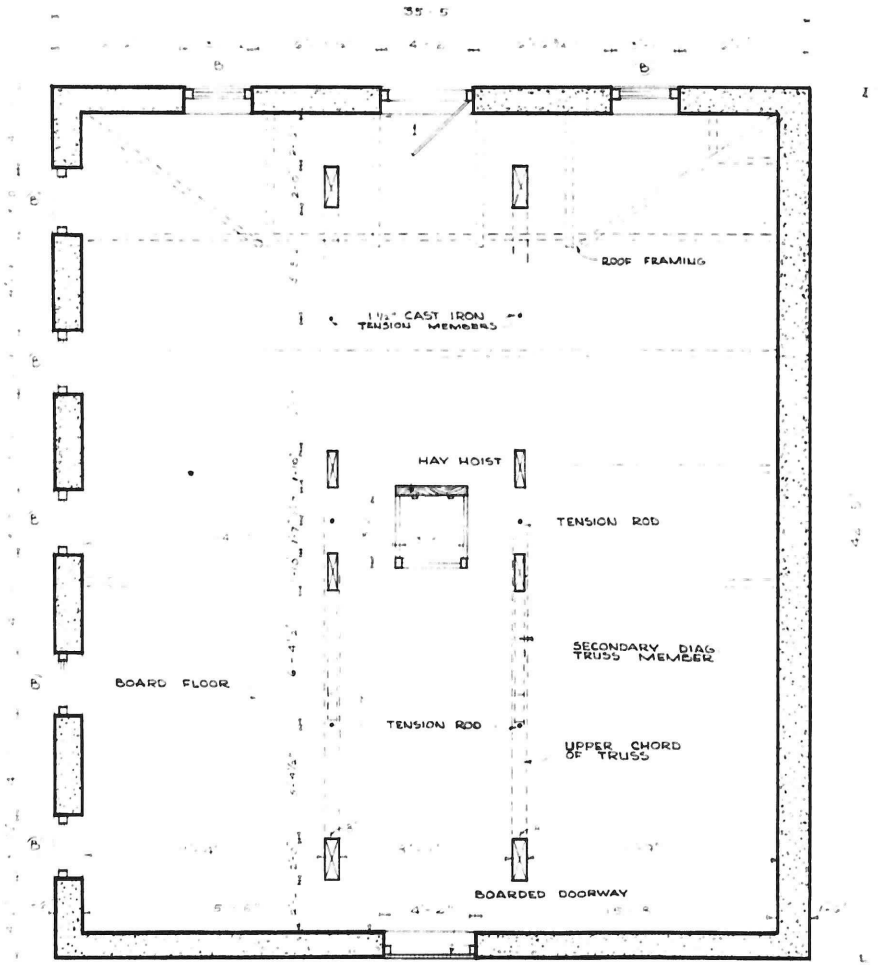
TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



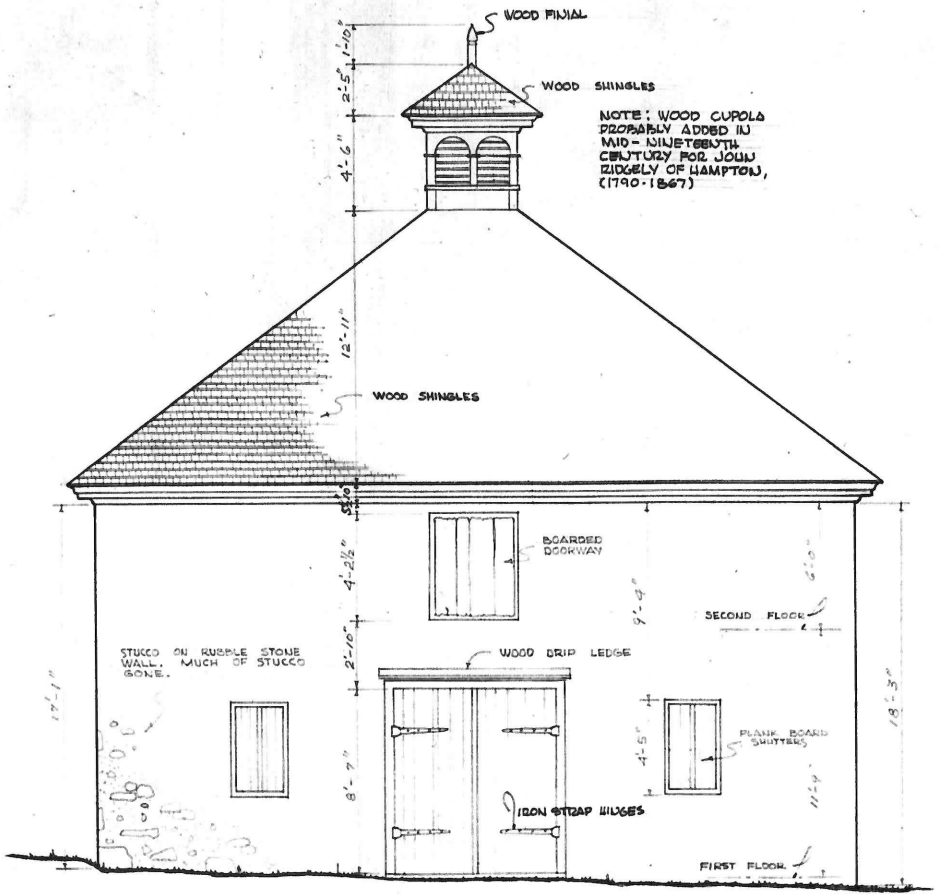
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

NORTH

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HORSE STABLE ONE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

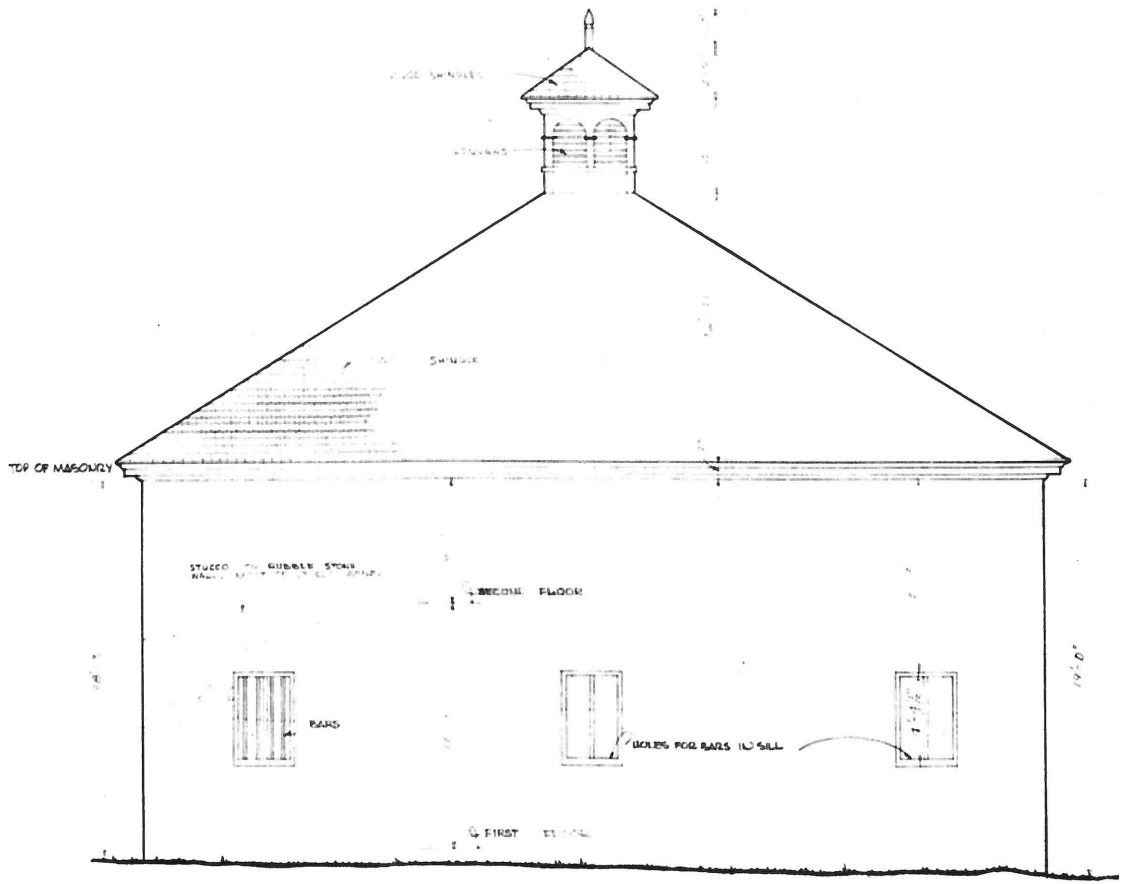


EAST ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HORSE STABLE ONE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. TOWSON VICINITY. BALTIMORE COUNTY. MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MERRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HORSE STABLE ONE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

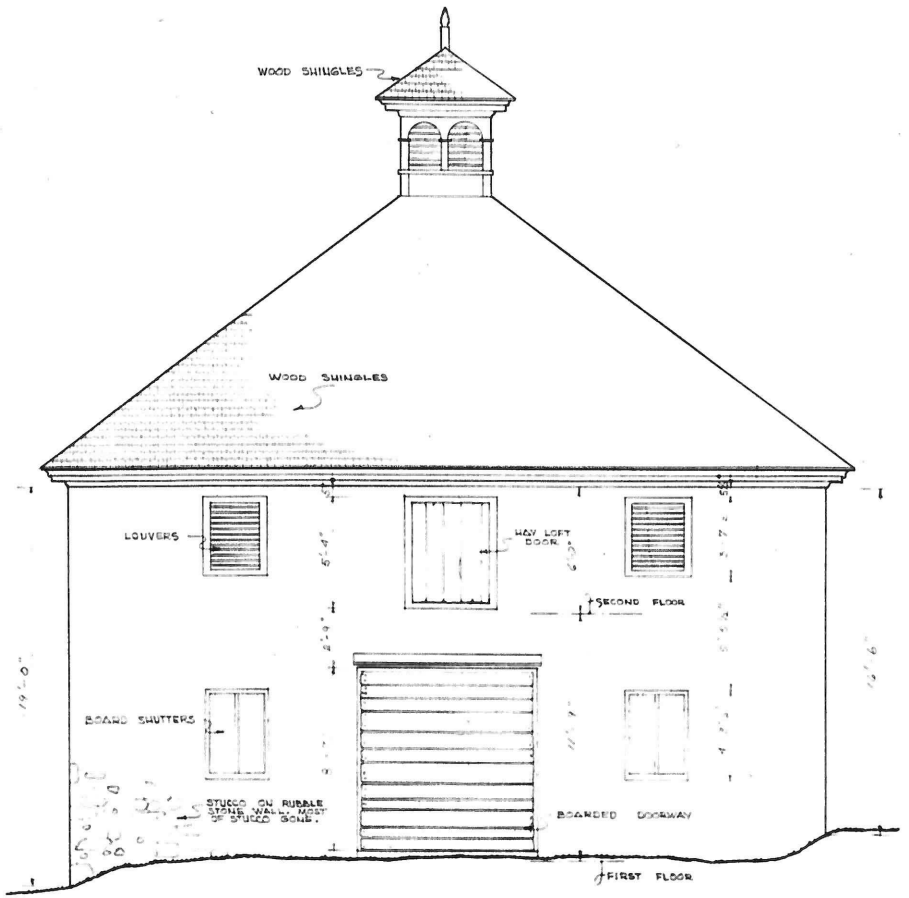
TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 4 OF 6 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

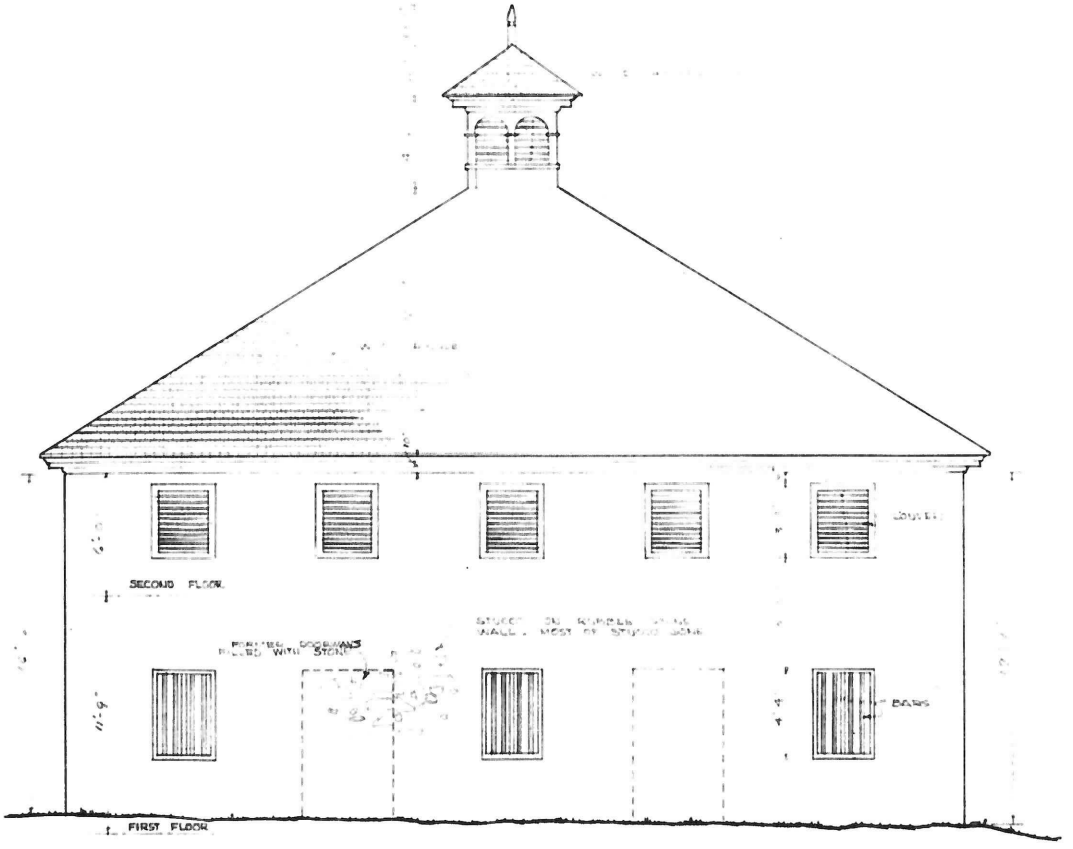


WEST ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

DELL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HORSE STABLE ONE - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY — SHEET [illegible] OF [illegible] SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

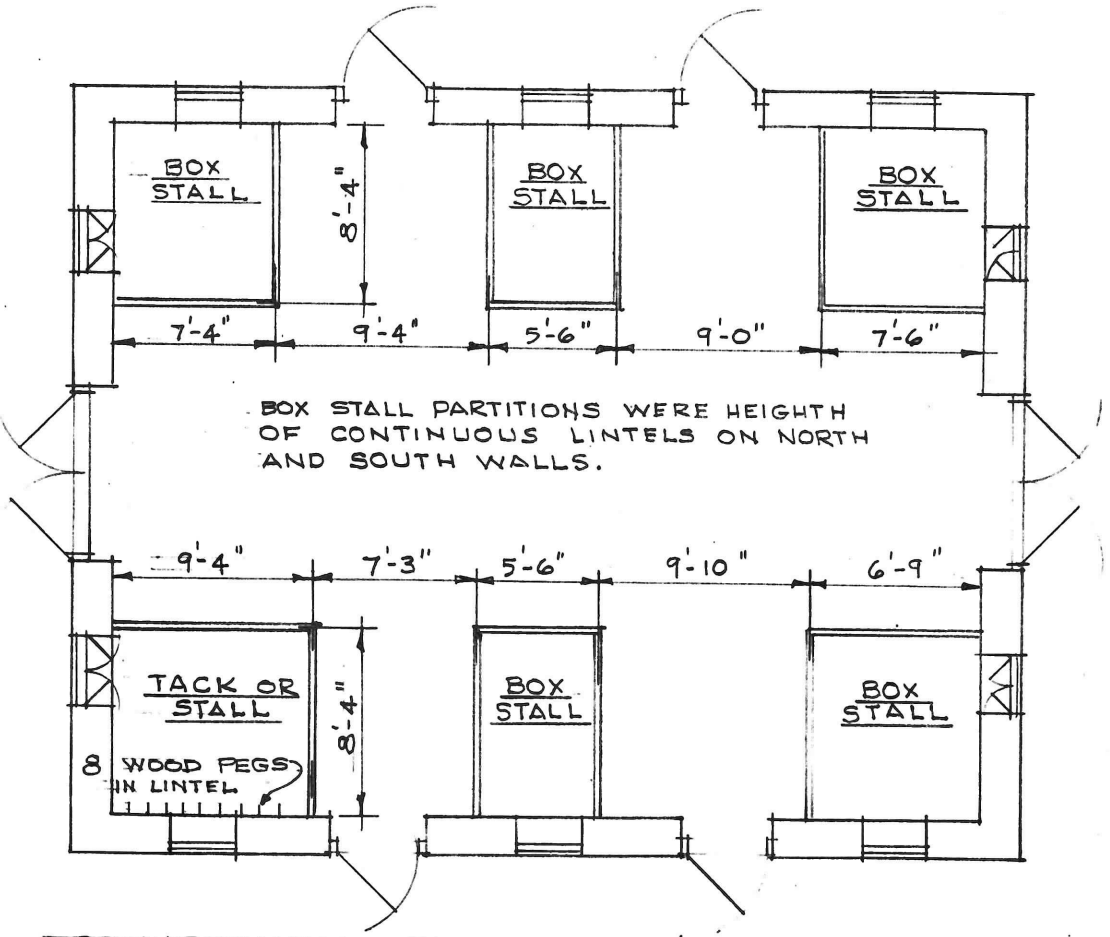


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

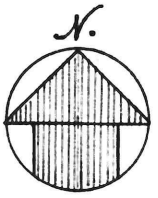
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE HORSE STABLE ONE-HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



CONJECTURAL PLAN OF STABLE No. 1 IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM, BASED ON MARKS OF BOX STALL UPRIGHTS FOUND ON EARLY PLASTER.

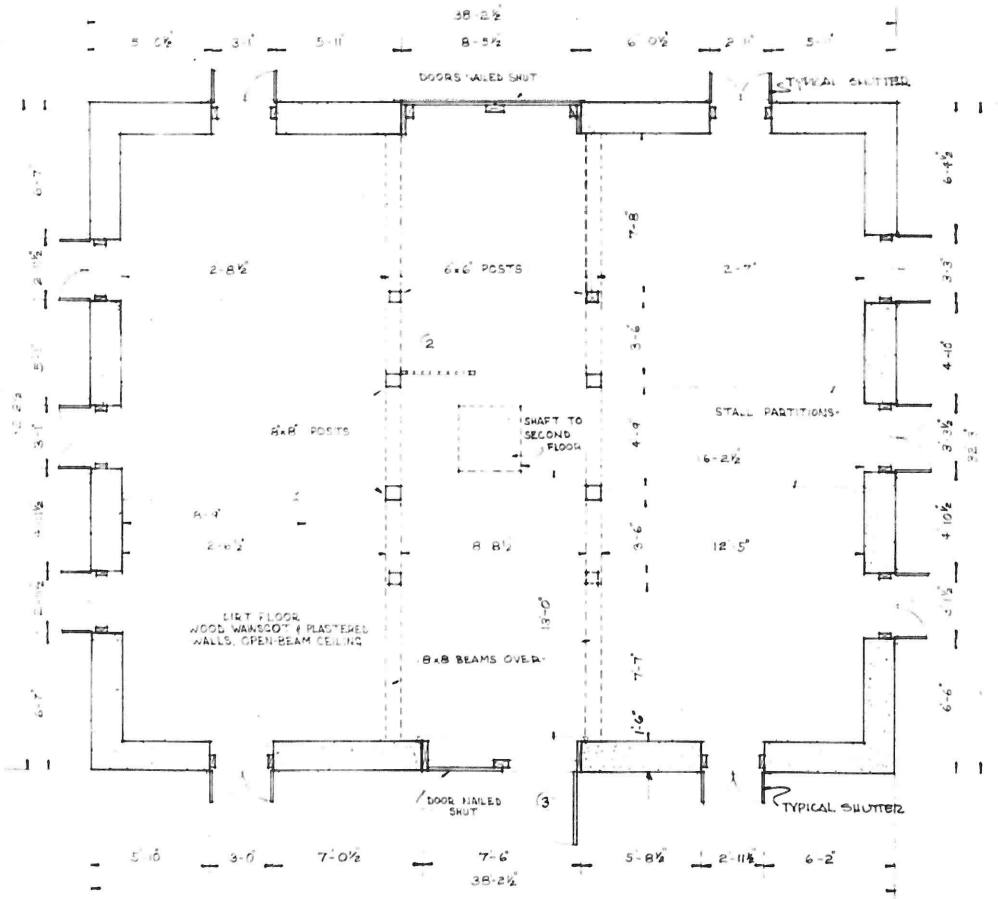
NOT TO SCALE

THIS ARRANGEMENT SIMILAR TO THE 18TH CENTURY LAYOUT OF UNKNOWN STABLE ON PHOTOSTATS IN HISTORIC STRUCTURES OFFICE FILES.

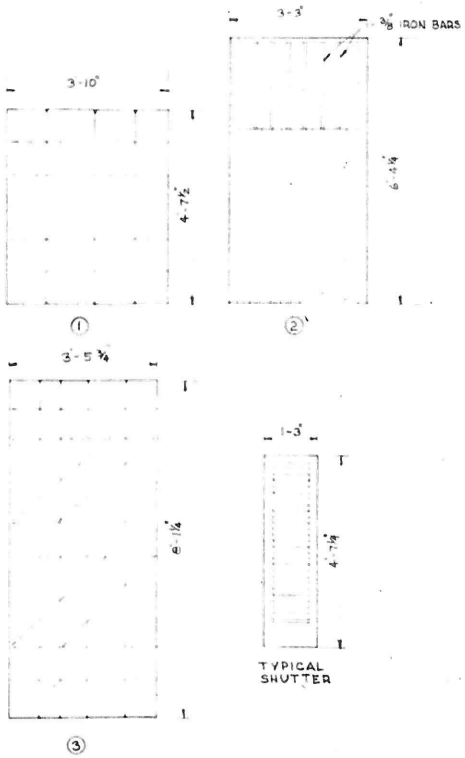


RECORD OF STABLE LAYOUT - STABLE No. 1
DEC. 1963
HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SK. - 1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



DOOR SCHEDULE
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE WAS PROBABLY BUILT FOR JOHN RIDGELY OF HAMPTON BETWEEN 1843-1867 TO PROVIDE STABLING SPACE FOR CARRAIGE & TROTTING HORSES. IT IS ONE OF TWO SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

NORTH

NOTE: FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION, NOTE SHEET 1&2, HAMPTON MANSION HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

DEL - C.C. BOLDRICK

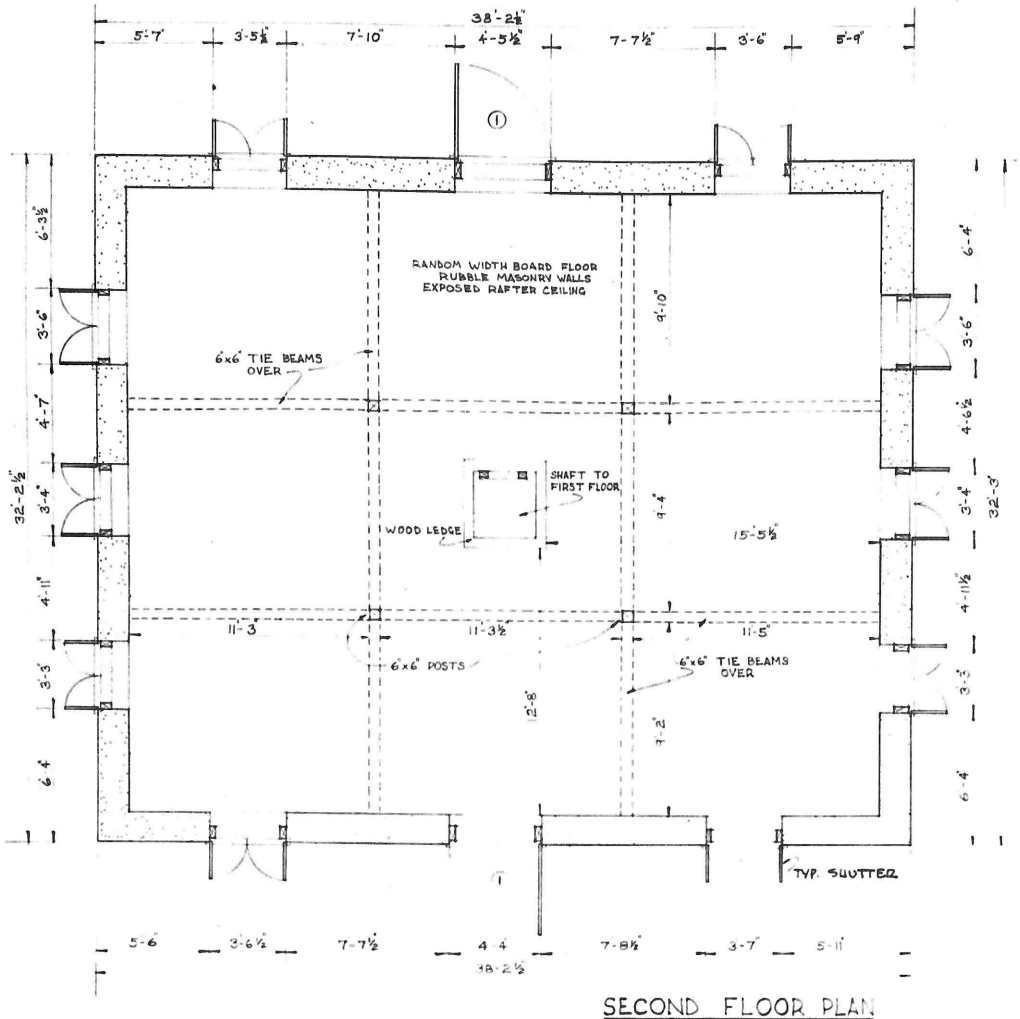
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
HORSE STABLE TWO - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BIDS NUMBER



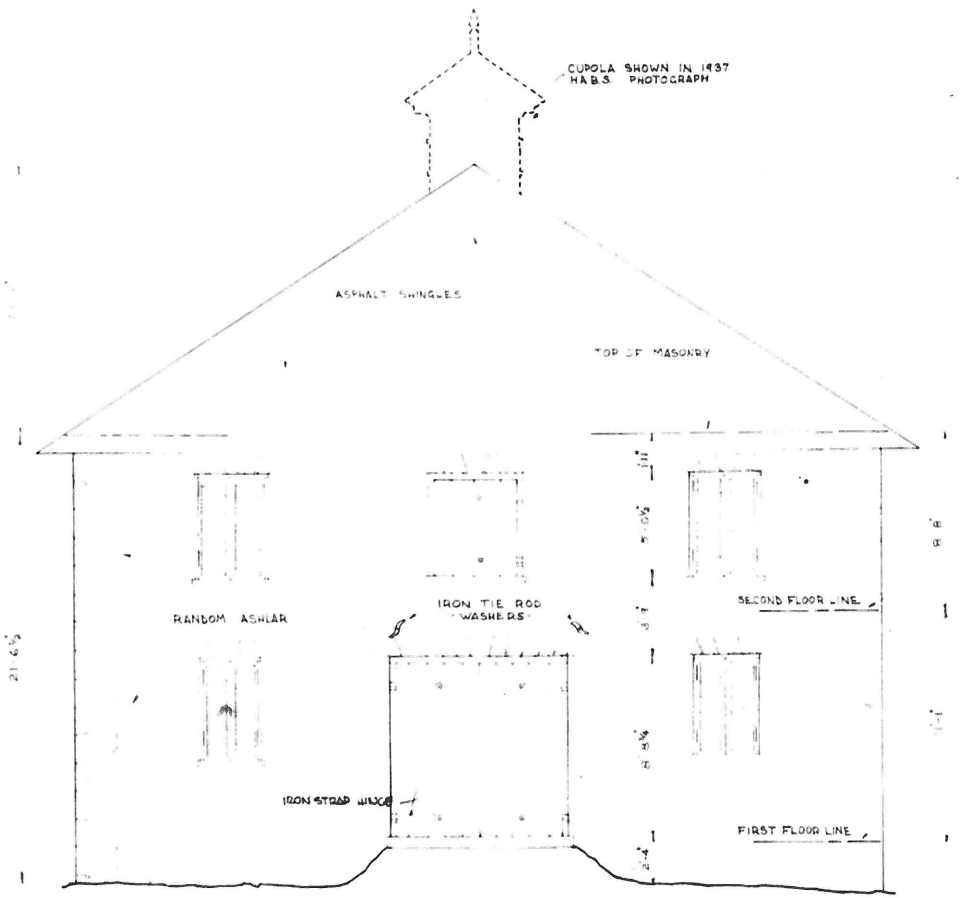
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

NORTH

DEL. – C. C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE HORSE STABLE TWO – HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX REVISED



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. - C.C. BOLDRICK

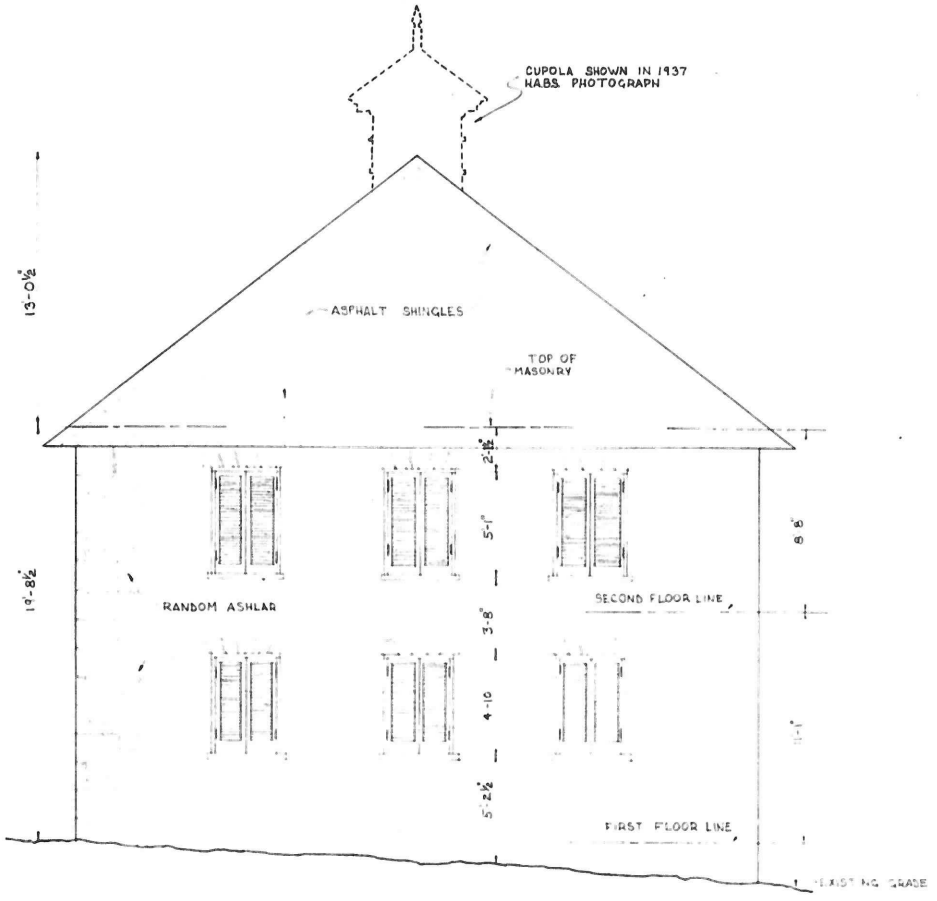
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
HORSE STABLE TWO - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
TOWSON VICINITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

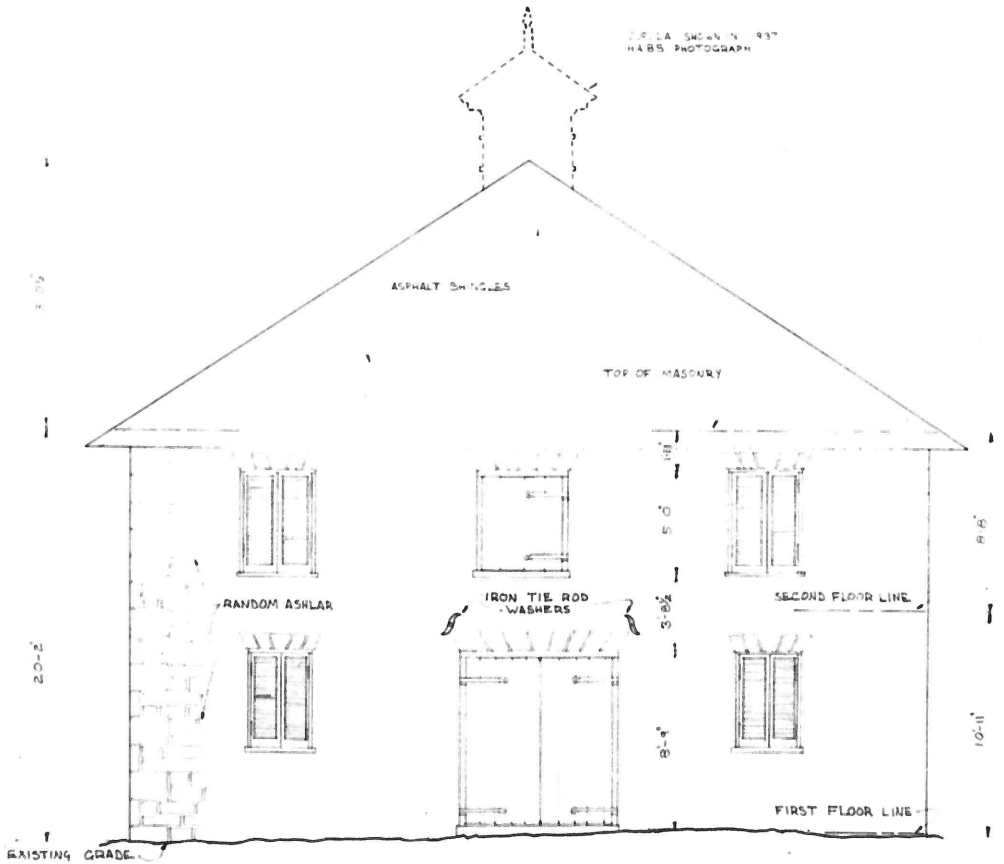


EAST ELEVATION

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

DEL. CC BOLDUCK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HORSE STABLE TWO - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. TOWSON VICINITY, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL: C.C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HORSE STABLE TWO - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

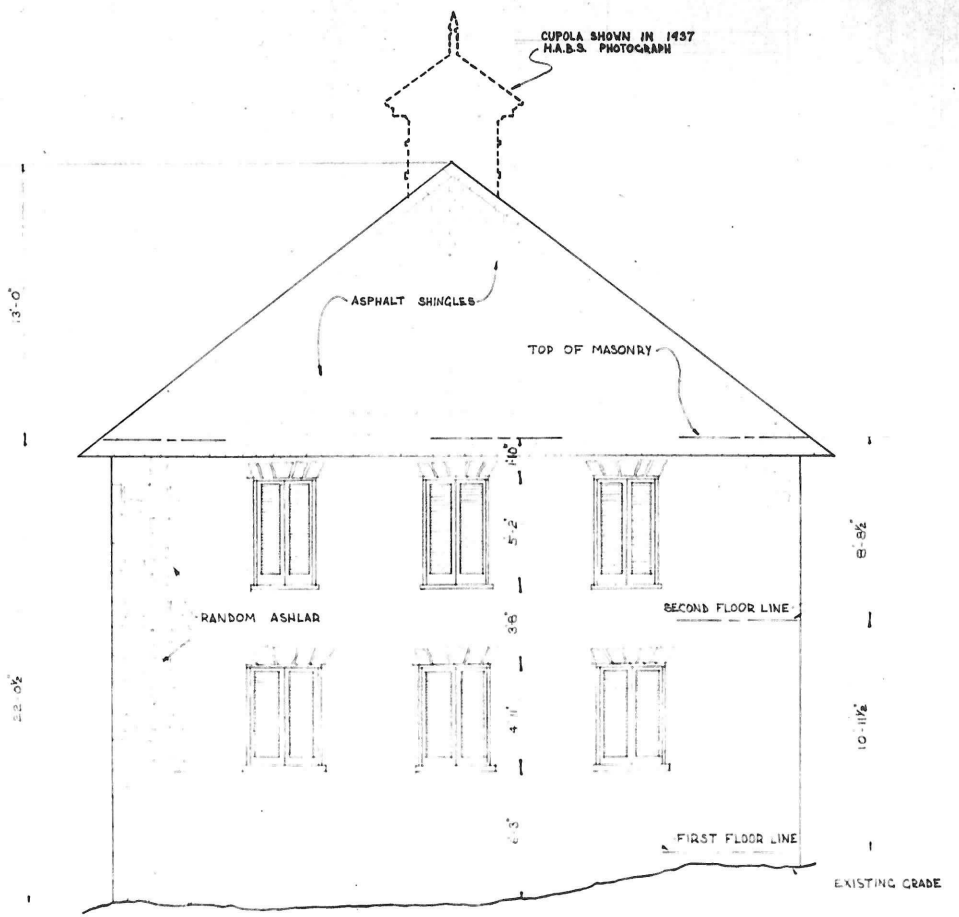
TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 5 OF 6 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINT NUMBER

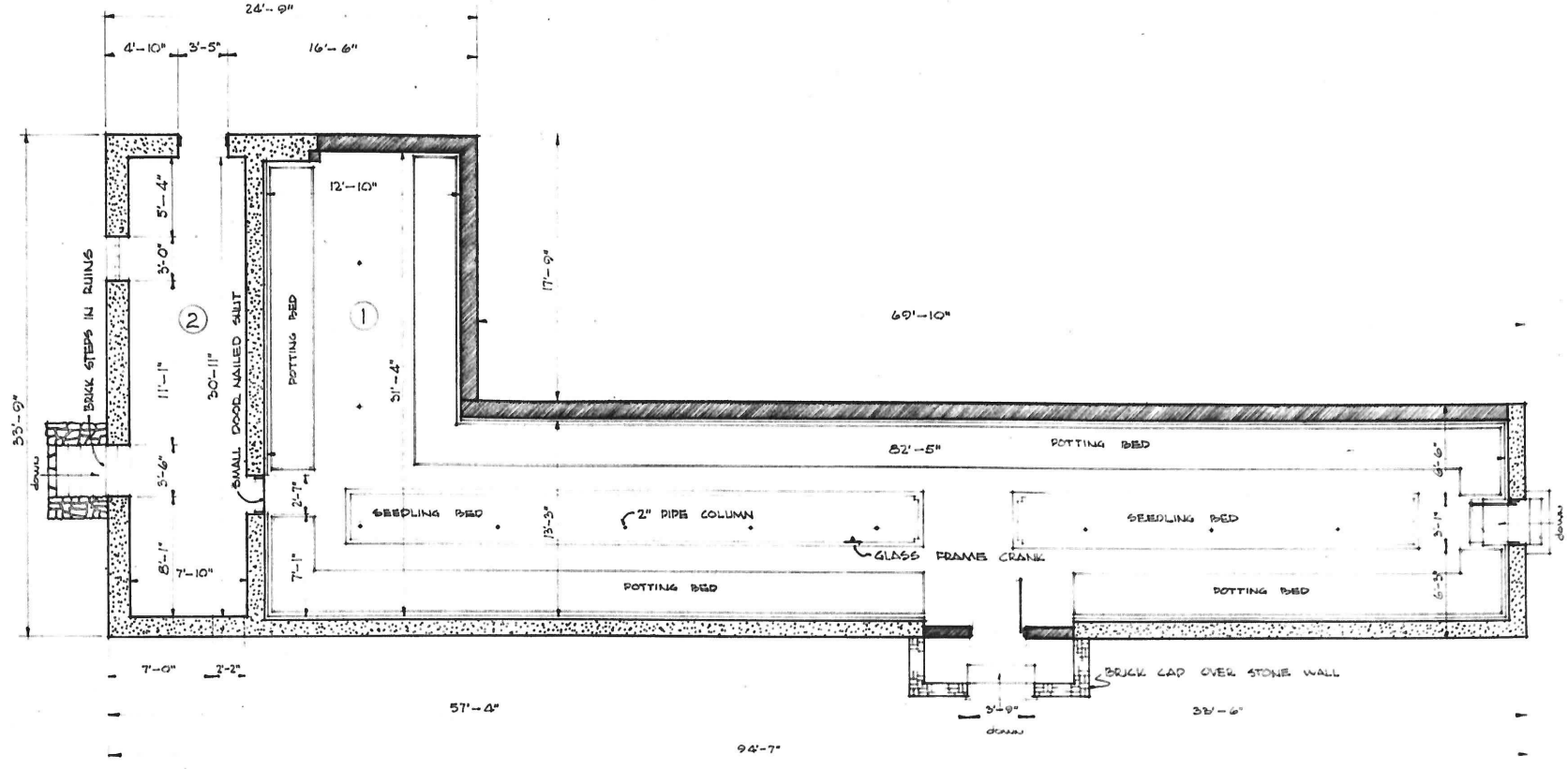


WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DEL. C.C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: HORSE STABLE TWO - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY — SHEET 10 OF 7 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

NOTE:
THE WALL BETWEEN ROOMS 1 & 2 IS PERFORATED WITH NUMEROUS CLOSED OPENINGS WITH BRICK ARCHES AND WOOD & IRON LINTELS; WOOD PLATES AND FORMER BEAM SOCKETS. BECAUSE OF THE PROFUSION AND OVERLAPPING OF THESE ELEMENTS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE ORIGIONAL STATE AND FUNCTION OF ROOM NO. 2.



NORTH

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
THIS GREENHOUSE IS LOCATED NEAR THE GARDEN PARTERRE SOUTH OF HAMPTON MANSION AND MAY DATE FROM THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. ONLY THE MASONRY IS OF INTEREST.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 2, HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

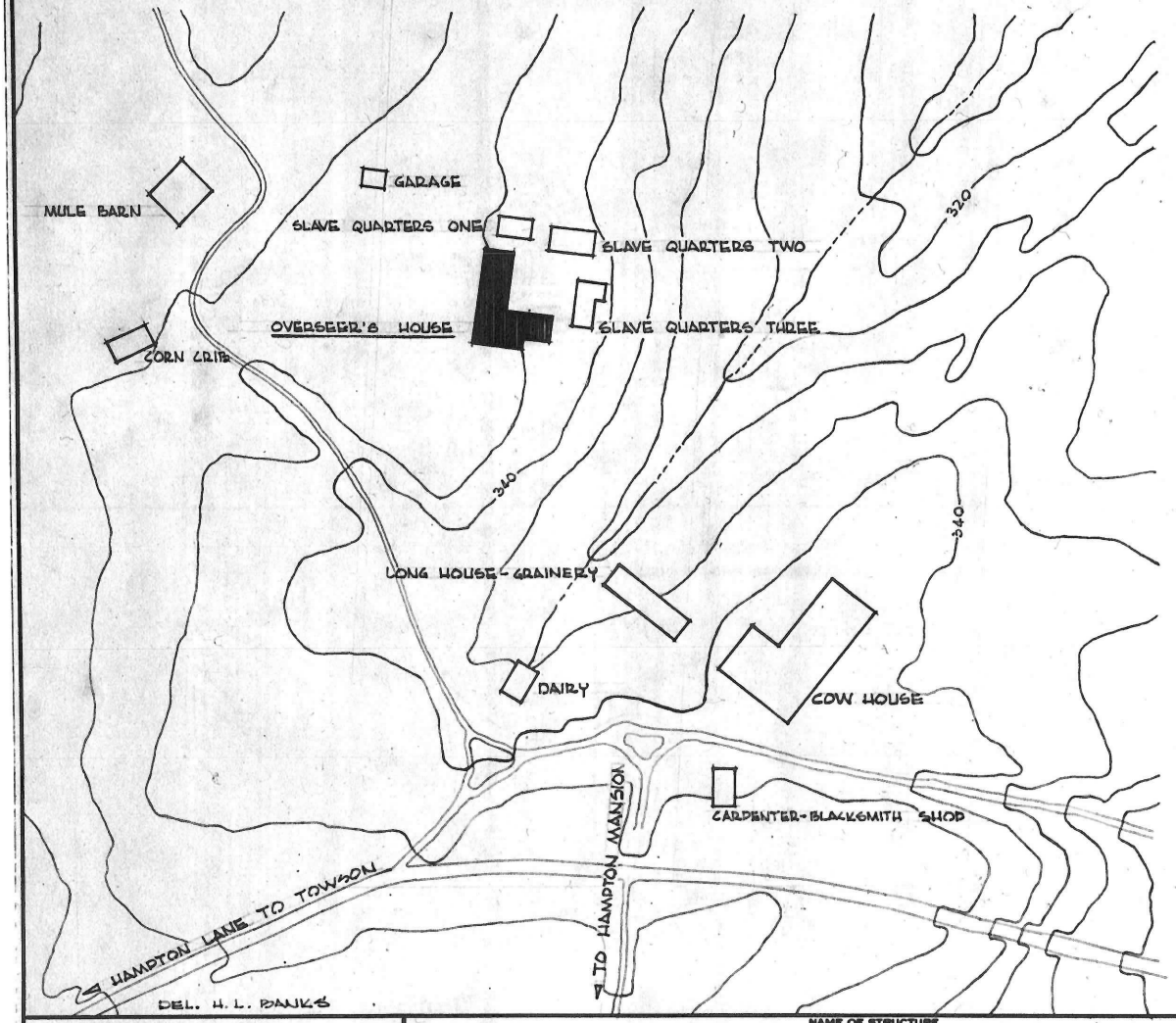
ROOM FINISHES:
FRAGMENTS OF STUCCO REMAIN AS INTERIOR FINISH ON WALLS, OTHERWISE EXPOSED BRICK AND STONE RUBBLE.
FLOOR IS BRICK PAVING IN POOR REPAIR EARTH FLOOR OTHERWISE.
NO CEILING

DEL. H. L. BANKS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE GREENHOUSE-1: HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	INDEX NO.

OVERSEER'S HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND



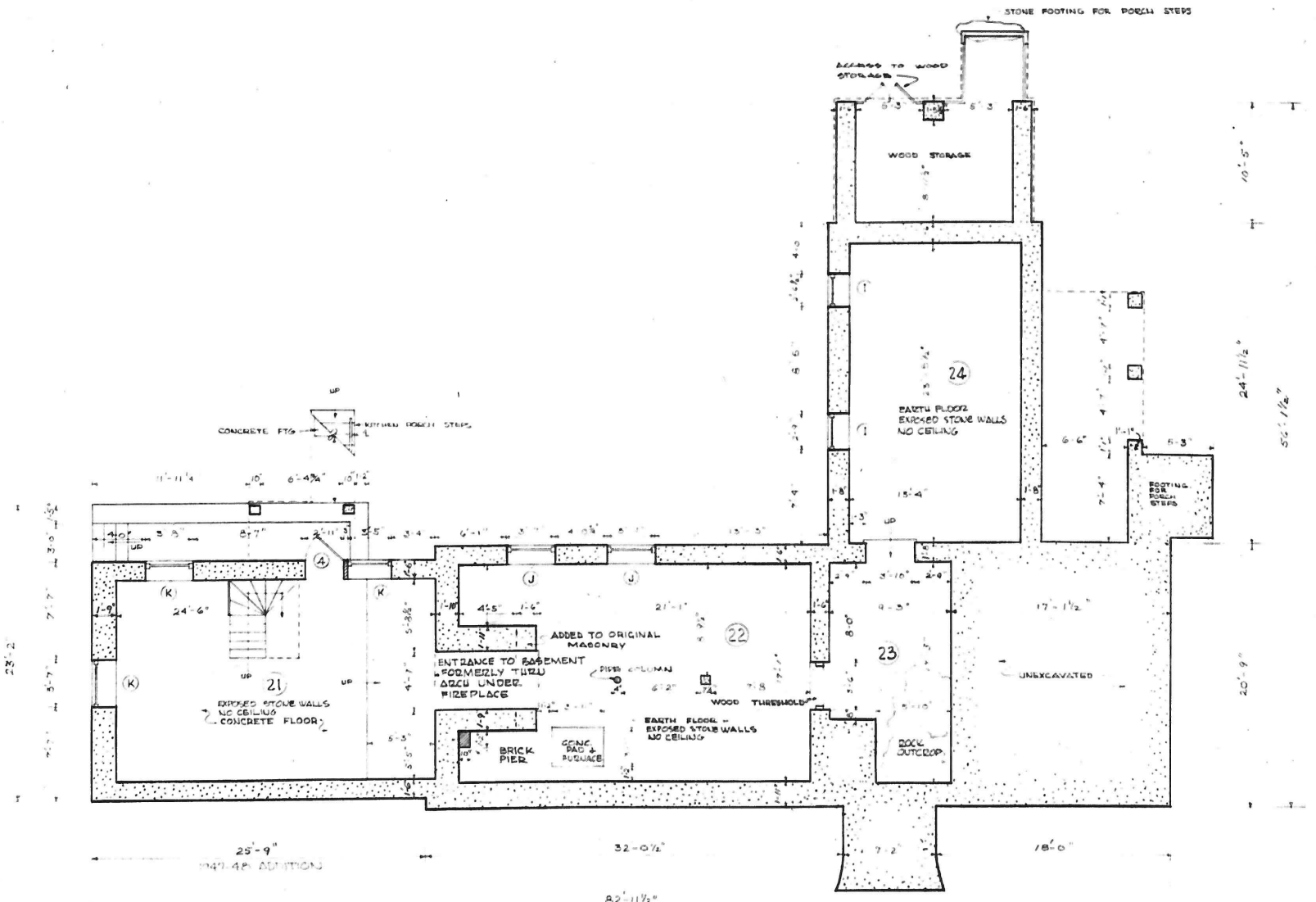
THIS STRUCTURE IS TRADITIONALLY THE EARLIEST BUILDING ON THE HAMPTON PLANTATION AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN A FOCAL POINT OF PLANTATION LIFE. PART OF THE STRUCTURE, BUILT OF LOGS AND NOW COVERED WITH WOOD SIDING, WAS PROBABLY THE OVERSEER'S HOUSE WHEN THE ESTATE WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF COLONEL HENRY DARNALL AND LATER OF CLEMENT HILL IN THE LATE 17th & 18th CENTURIES. IT WAS OCCUPIED BY CHARLES RIDGELY DURING THE BUILDING OF HAMPTON MANSION, 1783–1790, AND THEREAFTER SERVED AS QUARTERS FOR THE OVERSEERS OF HAMPTON. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE AGES OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BUILDING OR THEIR ORIGINAL FUNCTIONS DUE TO IMPRACTICALITY OF REMOVING FINISHES.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED BY FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN 1959, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E. PETERSON, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES; PROFESSOR F. BLAIR REEVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS CHARLES C. BOLDRICK, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME; RICHARD C. MEHRING, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; AND HERBERT L. BANKS, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

NORTH

REFERENCE MAP:
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA.
APRIL 1953
SCALE: 1" = 75'

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: OVERSEER'S HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS — TOWSON VICINITY · BALTIMORE COUNTY · MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PRINTS BUREAU



BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE : 3/16" = 1'-0"

NORTH

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

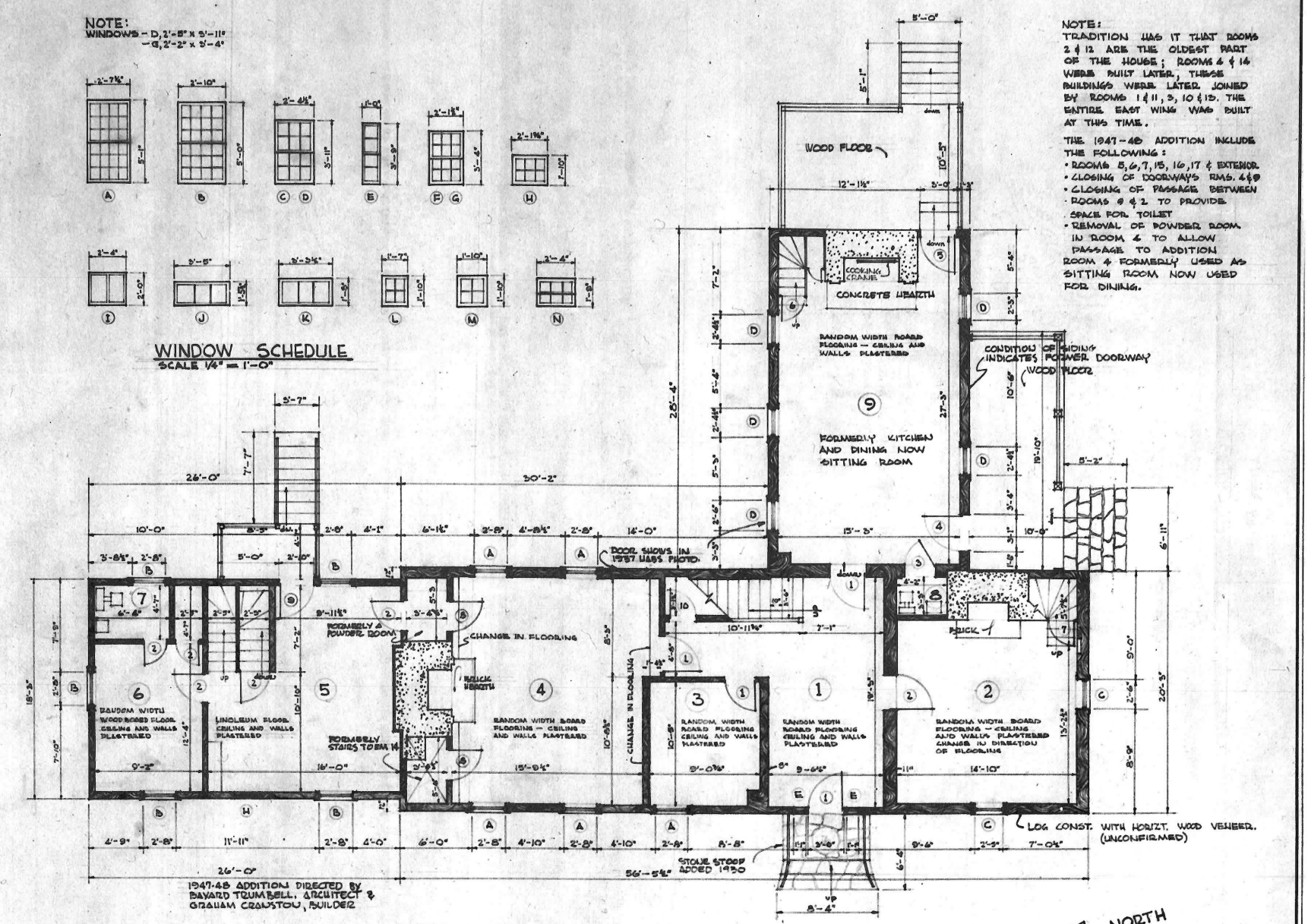
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OVERSEER'S HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS

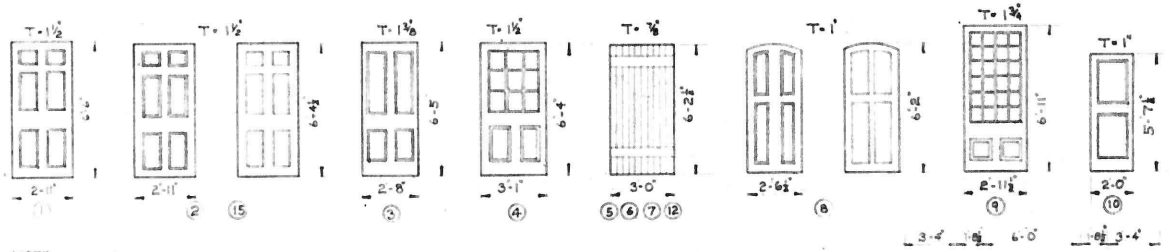
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



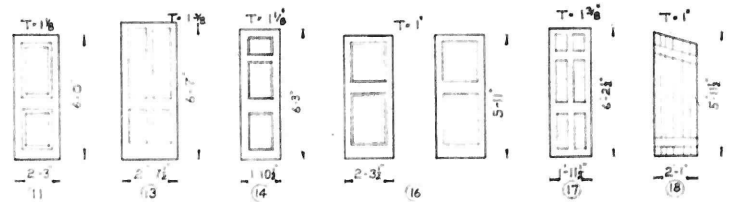
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

DEL. H.L. BANKS

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: OVERSEER'S HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY — SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



NOTE: DOORS
6 : 2'-1" x 5'-0", T=1"
7 : 2'-5½" x 5'-0", T=1"
14 : 2'-7⅛" x 6'-1", T=1⅜"
16 : 2'-7⅛" x 6'-2⅝", T=1¾"



DOOR SCHEDULE
SCALE: ¾" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SPACE BETWEEN ROOMS 14 & 15 FORMERLY POWDER ROOM

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NORTH

DEL. - C.C. BOLDRICK

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
OVERSEER'S HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND

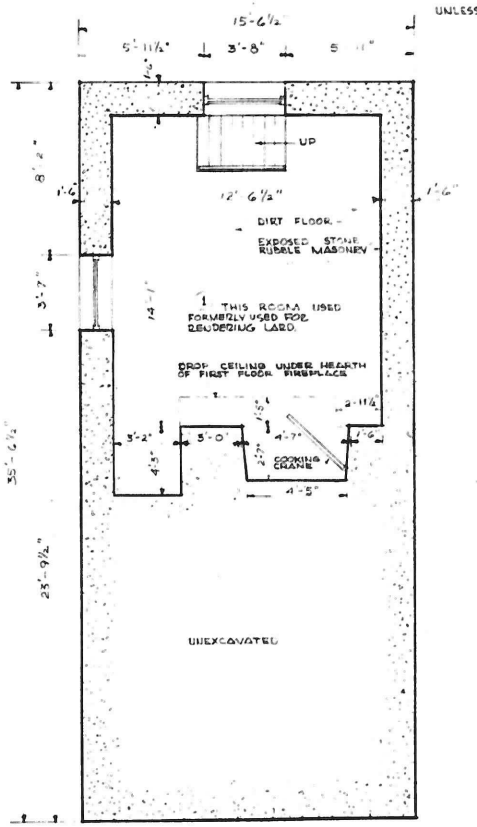
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

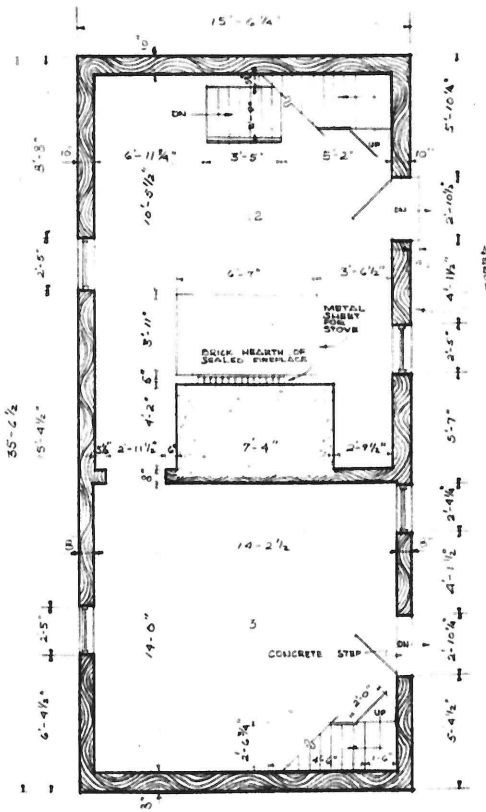
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOK NUMBER

NOTE:
IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS WITHOUT DAMAGING FABRIC.

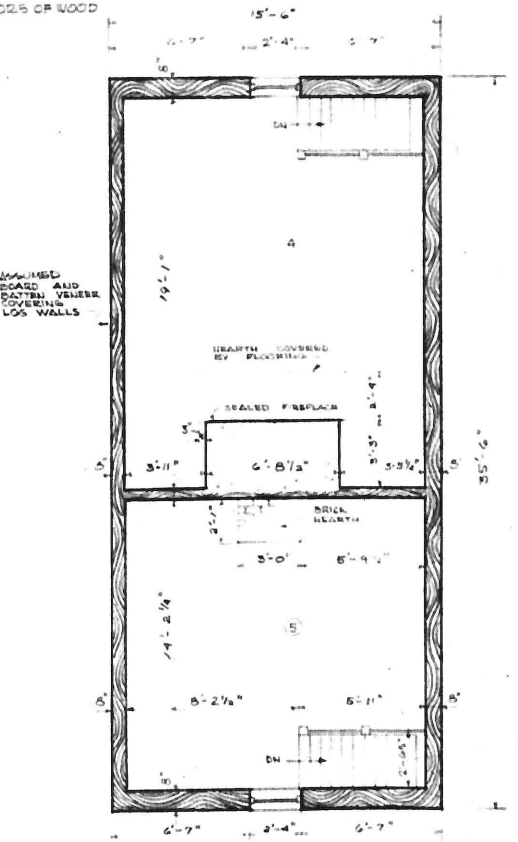
NOTE:
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, WALLS AND CEILING ARE PLASTER, AND FLOORS OF WOOD



BASEMENT
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



ASSUMED BOARD AND BATTEN VENEER COVERING LOG WALLS

SECOND FLOOR
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 1 HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1 DAIRY - HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE MAY BE ONE OF THE EARLIEST STRUCTURES IN THIS PLANTATION COMPLEX, AND APPARENTLY SERVED AS A PATTERN FOR SUBSEQUENT BUILDINGS INTENDED TO SERVE A SIMILAR PURPOSE. IT IS A ONE AND A HALF STORIED DUPLEX WITH A FIREPLACE IN THE BASEMENT FORMERLY USED FOR RENDERING LARD.

NORTH

DEL. R. C. MESHRING

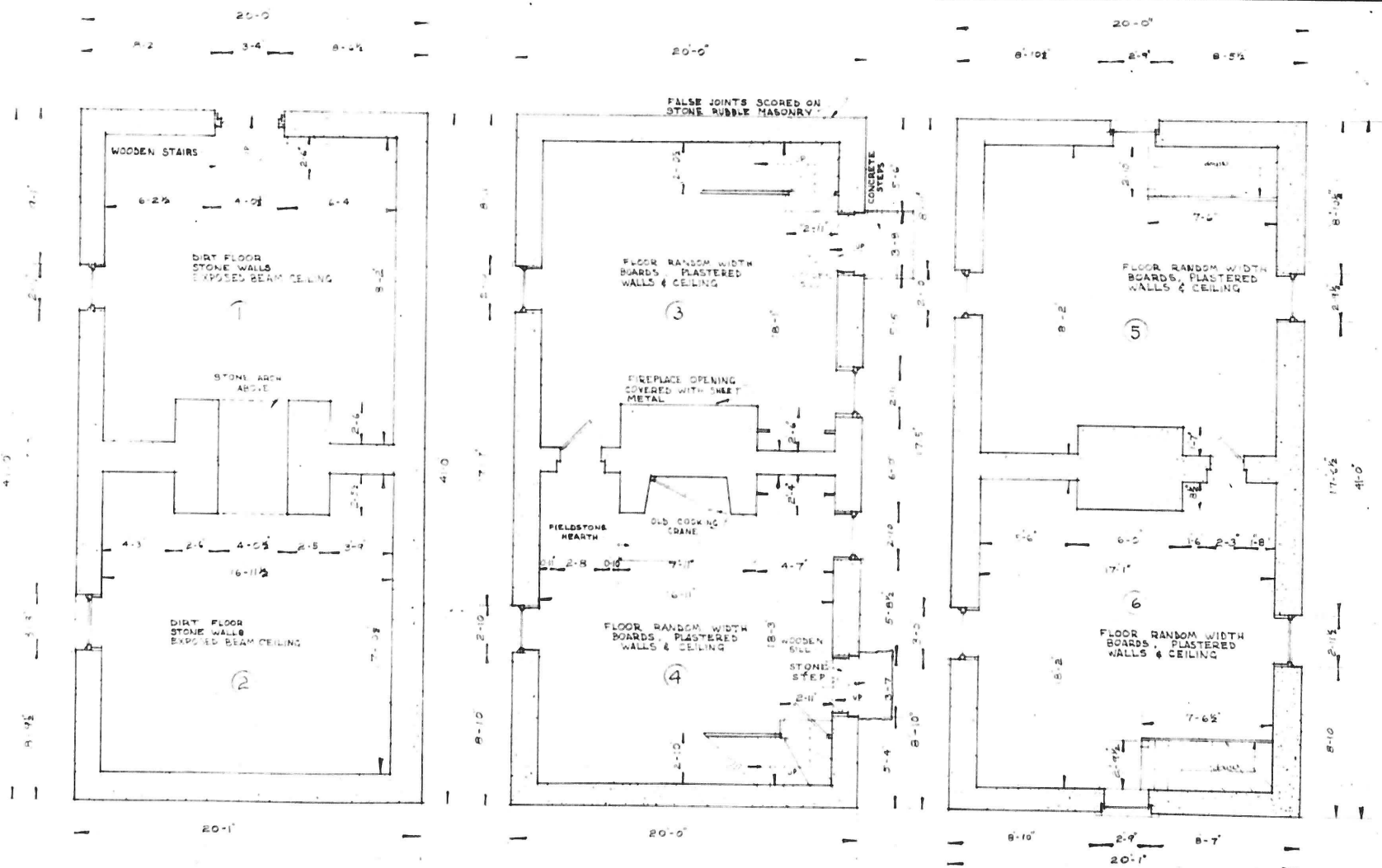
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
SLAVE QUARTERS ONE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 1 HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1 DAIRY - HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS ONE OF THREE SLAVE QUARTERS REMAINING ON HAMPTON PLANTATION, AND, ADJUSTING TO THE TIMES, HAS MOST RECENTLY SERVED AS TENANT HOUSING. IT IS A SIMPLE STONE DUPLEX, ONE OF TWO SIMILAR BUILDINGS.

NORTH

DEL. — C.C. BOLDRICK

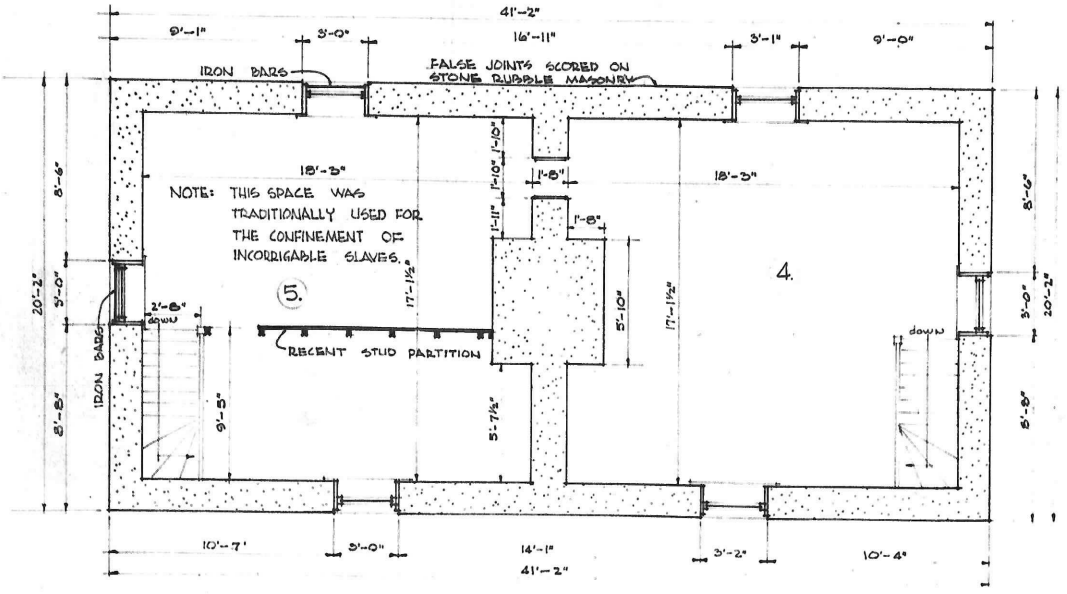
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
SLAVE QUARTERS TWO: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



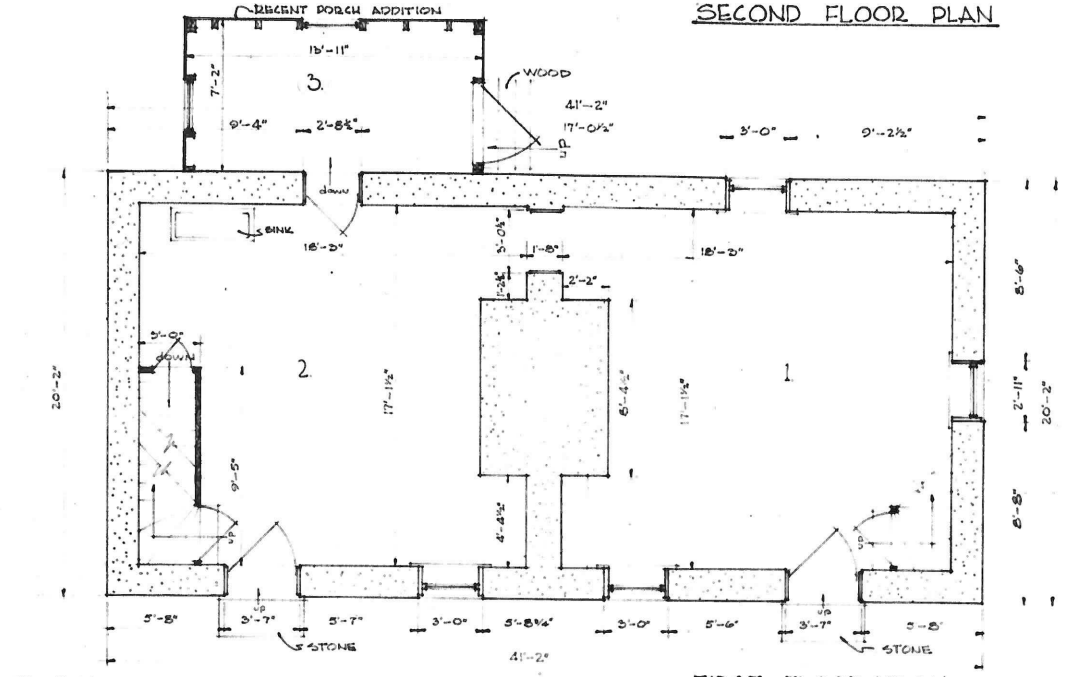
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS ONE OF THREE SLAVE QUARTERS REMAINING ON HAMPTON PLANTATION; AND, ADJUSTING TO THE TIMES HAS MOST RECENTLY SERVED AS TENANT HOUSING. IT IS A SIMPLE STONE DUPLEX, ONE OF TWO SIMILAR BUILDINGS, MODIFIED WITH A TOILET IN THE BASEMEN AND PORCH TO THE REAR.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION, REFER TO SHEET ONE, HAMPTON MANSION-HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

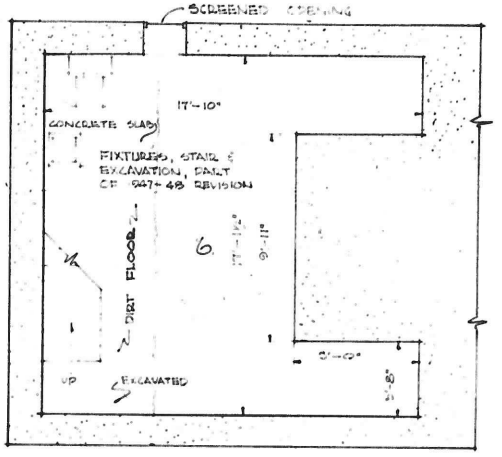
FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET ONE DAIRY-HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

NORTH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

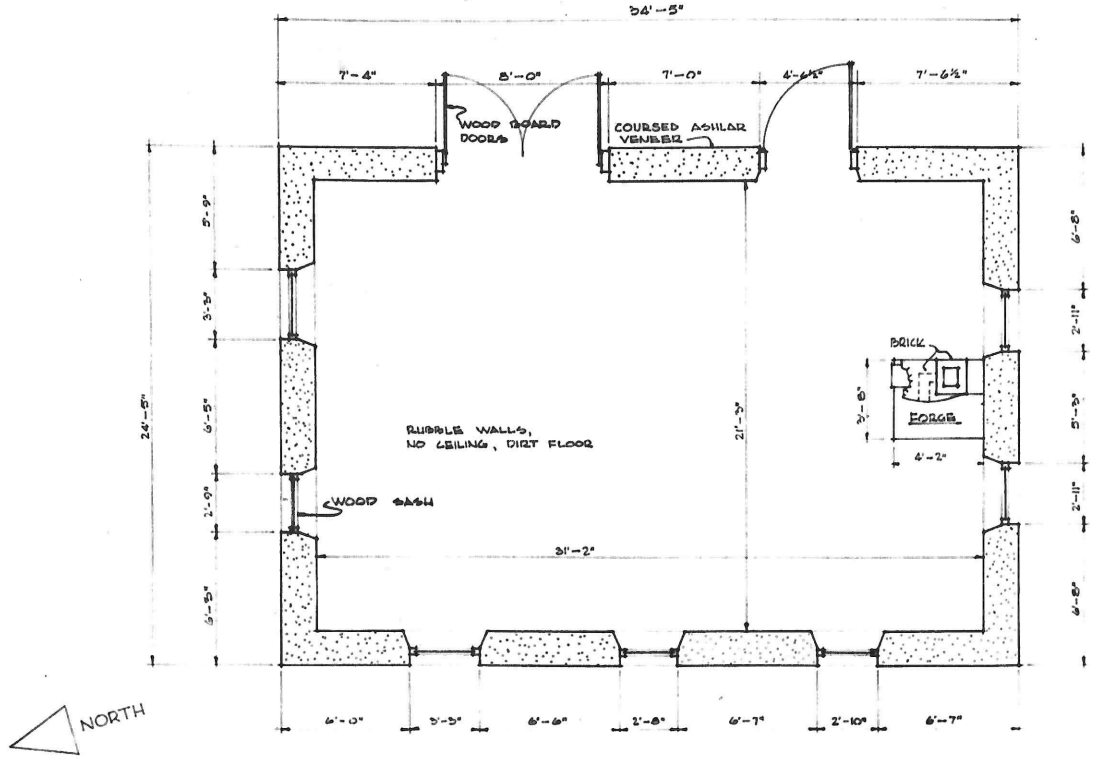
FLOOR PLANS
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
UNLESS NOTED, WALLS AND CEILINGS PLASTERED — FLOORS WOOD
ALL FIREPLACE OPENINGS, IF ANY, HAVE BEEN PLASTERED OVER



BASEMENT PLAN

DEL. H.L. BANKS

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: SLAVE QUARTERS THREE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
	TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND		SHEET OF SHEETS



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

THIS STONE STRUCTURE IS TRADITIONALLY THE CARPENTER - BLACKSMITH SHOP SERVING HAMPTON MANSION AND ITS PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS AND PROBABLY DATES FROM THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE ORIGIONAL ROOF BURNED AND HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH A SHED ROOF.

NOTE:
FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION, NOTE SHEET 2, HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

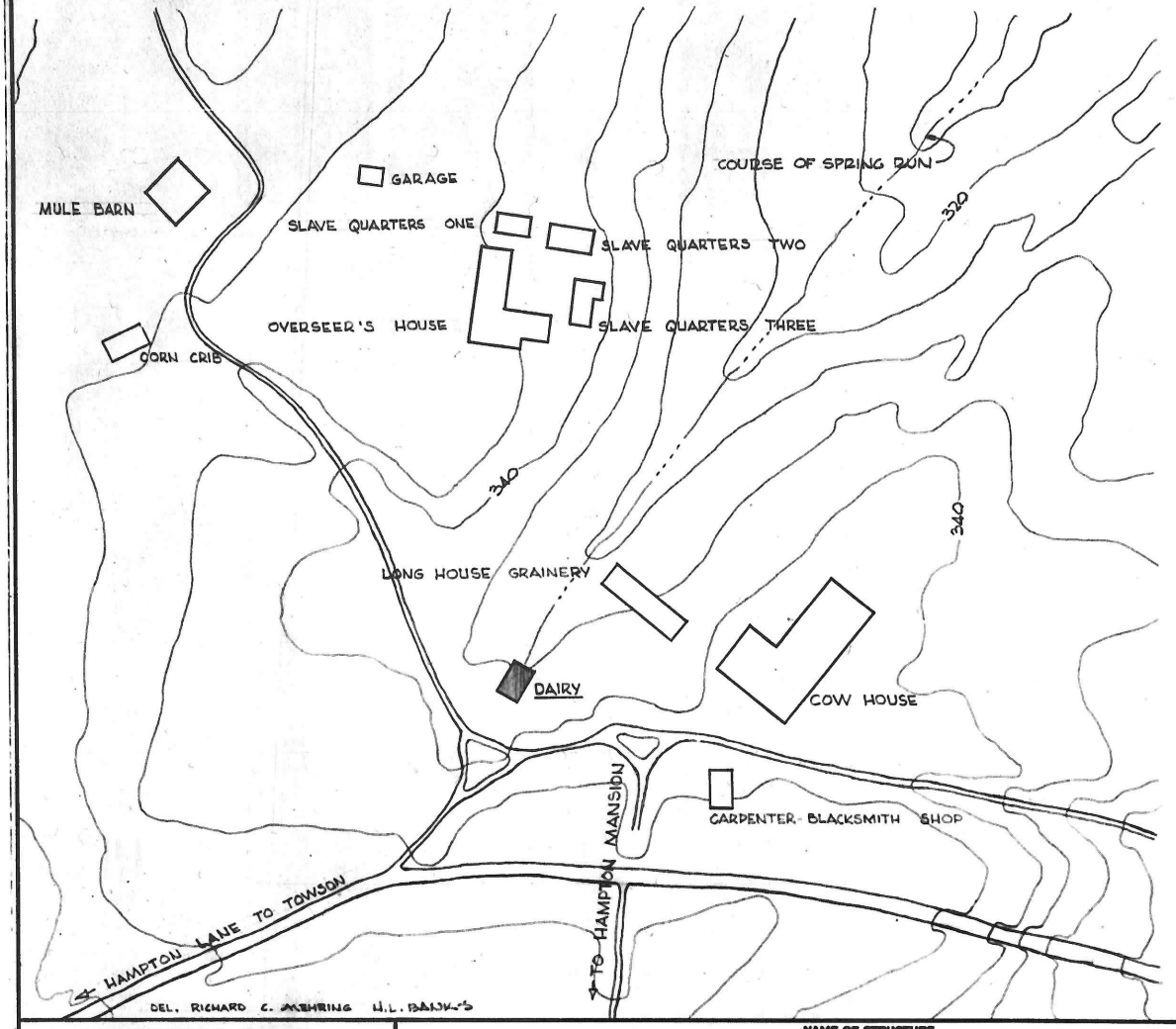
FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1. DAIRY - HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS.

DEL. H. L. BANKS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE CARPENTER-BLACKSMITH SHOP: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	INDEX NO.

DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND



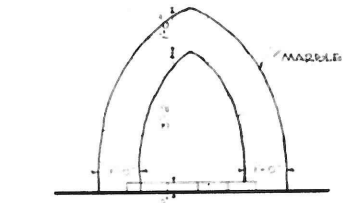
THIS STRUCTURE IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BUILDINGS IN THE COMPLEX OF PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS THAT SERVED HAMPTON, THE HOME OF THE RIDGELY FAMILY FROM 1790–1948. THE BUILDING AND ITS ENCLOSING WALLS ARE BEAUTIFULLY INTEGRATED WITH THE SITE, SET INTO THE SIDE OF A HILL AND STRADDLING THE RUN FROM A SMALL SPRING WHICH SERVES AS A COOLING SOURCE AND FOR FRESH WATER.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED BY FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN 1959 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E. PETERSON, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES; PROFESSOR F. BLAIR REEVES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS CHARLES C. BOLDRICK, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME; RICHARD C. MEHRING, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; HERBERT L. BANKS, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

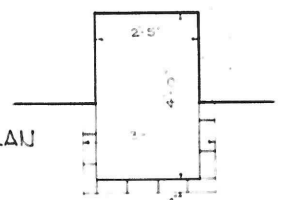
NORTH

REFERENCE MAP:
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA.
APRIL, 1953
SCALE: 1" = 75'

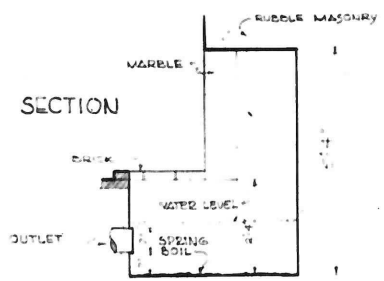
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



ELEVATION

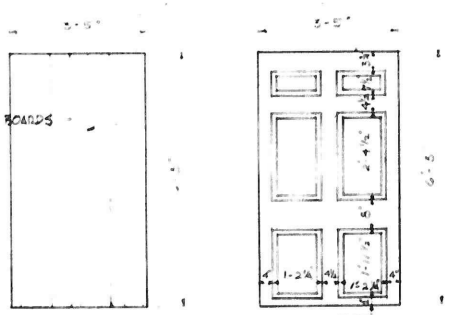


PLAN



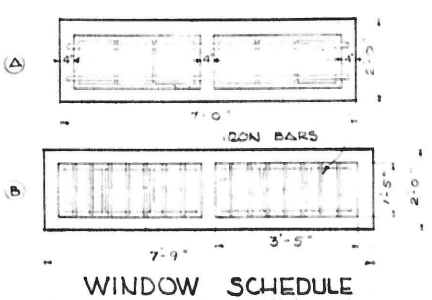
SPRING BASIN HOUSING

SCALE : 1/2" = 1'-0"



DOOR SCHEDULE

SCALE : 1/2" = 1'-0"



WINDOW SCHEDULE

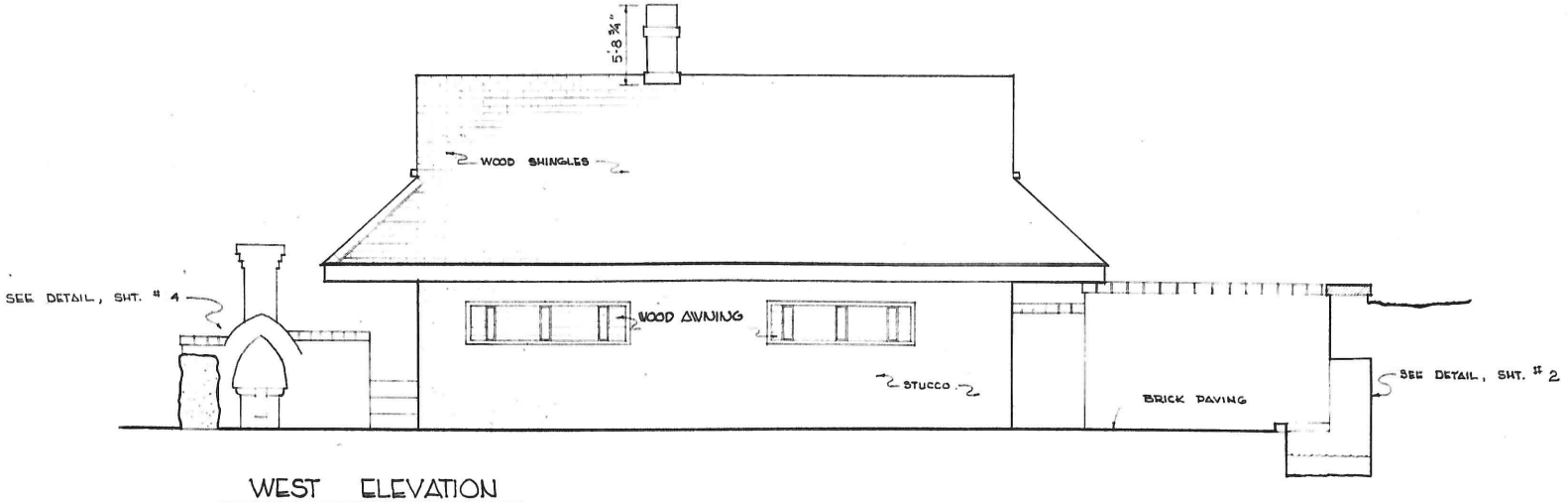
SCALE : 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

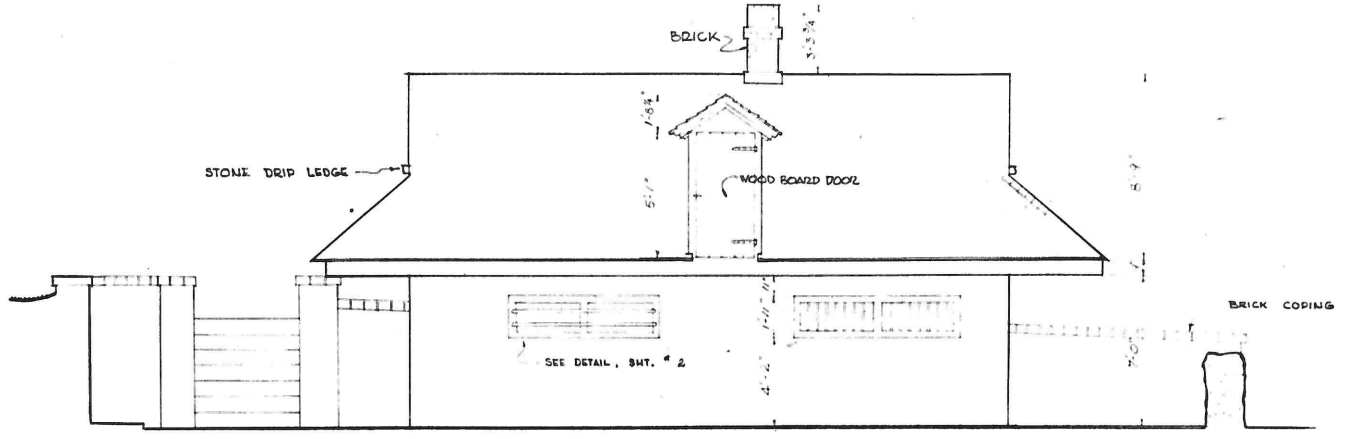
DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: DAIRY : HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY — SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

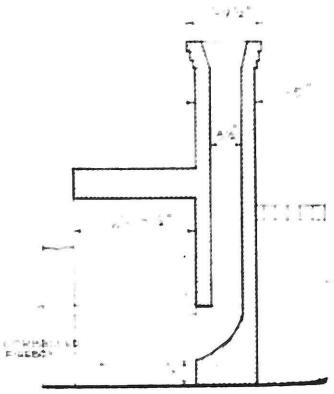


EAST ELEVATION

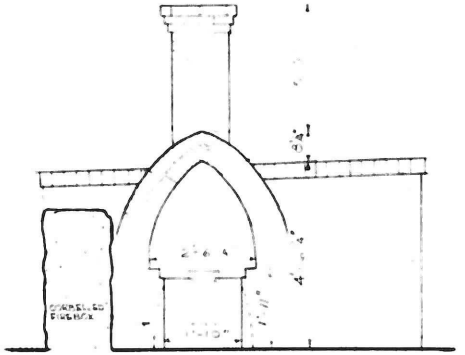
SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MCHRIG

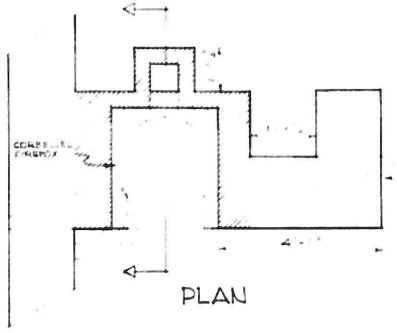
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



SECTION



ELEVATION

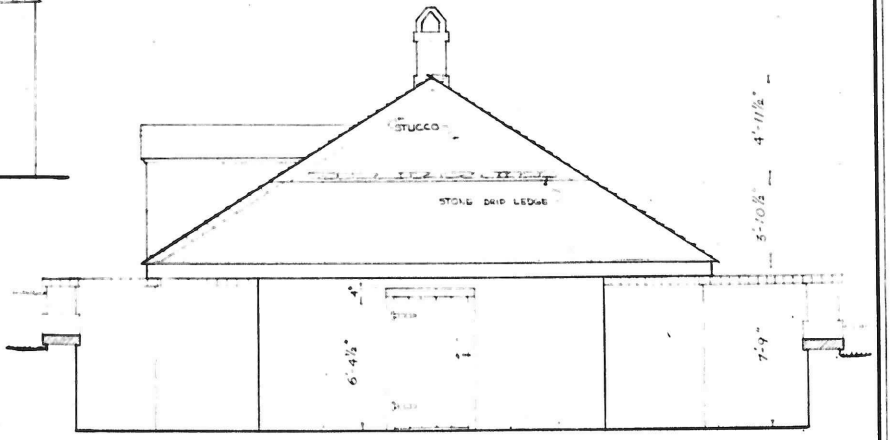


NO INDICATION AS TO METHOD OF USE OF FIREPLACE OR ITS APPARATUS

PLAN

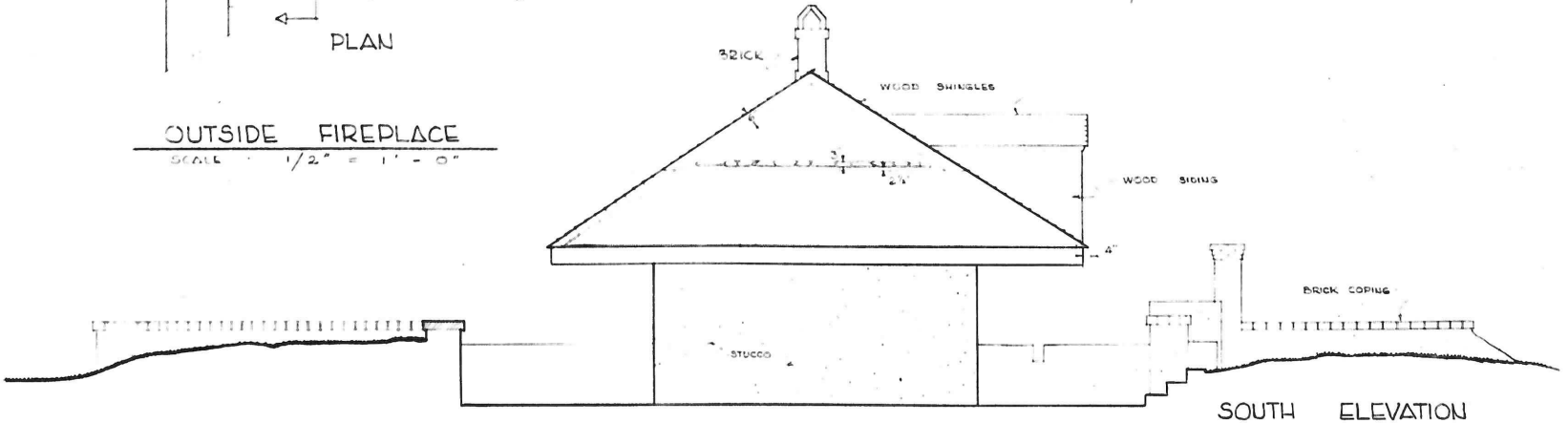
OUTSIDE FIREPLACE

SCALE : 1/2" = 1' - 0"



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

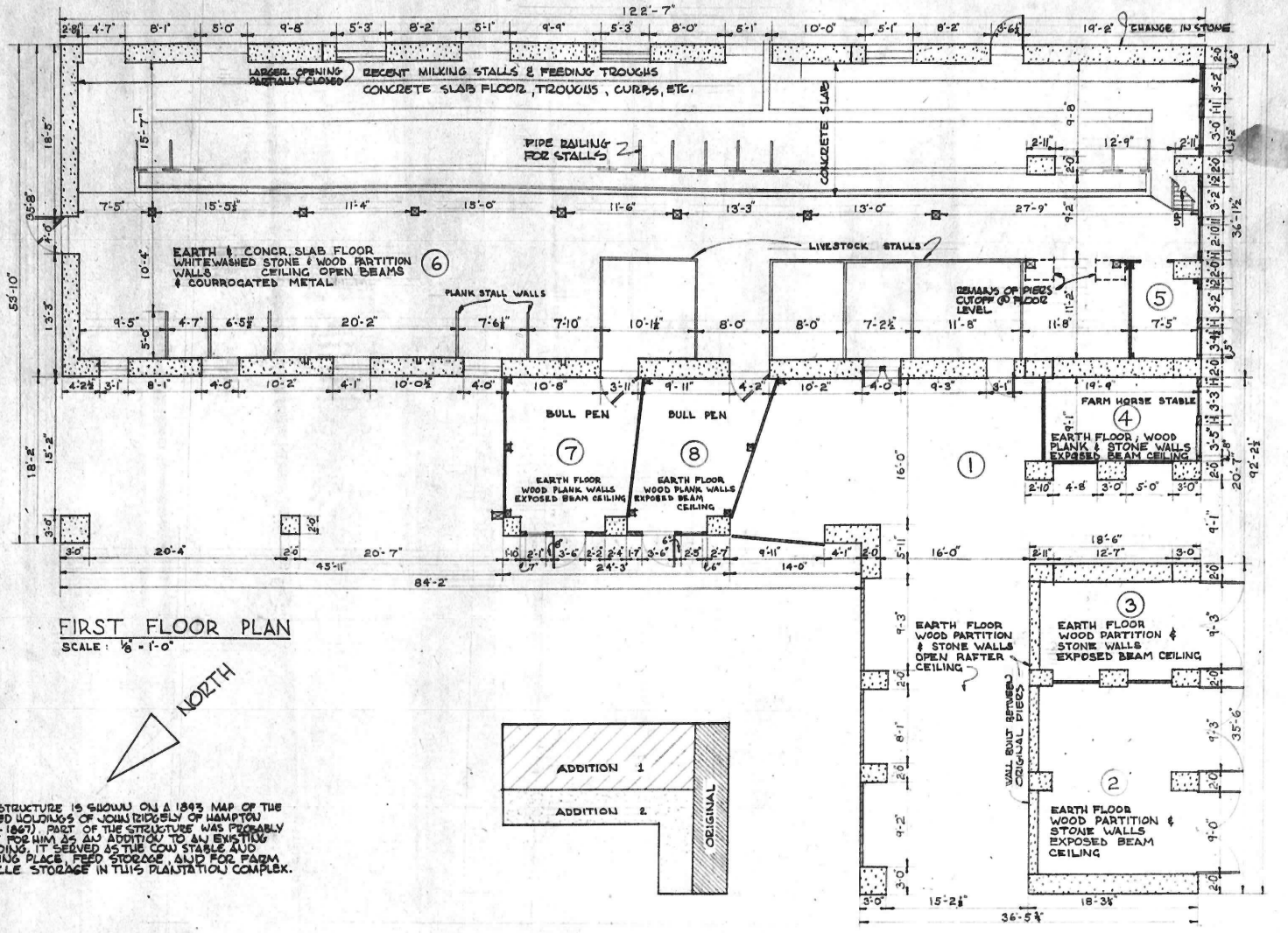


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY — SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS SHOWN ON A 1843 MAP OF THE FELICED HOLDINGS OF JOHN RIDGELY OF HAMPTON (1750-1867). PART OF THE STRUCTURE WAS PROBABLY BUILT FOR HIM AS AN ADDITION TO AN EXISTING BUILDING. IT SERVED AS THE COW STABLE AND MILKING PLACE, FEED STORAGE, AND FOR FARM VEHICLE STORAGE IN THIS PLANTATION COMPLEX.

NOTE: FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 1 HAMPTON MANSION- HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1 DAIRY- HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

NOTE: DIAGRAMATIC EXPLANATION OF BUILDING STAGES; CONSTRUCTION DATES UNKNOWN.

DEL. — C.C. BOLDRICK, R.C. MEHRING

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

COW HOUSE: TOWSON VICINITY

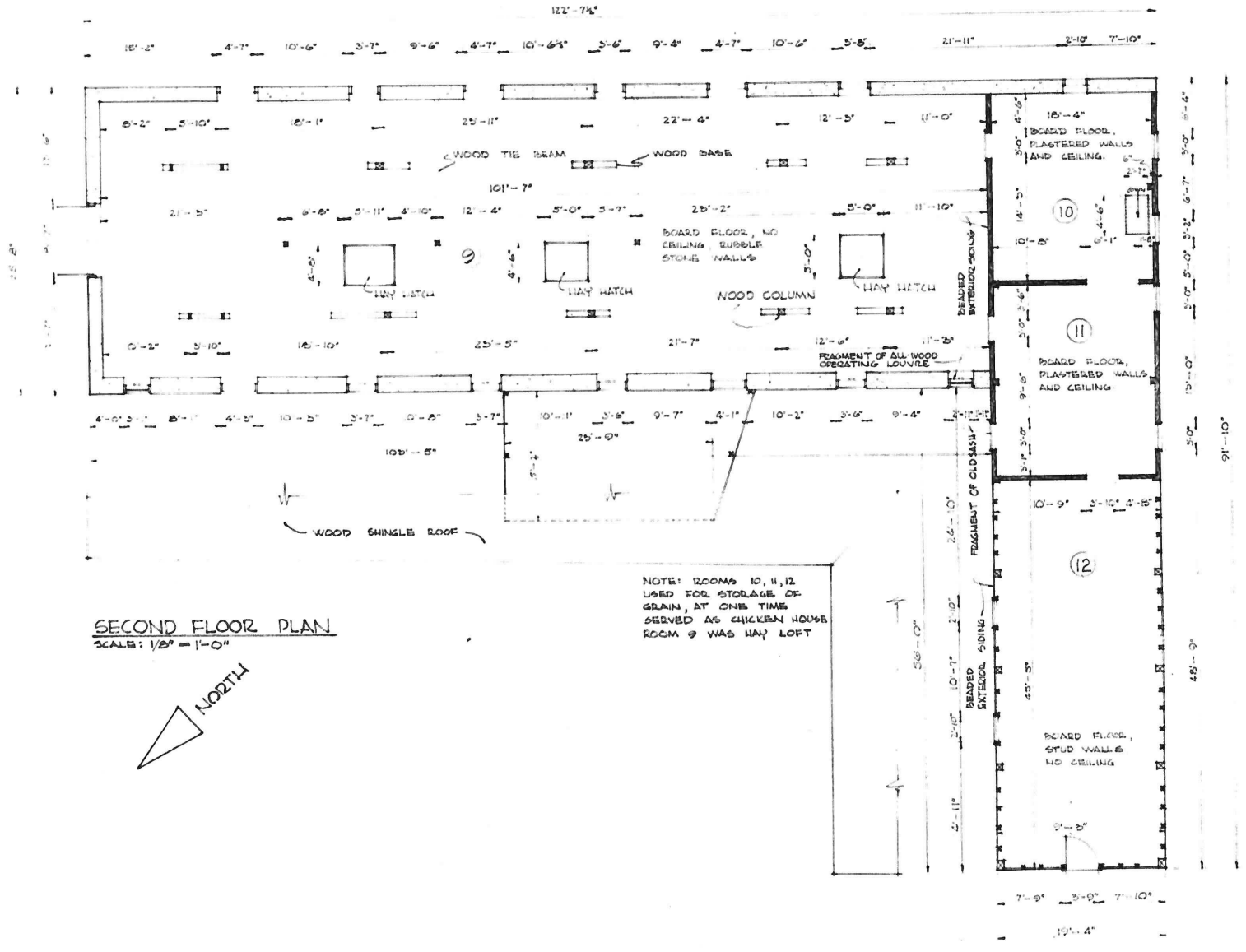
HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

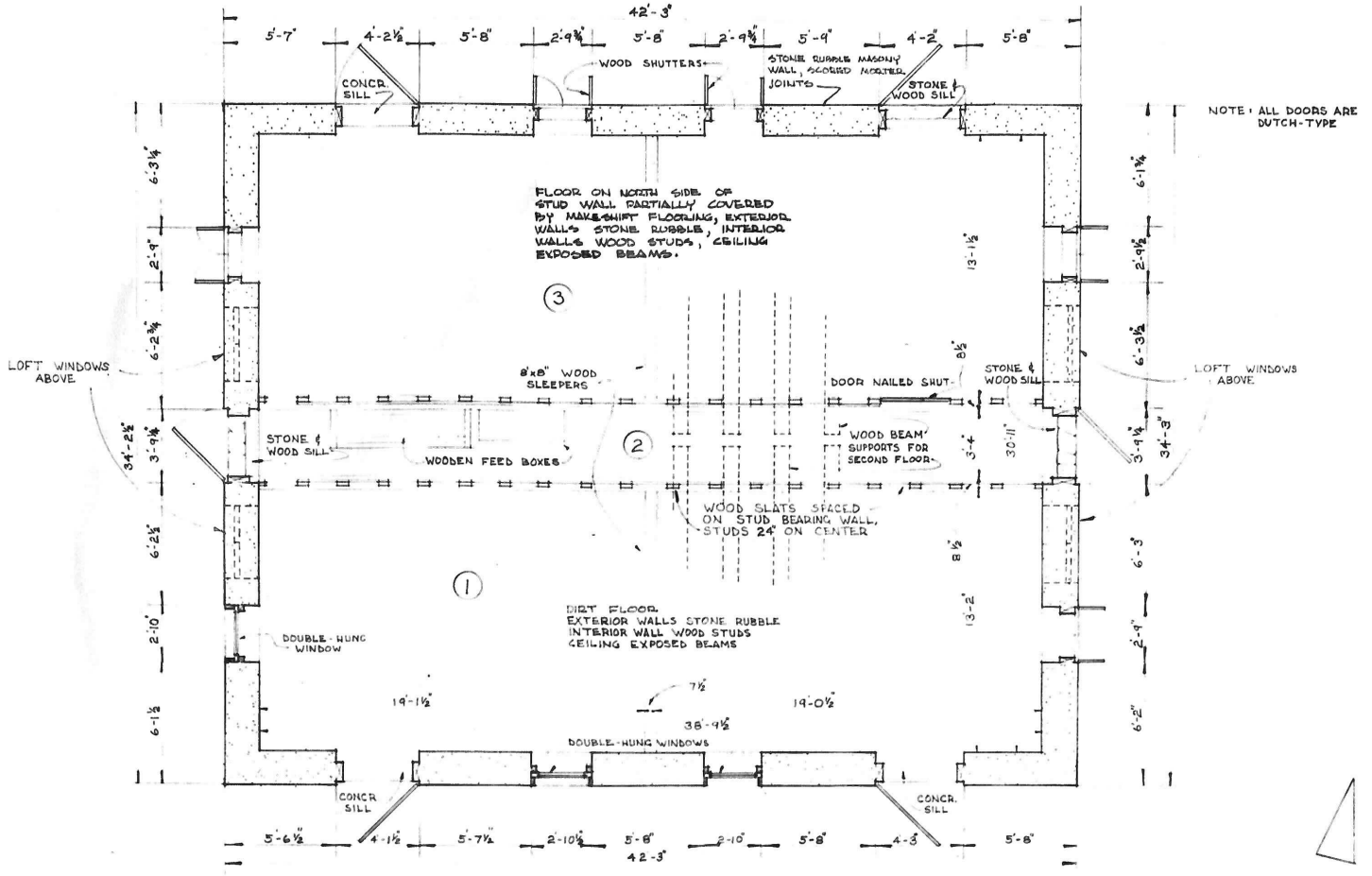
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

DEL: H.L. BANKS

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE: COW HOUSE : HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS — TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

NOTE: TRADITIONALLY, THIS STRUCTURE REPLACED A MULE BARN SHOWN ON AN 1843 MAP OF THE FENCED HOLDINGS OF JOHN RIDGELY OF HAMPTON (1790-1867). IT WAS PROBABLY BUILT FOR HIM AFTER THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE BURNED; IT IS A SIMPLE FUNCTIONAL STONE BARN.

NOTE: FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION, NOTE SHEET 1, HAMPTON MANSION-HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1 DAIRY- HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

DEL. - C.C BOLDRICK

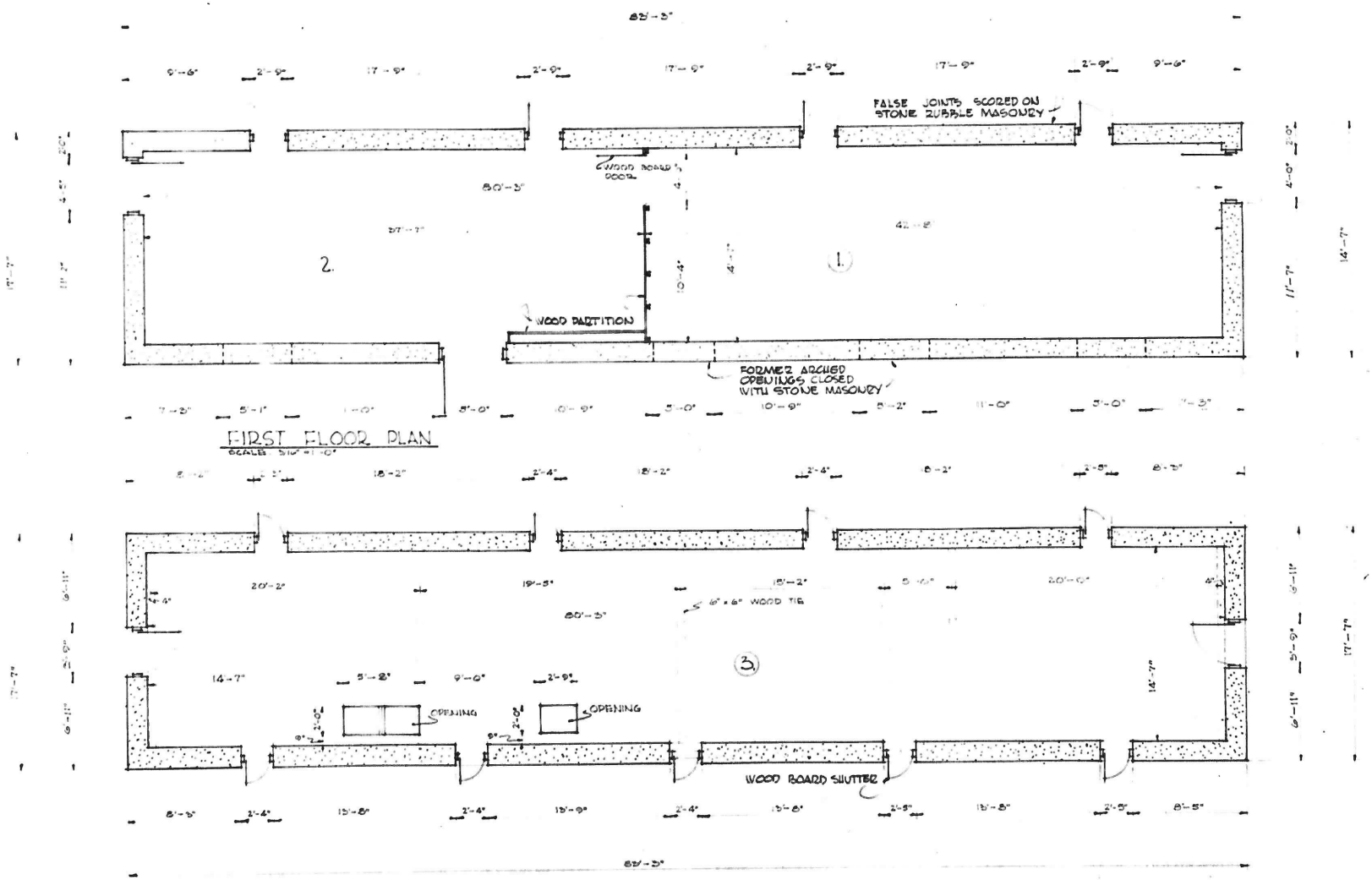
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MULE BARN: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET OF SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 5/16" = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 5/16" = 1'-0"

NORTH

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS SHOWN ON A 1843 MAP OF THE FENCED HOLDINGS OF JOHN RIDGELY OF HAMPTON (1790-1867). THE STRUCTURE WAS PROBABLY BUILT FOR HIM AND HAS SERVED AS A GRAINERY AND HOG BARN

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MANSION NOTE SHEET 1 HAMPTON MANSION - HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET 1 DAIRY - HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

DEL. H.L. BANKS

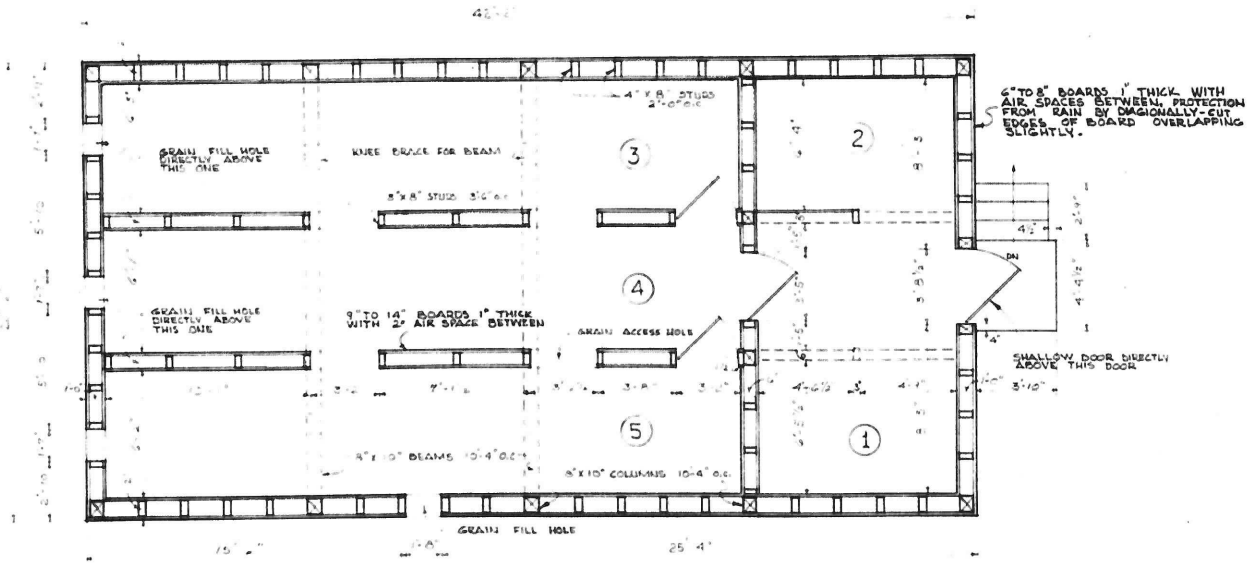
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
LONG BARN - - GRAINERY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER



PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

NOTE:
THIS STRUCTURE IS AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CORN CRIB, PROBABLY DATING FROM THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM IS WOOD POST AND BEAM WITH SOME USE OF PEG JOINTS, IRON TIES AND FASTENERS.

NORTH

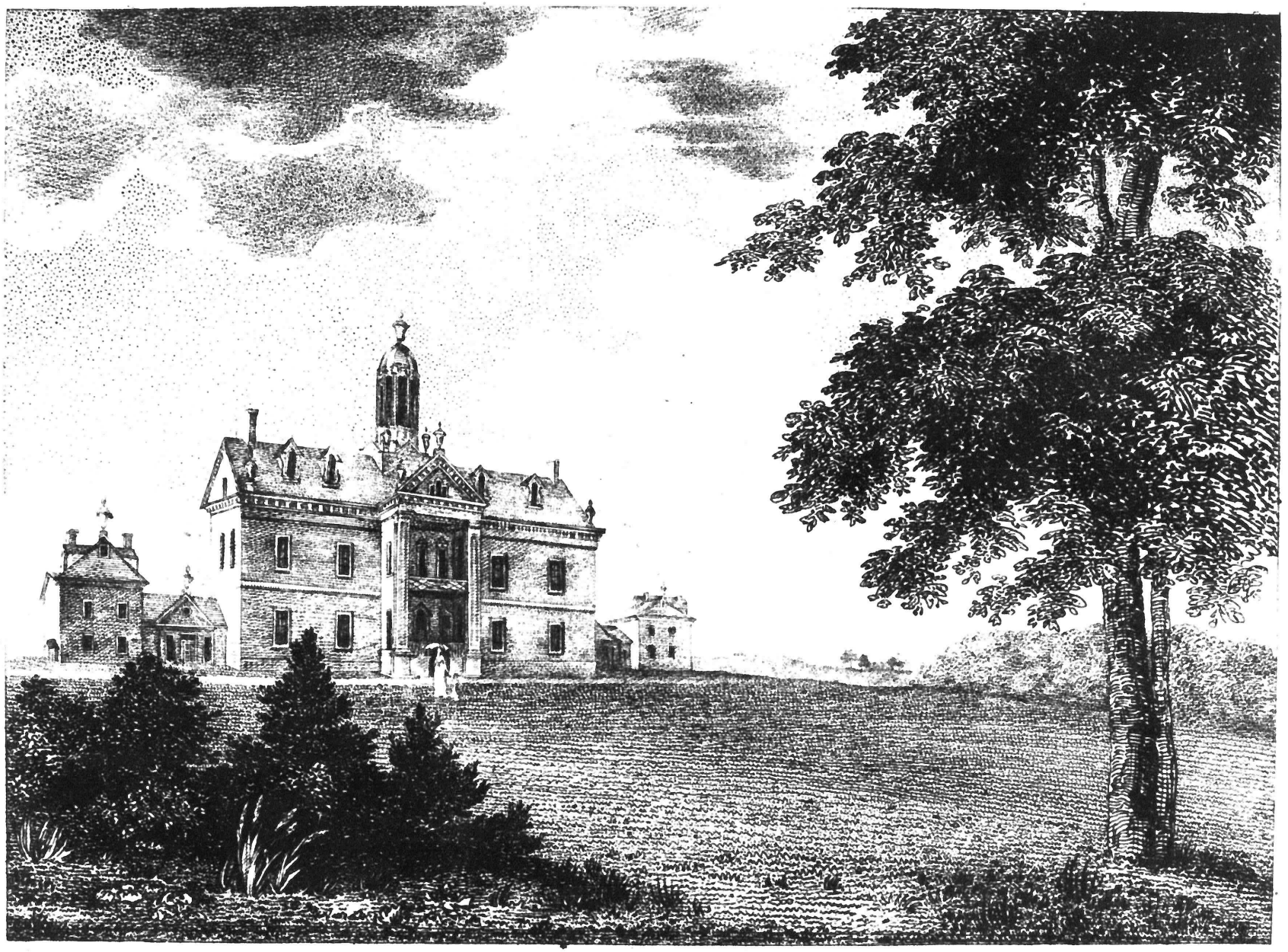
DEL. RICHARD C. MEHRING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE CORN CRIB : HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWSON VICINITY — BALTIMORE COUNTY — MARYLAND	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	INDEX NO.

Illustration No. 5

Birch Engraved View

This rather poorly drawn view of the Mansion, presumably taken from the northeast, is the oldest known picture of Hampton. It is by the well known Philadelphia "enamel painter" William Russell Birch. It was one of a series of American country seats engraved on copper.



Hampton *the* Seat *of* Gen.l Cha.s Ridgley, *Maryland*.—

Drawn Engraved & Published by W.m Birch Springland near Bristol Penns.a

Illustration No. 6

Mansion, North Porch, 1867 or later

Baltimore architect E. G. Lind is said to have designed the marble steps and balustrades with urns in 1867. Note elaborate window trim - and the slat shutters which, on the north elevation, appear only at the porch. The "Chinese Chippendale" railing at the second floor level is occasionally found in American houses of the period.

Photographer Unknown



Illustration No. 7

Mansion, First Floor, Central Hallway before Rehabilitation

The entrance hall as furnished by the Ridgelys and just before they left the Mansion. Note gas chandelier; "frescoed" ceiling and stained glass windows.

Photo by Abbie Rowe, 1948



Illustration No. 8

Mansion, First Floor, the Central Hallway after Rehabilitation

The archway on the left leads to the main stairway; it was probably filled in to prevent drafts. The fanlight over the (South) door still contains a Victorian Ridgely coat of arms in colored glass - which was allowed to remain.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 9

This portrait of Eliza Ridgely ("Lady with a Harp") by Thomas Sully is a replica. The original went to the new National Gallery about 1946. Negotiations for the original painting by Director David Finley eventually led to the acquisition of the Hampton estate for a National Historic Site - and, incidentally, the founding of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 10

Mansion, the Sitting Room

Left to right: built-in cupboard (original), gaslight chandelier (mid 19th century), small door (later addition - 1813?), chimney breast and cornice (original), Victorian coal grate. Carpet (rolled) to the left was tailor-made to fit room wall-to-wall. This writer believed it to be "turkey work" c 1834.

Photo: Sussman-Ochs, 1949



Illustration No. 11

Mansion, the Drawing Room

Nineteenth century furniture, carpet and gas chandelier were in this principal room at the time of acquisition by the National Park Service.

Abbie Rowe photo, 1948



Illustration No. 12

Mansion, First Floor, Drawing Room Ceiling Framing

This is also the floor of the "Ghost Room" which had sagged nine inches. The joists were originally undersized for the large span and began to sag even before the ceiling was lathed and plastered. That may be the explanation for the wedges on the top of each. Note typical leveling of floor boards by shaving each one to fit each joist.

The joists were subsequently jacked back into true level and reinforced with steel channels. A radiant heat ceiling was then installed to warm the room, doing away with the need for the conspicuous old radiators. It was one of the first installations of this type in an American house restoration.

Photo by Sussman-Ochs, 1949

Illustration No. 13

Kitchen during Rehabilitation

(Left) The wall cupboard seen here was removed as being too late in period. Brick stove with two "stew holes" (date unknown) was allowed to remain. Rumford-type oven with iron door has a brass label engraved as follows:

Premium Patent

Bake Oven & Roaster

by

Alfred H. Reip

No. 337 Balt^{o}. Street

Baltimore

I don't know that anyone ever looked up the firm in the city directories; it might be a way of dating the installation. Later floor boards removed showing earlier ones underneath.

Photo by Sussman-Ochs, 1949



Illustration No. 14

Mansion Second Floor Hallway

The elaborate architectural trim seen here was done early in the construction period. The later plain trim downstairs seems meager by comparison.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 15

Mansion, Second Floor, the "Ghost Room" before Rehabilitation

General view with Ridgely furnishings still in place. Fireplace has a Victorian coal grate, afterwards removed.

Photo by Abbie Rowe, 1948

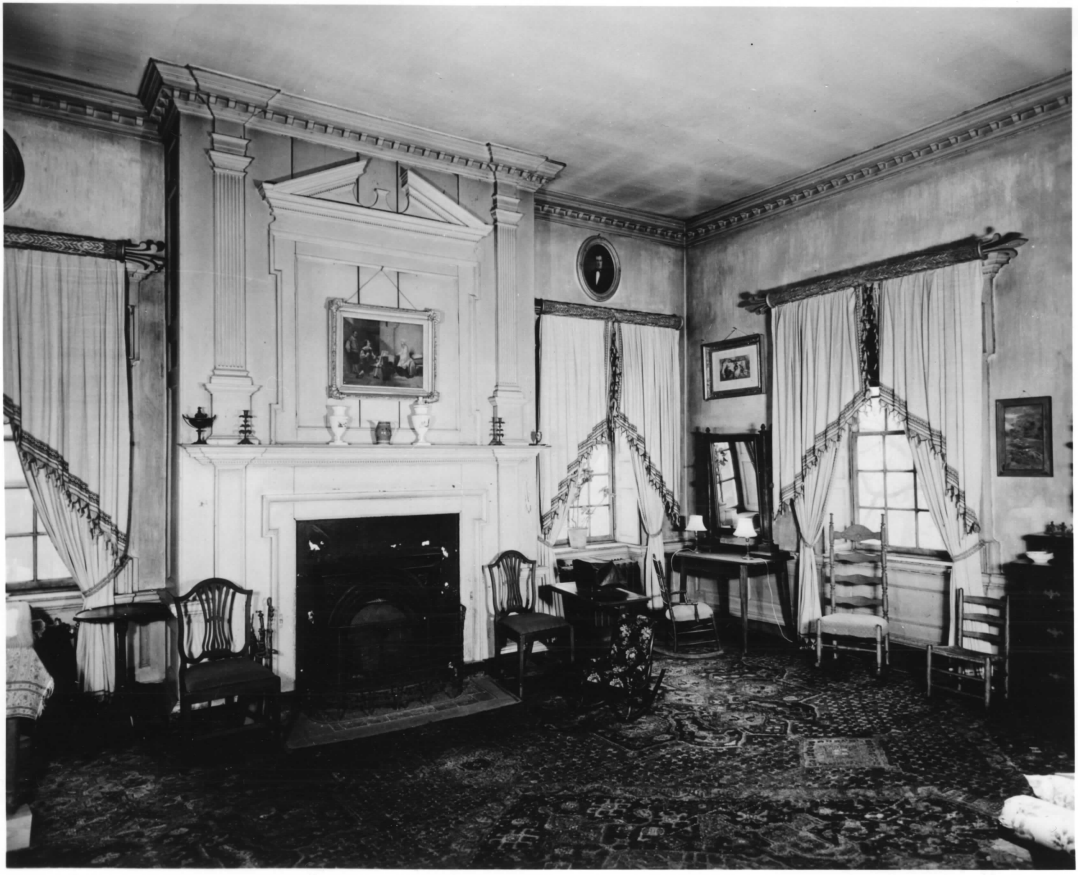


Illustration No. 16

Mansion, Second Floor, the "Ghost Room" after Rehabilitation

The architectural elements on the chimney breast are a reflection of the "Palladian" taste that still influenced work in England and America. Evidence for the two-color effect was found in early paint still on the woodwork underneath later coats of colors.

The chandelier brought up from downstairs.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 17

Mansion, Second Floor, the "Ghost Room" Fireplace

The coal grate has been removed. The height of the fireplace opening - and the fact that the firechamber was plastered - suggest that it was intended for a built-in grate or a stove.

Note the square brick or "quarries" which have been lifted out of their bed. Before laying they had been ground to a precise plane - with square corners - to make a remarkably smooth surface, probably for clean sweeping. Each quarry tapers downwards uniformly allowing sand to fill in between.

Photo: Sussman-Ochs, 1949



Illustration No. 18

Charles Ward Apthorpe House (built 1764)

91st Street bet. Columbus and Amsterdam, New York City

Hampton Mansion, begun nineteen years later, has some uncanny resemblances to this unique frame house demolished years ago, especially as to proportions. Note recessed front bay flanked by colossal pilasters and the general application of rustication. Had Hampton been completed with the elaboration of detail the builders evidently intended, it could have been trimmed off in a similar way.

Bierstadt artotype c. 1890
Courtesy New-York Historical Society



Illustration No. 19

Derelict Stove Plate

Half of an antique cast iron plate found by the writer in a Hampton outbuilding in 1949. The name NORTHAMPTON indicates that it was cast at the Ridgely furnace. This fragment was both broken and burned; no other pieces were found.

The modelling of the pattern seems late 18th century. The sun with a face (upper center) reminds one of that on Benjamin Franklin's design for his "Pennsylvania Fireplace".

The design should be compared with specimens of the five-and six-plate stoves of the period. A phenomenal rise in the popularity of heating by stoves is characteristic of the last decade of the 18th century. See Appendix B "Preliminary Report on Stoves at Hampton".

Photo by Sussman-Ochs, 1949

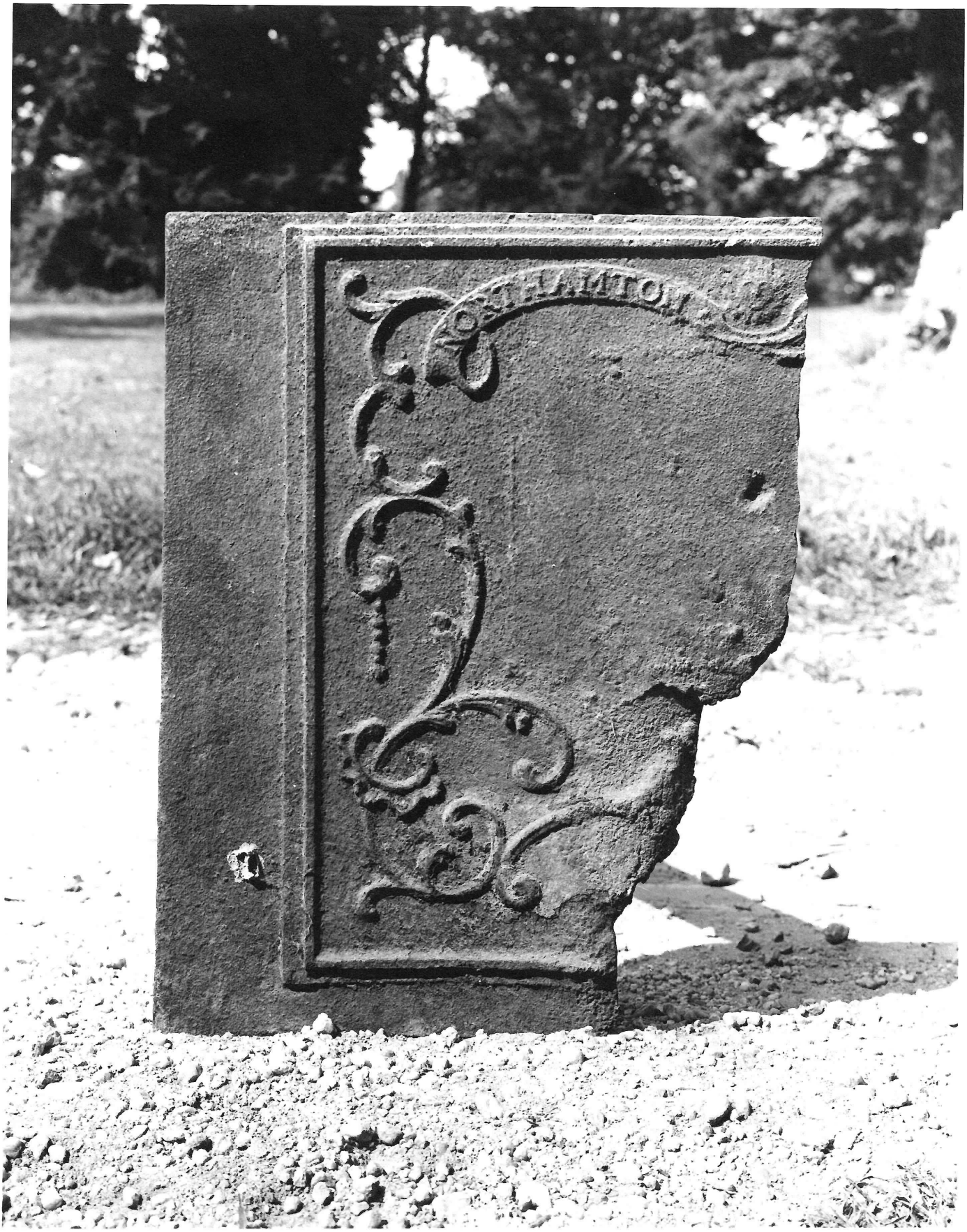


Illustration No. 20

Indenture of Daniel Healy, Gardener, 1784

Healy was indentured at Cork, Ireland to Hugh Lyle, master of the Ship Harmony, for crossing the Atlantic. The indenture was later sold to Robert Ballard of Baltimore and by him in 1784 to Captain Charles Ridgely who was then building the Mansion. What part Healy may actually have had in the landscape development of Hampton is not known.

from the Ridgely Papers, Courtesy Maryland Historical Society



(THE CON[illegible]

This *INDENTURE* W[illegible]hat

Dan.[l] Healy a Gar[illegible]

doth Voluntarily put him self Servant to Hugh Lyle Master of the Ship Harmony

to serve the said Hugh Lyle and his Assigns, for and during the full Space, Time and Term of three Years from the first Day of the said Daniel's arrival in Baltimore in the United States of AMERICA, during which Time or Term the said Master or his Assigns shall and will find and supply the said Daniel with sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and all other necessaries befitting such a Servant, and at the end and expiration of said Term, the said Dan.[l] Healy to be made Free, and receive according to the Custom of the Country. Provided nevertheless, and these Presents are on this Condition, that if the said Dan.[l] Healy shall pay the said Hugh Lyle or his Assigns ten Pounds British Sterling within Days after his arrival he shall be Free, and the above Indenture and every Clause therein, absolutely Void and of no Effect. In Witness whereof the said Parties have hereunto interchangeably put their Hands and Seals the 20 Day of March in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty four, in the Presence of the Right Worshipful Richd. Hollett Esq.[r] Mayor of the City of Cork

R. Hollett Mayor

John Daly

Daniel Healy

Illustration No. 21

The Terraced Garden, or "Falls", West Parterre, 1878

The famous gardens of Hampton were cared for by many employees through the years; some of them appear to be posing in this view. Here the walks seem to have a sod surface: no boxwood is evident.

Photographer Unknown.



Illustration No. 22

The Terraced Garden, or "Falls", East Parterre, 1878

In contrast with the ~~north~~ west side these paths seem to be surfaced with gravel or crushed shell. The evergreens along the central (axial) walk (right) have grown to a size perhaps not anticipated by the original designer.

Photographer Unknown



Illustration No. 23

The Orangery

This little temple-form structure, thought to have been built about 1838, had triple sash. Only the plastered brick masonry walls remain today.

HABS photograph, 1936/7?

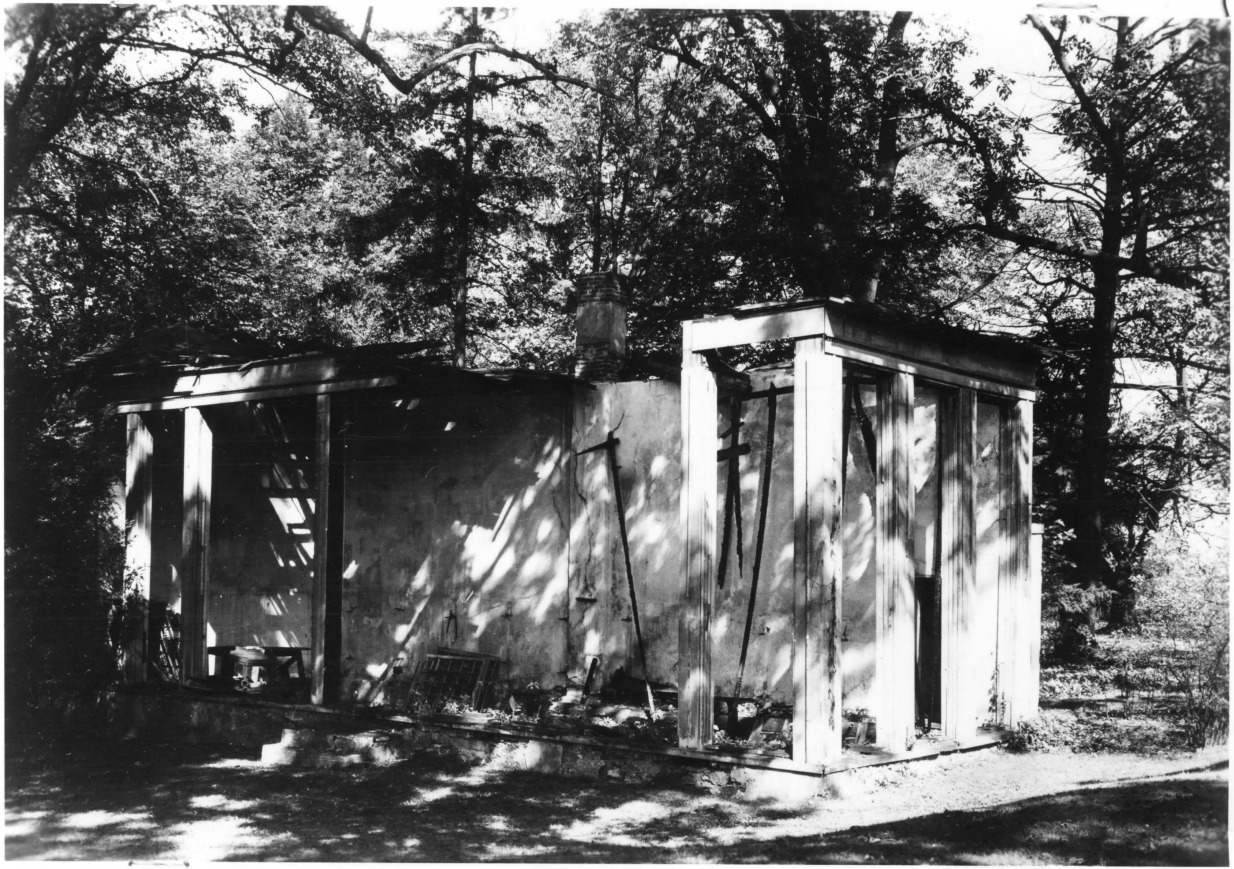


Illustration No. 24

Greenhouse

A modern structure has been placed on the walls of an older one.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959.



Illustration No. 25

Old Ice House near Mansion Interior

Walls are of stone with a brick dome which supports an earth mound on the lawn above. Small door is for putting in and taking out ice.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 26

Old Horse Stables near Mansion

Stable No. 1 (right) is of rubble masonry stuccoed with pink mortar like Mansion and is shown on the Joshua Barney Map of 1843. It may be of the 18th century (see measured drawings) though it was modernized in the Victorian period to look like the newer building.

Stable No. 2 (left) of cut stone is later than 1843, not showing on the map of that period.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 27

Farm Group; the Dairy

This unique structure seems to be set low in the terrain to utilize a natural spring of water. Date of construction is unknown.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



Illustration No. 28

Farm Group, the Dairy

The fireplace would seem to be for the heating of water to clean the milk cans and dairy equipment. In the later 19th century - after the closing of the iron-works - dairying was an important activity of Hampton.

HABS photo by Miyamoto, September, 1959



PART VIII

APPENDICES

Agreements for

Appendix A. Notes on/Carpentry at Baltimore.

The nature of the agreement or agreements for carpentry between Captain Ridgely and his principal mechanics is fairly evident. Following the tradition of English building, there were three methods followed in this country: "by Great" (what we call today "lump sum"), "by the Day" ("cost plus") and by measure.[1] The latter was common in 18th century America and was evidently in use on the Ridgely properties. For example: in December of 1782 Carpenter William Brown submitted a bill for work on C. R. Ridgely's house which "If measured Right" came to £ 32...2...0.[2] Document 6 (p.37) ~~(below)~~ refers to "the Common Old Prices before the war". Carpenters' schedules of prices were characteristically kept secret (at least in Philadelphia) but in the case of Hampton no evidence has been found that an outside measurer was brought in to evaluate the work.[3]

The carpenters of Baltimore were formally organized - as they were in other American cities and England and one of their most important functions as a group was the establishment of a standard schedule for pricing construction work. As early as 1773 "Sundry Carpenters at Maryland" had applied to Robert Smith and Thomas Nevell of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia for a copy of their "Ruels for Measureing".[4] Whether or not they got a copy of this very secret document does not appear.

(1) Frank Jenkins, Architect and Patron, London, 1961, pp. 128-129, quotes Sir Christopher Wren on this subject.

(2) Ledger E, December 23, 1782.

(3) Members of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia were liable for expulsion if the revealed their own price book to outsiders.

(4) Louise Hall, Artificer to Architect in America, Durham, North Carolina, 1954 (MS) p. B-23.

However, the Baltimore group was successful in formally organizing by May 1, 1790[1] and the following year they published their Constitution. William Richardson and Michael Shannon, who had worked at Hampton, were among the subscribers. The following describes their policy about prices:

> It shall be the Duty of a Master-Carpenter so admitted, to receive any Applications that may be made to him by Employers, to undertake all Buildings, or Jobbs of Work, agreeably to the Rules stipulated in this Constitution, and the Prices established in the general Bill of Rates for this Society...
>
> These prices, as established and agreed upon by a Special-Committee, duly appointed for that Purpose, consisting of the most experienced and oldest Artists belonging to the Society, are as low generally, and, in some Particulars, lower than what has been customary these Twenty Years and upwards,...any Person who undertakes to execute or accomplish any Pieces of Workmanship at lower Rates than these established by said Committee, cannot, with any Shadow of Probability,[2] intend or expect to deal justly either by himself or his Employers;

No copy of the price book, which was undoubtedly in manuscript only, has been noted.

(1) Ibid., p. B-22.

(2) The Constitution of the Carpenters' Society of Baltimore, Baltimore, 1791, pp. 7,8. The only known copy of this pamplet is in the collection of the Philadelphia Company, where it was discovered by Miss Hall. The latter company had published their prices as early as 1786. See Charles E. Peterson, "Carpenters' Hall", Historic Philadelphia, Trans American Philosophical Society, Vol. 43, part 1, 1953, pp. 105, 124, 125.

August 22, 1949

B-1. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON STOVES AT HAMPTON

When Hampton was built, according to an article published in 1875 (1), "....The country-people soon saw with amazement what was to them a palace rising in the wilderness....They called it 'Ridgely's Folly'.... it had too many 'new-fangled notions' about it. Marble mantels, folding doors, sofas, mahogany sideboards, and chinaware, were almost unknown immediately after the Revolution. Yet Hampton must be adorned with all these....Stoves in houses or in churches were the rarest of luxuries.... Prior to 1800 there were not six four-wheeled carriages in the whole city of Baltimore. And the captain would have carpets, and stoves, and carriages; drove, indeed, with a coach-and-four when the fancy seized him."

This article is apparently unreliable in a number of respects and it is desirable to check all available evidence, structural and documentary, before proceeding with plans for restoration using stoves.

The use of iron stoves in early America is not generally realized. The following remarks might be made on the period before 1790 when Hampton was completed. Stoves were in common use in French Canada in the 17th century (2) and in wide use in the United States by the end of the 18th century. In the south it might be noted that they were to be found in the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg before 1781 (3) and seem to have been not uncommonly cast in Maryland furnances in 1782 where they sold at 95 per ton, "neat weight (4). Best of all, there is an advertisement in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for January 14, 1783 as follows:

"C A N N O N (from Nine to Two-Pounders)

BAR-IRON, pig iron, pots from 15 gallons to three quarts, kettles, from 45 to 15 gallons; Dutch ovens, tea-kettles, skillets, mortars and pestles, waggon-boxes, stoves, salt-pans, flat-irons, dripping-pans and bakers, are made, and now to be sold at the Northampton Iron-Works, and at Ridgely's Forges, about 10 miles from Baltimore Town.-------- Specie, State Certificates, passed agreeable to an act of Assembly of the 10th of May, 1781, Continental State, black or red Money, pork, corn, wheat, or tobacco, will be taken in payment, for any of the above articles; and credit will be given for any sum exceeding . 200. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living near the above-mentioned Works.

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N.B. Castings of any kind made on the shortest notice.

Baltimore County, Jan. 13, 1783."

*(In the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of October 21, 1783 and January 2, 1784, Thomas Usher, Sr., and Joseph Donaldson advertise with many other items, "Iron Stoves," "Dutch ovens" and "Franklin stoves.") The status of stoves in this period is described by iron historian Dennis C. Kurjack, as follows:

"The actual use of close-iron-stoves (six and ten plate) and open-iron-stoves (Franklin fireplace, etc.) in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was restricted largely to the rich. (Despite the impression created by advertisements of the period, the poor could rarely afford anything better than the crude open fireplace). And as the rich not only could afford but were often willing to try out any new idea offered by inventors which promised improvements to existing types in the matter of fuel consumption, heat radiation, and ventilation." (5)

TYPES USED

(Hob grates of iron or brass were common in Boston by 1724, using coal brought across the Atlantic. "Franklin stoves" or "Pennsylvania fireplaces" were advertised in Boston in 1745. (6)

Whether or not coal was burned in Hampton Mansion is not certain. Coal was mined on the James River of Virginia from the middle of the 18th century (7) and shipped to many East Coast ports, including Baltimore. (8) It is, of course, hard to imagine coal being hauled out from the city to heat Hampton but we read that coal was actually mined on the Ridgely estate and in 1801 advertised for sale in the city. (9) This venture, however, was not a success. (10) How long coal may have been mined at Hampton for domestic use is not known.)

A derelict half of a large cast iron plate, evidently part of a stove or a fireback with "NORTHAMTON" (11) cast in a decorative scroll was found in an outbuilding at Hampton and was brought to the mansion with the permission of Mr. John Ridgely. The base of the plate is burned out in the manner of the back plate in the Franklin stove now in the second floor bathroom. (12) I am not able to date the design.

According to Josephine H. Pierce, the oldest known Franklin stove is a C. 1750 model at the Mercer Museum, Doylestown, Pa. (13) The first models were meant to be set inside an open fireplace already built. A number of old Baltimore stoves were shown the writer by Mr. Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., Director of the Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore. A franklin-type stove in the home of a friend of his on Tyson Street may be of local manufacture and

as old as Hampton. A handsome stove C. 1795 with Adam decoration is owned by the Metropolitan Musecm of Art. (14) English hob grates of the period are illustrated in Gloag and Bridgwater, A History of Cast Iron in Architecture. (15) Edwin Jackson, 159 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y., deals in this kind of item.

INVENTORY OF 1829

At the request of the deceased, no inventory was filed of the effects of Charles Ridgely, the builder (died 1790, about the time the house was completed), but there is a detailed inventory of the late Charles Carnan Ridgely, occupant of the mansion, made in 1829. Although there is listed only "1 small Stove" valued at $3.00, there were ten pairs of andirons, six fenders and two pair of dogs mentioned. Six ten-plate stoves valued at $43.00 are also mentioned, (16) but it is assumed that these were used for cooking in employees' quarters on the plantation or at the Furnace. This evidence is inconclusive. It seems to mean that the heating stoves were not then in use at the mansion. They may have burned out or have been discarded for other reasons in the forty intervening years .

STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE

Only two fireplaces at the mansion have been examined. At the present time the others have not been opened up for inspection. Examination made August 9, 1949 revealed the following:

The Ghost Room - Condition X prevailed at the time of acquisition. This included a large mid - or late - Victorian coal grate, which was removed. Condition X-1 was a plastered firechamber with a thin iron lintel 2'-10" above

the hearth. The lintel and a row of brick soldiers proved to be a later addition and was removed.

Condition X-2 was a plastered firechamber with a crude stone jack arch, possibly original, making the opening 3'-2" above the hearth. This opening is so high that the fire must, in any case, have been elevated on a grate to prevent smoking.

The hearth consisted of red brick 6" plus square. These were removed for the reconstruction of the floor and have been saved for reinstallation.

Master Bedroom - Condition I: A black slate slab front with an opening 2'-10" square was in place August 9. One of the side pieces (as well as the hearth) had been broken and the balance was removed. The slate was very obviously a later addition over the old smoked surfaces.

Condition X-1 was a plaster-lined firechamber 3'-3 1/2" high at the opening which was spanned with another stone jack arch, plastered underneath like Condition X-2 in the Ghost Room.

The masonry of the left jamb of the firechamber is much disturbed. Possibly it was rebuilt in connection with the old hot-air furnace flue (1875 or earlier).

NEXT STEPS

There are three next steps which can be pursued more or less concurrently.

1. Open and examine the other fireplaces, especially those on the second floor east which still have stoves.

2. Complete the examination of the Northampton Furnace account books in the Ridgely Papers, Maryland Historical Society. The Day Books are presumably

complete for the period 1783-1790. The sampling of a few weeks' entries read by me did not mention stoves but showed that Charles Ridgely, who was not full owner of the furnace, was charged with any items taken from the works.

3. Consult collectors and students of the subject and learn where there are suitable stoves still in existence which may be purchased or copied.

THE PEALE MUSEUM

The Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore is housed in a restored building of the early nineteenth century at 225 N. Holliday Street. Part of the building is heated by reproductions of early stoves in which modern heating units are concealed. Mr. John H. Scarff was the architect.

Should it be decided to use stoves at Hampton they might in the same way be a solution to getting rid of the modern exposed radiators.

Charles E. Peterson
Regional Architect

NOTES

(1) J. C. Carpenter, "An Old Maryland Mansion," APPLETONS' JOURNAL (New York) May 8, 1875 (Vol. XIII, No. 320), pp. 577-579. The reference to "marble mantels" is obscure because the wooden mantels now in place seem to be original. Perhaps marble cheek slabs were meant. There are no physical evidences of the use of folding doors.

(2) Ramsay Traquair, The Old Architecture of Quebec, Toronto, 1948, 14. A Quebec ordinance of 1673 required that "The stoves in houses must not be placed otherwise than in fireplaces."

(3) Pickering to Nelson, Nov. 8, 1781. Cal. Va. State Papers, II:580. Stoves were used in the new Virginia Capitol in 1791 (Ibid., V:248) and could be cast in Richmond or vicinity in that year (Ibid., V:384). However, it is stated that "before 1852 stoves were not generally used south of Washington." Kathleen Bruce, Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era. New York and London, 1931, 299.

(4) Elie Williams to Otho Holland Williams, Hagerstown, Oct. 26, 1782. Williams Papers, MS, Md. Hist. Soc.

(5) Kurjack to Regional Director, Hopewell Village, August 15, 1949.

(6) Lewis M. Lawrence, Supervisor, Historic American Buildings Survey, Notes on the Development of Early Architecture in Massachusetts, (Mimeographed) Boston, 1941, 21.

(7) Bruce, 88.

(8) J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, Philadelphia, 1881, 386.

(9) Ibid., 425. The project seems to have been managed by an Englishman named Benjamin Henfrey.

(10) Thomas W. Griffith, Annals of Baltimore, 1833, 74.

(11) The Northamton or Northampton Furnace was operated as early as the Revolutionary War. It was willed by Charles Ridgely, builder of Hampton, to Charles Carnan Ridgely, his heir. Orphans' Court Records, Wills No. D, Liber W.B.4, 450-481, will dated April 7, 1786. The furnace was operated as late as 1827 and perhaps later. On the 1843 map of the Hampton estate it is shown as "Old Furnace." The site is now covered by the Lockraven reservoir. In the 1780's the "Ridgely Forges" seem to have been a separate operation.

(12) This stove resembles the Postley stove, patented 1815, illustrated in Pierce, 353.

(13) "Franklin-type stoves", Antiques, Vol. LIII, No. 5 (May 1948), 351. In 1786 Franklin invented a new coal burning stove described in Transactions American Philosophical Society, II (1786), 57-74.

(14) Pierce, 351.

(15) London, 1948, 71-77.

(16) Orphans' Court Records, Wills, Liber D.M.P. 38, 32-59, 124-126, 254-255, 408-409, 461-465 and Liber D.M.P. 39, 124-125.

B-2. SECOND REPORT ON STOVES AT HAMPTON

When I wrote the "Preliminary Report" of August 22, 1949 early American stoves was a new subject with me and I shared the general distrust of them as furnishings for restored 18th century houses. But a few weeks later I had a chance to note many items in the Ridgely manuscripts about the castings of stoves at Northampton Furnace and their sale and distribution.

The earliest stove entry found was the purchase of "1 Stove Pipe" entered in a Northampton Furnace ledger for November 18, 1783. Such an item would have been made of thin sheet iron, more than likely of sheets rolled abroad. But in the years following there is no doubt that stoves were manufactured at Hampton in quantity, along with firebacks, grates, Dutch ovens, kettles, oven stoppers and even iron mantelpieces.

Here are some relevant items:

Account Book LI, Day Book

1786			
Jan. 17	Tempeste Tucker for 1...10 plate Stove	£	7...15...9
" 23	Cash received for a Small inside Stove plate		---
March 31	Thomas Rossiter receiv'd of him in p.t for stoves		3...5...
Aug. 29	Henry Fletcher for 2 days work sawing Timber for the Moulding house		---
1787			
March 24	Genl. charges for 1 10 plate stove given to the Meathodice meetg House at Anps pr Capt R. 6...16 lb...		

Acct. Book LVII

1788			
Nov. 25	Frederick Moss for making and putting Doors & pipes to a 10 plate Stove...		---
Dec. 3	Castings for 1 Ten plate Stove		---
Dec. 11	John Ellicott for 1 Franklin Stove wt 4--6		4...10...0
Dec. 16	1 10 plate Stove		---

Acct. Book LVII

(Continued)

Dec. 17	1 fire or Chimney Back	---
Dec. 23	1-10 plate 1 Chimney Back	---
Dec. 27	4-10 plate Stoves	---
Dec. 30	a Franklin Stove	---
" 30	General Charges Dr. to Charles Jessop for makg. Stove patterns &c.	6...
" 30	Capt. Chas. Ridgely to Castings for 2 pr. large Andirons & 1 Oven Stopper wt. 1-21	---
1789		
Jan. 8	hauling a grate to Balto.	---
March 31	Profit & Loss Dr.	
	To John Norwood for 1 Tenplate Stove charg'd to him 16th Decemr. 1788 which was for the Use of the Methodist Congregation at the Stone Meeting House & which Capt. Ridgely with the Consent of the greatest part of the Company agreed to make them a present of...	5...

Ridgely Account Book (Jan. 1, 1810 - Dec. 31, 1815)

1810		
Dec. 27	1 large 10 plate Stove in Casting house	5 cwt...
Dec. 31	By Error in entring oval Stoves...	---
1813		
March 12	So much paid Elisha Bull making patterns	100.00
July 23	To Jno. Calhoun for moulding 11 large 10 plate Stoves @ $2...	---

Some years later the writer was confronted with the problem of the original heating of the 18th century public buildings on Independence Square, Philadelphia. The architects' problem in planning masonry work for the forthcoming restorations was to learn what provisions were needed in the chimnies.

Samuel Y. Edgerton, then a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, spent two summers under my direction collecting records of the design, manufacture, distribution and use of stoves in the Philadelphia area during the 1790's. The quantity of source material assembled was so great that it has defied anyone since to write up the subject. The study did serve to tell the museum planners what antique stoves to buy or to have copied - and it told the architects what chimney features were needed.

Apparently the discovery of oxygen by Joseph Priestly in 1770? had stimulated the philosophers of Philadelphia to investigate the theory of combustion and the design of heating devices. Pennsylvania, through it's large rural German population, already had a strong tradition of making and using iron stoves. The discovery that some of the principal rooms of the State House, Congress Hall and Old City Hall, the most imposing public building group in 18th century America, were heated with 10-plate or cooking stoves was quite astonishing!

Mrs. Peirce's work was subsequently published as Josephine H. Peirce, Fire on the Hearth, the Pond-Ekberg Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, 1951. The book has since gone out of print and that lady is now working on another one.

Appendix C-1 Shutters for the Mansion

I have never seen any manuscript references to the outside shutters of the Mansion.

The window shutters removed in 1949 were stored in the cellar and are still there. They are of the fixed slat type with long iron straps which not only hold the shutter to the frame, but hold each shutter together in one piece.

These shutters should be examined for details that would determine their age; they may have been installed when the house was quite new. I have never seen an essay on the subject but slat shutters seem to have been introduced to the United States about the year 1800, possibly from the West Indies. In the rich French Colony of Saint Domingue (now Haiti) these slat shutters, called jalousies, at the end of the 18th century were new there, too.

The type with movable slats stapled to vertical sticks appeared somewhat later. The earliest documentary reference I remember is one for installing them inside the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New Jersey. Charles Steadman's 1835 specification called them "inside revolving,venitian Blinds." Examples may be seen in the contemporary (1839) Presbyterian Church in Trenton by the same carpenter-architect.

In laying out a set of shutters for the Mansion it should be noted from old photographs:

(1) that the shutters were installed mostly on the south side

(2) some are one panel high and some are two

(3) some were painted a light color (probably the same as the window frames) but mostly they are dark (probably green).

I suppose the first step in reinstalling them would be to bring the old shutters up out of the cellar to see how many there are and where they fit. If the window frames are now (1970) all replacements the chance for identifying pintle holes is probably nil.

I am quite sure the house would be more attractive with the shutters back in place, to relieve the wide expanse of stucco. They would probably make the Mansion more comfortable in the summer period, as they undoubtedly did in the old days.

Appendix C-2

[Hampton]

October 27, 1949

Memorandum

To: Chief of Development

From: Architect Peterson

Subject: Interior colors, Hampton National Historic Site

We have so far been fortunate in the weather and nearly all man hours have been spent on the exterior of the mansion. But we must plan our indoor work program and this brings up the matter of interior colors which involves important general policy. The explorations we have made for the original paint colors, although not complete, have been fairly rewarding. In general, the interiors have had only two or three coats of paint in 160 years. The bottom coat is usually very thin, but distinguishable. No prime coat seems to have been used.

The most important room in the house is the Drawing Room. It is one of the most available on which we can begin. It appears that the original decoration was one coat of light gray paint over all woodwork. This remained for some years and then- say 1840- the door and baseboard were painted a strong dark green. Still later the box lock on the door was removed, the door grained "walnut" and the rest of the woodwork "satinwood". This latter effect probably dates from the 1850's and has remained until the present time. It is now in bad shape due to peeling. The walls were painted in oil colors a light buff originally. Later, they were papered, which paper had become worn, faded and loose. We are removing what is left. The original finish of the ceiling is not known. Six months ago I asked to have some of the old ceiling saved for study. If samples can now be found, they will be studied for evidences of original finish.

The original effect was thus gray and buff, much like one of the main rooms in Stratford Hall, Virginia, refinished about the year 1800. I recommend that this effect be restored at Hampton.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Chairman Scarff for his information in case the Hampton Committee wishes us not to follow the above recommendation.

C. E. Peterson
Architect

Appendix D. The Hampton Inventory, 1829

This 22-page selection of items from the list of Mansion contents at the time of General Ridgely's death was compiled and mimeographed by the writer in 1949 when the policy for refurnishing the house was still under discussion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hampton National Historic Site Towson 4 Maryland

December 23, 1949

The attached inventory of the estate of General Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760-1829) is of great interest as showing the contents of Hampton mansion after some thirty-eight years of occupancy. It was found by Mr. Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., Director of the Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore in the records of the Office of the Register of Wills for Baltimore County (Inventories, Liber 38). The inventory was compiled by Allen Dorsey and James Tucker in August, 1829. The General's will (April 28, 1828 is to be found in Wills, Liber 13.

The first owner of Hampton, Captain Charles Ridgely, died in 1790, about the time the mansion was completed. At the request of the deceased, no inventory was made. The "household and Kitchen Furniture" were bequeathed to Rebecca Dorsey Ridgely, the widow. Presumably this included various items imported from England before the Revolution (see William D. Hoyt, Jr., "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce, 1757 to 1774", Americana, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2, April, 1943, pp. 354-363) and certain pieces known to have been made by the carpenters while building the house. By the terms of the will, the widow got the use of the silver plate; after, her decease it was to go to Charles Carnan Ridgely. The Captains will (April 7, 1786) is to be found in Wills, Liber 4.

Widow Rebecca seems to have moved out of the mansion in or after January, 1791. Apparently she was not on good terms with the next occupants and probably left behind no more than necessary.

The portion of the 1829 inventory offered herewith is only a fraction of the total; the listing and appraisal of property went on well into the following year. There were many buildings connected with the iron furnace and the farming operations. In addition, there were other farms, Ridgely's Forges, two houses in the city, an iron store on Smith's Wharf, stock in various companies, over three hundred slaves listed by name, a steamboat valued at $1000.00, some old cannon boring machinery at Mount Clare, a pew in St. Paul's church, one hundred and nineteen linen shirts, a seersucker coat and numberous other items running to many pages.

This list of property in the mansion should be studied along with the records of the sale which followed. The latter was discovered by Mrs. Charlotte Vincent Verplanck in the same archives in a volume titled Accounts of Sales, Liber 14. The latter varies from the inventory in many particulars and gives the names of each purchaser and the prices paid. Few items in the mansion were bought by persons named Ridgely, proving that the furnishings at Hampton in recent years did not come down intact from the builder of the house. The original pieces were widely dispersed as early as 1829. -CEP

Charles Ridgely (of Hampton) Inventory

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the foods chattels and personal estate of Charles Ridgely of Hampton late of Baltimore County deceased appraised by us the subscribers each of us having been first legally authorised and duly sworn as will be seen by the annexed warrant

			Dolls	cts
3	Suits white curtains (Bed & windows)		80	00
1	do	do	5	00
2	do Blue & flowered	do	8	00
2	do Calico	do	8	00
5	Red Moreen Window	do Cornice & pins	70	00
3	Blue Silk	ditto Yellow & blue drapery	70	00
50	Blankets		100	00
5	New pieces patch work for quilts @3$		15	00
11	Calico quilts		33	00
10	Ditto bed spreads		15	00
5	Leno Curtains		5	00
18	Pair Russia Sheeting sheets		18	00
41	pair fine linen sheets		205	00
10	Dimity bed spreads		10	00
6	White Marseilles Bed quilts		42	00
19	White Dufkin quilts		28	50
3	Crib quilts		4	50
12	Fine linen bolster cases		9	00
32	pair fine pillow cases		16	00
15	ditto	ditto old ditto	1	50
7	ditto Russia Sheeting	ditto		88
8	pieces of drapery		3	00

		Dolls	cts
21 dimity drawer Covers		1	31
28 damask Napkins	@ 125c	35	00
22 Common diaper ditto	30c	6	60
63 New Towels	15c	9	45
36 old ditto			37½
1 Arm chair Cushion & 2 covers		1	00
3 Yards drilling		3	00
2 pieces domestic Cotton		5	00
1 Bunch patches			25
4 Remmants Calico		1	00
3 ditto waist-coating			37½
1 Easy chair & 2 Red Covers with brass nails		10	00
14 dusting cloths	@ 4c		56
1 Easy chair		10	00
37 damask table cloths	@10$	370	00
5 diaper ditto	5$	25	00
22 ditto ditto	1.25¢	27	50
6 Common ditto	50¢	3	00
35 Doylers	3¢	1	05
8 plated Chamber Candle sticks	25¢	2	00
6 pair steel snuffers	8¢		48
2 " Iron ditto			12
1 pr brass Candle sticks			37½
1 pr tin ditto			12½
1 Mahogany pier table		5	00
1 ditto Medicine Cupboard		5	00

	Dolls	cts
1 Bureau	3	00
1 Writing desk	7	00
1 Mahogany Cupboard	20	00
2 Looking glasses	2	50
1 Mahogany table	2	00
3 Rose wood tables @ 5$	15	00
1 pair brass And Irons	2	50
1 pr steel shovel & tongs	1	50
1 Bag of little bags		30
1 Set of pins & Knobs for curtains	12	00
1 Leather traveling trunk	1	25
2 Old trunks		12½
1 Green table Cover	7	00
4 Remmants Baze & 4 table covers	4	00
13 Feather beds ea 10$	130	00
12 Hair Matresses	100	00
13 Bolsters	26	00
26 Pillows	26	00
1 Hair Sofa	10	00
1 Bureau	3	00
2 High post Mahogany bed steads	25	00
1 Low post French ditto	15	00
2 ditto Mahogany ditto @3$	6	00
2 Mahogany tables "2$	4	00
11 Cane seat chairs (Yellow) 50¢	5	50
2 Yellow arm chairs	2	00

		Dolls	cts
1	Crib bed & mattress	2	00
1	Chamber Looking glass	2	00
34	Best cut glass Jellys @3.50¢ pr doz	9	90
62	Common ditto ditto 100¢ "	5	16
6	Cut glass oval dishes & 3 round ditto	7	50
16	ditto flat ditto	16	00
4	Sugar dishes	6	00
2	Butter boats & stands	3	00
40	pieces Cut glass	16	00
24	pieces Cordial glass	2	00
38	pieces Champagne @2.50 per doz	7	91½
73	Wine Glasses 200¢ "	12	16½
15	Glass bowls ea 37½¢	1	87½
5	Cider glasses	1	25
15	Tumblers	2	50
1	Set English China (42 pieces	80	00
1	Set French China (68 do	80	00
1	Set tea & Coffee with stars 54 do	50	00
1	Set ditto Blue & gilt 65 do	50	00
10	Blom monge moulds	2	00
1	Set Blue tea & Coffee china 59 pieces	3	00
1	Common Blue tea set 26 do	1	50
1	Black tea pot		03
3	Mugs		18
6	Glass salts and stands	6	00
11	Common bowls	1	00
1	Set Blue Canton China 297 pieces	250	00

	Dolls	cts
12 Pitchers	7	00
2 Large China punch bowls	2	50
2 French Cake plates		60
9 Tin Canisters & 1 tin box		56
13 White plates & dishes		75
1 pr sugar nippers & 1 pr spring steel yards		12½
1 Earthern furnace & 1 pr Cast Iron dogs		46
1 Box & 1 Clothes horse		06
2 paint pots		25
1 Black Walnut table		40
1 Pine ditto		50
3 Pine Cupboards	20	00
1 Eight day clock	15	00
6 Green winsor chairs	2	00
9 Common Jappan waiters	1	00
1 Oil Cloth Carpet	5	00
18 Oyster knives	2	25
2 Stone pitchers		75
36 best Ivory handle knives	19	00
37 do " " Forks 31 2nd " " knives	15	00
28 Small " " ditto 33 do Forks	12	00
2 do " " Steels	1	00
1 Buck handle Carver & fork		75
1 Mahogany knife tray		37½

		Dolls	cts
1	Marble mortar & pestle	2	00
3	Bell metal skillets	4	00
1	ditto kettle	4	00
5	Copper stew pans & 6 tops	8	00
1	ditto fish kettle	2	00
4	Tin Coffee pots	1	25
4	pewter warming plates	4	00
4	Ice cream freezers	1	00
7	Tin pans		50
1	do tea kettle & stand		75
3	do Water dippers		40
3	Frying pans	2	50
1	Tin Grater & Cullender		30
1	ditto mould & 10 Bred pans		66
2	ditto apple roasters		50
2	Toasting irons		75
13	Muffin bands		13
5	Grid irons	3	50
1	Smoke Jack spit & chains & 2 dripping pans	6	00
2	Tin Spiting boxes		25
3	Iron bowls		25
2	Ladles 1 Skimmer & 1 flesh fork		50
1	Sifter & 1 Rolling pin		12½
4	Iron tea kettles	1	00
3	pair flat irons	2	50
1	Bell metal mortar & Iron pestle		50

		Dolls	cts
3	Pine tables	2	50
18	Iron pots	12	00
6	Bake Ovens	4	00
3	Stew pans	1	50
1	pair And Irons	5	00
2	Shovels 1 pr tongs 6 pr pot hooks & 4 racks	3	25
1	Coffee mill & 1 Copper pot	1	25
1	Coffee roaster & 2 waffle irons	3	00
1	Buscuit brake & 1 paste board	1	50
5	Stone pots	1	50
1	Brafs bound bucket	1	00
13	Empty Bbls & 1 Keg		78
2	Market baskets		25
1	Old Canister		25
8	Hickory brooms		40
1	Box tins		25
1	Bag feathers		05
3	White wash brushes		12½
2	Wooden bowls & 2 earthen bread bowls		15½
2	Fire & 2 ash buckets		75
3	Wood leathers	1	00
4	Benches & 1 pine knife box		52
1	Feed chest & 1 wheel barrow	3	00
7	Empty boxes		25
1	Tin spice box		25
1 pr	nut crackers & 1 Cork screw		12½

	Dolls	cts
2 Tin pepper boxes		02
2 dressers 1 Bbl & 1 keg		35
1 Box with wax Candles	1	50
3 Hanks yarn		35
4 pieces Table Baze	1	00
1 Step ladder	1	50
2 Tin Candle sticks & Iron snuffers		10
2 Green Bed steads	3	00
1 Low post mahogany ditto		75
1 pine work stand		40
1 Walnut Candle stand		50
1 Mahogany bureau	3	00
1 ditto chest of draws	5	00
6 light coloured winsor chairs	1	00
1 pine table		50
2 warming pans	3	00
1 pr and irons, shovel & tongs	1	00
9 tin chamber buckets & 2 wash basons	1	50
1 Chamber glass		50
1 pine table		50
1 gilt frame & picture		50
2 Window blinds		02
3 pine Chests		75
9 stone pots with pickles	15	00
3 empty stone pots & 4 earthen milk pots		57½
4 Wooden boxes	8	00

	Dolls	cts
2 Bbls with fish & 1 with oil	10	00
1 Safe & 6 demmy Johns	2	50
1 Refrigerator	7	00
Fire wood	7	00
4 sweeping 3 dusting & 1 scrubing brush	1	25
1 Window blind		25
4 paper screens	10	00
2 Close chairs & 1 wood box		55
1 Toilet table & dress		25
1 Carriage liquor box		50
1 Mahogany table	1	25
1 Crib	1	50
4 Chests	1	00
1 Straw Carpet & pieces	3	00
1 pair quilting frames		50
5 Brass fenders	50	00
2 Mats & 2 Window blinds	5	00
1 Steel fender	1	00
3 pair brass And Irons	10	00
1 pair brass top shovel & tongs		75
2 pair steel shovel & tongs		75
1 Bundle Cotton		25
1 Lot paper for blinds	1	00
2 Bed pans	2	00
5 Demy Johns @ 30¢	1	50
1 Lot empty bottles	8	00

	Dolls	cts
1 Electrical Machine	5	00
1 Looking glass		50
1 Lot old chairs &e	1	00
2 Mahogany wash stands	4	00
1 Toilet table		20
1 Mahogany knife case		25
1 Lot of flowered paper	30	00
19 gilt frame pictures	70	00
2 Glass Mantle lamps	50	00
2 Broken ditto & 1 Bread basket (silvered	1	00
1 Lamp Wt	1	00
4 Brass & Glass Candle sticks	5	00
1 Glass still	5	00
1 ditto Eperne	15	00
4 pieces platto glass	75	00
18 Platto Images	12	00
3 Platto blocks	3	00
2 Pine Cupboards	6	00
4 White square bottles		50
2 drawing room window frames		05
1 Lot tin illuminating apparatus	5	00
1 Tam-Boi frame & 2 pr stays	1	06
1 plate warmer	2	50
1 Box tea	15	00
3 Empty Bbls		25
4 Recess door or Window frames	2	00

	Dolls	cts
1 pair branches for Candle sticks		50
1 Loaf sugar & 1 tin canister	2	50
76 Glasses & Jars preserves & jellys @30¢	22	80
1 Bust & 1 mahogany screen for window		25
3 Bags herbs	2	00
2 Red Cushions		12½
34 Jars & pots	2	00
15 preserving glasses & 4 stone jugs	3	00
1 - 4 horse carriage	300	00
1 Set 4 horse & 1 ditto 2 horse harness	40	00
1 Set old harness & leather traces & reins	3	00
2 old bridles 1 old collar & 3 baggage straps	1	00
2 Saddles & 2 bridles	12	00
1 New Carriage & harness for 2 horses	575	00
2 pitch forks & 4 old bridle bits		40
2 Curry Combs & 1 horse brush		25
1 Mantle glass	30	00
1 Red stool		25
1 Straw Carpet	1	00
3 Leather bottom chairs		75
1 fire board		25
1 Mahogany Cupboard	4	00
1 Lot stair mating (straw	1	00
49 brass stair rods @30¢	14	70
1 Venetian stair Carpet	4	00
1 High post mahogany bedstead	12	50

	Dolls	cts
1 Trundle ditto	2	50
1 small mahogany table	2	00
1 Looking glass		30
2 Window blinds & 1 cornice	2	00
1 High post mahogany bedstead	12	50
2 low ditto ditto	12	00
1 Toilet table & dress		25
1 Looking glass	2	50
13 red Cane seat chairs	3	25
6 Mahogany wash stands	6	00
8 pine wash stands @ 30¢	2	40
4 Blue wash pitchers & 3 basons	2	50
2 Close stools		50
7 white wash bowls	2	10
1 Lot Crockery & stone pitchers	2	75
3 Bed Cornice & for window		50
1 White Cupboard	8	00
2 Mahogany chairs		50
1 Mahogany bureau	2	50
1 High post mahogany bedstead	9	00
1 pr Iron shovel & tongs		30
1 pr And iron dogs		60
1 Window blind		12½
1 Marble centre table	10	00
1 Doz Green & red chairs	18	00
2 Green & red settees	10	00

	Dolls	cts
1 Trundle ditto	2	50
1 small mahogany table	2	00
1 Looking glass		30
2 Window blinds & 1 cornice	2	00
1 High post mahogany bedstead	12	50
2 low ditto ditto	12	00
1 Toilet table & dress		25
1 Looking glass	2	50
13 red Cane seat chairs	3	25
6 Mahogany wash stands	6	00
8 pine wash stands @ 30¢	2	40
4 Blue wash pitchers & 3 basons	2	50
2 Close stools		50
7 white wash bowls	2	10
1 Lot Crockery & stone pitchers	2	75
3 Bed Cornice & for window		50
1 White Cupboard	8	00
2 Mahogany chairs		50
1 Mahogany bureau	2	50
1 High post mahogany bedstead	9	00
1 pr Iron shovel & tongs		30
1 pr And iron dogs		60
1 Window blind		12½
1 Marble centre table	10	00
1 Doz Green & red chairs	18	00
2 Green & red settees	10	00

	Dolls	cts
2 Green & gold pier tables	15	00
2 ditto card ditto	20	00
1 Mahogany Candle Stand	2	50
2 Green & gold lamp stands	4	00
1 Mahogany wash stand	2	50
1 Piano forte	120	00
1 Music Stool	5	00
1 Mahogany music stand & books	3	00
1 Back gammon box		50
1 pair brass And irons	20	00
1 pair steel shovel & tongs	5	00
1 Large looking glass	100	00
1 Chandelier	150	00
1 Straw Carpet	15	00
1 Looking glass	80	00
1 Side board	20	00
2 Liquor Cases 1 with bottles the other empty	13	00
20 Mahogany chairs @150¢	30	00
2 ditto arm ditto @250¢	5	00
1 ditto desk	8	00
1 ditto Candle stand	1	00
1 ditto Claw foot breakfast table	10	00
2 Sofas	16	00
1 Set Claw foot dining tables	60	00
1 dining room lamp	50	00
1 Straw passage Carpet	3	00

	Dolls	cts
1 Lot oil cloth		25
1 Chicken Coop	5	00
38 Coarse table dusters & plate cloths	1	14
1 Bag Canton thread, twist, tape, silk buttons Curtain rings knitg needles & Scissors	1	50
5 Remnants linen	15	00
8 Silk Chair Covers	2	00
3 old sheets 1 old bed tick 2 Bags & 1 box		50
10 plated Candle sticks	25	00
2 ditto " " with branches	15	00
2 ditto toast stands	1	00
4 ditto coolers	30	00
5 pieces plated ware belongg to Eperne	5	00
2 plated snuffer stands	1	00
1 pair snuffers		75
1 Steel		25
1 plated bread basket	4	00
1 Set plated Castors	12	00
2 plated colsters	1	00
1 ditto funnel		25
4 ditto Chafing dishes	4	00
1 Empty box & 1 knife basket		20
26 Table mats @ 2$^{\text{d}}$ ea		52
2 Leno Lookg Glass Covers		50
1 Table brush		18

Silver plate

1 Silver Coffee urn

2 " tea pots & stands

1 " Slop bowl

4 old broken pieces

1 Cream pot

1 Tea Canister

2 Sugar dishes & 1 pr sugar tongs

27 tea spoons (1 broken)

17 table ditto & 1 punch ladle

17 dessert ditto

1 Soup Ditto

1 Large Oval waiter

1 Less ditto 163 oz

2 Round ditto

3 ditto Less

3 Punch bowls

2 Coffee urns

1 Bread basket

2 Goblets

5 small cans

2 large ditto

2 Sauce boats

3 Silver pipkins

1 " Salad dish

1 " Set Castors

1	Silver Punch Strainer	
6	Silver Colsters	
2	" Ladles	
2 doz	large forks	
2 doz	small ditto	
4	Skewers	
1	Fish knife	
1	silver marrow spoon	
30	" table spoons	
30	" dessert do	
3	" Tumblers	2387.66
36	" tea spoons	
1	" Milk pitcher	
1	" Tea Caddy	
1	" Cream Jug	
1	" Milk bowl stand & 2 ladles	
29	" knives (1 Broken)	
8	" Salt spoons	
5	butter ladles 4 gravy spoons & 1 sucking tube	
1	Sugar tongs	

			Dolls	cts
4 best cut glass q^rt decanters			30	00
8 do " " p^t do			12	00
4 Cut glass q^rt do			6	00
10 do do p^t do			10	00
1 Cob-web brush				25
Weekly Register	12 volumes	@50¢	6	00
American Farmer	4 do	"	2	00
Life of Washington	3 do	"	1	50
History of France	4 volumes	"	2	00
Livermore on Agency	2 "	@100¢	2	00
Smiths History of Virginia	2 "	75	1	50
American Revolution	2 "	25		50
Wars of Europe	1 "			50
4 Dictionaries		100¢	4	00
Hutchinsons Xenophon	1 "			75
Ashleys ditto	1 "			50
Blackstones Commentary	1 "			50
Virgilii Delphini	1 "		1	00
Morse's Geography	1 "			50
Quarterly Review	1 "			25
Caesor Delphini	1 "			50
Cicero Delphini	1 "		1	00
Land holder's assistant	1 "		1	00
Sporting Magazine	1 "			37½
Port folio 1816 Bound	1 "			50
Ditto pamphlets	13 "			25

			Dolls	cts
Gummere's Surveying	1 volume		1	00
Elements of Geometry	1 "			05
Murray's Grammar	1 "			25
Bud's foot of the horse	1 "			25
Racing Calender	1 "			20
Fool of quality	1 "			05
Recuil Choisi	1 "			25
Abercromby on Catechism	1 "			25
Abbess	1 "			05
Paley's Evidences	1 "			25
Shakespeare	3 "	@ 5¢		15
Histoir Romain	1 "			15
Pope's Works	1 volume			10
Geographical Dictionary	1 "			10
National Calender	1 "			03
Key to Mair	1 "			05
Homers Iliad	1 "			25
Blairs Lectures	1 "			10
Darby's Louisiana	1 "			25
Leusdens Testament	1 "			06
Wanastroct Recueil	1 "			10
Goldsmiths England	1 "			05
Laurens Biography	1 "			05
American Museum	1 "			03
History of the U. States			1	50
French grammar	1 "			12½

		Dolls	cts
American Nepos	1 volume		05
Horace Delphini	1 "		05
Prince Eugene	1 "		02
Extracts in prose & verse	10 "		18
Dictionary of Arts & Sciences	6 Voll.	3	00
Elegant extracts	1 "		25
Baily's Ovid	1 "		05
Miscellanie in prose	8 "		40
Letters from St. Helena	1 volume		05
Napoleon in Exile	1 "		05
Philadore's Chess	1 "		06
The Book	1 "		06
Baltimore Directory	1 "		02
Annals of Baltimore	2 "		25
Laws of Massachusetts	8 "		08
Quarterly Review	10 "	1	00
Humes England	2 Volum's		25
Heedon's Geological Essays	1 do		25
Quarterly Repository	1 do		05
Rambles in Italy	1 "		05
The Inspection house & 1 Atlass	2 "	1	50
The General history of the late war	1 "		05
Select Review	5 "		10
The Analectic Magazine	3 "		05
Analyses on Mineral water	1 "		12½
Laws of Maryland	1 "		02

		Dolls	cts
A Lot of pamphlets in all	15 Volum's		50
1 small box brass mounted		2	00
1 small Stove		3	00
1 Gold lever watch & seal		150	00
4 Bottles Rose wine			60
12 do with wine	@ 50¢	6	00
7 do peach brandy	75¢	5	25
6 do Catsup	25	1	50
2 do Lima bark			50
1 do Castor oil			25
1 do Cinnamon water			12½
1 Ivory Case			50
1 Bottle Cologne water			15
3 ditto Olives			18
3 ditto Whiskey			75
1 ditto apple brandy			20
2 ditto porter			25
1 ditto charcoal			06
1 Medicine Box & medicine		1	00
2 Demy Johns with brandy		12	00
1 demy John with spirits		2	25
1 do " " whiskey			62½
1 small trunk			18
8 bottles mint water	@15¢	1	20
2 ditto peach do	"		30
1 ditto Capers			25

	Dolls	cts
1 Fly brush		06
1 paper folder		02
1 Bbl with brandy in it	2	00
22 bottles port wine @ 25¢	5	50
5 ditto Champaign 100	5	00
13 ditto old brandy	8	00
3 ditto Curracoa	3	00
6 ditto wine	15	00
11 ditto ditto	16	50
1 Box wine	2	50
1 ditto ditto	2	50
23 bottles Cider	3	50
1 Bbl whiskey	20	00
1 Demy John with gin	3	00
1 Ditto " vinegar	1	00
1 ditto " whiskey	2	25
4 Demy John wine	15	00
2 ditto " brandy	4	00
2 ditto " empty	1	00
2 ditto " stands		75
5 Large Carpets	240	00
3 Passage ditto	30	00
1 Stair ditto	15	00
4 Rugs	5	00
1 Wooden salad spoon & fork		06
1 pair bake irons	1	50

	Dolls	cts
1 false And iron		75
1 Wine Cooler		62½
1 Watering pot		25
7 tubs 3 buckets 1 piggin & strainer	4	50
3 Clothes baskets		75
8 pieces old carpet	4	00
19 old stair rods	2	85
5 Iron cups & saucers 1 waiter & 2 lamps		50
3 Phials Mustard seed		06
6 pieces Stair Carpet	8	00
3 old carpets & 7 pieces	5	00
1 pr gold spectacles & case 1 pr silver do) 1 Ever pointed pencil & case 1 Gold) breast pin, 1 pr Gold sleeve buttons &) 1 Ivory handl pen knife)	25	00
1 pr brass And Irons	6	00
1 pr shovel shovel & tongs	1	50
1 plate box		50
1 Tin & 2 wooden candle boxes		12½
1 Hamper mineral water	3	12½
2 Patent Cocks		12½
3 bottles Sweet oil	1	50
1 Passage lamp	20	00
Old scales & W^ts		25
1 Portrait picture	50	00
1 Sword	30	00
	8282	24

Appendix E.

Hampton and the Founding of the National Trust

A letter by Ronald F. Lee

April 14, 1970

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 14, 1970

Mr. Charles E. Peterson
334 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Peterson:

You asked for my recollection of the relationship of Hampton to the beginnings of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I am glad to respond, provided you will accept my statement as preliminary. I have had no opportunity as yet to refresh my memory from the National Park Service documents concerning Hampton now on deposit with the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

In my judgment, the possibility of the loss of Hampton in 1946 revealed to a number of influential people in Washington, D.C. the existence of several important forces that were destined to have mounting impact on the preservation of historic sites and buildings in the United States in the aftermath of World War II. (1) Urban sprawl was clearly visible at Hampton as a threat to the preservation of familiar landmarks. By 1946 Mr. John Ridgely, the owner of Hampton, had already sold off a considerable part of his lands for real estate subdivision when the possibility of preserving the great late Georgian house and its immediate surroundings first came to the attention of Mr. David E. Finley. Mr. Ridgely's sale of land was in response to the steady expansion of Baltimore into its northern suburbs during and after World War II. Yet Mr. Ridgely was not only reluctant to part with the main house but wished to participate actively in an effort to save it. (2) Efforts subsequently made to preserve Hampton revealed the unavailability of Federal resources to carry out this kind of historic preservation task alone. The Bureau of the Budget, for example, was quite unwilling to permit the National Park Service to acquire and operate Hampton from appropriated funds. (3) The threat to Hampton's survival revealed the existence of philanthropic interest in historic preservation after World War II. Through the good offices of Mr. Finley, it became apparent fairly soon that the generosity of the Avalon Foundation would make the preservation of Hampton possible. (4) Hampton revealed the growing desire of locally concerned citizens actively to participate in historic preservation work. The Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities had been recently organized and its officers and members responded eagerly to the invitation to help save

Hampton. (5) Hampton also revealed the presence of high-level government concern to find new ways of meeting the mounting need for historic preservation in the aftermath of World War II. This was particularly true of Mr. David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, Mr. Arthur E. Demaray, Associate Director and Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service and their staffs. For these reasons Hampton became one of the important roots from which grew the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

In his book, History of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1947-1963, Mr. David E. Finley includes these two paragraphs:

> "The history of this undertaking [i.e. the National Trust] began in the late autumn of 1946, when Mr. George McAneny, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Dr. Christopher Crittenden of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, and Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Historian, National Park Service, came to the Director's office in the National Gallery of Art to discuss with me the creation of a national organization for the preservation of sites and buildings of architectural and historic interest in this country, somewhat like the National Trust in England."

> "I had previously talked with Mr. Arthur E. Demaray, Director of the National Park Service and his associate, Mr. Newton B. Drury, and Mr. Lee with reference to the preservation of Hampton, the Eighteenth Century mansion of the Ridgely family near Baltimore, which was later given to the Park Service by Mrs. Ailsa Mellon Bruce and the Avalon Foundation. The Park Service felt that there was a great need for a non-governmental organization, composed of persons who would be in a position to focus attention on the preservation of buildings of architectural and historic importance in this country and to supplement the work which the Government was doing in this field."

In one of his informative annual reports to the National Trust for Historic Preservation during his many years as Chairman of its Board of Trustees, Mr. Finley elaborated on his personal association with the saving of Hampton and its connection with his role in the beginnings of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I have been unable to locate my copy of that report, but Mrs. Helen Bullock has undertaken to secure a copy for me from the archives of the National Trust.

My own recollection of the preservation of Hampton and the beginnings of the National Trust is as follows: Early in 1946, Mr. Finley talked with Mr. Demaray to determine whether Hampton might be acquired and preserved as part of the National Park System if donated funds were available to help. It so happened that Mr. Finley and Mr. Demaray were well known to each other. Mr. Demaray represented the National Park Service in the many complex negotiations involved in construction of the National Gallery of Art on the Mall and was a member of the National Capital Park and Planning

Commission during much of the period Mr. Finley served as Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission. Both were also well known to Mr. Donald E. Shepard, co-trustee of the Avalon Foundation, founded by Mrs. Ailsa Mellon Bruce, which in due course provided a generous grant to the United States for the preservation of Hampton.

When the National Gallery of Art was opened, Mr. Finley has informed me, it possessed no adequate example of Thomas Sully's work. Macgill James, also associated with the Gallery, knew of Sully's full length portrait of Eliza Ridgely, The Lady With a Harp, which hung at Hampton, and in the summer or fall of 1945, arranged for Mr. Finley to join him in a visit to Mr. Ridgely at Hampton. The result was that Mr. Finley acquired the Sully portrait for the National Gallery and at the same time learned that Mr. Ridgely had been obliged to sell a good deal of the pleasant rolling land surrounding Hampton to developers and was considering the possible necessity of selling Hampton itself. I have a personal letter from Mr. Finley, dated December 12, 1963 in which he notes: "I find in my correspondence file that as early as December 5, 1945, I had talked with Fiske Kimball as to whether Hampton would be eligible for preservation by the National Park Service; also I talked with Mrs. Bruce at that time and the matter had been discussed with you before March 28, 1946."

You will recall that the offices of the Director of the National Park Service were moved to Chicago during World War II and that Director Drury and his staff did not return to Washington until 1947. During a period of some four years, Associate Director Demaray headed a liaison office for the Service in Washington, D.C. Early in 1946, he was approached by Mr. Finley about Hampton. As it happened, I had returned to the National Park Service as Chief Historian in January 1946, re-joining the Washington Office after 3-1/2 years absence with the U.S. Air Force, spent mostly in England, where among other experiences, I had an opportunity to learn a good deal about the British National Trust. Mr. Demaray asked me to talk with Mr. Finley about Hampton, visit the house, and make a recommendation whether the National Park Service should undertake to add Hampton to the National Park System. Both Mr. Demaray and I felt attracted by the possibility of saving this historic house with the assistance of foundation support, which Mr. Finley had indicated might be forthcoming. Director Drury concurred. I do not have at hand copies of memoranda or reports I may have written about Hampton at that time, but do recall that early in 1946 I found myself proceding to Hampton in company with Mr. Finley and Mr. Shepard. We were joined by Mr. Donald E. Lee, just out of the Navy, who was then responsible for National Park Service land acquisition matters in Washington. On one of our several successive visits, Donald Lee negotiated an option with Mr. John Ridgely for the purchase of Hampton at a price well below its market value. Mr. Ridgely was willing to make a financial sacrifice to preserve Hampton, which had been built by his family and lived in by successive Ridgely generations for over a century and a half. I recall Donald Lee typed the option on a very old typewriter, itself a kind of antique, in Mr. Ridgely's bedroom in my presence, and a few minutes later it was signed.

With option in hand and a generous grant of $90,000 in prospect from the Avalon Foundation for acquisition and restoration, Mr. Demaray submitted the proposed addition to the National Park System to the Bureau of the Budget for approval. At that time, just after World War II, there was a very large backlog of deferred maintenance and physical improvements for the long-established areas of the National Park System. Appropriations for new National Park Service projects were almost non-existent and the Bureau of the Budget was unwilling to allow the Service to acquire Hampton, even with donated funds, unless a non-governmental organization could be found that would assume the costs of maintenance and operation. At this point, we learned that the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities might be interested in helping to preserve Hampton. Mr. Demaray asked me to go to Baltimore and discuss the project with the president of the Society, Mr. Robert Garrett. In due course, Mr. Garrett and I negotiated a formal cooperative agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, under the terms of which the Society agreed to assume the costs of maintaining and operating Hampton, provided it was acquired and restored by the United States. With this agreement and evidence of the Avalon Foundation grant before it, the Bureau of the Budget concurred in the project and subsequently both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, as I recall, approved the acceptance of Hampton as an addition to the National Park System.

Now it is necessary to turn back briefly to another chain of events which helps explain how, by the late autumn of 1946, the National Park Service had become convinced of the need for a national non-governmental historic preservation organization and decided to explore this larger idea with Mr. Finley as the Hampton project developed. For some time officials of the National Park Service had been growing more and more aware of the major inroads which threatened historic sites and buildings in the United States during the postwar period. Problems that called for a response from the Service were springing up on every hand--on Washington Square in New York City and Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., at Fort Sumter, South Carolina and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at Gettysburg and Fredericksburg and Natchez, and in many of the country's river valleys where large dams were under construction which would impound huge reservoirs and inundate much of the nation's historic and prehistoric record. I was invited to give a talk on these matters before a meeting of the American Association for State and Local History in Washington, D.C. on October 26, 1946. Aided by wise advance counsel from Mr. Demaray, I discussed numerous examples of pressing preservation problems then before the National Park Service and recommended a three-point action program which included a planned campaign to arouse public consciousness of the mounting need for historic preservation; active participation in preservation efforts by national, state and local governments and organizations at all levels; and lastly, "a special national conference...to discuss problems of conserving historic sites and buildings in the United States."

Meanwhile, Mr. George A. McAneny, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in New York had become aware of many of these problems even before their seriousness was fully appreciated within the

National Park Service. Founded as a national preservation organization in 1895, for many years the Society had encouraged conservation projects throughout the country, but by 1946 its activities had become focused primarily upon historic and scenic areas in New York State. Mr. McAneny, however, had never lost sight of its national preservation purpose and concluded that in the postwar period the Society should either spread its wings again, or a new national preservation organization should be founded. During the autumn of 1946 he discussed his conclusions with me and other officials of the National Park Service. Mr. McAneny was in close touch with the Service partly because as President of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, he had participated in 1938 in the rescue of the Old Philadelphia Custom House from sale by the Treasury Department and probable demolition, and had helped instead in its establishment as a National Historic Site. As Chairman of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, Mr. McAneny strongly resisted the proposed sale of the old Sub-Treasury Building on Wall and Broad Streets in New York City by the Treasury Department in 1939 and helped make possible its permanent preservation as the Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site. Furthermore, immediately after World War II, Mr. McAneny led a movement to prevent the demolition of old Castle Garden in Battery Park in New York City during construction of the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel and did much to help secure its permanent preservation as the Castle Clinton National Monument, authorized by Congress in August 1946. I worked closely with Mr. McAneny on each of these projects.

On October 28, 1946, Mr. McAneny invited me to dinner in New York City with Mr. Eric Gugler and Dr. Francis S. Ronalds to discuss the possibility of mobilizing new and broader interest in the conservation of historic sites and buildings in the United States. Our talk led to the formulation of a tentative plan to bring together a dozen or so individuals, perhaps under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, to explore the problem further. Mr. McAneny felt that the possibility of useful accomplishment would be much improved, however, if the new organization were formed with Washington, D.C. as its focal point. After helpful discussions with Mr. Demaray, I sent a letter to Mr. McAneny on November 8, 1946, suggesting the names of some fifteen persons influential in local, state and national circles who might be invited together for a preliminary meeting. Nothing came of this then, however, for a very good reason. About this time, as it happened, Mr. McAneny visited Washington, D.C. to discuss matters of mutual concern with the National Park Service. Having very much in mind both Mr. McAneny's and Mr. Finley's deep interest in historic preservation, I suggested to Mr. McAneny that we call on Mr. Finley together and discuss with him the idea of an exploratory historic preservation meeting. Dr. Christopher Crittenden, founder of the American Association for State and Local History and an old friend of mine, happened to also be in Washington and I invited him to join us. It was through these circumstances that Mr. Finley, Mr. McAneny, Dr. Crittenden and I sat down together in Mr. Finley's office in the National Gallery of Art late in the autumn of 1946 to discuss the possibility of a new national preservation organization. At that meeting, it became very clear that Mr. Finley, as Director of the

National Gallery of Art, Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, and as a distinguished leader of cultural affairs in the National Capital, could do much to help lead and strengthen the historic preservation cause in the United States. Mr. Finley at once offered his full counsel and support and the admirable facilities of the National Gallery of Art for exploratory meetings looking toward the launching of the new organization. As a result of this conference, Mr. Finley invited ten persons representing as many organizations on whose participation we all agreed, to a preliminary gathering held in the National Gallery of Art on February 5, 1947 as described in Mr. Finley's valuable History of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Mr. Finley served as Chairman of the February 5th meeting and appointed Mr. McAneny Chairman of a Preparatory Committee for the April 15th meeting, on which Dr. Waldo Leland and I served as members. The second larger meeting was held in the National Gallery on April 15, 1947, attended by forty-one persons from a much wider circle of states and cities. At that meeting the new organization was formally launched. Mr. Robert Garrett, President of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, who had signed the Hampton agreement, was one of the participants in the second meeting. You will recall very well your own presence and active participation there. As you well know, the result of all this was the legal incorporation of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings on June 23, 1947 followed by the chartering of the National Trust for Historic Preservation by Act of Congress on October 26, 1949. Mr. Finley became Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Council and then of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust, when it was organized. I was with Mr. McAneny in his room in the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on April 14, when he wrote into the draft of proposed by-laws of the National Council a clause instructing the members of its governing body to proceed promptly with all the steps necessary to establish a National Trust. Later, in 1947, I carried the draft of the bill to charter the National Trust to Cong. J. Hardin Peterson of Florida in his office on the Hill, and sat with him while he rewrote the preamble to insure that the bill would be referred to the House Public Lands Committee of which he was Chairman, rather than to the Judiciary Committee, so that he could support a favorable committee report. I served as the first voluntary Secretary of the Council, and then of the Trust, and Mrs. Lee, as another volunteer, did much of the early typing, until a salaried staff could be provided.

As I look back over those years, it appears to me that the National Trust for Historic Preservation had several roots, growing in part out of the complex conditions surrounding the preservation of historic sites during the aftermath of World War II and in part out of the varied backgrounds of the persons who organized it. Mr. David E. Finley's interest, which proved central to the whole effort, must have developed from many sources, including his experience not only as Director of the National Gallery of Art and Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, but also as a member of the Roberts Commission concerned with protecting historic monuments in Europe during the course of World War II. Mr. McAneny's interest was also deep and long standing, growing out of his many years as President of the

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Chairman of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, and President of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Other persons who participated in the founding of the National Trust and named in Mr. Finley's book each had his own avenues of interest. Certainly Horace Albright had a recognized concern with historic preservation going back many years before 1931 when he established the History Division in the National Park Service as part of a new Federal preservation effort which included establishment of the Colonial and George Washington Birthplace National Monuments in 1930 and the transfer of all federal historical properties to the National Park Service in 1933. Dr. Waldo G. Laland, both through his work on the American Council of Learned Societies and through his position as Chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, also had a long-standing concern with this cause. Judge Edwin O. Lewis, Chairman of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, had helped to sponsor the national interest in Federal preservation legislation in 1934 and 1935, which resulted in adoption of the Historic Sites Act in 1935, and of course he led the postwar preservation movement in Philadelphia. Dr. Guy Stanton Ford had been President of the American Historical Association and in 1946, was serving as its Executive Secretary. Although General U.S. Grant, III, did not attend the February meeting, he became a leading participant in April and because of his distinguished stature was elected the first president of the National Council. Mr. James Edmunds, President of the American Institute of Architects, reflected that organization's interest in preservation as expressed by its preservation committees and in the Historic American Buildings Survey. Others who were present, including yourself, had equally deep interest in helping to find the means to meet the multiplying problems of historic preservation in the aftermath of World War II. In this setting, Hampton may be considered the first postwar project that brought these complex conditions into focus and revealed the opportunity to bring together influential persons who could create and support a new national body to help preserve the historic heritage of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald F. Lee

Ronald F. Lee