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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site

Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Evaluation



"It has been truly said of Hampton that it expresses more grandeur than any other place in America."

Henry Winthrop Sargent, 1859

Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

Volume I

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis and Evaluation

Prepared by
Christopher M. Beagan, Historical Landscape Architect

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2014

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Cover photograph: View of the Hampton Mansion from the North Lawn. View looking southeast, 2012 (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, hereinafter OCLP).

Title page image: Detail of a watercolor of the south façade of Hampton by Robert Carey Long Jr. View looking northwest, 1838 (Private Collection; color copy photo, Hampton National Historic Site archives 28075, hereinafter HAMP).

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FOREWORD

> *It has been truly said of Hampton that it expresses more grandeur than any other place in America. . .the visitor to the south front, where there is a terraced garden of great antiquity, with clipped cedar hedges of most venerable appearance. The formal terraces of exquisitely kept grass, the long rows of lemon and orange trees, with the adjacent orangerie and the foreign air of the house, quite disturb ones ideas of republican America.*
>
> –Henry W. Sargent in A. J. Downing's *Landscape Gardening*, 6th edition, 1859

Since the late eighteenth century, visitors to Hampton have remarked on the extraordinary beauty of its landscape. Each succeeding generation of the Ridgely family left their mark on the grounds with notable plantings and buildings, many of which have survived into the twenty-first century. Hampton's cultural landscape encourages the interpretation of life across three centuries of American history, from the terraced "Falling Garden" laid out around the time of the completion of the great mansion house (1790), to the mid-nineteenth century buildings of the *ferme ornée* surrounding the original c. 1745 Lower House, to the Domestic Service Cluster with its practical structures from privies to smokehouses to the 1910 garage. Original trees of great age (catalpas dating to the 1770s), great size (the State Champion Cedar of Lebanon, c. 1834 and Saucer Magnolia, c. 1830), and great rarity (Weeping Scholar Tree on Parterre V) dot the landscape along with numerous other significant specimens. An impressive number of original garden related structures support these natural features, including two historic greenhouses, cold frames, the Gardener's Cottage (c. 1840), and the Garden Maintenance Building that started life in the 1830s as a "beautiful Swiss cottage in fine taste." As national treasures and integral parts of the story of one of the most significant surviving American estates, these features deserve care and preservation to survive for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

Given the richness of the natural resources and built environment across the 63 acres of Hampton National Historic Site, a comprehensive accounting of their history and evolution is essential to successful management. The Cultural Landscape Report provides both the broad historical overview and detailed analysis to document this wealth of material and lead to better understanding of the resources and their importance. The report mines the remarkable amount of surviving documentary evidence (bills, receipts, accounts, correspondence, diaries, garden books, maps, plans, plant lists plus thousands of photographic images) in the Ridgely Family Papers to give a full picture of the landscape throughout the historic era (1745–1948). Having this information in a ready reference will greatly aid park managers as they make decisions for the care,

maintenance, and restoration of Hampton's resources. This report can further assist our partners in securing support from the private sector so necessary in current times.

In 1998, the Northeast Regional Office of the National Park Service (led by Shaun Eyring and Cheryl Sams O'Neil) began to investigate and analyze the history and development of Hampton NHS to produce the first Cultural Landscape Report (Volumes I and II with a specific Treatment Plan for Rehabilitation of the Falling Garden). The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation has revised the original Cultural Landscape Report to address the entire park property and incorporate new research findings, updated National Register documentation, and changing landscape conditions. This final report is the culmination of the efforts of many key individuals at the Olmsted Center including Bob Page, Charlie Pepper, Christopher Beagan and Margie Coffin Brown, working in coordination with Hampton NHS Resource Management staff, led principally by the park's long-time Horticulturist and Chief of Resource Management, Paul Bitzel. The completed report, replete with comprehensive site history, numerous images, highly detailed maps, and extensive plant lists will be a most important reference to support planning, treatment, protection, and management of Hampton NHS's magnificent and historic cultural landscape.

Tina Cappetta, Superintendent
Hampton National Historic Site

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is the product of collaboration between park staff at Hampton National Historic Site and staff from the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

At Hampton National Historic Site, Tina Cappetta, Superintendent; Paul Bitzel, retired Chief of Resource Management; Vince Vaise, Chief of Interpretation; Gregory Weidman, Museum Curator; Brooke Derr, Horticulturist; and Amanda Ramey, Gardener participated in the project kick-off meeting and provided research and inventory support throughout. In addition, park volunteer Jane Woltereck kindly transcribed portions of Helen Ridgely's 1906 diary at the Maryland Historical Society. Anna von Lunz, Chief of Resource Management; Gregory Weidman, Museum Curator; Brooke Derr, Horticulturist; Amanda Ramey, Gardener; Bill Curtis, Resource Management Ranger; and Phil McCall, Preservationist reviewed draft versions of this report and provided detailed and thoughtful feedback.

At the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Bob Page, Director; Margie Coffin Brown, Senior Project Manager, Preservation Planning; and Christopher Beagan, Historical Landscape Architect participated in the project kick-off meeting. Christopher Beagan developed the report narrative and graphics with assistance from Alexandra von Bieberstein, Historical Landscape Architect, and SCA Conservation Associates Daisy Chinburg, Jim Bertolini, and Jaime Young.

This report builds on work initiated in the preceding volumes, including the *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation* (2004), draft *Vol. II: Treatment Plan* (2006), and draft *Vol. III: Formal Garden Planting Plans* (2008). Contributors to these reports included Paul Bitzel, Laurie Coughlan, Lynne Dakin Hastings, Shaun Eyring, Jeanie Hau, Laura Joss, Cheryl Sams O'Neill, Joshua Shields, Michael Tull, and Gay Vietzke.



Figure 0.1. The Hampton Dairy. View looking west, 2012 (OCLP).

INTRODUCTION

Hampton National Historic Site is located in Towson, Maryland, just ten miles north of downtown Baltimore. The park is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood, immediately to the north of I-695, the Baltimore Beltway. The 62.04-acre park is all that remains of a once vast, 25,000-acre estate amassed and operated by the Ridgely family for over 200 years. The Hampton landscape is comprised of two distinct components: the 48.02-acre Mansion landscape, located to the south of Hampton Lane, and the 14.02-acre farm landscape, located to the north. Together, they depict the integration of a once sprawling residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprise, and remain as tangible vestiges of the political, economic, and social changes that shaped the nation from 1745 to 1948. The National Park Service acquired 43.29 acres of Hampton by deed of gift from the Avalon Foundation, a Mellon family foundation, in October 1947. Hampton National Historic Site was established by Secretarial Order in 1948 (Figures 0.2 and 0.3).[1]

On December 23, 1953, the park was expanded by 2.13 acres to include the two horse stables along Stable Drive.[2] In 1978, U.S. Senator Charles Mathias Jr. of Maryland proposed the addition of the Ridgely family farm to the park on account of its potential to illustrate more broadly Hampton's historic significance. In Senator Mathias's words, Hampton was "the centerpiece of a once vast estate, of which the farm was a major component."[3] On November 10, 1978, the park was expanded by 14.02 acres to include the farm (Figure 0.4).[4] On October 1, 1979



Figure 0.2. The Hampton Mansion from the North Lawn. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 0.3. The Falling Gardens from the Domestic Service Cluster. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

the National Park Service assumed full administrative responsibility for Hampton National Historic Site from Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Finally, in 1991, the 2.10-acre Ridgely Family Cemetery was transferred to the National Park Service from Preservation Maryland (formerly Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities), along with a 0.5-acre strip of land to the east of Stable Drive.

Following the transition of stewardship to the National Park Service, several members of the Hampton Committee of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities formed Historic Hampton, Inc., which remains the park's most active partner. Today, the park shares a management staff with Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, located south of downtown Baltimore at the mouth of the northwest branch of the Baltimore Harbor (Figure 0.5). Not only a significant resource for visitors from across the nation and globe, Hampton National Historic Site is well-visited by Towson schools, residents, and neighbors. With a long history, park resources tell many different stories that resonate with a diversity of visitors. Vibrant park interpretive, youth education, and volunteer programs and partnerships engage the public to ensure that the Hampton landscape will be preserved and enjoyed for many generations to come.

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

A cultural landscape report is the primary document used by the National Park Service for management of its historically significant landscapes. This report has been developed consistent with the methodology outlined in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Content, Process, and Techniques*.[5] This report builds upon previous documentation, including the park's enabling legislation, National



Figure 0.4. The Farm House Cluster from the Dairy stream. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

Register of Historic Places documentation (2005), *General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (2012), and *Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2010). The purpose of this report is to consolidate, revise, and update the *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation* (2004) to address the entire park property, including the Mansion and Farm grounds, and to incorporate new research findings, updated National Register documentation, and changing landscape conditions.

Previous cultural landscape research, documentation, and recommendations for Hampton National Historic Site are provided in three volumes. Volume I (2004) includes an annotated chronology site history accompanied by period plans and historic photographs, a narrative description of existing conditions accompanied by existing conditions plans and photographs, and an analysis of landscape integrity by historic period, as well as a summary of landscape significance and limited general treatment recommendations. Volume II (2006) includes an overall landscape preservation plan as well as recommendations for rehabilitation of the Falling Gardens and a detailed Falling Gardens historic plant list. Volume III (2008) includes detailed planting plants for the six parterres that comprise the Falling Gardens. This cultural landscape report is a revision and expansion of the 2004 document. It will be accompanied by a revised treatment volume that will provide treatment recommendations for the entire park landscape, beyond the Falling Gardens. The second volume of this report will reflect both physical improvements accomplished since the 2006 *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. II: Treatment Plan* and the 2008 *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. III Formal Garden Planting Plans*, and respond to previously unidentified needs.

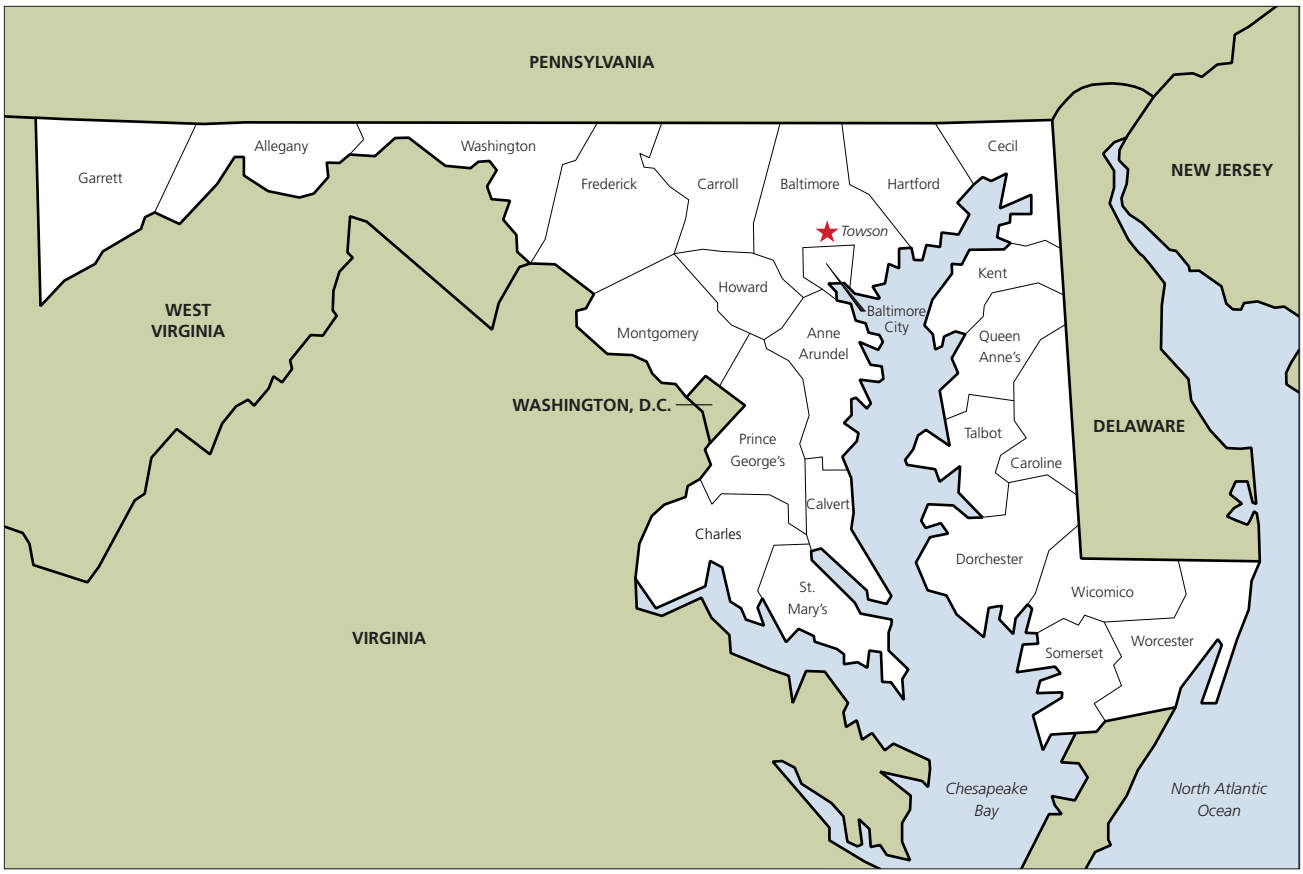


Figure 0.5. Counties of Maryland showing the location of Towson, thirteen miles north of downtown Baltimore. Plan view, 2013 (OCLP).

Additional research for this report has been undertaken at a thorough level of investigation, which involves review of all available historic sources, including primary and secondary source material.[6] Primary source material includes records from Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland State Archives, Maryland Historical Society, Historical Society of Baltimore County, Baltimore County Courthouse, Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, and Smithsonian Archives of American Gardens. Secondary source material includes a wealth of information gathered by researchers in previous reports and published works. These extensive sources are listed in the references section.

This report is organized into three chapters beginning with a detailed site history that traces the physical evolution of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape, followed by up-to-date documentation of the existing conditions, and an analysis and evaluation of the significance and integrity of the Hampton landscape based on existing National Register of Historic Places documentation. Additional detailed information is included in appendices, including an annotated chronology and an updated vegetation inventory.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SITE HISTORY

The first chapter, site history, is organized into nine sections that correspond to distinct periods in the development of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape from the area's early history (prior to European settlement) to present. Based on documentary research, each section describes the key developments, physical changes, uses, patterns, features, and important individuals and events related to the changes that have taken place in the Hampton landscape. The site history is accompanied by historic photographs, maps, diagrams, and period plans that illustrate the condition of the landscape during each historical period.

Period of Early Development, 1745–90

Prior to European settlement, the area that encompasses Hampton National Historic Site likely served as a hunting ground for the region's two predominant tribes, the Susquehannock and the Shawnee. Twentieth century archeological investigations within the park have revealed a variety of early stone tools and pottery, along with quartz points. In 1652, the colonial government signed a truce with the Susquehannock, and what is now Baltimore County was patented and developed. In 1695, a prominent member of the colonial government, Colonel Henry Darnall, received a 1,500-acre land grant next to the Gunpowder River that he named "Northampton." A portion of this land would later be known as "Hampton." Although the early use of the property is undocumented, these owners may have cultivated tobacco or mined the land for its rich deposits of limestone and iron ore. After Darnall's death in 1712, it appears that Northampton passed through several owners, including Colonel Darnall's son, Henry Darnall, Charles Carroll, and Clement Hill.

In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely, who lived near Baltimore, purchased Northampton from Clement Hill's heirs. Ridgely immediately sent agricultural, carpentry, and forest clearing equipment to a small group of slaves at Northampton. His early improvements were designed to support the cultivation of tobacco, which at the time was colonial Maryland's predominant export. In 1760, Ridgely and his two sons, John and Captain Charles, also established the Northampton Ironworks on his property.

Captain Charles Ridgely inherited the estate from his father in 1772. As his responsibility at the family ironworks increased after the death of his older brother (1771) and father (1772), it appears that Captain Charles Ridgely took residence, at least seasonally, at Northampton. The Hampton Farm House was centrally located within the original 1,500-acre tract, close to all fields in cultivation and near a regularly flowing stream. By the last quarter of the

eighteenth century, fields were used for grain production and grazing to support Northampton's growing livestock population. The Northampton landscape also included extensive orchards.

Period of Supremacy, 1790–1829

By 1790, Northampton had been transformed into a single, unified productive unit surrounding the ironworks and a family estate. Construction of the Hampton Mansion began in 1783. Although the new residence was not completed until 1790, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife, Rebecca, moved into the dwelling toward the end of 1788. Its architecture and landscape suggest that Captain Charles Ridgely's vision for Hampton was in the tradition of a grand country residence. The terraces of the Falling Gardens were designed based on the dimensions of the main block of the house, with parterres laid-out in the European tradition. The Serpentine Walk that was laid-out on the Great Terrace is thought to be among the earliest in America. By Captain Charles Ridgely's death in 1790 he had amassed over 24,000 acres. He was the first of the Ridgely family laid to rest in the somber neoclassical tomb near his garden, at the southeast corner of the East Orchard.

Because Captain Charles Ridgely and Rebecca were childless, he left 12,000 acres of his sprawling estate, including Hampton, to his nephew, Charles Carnan Ridgely. Though sometimes absent due to his political and military roles, Charles Carnan Ridgley conceived the farm as something more than an ordinary grouping of utilitarian buildings and structures. By 1800, a flurry of improvements in the tradition of the improved farm, or *ferme ornée*, marked Ridgely's return to Hampton. The functional, yet ornamental buildings demonstrated a clear design intent, as did Ridgely's interest in rare breeds of livestock, notably cattle and sheep. Despite these physical improvements to the Hampton farm, the agricultural showpiece failed to be profitable as Ridgely broke even.

Period of Sustainability, 1829–72

Upon Charles Carnan Ridgely's death in 1829, the estate passed to his son, John Carnan Ridgely. John Carnan Ridgely's second wife, Eliza Eichelberger, inherited a substantial fortune of her own, which contributed to the affluence of Hampton during their tenure. Eliza Ridgely took the lead on the Mansion grounds, introducing noteworthy exotic plants and trees, garden ornaments, and furnishings. Their tastes in garden design reflected the new fashions they were exposed to on their travels in Europe. A glowing portrait of Hampton appeared in *The Horticulturist* in 1857: "*Hampton*. . .will strike the visitor. . .as expressing more *grandeur* than anything in America. . .and the impression is soon enhanced by the kind greeting and the suavity of the lady of the mansion, who would grace a palace, or make a kingdom of a cottage."

John Carnan Ridgely might appropriately be characterized as a gentleman farmer. Although his substantial inheritance did not include the labor, animals, or equipment necessary for the family farm's operation, he invested heavily in these resources, including slave labor, shortly after his father's death. At this time, the estate included a large farm complex, with an intricate system of paths and farm roads, quarries, lime kilns, springs, and dispersed housing. John Carnan Ridgely's physical improvements advanced the *ferme ornée* tradition initiated by his father and likely influenced by the contemporary writings of Andrew Jackson Downing.

When both John and Eliza Ridgely died in 1867, the estate passed to their son, Charles Ridgely. Charles Ridgely was abroad with his wife, Margaretta, occasionally over the next five years and died in Rome in 1872. During this time, his correspondence with Hampton's overseers documents the operation of the farm and Mansion grounds. The post-Civil War years were marked by a shift from slave labor to tenant farmers, many of whom found it difficult to make a reasonable living at Hampton. Physical changes to the farm landscape coincided with the division of fields for tenants and the overseer becoming a more permanent position.

Period of Decline, 1872–1945

Margaretta Ridgely survived her husband by more than three decades. Although the estate legally passed to her son, she continued to live at Hampton and to guide improvements to the grounds. National periodicals described the grounds of the Mansion under her hand as well cared for, with many "fine specimen trees" and an "ample" kitchen garden. The again fashionable Italianate Falling Gardens were bedded-out annually, with thousands of flowering annuals. Hampton's orchards persisted, with a wide assortment of apple, cherry, and peach varieties. Around 1875, the marble Mansion gates were constructed on the entrance drive. Margaretta Ridgely and her son's involvement in the establishment of the Hampton Jersey cow herd was significant as well.

Margaretta Ridgely's death in 1904 marked the complete transfer of Hampton to her son, Captain John Ridgely, who lived at Hampton with his wife, Helen. His tenure produced few improvements, although the farm was maintained at an operational level. Like her mother-in-law, Helen Ridgely took a particular interest in the Mansion grounds. She simplified gardening operations, likely in part due to dwindling financial resources. The most significant changes to Hampton during this period, however, were related to larger, changing land use patterns in Towson. The establishment of the Hampton Development Company by the family in 1929 signaled the end of the farm as a major agricultural unit, as the remaining outlying farm acreage was divided and sold.

Upon Captain John Ridgely's death in 1938, Hampton passed to his son, John Ridgely Jr. While John Jr. and Jane lived in the Mansion, stewardship of the Mansion grounds was temporarily divested from the farm for the first time. In 1939, John Jr.'s son and daughter-in-law occupied the Farm House, returning it to a formal residence for two generations of Ridgelys.

Period of Preservation, 1945–Present

During the 1940s, John Ridgely Jr. became concerned with the impact of regional development on the Hampton estate. He expressed these concerns to David Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, who visited Hampton in 1945. This meeting marked the beginning the process that led to Hampton's designation as a national historic site.

In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased just over forty-three acres of Hampton, including the Mansion, its furnishings, and its immediate grounds. A cooperative agreement among the National Park Service, the Avalon Foundation, and the newly organized Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities (now Preservation Maryland), was approved by President Harry S. Truman on December 19, 1947. The agreement allowed the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities to serve as custodian of Hampton on behalf of the National Park Service. Secretary of the Interior J.A. Krug designated Hampton a national historic site on June 22, 1948.[7] Following preliminary rehabilitation, the park opened to the public on May 2, 1949.

In 1948, John Jr. and Jane Ridgely moved from the Mansion to the Farm House, where they lived together until John Jr.'s death in 1959. Jane Ridgely retained life tenancy until her death in 1978. During her residency, the Farm House was well cared for, although many of the farm's ancillary buildings fell into disrepair. In 1962, John Ridgely Jr.'s heirs removed three buildings from the farm, including the Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith shop, to make way for future housing development. By the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Hampton farm was entirely surrounded by new residential development.

Following Jane Ridgely's death in 1978 and at the urging of Senator Charles Mathias Jr., Congress passed legislation authorizing the addition of the 14.02-acre farm to the park in 1978. In 1979, the National Park Service assumed stewardship of the site from the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Since that time, the National Park Service has preserved the Hampton landscape and undertaken necessary improvements consistent with law, policy, and park planning documents.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The second chapter, existing conditions, documents the condition of the park landscape in 2013 through narrative and graphics. Situated northwest of the unincorporated community of Towson, Hampton National Historic Site grounds include fields and lawns (North Lawn, West Field, East Orchard, and Farm Landscape), formal gardens with ornate ornamental plantings (Great Terrace and Falling Gardens), forested areas (Cemetery Woods & Ridgely Family Cemetery), and former residential and service areas (Mansion & Domestic Service Cluster, Garden Maintenance Cluster, and Farm House Cluster). Despite the property's current use as a public park, the former residential and agricultural uses of the landscape remain visible in the landscape's myriad characteristics and features. The bucolic landscape provides diversion from surrounding suburban Baltimore development and a sense of the vastness and wealth of the Chesapeake region estate prior to the American Revolution.

A team of historical landscape architects from the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation worked with Hampton National Historic Site staff in January 2012, May 2012, and August 2013 to update existing conditions documentation in the field. Base map sources included January 2010 global positioning system (GPS) data for tree locations within the park, a 2009 aerial photograph from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, a January 2002 topographic survey by Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, and existing conditions mapping developed by the National Park Service Philadelphia Support Office in September 1998 and July 2002. In addition, National Park Service List of Classified Structures (LCS), Facility Management Software System (FMSS), and vegetation inventory data have been incorporated into this assessment. This chapter also addresses the regional context, environmental conditions, and park operations, as they pertain to the cultural landscape.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The third chapter, analysis and evaluation, provides an overview of the historical significance of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape based on National Register of Historic Places documentation, evaluates the integrity of the cultural landscape, and evaluates the characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the landscape. This analysis and evaluation is based on the criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places. Hampton National Historic Site was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Documentation supporting this nomination was accepted to the National Register on March 11, 2005.

According to the National Register documentation, Hampton National Historic Site is nationally significant over the period 1745 to 1948 under Criterion A in the areas of conservation, ethnic heritage (black), and social history; Criterion B in the areas of agriculture, industry, and politics/government; Criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and architecture (criteria considerations D and E); and Criterion D in the area of archeology (historic, non-aboriginal).

The documented period of significance, 1745–1948, encompasses several significant dates, including the purchase of the Northampton tract by Colonel Charles Ridgely (1745); construction of the Mansion (1783–90); Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure in the Maryland House of Delegates (1790–95), tenure in the Maryland Senate (1796–1800), and position as Maryland's Governor (1815–18); end of slavery in Maryland (1864); purchase of the painting "Lady with a Harp" by the National Gallery of Art (1945); and establishment of Hampton National Historic Site (1948).

Many landscape features and characteristics from the period of significance remain. These characteristics and features include spatial organization, topography, natural systems, views and vistas, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological landscape features. In comparing the historic condition and the existing condition of each of the landscape characteristics and features, this report also provides a consolidated list of characteristics and features that contribute or do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Despite Hampton's diminished size, the park landscape retains a high to moderately high level of integrity to the period of significance, with all seven aspects of integrity evidenced on the grounds. Only design, setting, and materials are diminished by minor alterations to the site's layout, adjacent suburban development, and the loss of some historic plant materials, paving materials, and small-scale features, respectively. The park is well maintained by a highly skilled horticultural and landscape maintenance staff, supplemented by many dedicated volunteers.

Endnotes

1 13 F.R. 3783 (22 June 1948), *Designation of Hampton National Historic Site near Towson, MD.*

2 18 F.R. 8874 (23 December 1953), *Hampton National Historic Site, Baltimore County, MD, Order Adding Certain Lands*.

3 Statement of Sen. Mathias, *Congressional Record* (12 October 1978): 36221–36222, as referenced in GMP, ii.

4 Public Law 95-625 (10 November 1978), *Title XIII–Report and Boundary Expansion, Hampton National Historic Site*.

5 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, second printing 2005).

6 As defined in the National Park Service *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (DO-28, 1998), "thorough" means research in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible without extensive travel and that promise expeditious extraction of relevant data; interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, non-destructive investigation, and resenting findings in no greater detail than required by the task directive.

7 13 F.R. 3783 (22 June 1948), *Designation of Hampton National Historic Site near Towson, MD.*



Figure 1.1. The Hampton Mansion from the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

SITE HISTORY

This chapter details the evolution of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape. This site history is organized into nine periods, beginning with the first known documentary evidence about the property, from the early occupation of the area prior to 1745, to the National Park Service period of ownership, which began in 1948. The intervening 200 years are divided into seven periods of ownership by the Ridgely family. The focus of this site history is the current 62.04-acre extent of Hampton National Historic Site. However, outlying property that was once included in the Ridgely family estate is addressed to the extent that it informs the physical development of the core landscape. For most periods, the site history describes the overall estate, changes to the Farm landscape, and changes to the Mansion landscape. Each period concludes with a summary of the physical appearance of the Farm and Mansion landscapes.

While the total acreage of the Ridgely estate fluctuated with each generation, the site history chronicles the changes to its core through seven periods of Ridgely ownership. The first owner, Colonel Charles Ridgely, named the estate "Northampton," and passed it to his son, Captain Charles Ridgely in 1772, who in turn passed it to his nephew, Charles Carnan Ridgely in 1790. Charles Carnan Ridgely passed the core to his son John Carnan Ridgely in 1829, who passed it to his own son, Charles, in 1867. Upon Charles Ridgely's premature death five years later, ownership of Hampton passed to his eldest son, John Ridgely, in the tradition of primogeniture. However, John was then twenty-one years old, hence his mother, Margaretta Ridgely, remained the presiding mistress of Hampton and principal landscape decision-maker until her death in 1904. The fifth period of ownership reflects Margaretta's influence over the landscape, rather than legal ownership. Upon her death, management of the estate passed to her son, then Captain John Ridgely, who in turn passed it to his son John Ridgely Jr. in 1938. The seventh period of Ridgely ownership includes the management by both John Jr. and his son, John Ridgely III.

This site history consolidates historical data to provide park-wide, compressive documentation of the physical development of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape. The site history is largely drawn from *Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation* (1998) and the historical data chapter of *Hampton Farm, Landscape History and Contextual Documentation* (2002), with supporting documentation from the landscape history chapter of the *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. I: Site*

History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation (2004).[1] This chapter also incorporates new historical documentation found by the park curator in the Ridgely manuscripts while researching for interpretive exhibits, "The Romance of Nature: Eliza Ridgely and the Garden" (2010) and "'A Great Passion for Horses:' The Equestrian Life at Hampton" (2012).

EARLY HISTORY TO 1745

PRE-CONTACT HISTORY

The Chesapeake region has a long and rich American Indian history. Through the mid-seventeenth century, the region was used and occupied by the Susquehannock, followed by the Shawnee beginning in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. During the early seventeenth century, what is now Baltimore County had favorable natural resources, including fertile soils and rich deposits of limestone and iron. The area was also full of wildlife and likely served as a hunting ground for local tribes.

Twentieth century archeological excavations adjacent to the Farm House revealed prehistoric ceramics and quartz points. Later archeological testing revealed numerous sherds, or fragments of pottery and other stone vessels, dating to the Late Woodland period (900–1500 A.D.). Excavations also revealed quartz lithics, or stone tools, which had been mixed with nineteenth and twentieth century historic deposits, suggesting that originally they had been located elsewhere around Hampton.[2]

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT

In 1652, the colonial government signed a truce with the Susquehannock tribe. Subsequently, European settlement, which had previously been limited mainly to coastal regions, expanded north. Properties along Baltimore County's three principal rivers were the first to be patented in the wake of the agreement. By the 1680s, settlers also began to patent property further inland from the rivers. According to the Charter of Maryland, Lord Baltimore was given all land in "free and common socage." In order to obtain land, a grantee needed to purchase property from Lord Baltimore's agent. A judge's warrant then requested a survey from the Proprietor's Land Office. After the survey, the patent was usually recorded in the Land Office.[3]

On September 28, 1695, Colonel Henry Darnall received a 1,500-acre land grant next to Gunpowder River that he named "Northampton" and would later be known as Hampton. It is likely that this acreage was originally comprised of dense mixed upland hardwood forest, as was characteristic to the region. Colonel

Darnell was a prominent member of the colonial government of Maryland and served as the primary agent to Lord Baltimore in the colony.[4] He was also Deputy Governor and Justice of Calvert County. Because of his position and ties to the colonial government, he was able to acquire prime agricultural land throughout the colony.[5]

By 1695, Colonel Darnall was fifty years old. It is unknown if he obtained the Northampton lands for tobacco production or for purely speculative purposes. The 1702, 1704, and 1705 tax lists recorded Charles Carroll as owner of "a quarters," or tract of land, along Gunpowder River. Charles Carroll was the son-in-law of Colonel Darnall. It is therefore possible that Colonel Darnall allowed his son-in-law to use the lands at Northampton, possibly for the cultivation of tobacco.[6] By his death in 1712, Colonel Darnall owned over 18,000 acres of land, one hundred slaves, and operated five plantations.[7]

Colonel Darnall's will named his son, Henry Darnall, as executor of his estate but did not mention the 1,500-acre Northampton tract. There is no mention of the Northampton property until 1728, when Henry Darnall sold 750 acres to his nephews, Henry and Clement Hill.[8] Because Henry Darnall sold Northampton, it is likely that the property remained in his possession (or in the possession of another estate heir) for the period between 1712 and 1728.[9]

Charles Carroll of Annapolis purchased the remaining 750 acres of the Northampton tract from Henry Darnall for £315 in 1731. The same year, he and four other investors, including his cousin Dr. Charles Carroll, became partners in the Baltimore Company, an early ironworks on the Patapsco River. In many early business partnerships the line between an investor's personal assets and those of the company was unclear. If Carroll's purchase of Northampton was an investment for the Baltimore Company ironworks, it had the potential to provide substantial resources. In 1731, the Northampton tract was mostly forested and contained rich deposits of both limestone and iron ore.[10]

Sometime between 1737 and 1743, Carroll's portion of the Northampton property was likely conveyed to the Hill family. A 1737 assessment is the last to list Carroll as the owner. Although no records substantiate the purchase, the property was likely sold to Clement Hill, a wealthy Baltimore merchant. Clement Hill's will does not mention the Northampton property, although within two years after his death, his widow, Ann Darnall Hill (Col. Henry Darnall's daughter), and her two sons, Clement and Henry, sold the entire 1,500 acre Northampton property to Colonel Charles Ridgely (Figure 1.2).[11]

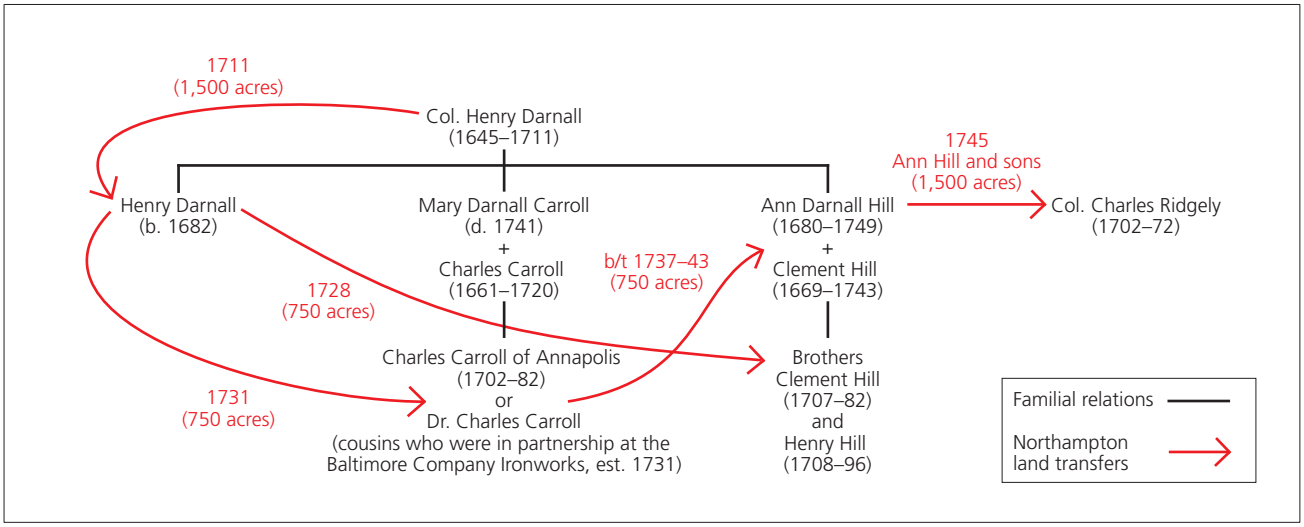


Figure 1.2. Ownership of Northampton from 1711 to 1745 between Col. Darnall and Col. Ridgely (OCLP).

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1745

Prior to European settlement, the area that encompasses Hampton National Historic Site likely served as a hunting ground for the region's two predominant tribes, the Susquehannock and the Shawnee. Twentieth century archeological investigations within the park have revealed a variety of early stone tools and pottery, along with quartz points. In 1652, the colonial government signed a truce with the Susquehannock, and what is now Baltimore County was patented and developed. In 1695, a prominent member of the colonial government, Colonel Henry Darnall, received a 1,500-acre land grant next to the Gunpowder River that he named "Northampton." A portion of this land would later be known as "Hampton." This land was likely originally comprised of dense mixed upland hardwood forest. After Darnall's death in 1712, it appears that Northampton passed through several owners, including Colonel Darnall's son, Henry Darnall, Charles Carroll, and Clement Hill. Although the early use of the property is undocumented, these owners may have cultivated tobacco or mined the land for its rich deposits of limestone and iron ore.

Little is known about the spatial organization and use of the land that currently comprises Hampton National Historic Site from the property's early history, aside from possible use of the area by regional tribes. The general topography of the area likely consisted of gently rolling hills forested with dense mixed upland hardwood forest. With the exception of area that were cleared for cultivation or for timber in the years following the 1695 land grant, views were likely restricted by mature trees. Early circulation patterns are undocumented by the historic record. Presumably, rivers, like the nearby Gunpowder River, were used for transit as early settlement moved west from more coastal areas. Early buildings, structures, and small-scale features in what is now Hampton National Historic Site are similarly undocumented, although by 1745 multiple houses, outhouses, barns, tobacco houses, orchards, and gardens existed on the tract that would become known as Northampton.

COLONEL CHARLES RIDGELY, 1745–72

Colonel Charles Ridgely purchased the 1,500-acre Northampton tract "together with houses, out houses, barns, tobacco houses, orchards and gardens" from the heirs of Clement Hill on April 2, 1745 for £600.[12] Evidently, Carroll added these features between 1731 and 1743. In 1731, Charles Carroll had purchased property just over £.2 per acre. By 1745, Charles Ridgely paid £.4 per acre.[13] By 1760, Colonel Charles Ridgely had amassed some twenty-nine parcels totaling over 7,000 acres.[14] Some estimates put his land acquisitions between 1745 and 1757 at over 10,000 acres.[15]

NORTHAMPTON'S QUARTERS

The wording of the 1745 deed that conveyed Northampton to Colonel Charles Ridgely suggests that the property was at least partially a cultivated quarter, or quarters, that may have included improvements.[16] The quarters system of agriculture was common in eighteenth century Baltimore County as a system of economic and social organization. Under the quarters system, a large estate was broken into smaller parcels, or quarters. Each quarter consisted of several fields worked by slaves or tenants and managed by an overseer.

In 1745, Colonel Ridgely sent agricultural, carpentry, and forest clearing tools to a small group of slaves at Northampton. By 1748, Northampton contained five quarters: Boreing's, Merryman's, Peterson's, Haile's, and Peach's. Each of these quarters was laid out south of or adjacent to the Gunpowder River. Over the following years, he sent overseers, servants, and more slaves to these quarters. Based on a tool count, the number of workers at Northampton in 1747 was between twenty-five and thirty individuals.[17] Over the next few years, Colonel Ridgely also purchased Oakhampton, Hampton Court, and Haile's Fellowship, all adjacent to Northampton.

Tobacco was the predominant export of colonial Maryland, and its cultivation provided the best opportunity for planters to make a profit. Like the majority of planters in Maryland, Colonel Ridgely grew tobacco as the primary staple crop on his Gunpowder River lands.[18] In 1747, Colonel Ridgely constructed one new tobacco house at Boreing's quarter and two new tobacco houses at Peterson's quarter to complement the existing tobacco houses listed in the 1745 deed of sale. He also contracted with William Warford and John Rebosom to build four additional forty by twenty-two-foot tobacco houses in an undisclosed quarter.[19]

However, tobacco was not the only crop Colonel Ridgely grew. In 1755, Northampton produced forty-five hogsheads of tobacco, 869 bushels of corn, 3,830 staves (wooden strips that form the sides of a barrels), and 2,390 heading (wooden ends of barrels or cask heads). Employees and livestock at the

Northampton plantation likely consumed wheat, corn, and oats. These grain crops did not exhaust soils as quickly as tobacco. Astute planters recognized this advantage and used grain crops in their field rotation.[20]

Records from Colonel Ridgely's plantation imply that the majority of early agricultural work—clearing of fields, building of tobacco barns, and cultivating of tobacco—was conducted by slaves. While slavery was the dominant agricultural labor force used in Baltimore County in the eighteenth century, it was not the only one. Servants and free laborers contributed to agricultural production during the eighteenth century as well. After slaves cleared fields, white freemen, were commonly assigned the position of overseer, and managed the plantation's cultivation and tobacco production. Typically, overseers received a percentage of the agricultural produce in exchange for managing a plantation.[21]

While most of Colonel Ridgely's fields were planted with his own tobacco crop, some fields were leased or rented out on a temporary basis and were not under his personal oversight. Many of these leases were long-term and involved the rental of fields or, in some cases, entire plantations. In 1745, Colonel Ridgely rented a cornfield to William Towson for £2, and in 1748 he rented a 'plantation' to Henry Oram for £600. Over time, land rental and tenancy came to provide additional income to Colonel Ridgely.[22]

Leasing also improved Colonel Ridgely's lands without requiring him to commit personal capital. 'Developmental' leases required that tenants 'improve' the land in the course of their leases by clearing trees and stumps, constructing buildings, fencing fields, and/or planting orchards.[23] Limited early records indicate that there were at least two gardeners, James Barber (English) and John Fowle (Irish), working at Northampton between 1772 and 1774.[24] By 1773, there was a substantial orchard of more than 700 apple trees at Northampton in an unidentified location.[25]

FARM HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

It is likely that Colonel Ridgely would have constructed a decent dwelling for himself for visits to Northampton. His primary residence, known as "Ridgely's Delight," was located on the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River, just west of the then small village of Baltimore.[26] The first section of the Hampton Farm House was likely constructed during the initial period of rapid development of the Northampton's quarters. It consisted of a simple, one room, one and one half-story, sixteen by twenty-foot building with a gambrel roof and a chimney at one end.[27]

Although the location and exact construction date of the Farm House is undocumented, materials discovered during archeological investigations date

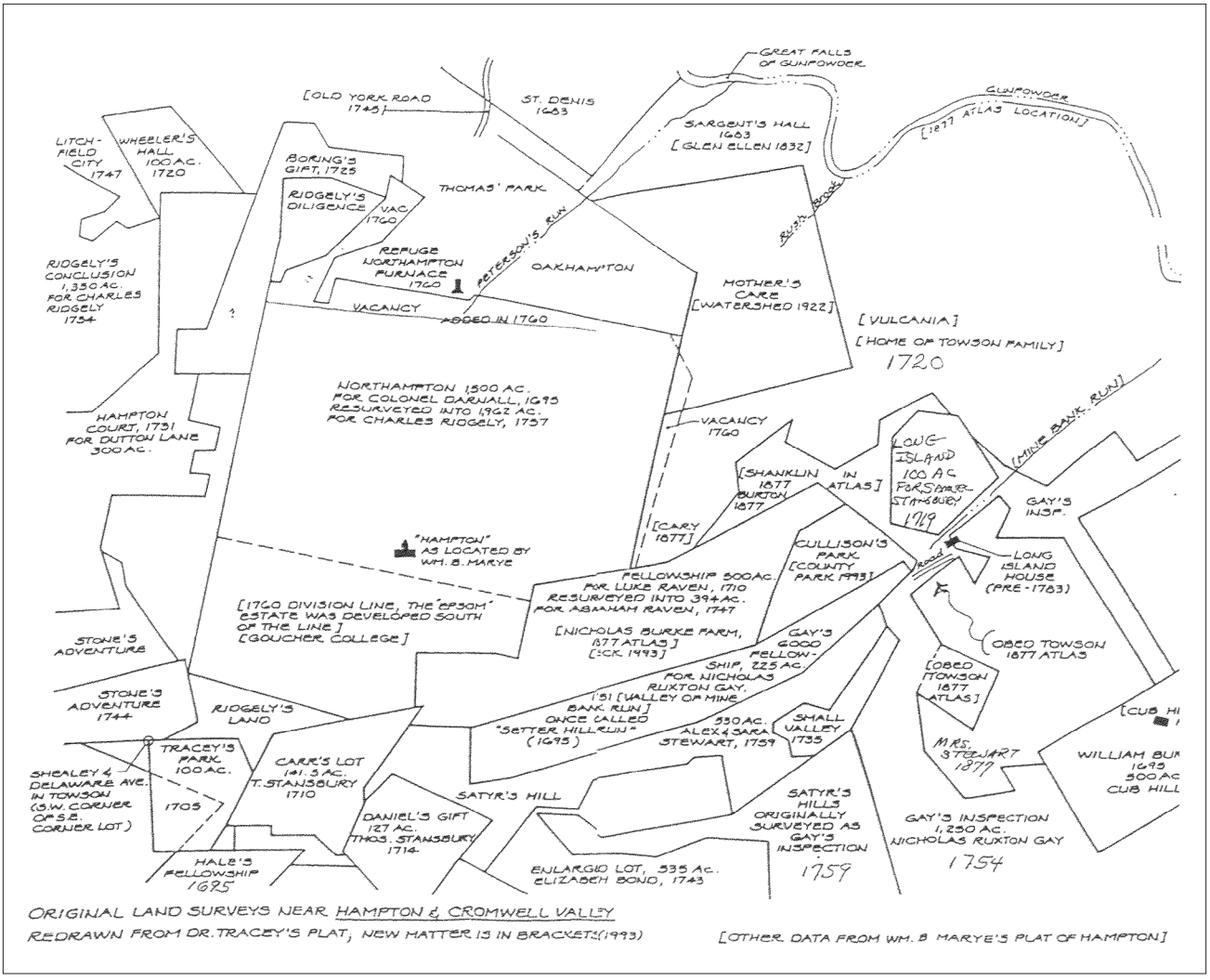


Figure 1.3. Original Land Surveys near Hampton and Cromwell Valley showing land acquisitions in the 1700s (Redrawn from Dr. Tracey's Plat, 1993, anonymous).

the building to circa 1745. Its form, construction technique, and materials are generally consistent with a mid-eighteenth century construction date. No evidence suggests where the first section of the building was located originally, although it is likely it was only a short distance from its present location.[28]

By mid-century, the Northampton landscape was expansive, with five well-defined quarters, each with one or more fields and several tobacco houses. Although the location and form of other buildings at Northampton is unknown, regional evidence suggests that dwellings apart from the Farm House may have been log and/or frame buildings with wooden chimneys.[29] Colonel Ridgely had Northampton resurveyed in 1757. The survey showed that the property included an additional 304 acres, to which 158 acres of additional unpatented, or 'vacant' acres, were added. The 1757 Northampton survey recorded a new total acreage of 1,962 (Figure 1.3).[30]

NORTHAMPTON IRONWORKS

On November 1, 1760, Colonel Ridgely gave a large portion of the original Northampton estate and several smaller, adjacent parcels (altogether about 2,000 contiguous acres) to his younger son, Captain Charles Ridgely.[31] In 1760, Colonel Ridgely also applied for a *writ ad quod damnum*, requesting permission from the colonial government to establish a one hundred-acre iron furnace on his property. His *writ* was granted in 1761, and Colonel Ridgely and his sons, John and Charles, formed a partnership to establish "Northampton Furnace and Forges." The furnace was situated on a one hundred-acre tract on a branch of the Gunpowder River immediately to the north of Northampton.[32] By 1762, the furnace was in operation. For over half a century it produced bar and pig iron that was marketed both locally and overseas.[33]

Northampton, like most of Baltimore County, was heavily wooded and contained easily accessible limonite iron ore and limestone deposits. The ironworks at Northampton were said to "have run 70 years upon a single deposit of brown ore in the neighborhood contiguous to the primary limestone."[34] In addition, Peterson's Run, a convenient water power source, passed through the site and drained into the Gunpowder River.[35] The considerable quantities of charcoal required to run the ironworks no doubt necessitated widespread cutting of timber over time. Yet the wooded condition of the Northampton landscape in the early 1770s was reflected in Captain Charles Ridgely's characterization of the property, known as "my Plantation in the Forrest [sic]."[36] The Northampton Furnace was surrounded by a small community that was almost self-sufficient.

With the death of Colonel Ridgely in 1772, Peterson's quarter, located in the original 1,500 acre Northampton tract, may have been the only remaining quarter of the original five listed in 1748. In 1761, the Hampton Court property, containing Merryman's quarter, was given to the Northampton Furnace. Between 1770 and 1772, the Oakhampton property, containing Boreing's quarter, was divided between three of Colonel Ridgely's heirs. Neither Haile's nor Peach's quarters appear in Colonel Ridgely's 1772 will, suggesting they may have been sold or were not under cultivation at the time. A shift in production from tobacco to other crops late in Colonel Ridgely's tenure may have contributed to the dissolution of his quarters.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1772

In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely, who lived near Baltimore, purchased Northampton from Clement Hill's heirs. Ridgely immediately sent agricultural, carpentry, and forest clearing equipment to a small group of slaves at Northampton. His early improvements were designed to support the cultivation of tobacco, which at the time was colonial Maryland's predominant export. Other

agricultural products were produced to support the growing workforce, including slaves, indentured servants, and overseers. For fifteen years after his purchase of Northampton, Colonel Charles Ridgely continued to purchase nearby parcels. By 1760, his land holdings totaled over 7,000 acres. In 1760, Ridgely established an iron furnace on this property. Remaining timber, limestone, and iron ore provided the raw materials needed for the operation of the ironworks. Undoubtedly, the property's trees were cut and processed into charcoal to fuel the furnace.

The spatial organization of early Northampton was defined by five quarters along the Gunpowder River. Each likely had residences and farm structures to support the cultivation of tobacco. The residential cores of the quarters were likely located near natural springs or other drinking water supplies. Land was likely cleared and tilled for planting both cash crops and produce to sustain the plantation's large workforce. Beginning in 1761 with development of the Northampton Furnace, nearby land was likely mined for ore and lime. Remaining standing timber was also likely cut for charcoal to fuel the furnace. Circulation likely consisted of basic packed earth roads that followed the natural contours of the land and waterways to connect timber frame building clusters and associated service yards. Although its original location is undocumented, the first section of the Farm House was likely among these early buildings, and likely served as a home for Colonel Ridgely during his visits to Northampton from his primary residence, "Ridgely's Delight," on the Patapsco River.

CAPTAIN CHARLES AND REBECCA RIDGELY, 1772–90

After retiring from the seafaring life in 1763, Captain Charles Ridgely, Colonel Ridgely's son, devoted much of his energy to establishing the family ironworks. He acquired two-thirds controlling interest in the operation in 1771, following the death of his older brother, John. His father died the next year and left his share of the ironworks to be divided among his three married daughters. However, Captain Charles Ridgely remained in charge of the business.[37] During the Revolutionary War years, the ironworks were particularly productive.[38]

FARM HOUSE EXPANSION

Despite taking residence at his home in Patapsco Neck, southeast of the city of Baltimore, sometime between 1767 and 1769 and undertaking numerous improvements to his Baltimore townhouse from 1767 to 1796, Captain Charles Ridgely appears to have made Northampton at least a part-time, seasonal residence after 1772. It was during this year that Captain Charles Ridgely paid several workers for "stone work on my house" and for other carpentry work at his "Plantation in the Forrest [sic]."[39] It is possible that "stone work on my house" refers to the construction of a foundation for the second section of the Farm House.

Around this time, it is also likely that Captain Charles Ridgely moved the first section of the Farm House, constructed by his father, to its present location to be linked with the new construction. The north end of section one is believed to have been attached to the south end of section two (Figure 1.4).[40]

The reason for Captain Charles Ridgely's investment in the Farm House may be tied to his increased responsibility at the Northampton ironworks after 1772 or his desire to make a more genteel residence for himself at Northampton. By 1783, at the latest, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife, Rebecca, moved permanently to the Farm House. This period also coincided with the arrival of Jehu Howell, who was to be the master builder of Hampton Mansion, Charles and Rebecca's future home on a hill to the south. They moved there in 1788.[41]

The Hampton Farm House was centrally located within the original 1,500-acre tract patented by Colonel Henry Darnall in 1695, and as such was close to all fields in cultivation and equidistant from all property lines. The building was also located on a prominent rocky outcropping, probably to take advantage of views and make good use of the untillable soil surrounding the house. The Farm House was also near a regularly flowing spring, upon which the Dairy was later constructed.[42]

The earliest recorded description of the Farm House and its immediate vicinity comes from Captain Charles Ridgely's 1786 will. In deeding the Hampton Farm

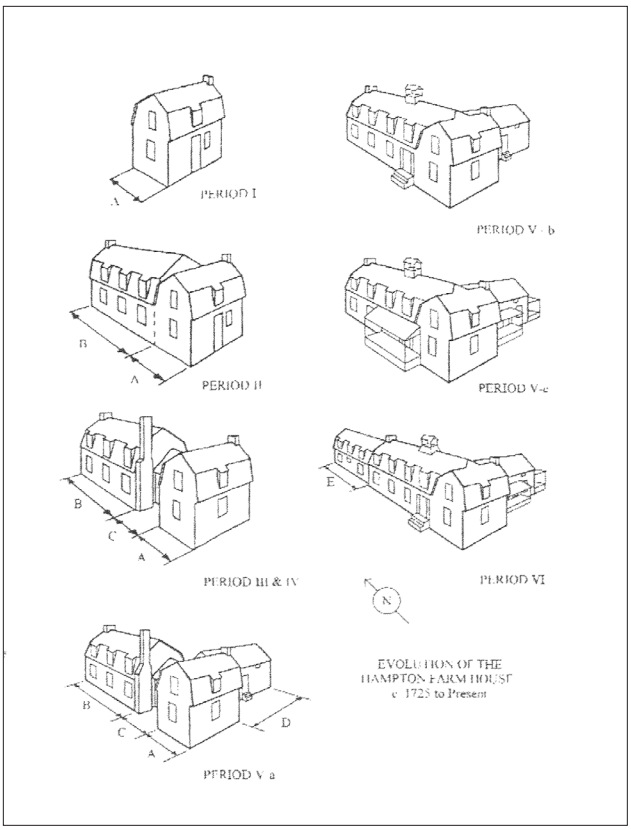


Figure 1.4. Evolution of the Hampton Farm House (John Milner Architects, Inc. *Hampton Farm House, Revised Historic Structure Report*, 1988).

House, he described it as "the dwelling house wherein I now reside together with 8 acres of land thereto adjoining for a garden with as many of the outhouses as she [his wife, Rebecca Dorsey Ridgely] may think necessary for her convenience."[43] While his description does not go into great detail, it suggests a cluster of outbuildings serving multiple needs surrounding the main Farm House.

The natural features and topography of the land surrounding the Farm House may have directed the arrangement of the outbuildings. They were located to the east of the Farm House, between the main dwelling and the steep embankment that lead to the stream below. To the west of the Farm House, the relatively flat landscape encompassed productive agricultural fields with farm lanes, where fewer outbuildings would have been desirable. With the introduction of substantial livestock during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Farm House may also have been fenced to keep stray animals at a distance.[44]

Fencing was a method of defining property boundaries in an era when surveying relied on fencelines, aged trees, and piles of stones. Fencing was also used to define pastures and control livestock. In 1772, Captain Charles Ridgely paid Thomas Todd for delivering twenty-four posts, each nine feet long for "garding" [sic]—to keep livestock away from the Farm House or adjacent fields and gardens. Throughout the nineteenth century, fences continued to be repaired and replaced by 'post and railmen.'[45]

NORTHAMPTON PLANTATION

By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, more fields were used for grazing to support Northampton's expanding livestock population. In 1772, Captain Charles Ridgey's account book documents the livestock present at Northampton, including eight colts, seven horses, two mares, thirty-seven "old" cattle, eleven calves, forty-three sheep, seventeen "old" hogs, and forty-three piglets. Only eleven years later, the animal population at Northampton had grown dramatically. Captain Charles Ridgely's 1783 account book lists a total of 43 horses, 157 black cattle, 120 sheep, and 140 hogs. By January of 1786, even more livestock had been delivered to the plantation.[46]

A survey of crop inventories for a sample of tenant farmers from proprietary lands in Baltimore County between 1750 and 1768 shows that tobacco was the single cash crop from 1750 to 1758. Between 1767 and 1769, both wheat and tobacco were cultivated. By 1770, wheat was the only cash crop reported. This evidence suggests that, like their landlords, poorer tenants also pursued a gradual integration of grains and abandonment of tobacco.[47]

As early as the mid-1760s, Northampton records show grains were increasingly important to the daily operation of the Farm. The presence of a growing livestock population also indicates the cultivation of enough corn, hay, and oats to feed the animals on a regular basis. By the 1780s, records for the Northampton plantation suggest that wheat was grown, and flour produced, as a major cash crop. In 1784, a Ridgely ledger documents that the 'Great House' field was seeded in wheat.[48] In 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely's account book documents that various farming utensils, such as plows, pitchforks, a hay knife, a reap hook, and scythes, were sent to Northampton. This also suggests that grains were a significant cash crop.[49]

Orchards were viewed by the colonial government of Maryland as general improvements to the land. Captain Charles Ridgely's "Account Book" records that in February of 1773 he paid James Lenox for pruning 772 apple trees. It is therefore possible that the orchard mentioned in 1772 may already have been growing for several years. Cider was an important farm product as well. In 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely's will directed his heir, Charles Carnan Ridgely, to provide his wife, Rebecca Dorsey Ridgely, with 500 gallons of "the best quality cider" each year.[50]

Prior to the Revolutionary War, much of the agricultural work at the Northampton plantation was accomplished by a mixture of indentured servants and slaves. Immediately after the Revolutionary War, slaveholding in Maryland surpassed indentured servitude. Records from Northampton indicate that slaves performed agricultural work nearly exclusively. A 1783 assessment documents that Captain

Charles Ridgely personally owned ninety-nine slaves, over three times as many as the Northampton Company. These slaves performed the day-to-day duties required at the Farm.[51]

In 1760 Northampton was an expanding tobacco plantation with several dispersed quarters. By 1790 it had been transformed into a single, unified and productive unit surrounding an estate and a successful ironworks. By 1790, the land north and west of the ironworks would have changed dramatically. Targeted forests had been clear-cut, creating open fields and areas of re-growth.[52] After 1790, the Farm House complex, no longer the central unifying element within the larger landscape, was overshadowed by the new Hampton Mansion.

MANSION CONSTRUCTION

After the Revolutionary War, Captain Charles Ridgely turned his attention to establishing a larger presence at Northampton. Construction of the Hampton Mansion began in 1783. During construction, Captain Charles and Rebecca Ridgely likely occupied the Farm House. Rebecca Ridgely noted in her diary that from her window she could see the Mansion under construction.[53] Although the new residence was not fully completed until 1790, in late 1788, Rebecca Ridgely recorded in her diary that she had moved to a "large new dwelling," presumably the five part Georgian Mansion.[54]

Georgian architecture is characterized by proportion and balance, and a formal, symmetrical arrangement of parts, enriched with classical detail. A pedimented projecting pavilion, such as the Hampton porch, is a common feature of a Georgian façade. The Georgian architectural style that was popular in England at the time was widely emulated in the English colonies. Contemporary, premier examples of Georgian residential architecture can be found throughout Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

The forms of the architecture and garden suggest that Captain Charles Ridgely's initial conception of Hampton was in the long-established tradition of the villa ideal. Like their classical prototypes, these American country residences were often used as occasional or seasonal retreats.[55] Beginning with Captain Charles Ridgely, and throughout the nineteenth century, the masters of Hampton routinely kept a townhouse in Baltimore where they and their families spent all or part of the winter.[56]

The visual relationship between the Farm House and the Mansion is perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of the spatial organization of the Hampton landscape. Such hierarchical building arrangements on plantations have long been

recognized as symbols of relative status.[57] However, what is unusual at Hampton is that most ancillary buildings and structures were not built to the side or back of the Mansion, but to the front and sides, in full view.

In 1783, the year that construction of the Hampton Mansion began, the Northampton property totaled 2,650 acres.[58] Captain Charles Ridgely had many building sites to choose from. Nevertheless, he selected a site near the edge of his large estate, with his property line at the bottom of the slope immediately to the south of the Mansion. The southern hillside exposure presented an ideal setting for a falling garden.

MANSION LANDSCAPE

In October 1784, Robert Ballard of Baltimore sent Captain Charles Ridgely an indentured servant, a gardener named Daniel Healy, who had emigrated from Ireland the previous spring. Ballard wrote to Ridgely that Healy was a "Master of his Trade;" "As I do not mean to finish my Garden I have no use for him. . .If you have a garden to make, he is worth a great deal of money to you. If you take him please send word."[59] Healy's indenture was made over to Captain Charles Ridgely on November 5, 1784 for a term of three years. As late as 1790, six years later, a "Daniel Hailey" [sic] was living on the plantation or in the vicinity. This was, perhaps, the same gardener.[60] It seems likely that Healy was involved in the initial development of the Falling Gardens, which may have begun by early 1785.

The first, formidable task in constructing the gardens was the substantial earth-moving required to create the level terraces and sloped embankments of the Falling Gardens. This work was most likely accomplished with the labor of slaves, supervised by someone, such as Healy, who was skilled in the laying-out of gardens.[61] Eighteenth century garden design books, such as John James's *The Theory and Practice of Gardening* (1712), provided instruction in forming "falls," or terracing of that sort. James's book, which was available in the region throughout the colonial period, offered this advice:

> A Building in the Country should be proportioned to the Extent of its Garden; for it would be full as disagreeable, to see a magnificent Building in a little Garden, as a small Box in a Garden of vast Extent: These are two Extremes which should be equally avoided by making the Building correspond with the Garden, and the Garden with the Building.[62]

The principal convention was the establishment of dimensions throughout the garden that were based on the width of the main block of the house.[63] The central block of Hampton is eighty feet wide by fifty-three feet deep. Accordingly, the eighty-foot dimension recurs through the gardens at Hampton, suggesting that its basic outline is roughly contemporary with the construction of the house. When overlaid on a plan of the site, the eighty-foot by fifty-foot grid reveals a coincidence in the location of many landscape features, including the 80 by 50-

foot rectangular parterres of the Falling Gardens and the 240-foot by 480-foot dimensions of the Great Terrace. Such geometrically regular falling gardens were common throughout the region in the late eighteenth century. However, the eighteen-foot height of the Great Terrace at Hampton was unusually tall.[64]

The use of turf ramps, rather than stone steps, was another common practice in America that is also represented in the Hampton Falling Gardens. Stephen Switzer, the influential author of *Ichnographia Rustica* (1718), directed:

> After two or three Falls or Terraces one under another. . .a plain Parterre [i.e. a simple level surface of grass], and [I] can't but always advise, that in all rural Gardening it should be so; but if any Gentleman would rather have Greens and Flowers [i.e. evergreen edgings of box, yew, etc. surrounding planted flower beds], he may have resource in some designs. . .[65]

The original conception of the garden at Hampton may have been more of this sort, composed merely of turf, gravel walks, and perhaps individual trees placed regularly throughout the garden. Yet some contemporary evidence also suggests more elaborate planting beds, including contextual evidence from Belmont or Rose Hill.[66] The best estimate of construction date based on current documentation is sometime between the 1780s and the 1830s.

The regularly-spaced tree/shrub plantings on the terraces were consistent with eighteenth and early nineteenth century practices throughout the region. Evidently, most of these trees were Eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*). An observer described them as already having passed their prime in 1857:

> The old cedars dispersed about the terraces, and which must have had a good effect within their perfection, are now much injured, but still stately, and telling of the days of their elegance when a former generation inhabited the mansion.[67]

The oldest surviving trees at the time of an inventory survey in 1949 were two trees identified as northern catalpas, which were determined to date from about 1775 to 1790.[68] Two southern catalpas (*Catalpa bignonioides*) trees still survive on the Great Terrace and suggest that the Serpentine Walk is original to the design of the terrace during Captain Charles Ridgely's tenure. If so, that would make the curving composition among the earliest of the sort documented in America. George Washington laid-out a "Serpentine road and shrubberies adjoining" at Mount Vernon by 1785.[69] Thomas Jefferson did not lay out his "winding walk" at Monticello until 1808.[70]

In the early spring of 1790, Captain Charles Ridgely arranged with Moses Dillon to "dig & trim" some 250 "large" trees (about twenty pounds each), presumably to be planted somewhere on the grounds of Hampton.[71] The Hampton orchards seem to be from different periods, although the oldest orchards flanking the Mansion, the East Orchard and the West Orchard, may have been planted during Captain Charles Ridgely's lifetime.

By the time of Captain Charles Ridgely's death in the summer of 1790, he had amassed landholdings of more than 24,000 acres.[72] His various enterprises as a planter, merchant, transatlantic trade agent, land speculator, ironmaster, coal producer, and mill operator had proven profitable.

As Captain Charles and Rebecca Ridgely were childless, the estate was divided among four nephews; the Northampton property was given to his sister Achsah's son, Charles Ridgley Carnan, on the condition that he assume the Ridgley surname.[73] In his will, Captain Charles Ridgely requested that his body be interred "at my present dwelling Plantation where I direct that a vault be made…"[74] Captain Charles Ridgely was likely the first to be interred in the Ridgely Family Cemetery in 1790. The somber neoclassical tomb in the family cemetery dates to circa 1810–20 and is believed to be constructed over or near the graves of Captain Charles and Rebecca Ridgely.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1790

Captain Charles Ridgely inherited the estate from his father in 1772. As his responsibility at the family ironworks increased after the death of his older brother (1771) and father (1772), it appears that Captain Charles Ridgely took residence, at least seasonally, at Northampton. The Hampton Farm House was centrally located within the original 1,500-acre tract, close to all fields in cultivation and near a regularly flowing stream. Estate records show that grain production was increasingly important to the operation of the Farm. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, more fields were used for grazing to support Northampton's growing livestock population as well. The Northampton landscape also included extensive orchards, which were viewed by the colonial government as a general improvement to the land. After the Revolutionary War, slaveholding in Maryland surpassed indentured servitude, and much of the agricultural work was accomplished by slaves.

Improvements to the Mansion grounds may have preceded the Mansion's construction, as master Irish gardener Daniel Healy's indenture was made over to Ridgely in 1784. The terraces of the Falling Gardens were designed based on the dimensions of the main block of the house, with parterres laid-out in the European tradition. The Serpentine Walk that was laid-out on the Great Terrace is thought to be among the earliest in America. By the time of Captain Charles Ridgely's death in 1790 he had amassed over 24,000 acres. He was the first of the Ridgely family laid to rest in the somber neoclassical tomb near his garden, at the southeast edge of the East Orchard.

From 1772 to 1790, Hampton, as it exists today, took shape. The first section of the Farm House was likely moved to its present location and significantly expanded. The spatial organization of the Farm House complex developed as fencing was

installed to keep livestock at bay and fields saw increased use in wheat production and as pasture to support the growing livestock population. The siting of the first section of the Farm House on a natural promontory made views to adjacent fields and possibly as far away as the Northampton Furnace. Farm Road also likely connected the Farm House to what is now Hampton Lane. The natural spring that remains today near the Dairy, constructed sometime between 1780 and 1800, was likely the closest water source.

Definition of the spatial organization of the Mansion landscape began in this era as well, as construction of the Mansion spanned 1783–90. The visual relationship between the Mansion on the hill and the Farm below remains striking to this day, as does the disposition of the earthen terraces of the Falling Garden that were begun during Captain Charles Ridgely's time to the south of the Mansion. The historic entrance drive, heart-shaped carriage drive, west road (now a trace), and Stable Drive were likely extant by the completion of the Mansion, as were the adjoining East Terrace and Brick Terrace. Although not well documented, orchards to the east and west of the Mansion, are believed to be among the earliest planting improvements to the Mansion grounds. The South Spring (now ruin) at the southern end of the Falling Gardens was likely the closest water source to the Mansion. To the north of the Mansion, construction of the Ice House is believed to have coincided with construction of the Mansion as well.

CHARLES CARNAN AND PRISCILLA RIDGELY, 1790–1829

Charles Carnan Ridgely inherited some 12,000 acres upon his uncle's death in 1790, but within a decade sold off the majority of the estate. By 1798, Hampton comprised between 2,000 and 3,500 acres.[75] In 1807, Charles Carnan Ridgely purchased the adjacent Epsom property, immediately to the south, from his relations the Hollidays, thus enveloping the house and garden in a more extensive demesne.[76] In time, Charles Carnan Ridgely acquired as much land as his uncle had owned, approximately 23,000 acres.[77] Unlike his uncle, he was quite active in political affairs, serving as a representative in the Maryland legislature from 1790 to 1795, as a state senator from 1796 to 1800, and as the governor of Maryland from 1816 to 1819.[78] Charles Carnan Ridgely also became a brigadier-general in the state militia in 1794.[79] Not least among his accomplishments was his tenure as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society from 1824 to 1826.

No exact date is established for the closing of Northampton Furnace. Evidence suggests that the furnace may have been in decline by the first quarter of the nineteenth century and may have closed its doors formally prior to mid-century.[80] Some of the fields that had been used to support the ironworks were then rented-out.[81]

FARM LANDSCAPE

Few large changes occurred to the Farm landscape during the 1790 to 1829 period, except during the periods circa 1800 to 1815 and 1819 to 1829, when Charles Carnan Ridgely was present at Hampton. State militia, state legislature, and state senate affairs took him away from the estate, removing him from day-to-day management.

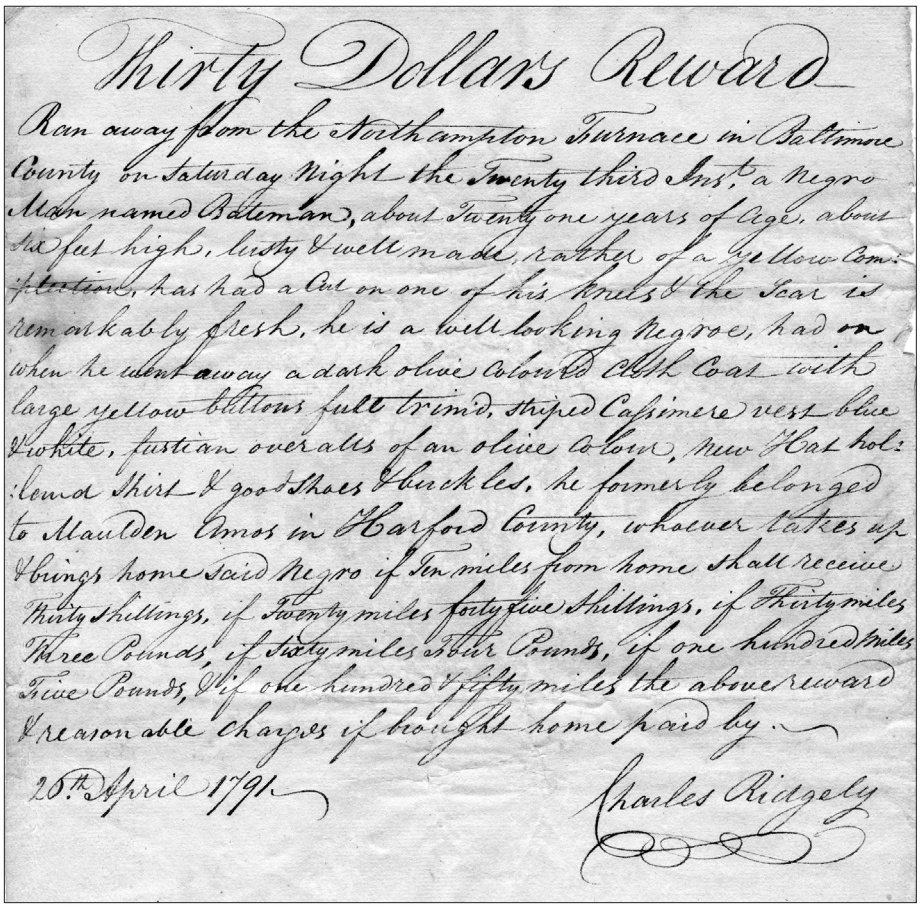
The 1798 Direct Tax Assessment reveals that the Hampton Farm remained much as it existed at the time of Captain Charles Ridgely's death in 1790. The complex contained two frame dwelling houses: twenty by thirty and sixteen by twenty. Presumably these were two sections of the Farm House. The frame kitchen is listed as a separate structure. In addition, there were a total of nine 'negro houses' (two frame, seven log), a stone mill house, a hen house, and two meat houses. The log slave houses varied in size from only ten by twelve to fifteen by twenty-three feet. Tenants had dwellings similar to the slave houses. The major difference between the housing provided for slaves and tenants at Northampton was not necessarily the size and construction, but rather the number of occupants. In 1798, the slave population at Hampton numbered ninety-two, with possibly up to ten occupants for each slave house (Figure 1.5).[82]

It is likely that some of the slave dwellings listed in the 1798 Direct Tax Assessment were located adjacent to the Farm House, but the majority were probably spread

across the larger Farm landscape, near other quarters and fields. Reverend Henry Smith recalled that a Methodist meeting at Hampton was attended by workers, "most of whom lived in what was called Gen. Ridgely's wood-cuttings. They were mostly poor people."[83] "Gen. Ridgely's woodcuttings" likely refer to lands which were previously harvested to fuel the Northampton Furnace, but not yet cleared of stumps.

The term "overseer's house" to describe the Farm House first begins to appear in the documentary record during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure. Before that, it was not the overseer's house, but the owner's house. Given the size of the estate, Charles Carnan Ridgely required an overseer to ensure the smooth, day-to-day operation of the Farm. This need was likely particularly critical during his terms in the Maryland Legislature and State Senate from 1790 to 1800, and his terms as Governor from 1816 to 1818.

Tenants were also a major part of the operation of the Hampton Farm, a practice continued by Charles Carnan Ridgely. The 1798 Direct Tax Assessment shows that seven tenants resided on Hampton lands: Dick Anderson, William Coe, Daniel Barber, Nathaniel Corbin, William Ensor, Thomas Burthon, and John Gorsuch. Records indicate that renters contributed a substantial income to the Hampton



Thirty Dollars Reward

Ran away from the Northampton Furnace in Baltimore County on Saturday Night the Twenty third Inst.t a Negro Man named Bateman, about Twenty one years of age, about six feet high, lusty & well made, rather of a yellow Complexion, has had a Cut on one of his Knees & the Scar is remarkably fresh. he is a well looking Negroe, had on when he went away a dark olive colored Cloth Coat with large yellow Buttons full trimd, striped Cassimere vest blue & white, fustian overalls of an olive colour, new Hat holland Shirt & good Shoes & buckles. he formerly belonged to Maulden Amos in Harford County, whoever takes up & brings home said Negro if Ten miles from home shall receive Thirty Shillings, if Twenty miles forty five Shillings, if Thirty miles Three Pounds, if Sixty miles six Pounds, if one hundred Miles Five Pounds, & if one hundred & fifty miles the above reward & reasonable Charges if brought home paid by.

20th April 1791

Charles Ridgely

Figure 1.5. Advertisement for a reward offered by Charles Ridgely for a runaway slave from the Northampton Furnace named Bateman, April 20,1791. This advertisement provides a portrait of the social history of Northampton at a time when documentation of the physical history of the property is scarce (HAMP 6910).

estate over the years. The rental of Hampton lands appears to have increased toward the end of Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure, particularly during the period 1827 to 1829.[84]

By the turn of the nineteenth century, Captain Charles Ridgely's "plantation" had become Charles Carnan Ridgely's improved "farm." Tobacco cultivation was largely abandoned in northern Maryland after the Revolutionary War.[85] In the 1790s, reform-minded individuals envisioned a new agrarian society for the Chesapeake region, in which "wheat farmers would replace tobacco planters."[86]

Richard Parkinson, an Englishman who was particularly attuned to agricultural concerns, provided a portrait of the Hampton Farm in the closing years of the eighteenth century:

> The General's lands are very well cultivated, and much better than most others in the country: his cattle, sheep, horses, &c. of a superior sort, and in a much finer condition than many that I saw in America. He is very famous for race-horses, and usually keeps three or four horses in training, and what enables him to do this is, that he has very extensive iron-works, or otherwise he could not. He is a very genteel man, and is said to keep the best table in America. I continued in friendship with him to the time of my leaving the country; and as he had a house in Baltimore, where he spent his winter, I often experienced his great hospitality.[87]

On another occasion, Parkinson offered insights into the operation of the Hampton Farm, recounted through the experiences of the English overseer, extending back to Captain Charles Ridgely's tenure in the late 1770s:

> The Englishman told me, that during the twenty two years he had served General Ridgely and his uncle, they never but once had a hundred bushels of potatoes on an acre! Fifty bushels was their general crop – wheat, rye and oats from four to six bushels, barley very little raised. Indeed General Ridgely told me himself at breakfast. . .that he did not make the taxes for his estate, though it is accounted one of the best in America.[88]

Charles Carnan Ridgely attempted to convince Richard Parkinson to stay at the Farm House and cultivate its lands. Parkinson's response provides a rich description of the immediate vicinity:

> The farm which the general had intended for me, was of four hundred acres; with a very good new house, smoke-house, a spring-house for milk and several other useful and profitable things, besides a young orchard of ten acres; and the whole was about four shillings per acre yearly rent. Indeed he offered it at my own price; and to purchase me ploughs, horses, negros [sic], and everything else I might want for the cultivation, and let me have the money at common interest. I kindly thanked him but, however, rejected his offer.[89]

AGRICULTURAL SHOWPIECE

Between 1800 to 1815 and 1819 to 1829, when Charles Carnan Ridgely was not active in a political or military role, he was committed to developing Hampton as a model of agricultural improvement. Charles Carnan Ridgely became involved in promoting agriculture at a state level, serving as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society between 1824 and 1826. During this time, agricultural societies had the restoration of soils diminished by the production of tobacco and corn as their focus. Solutions included incorporating manure and lime in fields, and crop rotation. Indeed, according to Captain Charles Ridgely's 1786 will, Charles Carnan Ridgely was required to provide his widow, "manure for the garden as she may want."[90]

The Hampton Farm, as it was developed throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, was conceived of as something more than an ordinary grouping of utilitarian structures. Over time, an assemblage of ornamented farm buildings, most of which were positioned at picturesque oblique angles to one another, grew up around the prominent outcropping at the focal point, giving the grouping a decidedly English farmstead or village-like appearance.[91] This Farm cluster was within view of the Mansion and created an intentionally picturesque setting. Over a century later, the effect remained. In 1906, Helen Ridgely recorded in her diary:

> As we turned to go home, the group of farm buildings, the old house occupied by the overseer, and the outhouses and home of the farm hands looked quite like a settlement, beyond and above which rose the massive structure that we call home, dominating the group, like the castle of some feudal lord.[92]

Around 1800, a flurry of new construction marked the return of Charles Carnan Ridgely's attention to Hampton. Compared to other building phases at Hampton, the phase of construction under Charles Carnan Ridgely was characterized by its use of stone, a more permanent material. The sixteen by twenty-eight-foot stone Dairy was built just south of the Farm House around the turn of the century. The Dairy was cooled by a spring that emanated from an area of exposed bedrock. The building was partially buried, likely to insulate against extreme temperatures. The spring that fed the Dairy also likely served as the water source for the Farm House. The spring and stream were likely water source for the Cow Barn, although no documentary evidence records their use. The Dairy lent considerable charm to the principal view of the Farm from the Mansion.

About the same time, the Cow Barn was constructed to the east of the Dairy. The Cow Barn was the largest farm-related structure at Hampton, measuring eighteen by ninety-two feet. Later additions combined to make the southeast façade over 122 feet long, with eight arches bays, and buff-pink stucco walls that marched those of the Mansion and of the stone Stable, built about 1805, on the

North Lawn across Hampton Lane.[93] Construction of both buildings reflects the growing importance of livestock at Hampton, and the growing attention to dairy products.[94]

In 1807, Charles Carnan Ridgely purchased the Epsom property (formerly owned by his grandfather, Colonel Charles Ridgely) from the Holliday family, reestablishing it as part of the larger landscape owned by the Ridgely family. This purchase repositioned the Hampton Mansion and the Farm House complex within the physical center of the Farm landscape.[95]

As one of the most renowned farms in the United States during the early nineteenth century, Hampton was viewed as an American counterpart to the greatest "improved" English estates, Holkham and Woburn. In Britain, the practical concerns of the "rural economy" had been melded with the aesthetic appreciation of the "landscape garden:"

> As the park became more pragmatic, so the Home Farm became more stylish. Their most important rituals where the so-called 'sheep shearings,' agricultural shows like the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn or Thomas Coke's at Holkham, where improved livestock and carcasses were displayed and discussed by connoisseurs of progressive farming.[96]

In America, a few wealthy gentleman farmers sought to follow English agricultural demonstrations.[97] Charles Carnan Ridgely's emulation of the famous English models is indicated through his importation, sometime before 1811, of swine "descended from a sow of the Duke of Bedford's, for which. . .a few years since, a silver cup was awarded by the Committee of Farmers, at the sheep shearing and cattle show at Woburn,"[98] and by the account of a modestly similar event at Hampton in 1812:

> Rode up to Hampton at 12 o'clock, a large party collected to a Sheep Shearing and a view of the Farm which is in fine condition, the wheat and clover look very well, Merino sheep in good condition, the shearers don't understand that business like the English shepherds. Fifty one People sat down to Dinner in the Hall and had plenty of room.[99]

At the turn of the century it was not uncommon for wealthy Maryland planters to import rare breeds of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep. A visit to Hampton in 1811 identified Charles Carnan Ridgely as the first importer of the 'Duke and Duchess of Bedford' swine. In 1820, he exhibited full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Devonshire, and Dutch and Irish cattle at the first Maryland Agricultural Society show. In the next year's show he won a silver tumbler "for his dun cow, the best out of four very fine ones of the Dutch and Bakewell cross." He also purchased purebred swine "descended from a sow of the Duke of Bedford's, for which. . .a few years since, a silver cup was awarded by the Committee of Farmers."[100]

Many, if not all, of the fields at Hampton were fenced. Like his predecessors, Charles Carnan Ridgely had access to acres of woodland, with a virtually unlimited supply of wood. As part of his agreement with Captain Charles Ridgley's widow, Rebecca, he provided her with the 'Dimite Delight' estate and 5,000 chestnut fence rails. Ridgely hired many workers throughout the early nineteenth century whose occupations were listed as 'railer' or 'post and railer,' implying the continual need to maintain the extensive fencing at Hampton.[101]

Despite physical improvements to the landscape, the Hampton Farm failed to become an economically viable enterprise. The expense of maintaining an agricultural showpiece, the fluctuating nature of national and international markets, and the precarious nature of cash crops combined to prohibit commercial success of the Farm. Charles Carnan Ridgely informed Parkinson that the net profits from the Farm did not meet the estate taxes.[102]

Upon Charles Carnan Ridgely's death in 1829, an auction was held to liquidate the stock and farming utensils at the Hampton Farm. The 1832–1833 Account of Sales documents the numerous Hampton Farm structures and their contents. The farm auction began at the Long House (Granary) and proceeded to the Dairy, a (slave) quarter, a meat house, a shoemaker's shop, a fish house, a cider cellar, and a corn house.[103] The farm equipment documented in the account emphasizes the central role of grain production at Hampton, particularly oats, hay, corn, rye, and wheat.

MANSION LANDSCAPE

Charles Carnan Ridgely inherited the unavoidable view of the Farm from Captain Charles Ridgely, and rather than making an attempt to obscure it, he enhanced it. From the Mansion, the North Lawn was a central feature of the Hampton landscape. The North Lawn was likely animated with sheep browsing and horses, and possibly cattle, grazing in nearby paddocks. The North Lawn was also likely the setting for the sheep shearing activities first described in 1812, with a prominent view of the picturesque farm in the background.

After his visit to Hampton, Parkinson noted that "by pains and labor it might be watered; but the expence [sic] of those things in American are not to be estimated, which forbids all improvements."[104] Yet, he also conceded that "these fifty acres produced a sort of grass, by nature rather superior to most that I saw in the country."[105] In 1801, within a year of Parkinson's return to England, Charles Carnan Ridgley spent some £320 to convey water from an unidentified spring, via wooden pipes, "into the garden" and "meadows."[106]

Installation of the water pipes in 1801 may have been in anticipation of improvements to the gardens under the guidance of William Booth, who may

have been responsible for the initial layout of the Falling Gardens around the first decade of the nineteenth century. In her 1915 presentation on the Hampton gardens, Helen Ridgely remarked:

> The gardens themselves were laid out somewhere about the year 1810, and possibly earlier, by William Booth, a man of English birth, who stood high among the earlier botanists, florists, and seedsmen of the United States, and according to Scharf, laid out also some of the finest gardens attached to the old mansions around Baltimore. 'His own grounds on West Baltimore Street, extending to the south to Pratt, were celebrated for the care and exquisite culture with which they were kept.'[107]

In his *History of Baltimore City and County* (1881), J. Thomas Scharf noted in a biographical sketch of William Booth, "He laid out also some of the finest gardens attached to the old mansions around Baltimore, including that of the Ridgely estate Hampton."[108] Although writing a generation later, Scharf was a prominent Maryland historian, and his source was almost certainly Booth's son. Helen Ridgely may also have read about the account of William Booth's involvement in the creation of the gardens in James McHenry Howard's 1894 memoir, in which he remarked:

> I saw not very long ago in a Newspaper notice of the death of the late Washington Booth of Baltimore—that his father was the man who laid out the garden at Hampton—but whether it was done during the lifetime of Captain Ridgely or during the occupancy of his nephew the General [Charles Carnan Ridgely] I am unable to say.[109]

The coincidence of construction of water piping for the gardens in 1801 and references to Booth's involvement with design of the gardens in the first decade of the nineteenth century suggests that the gardens parterres were first planted around this time. Like the gardens to the south of the Mansion, the lawn to the north of the Mansion was also irrigated. The character of the North Lawn is suggested in William Russell Birch's view of Hampton, about 1804, if this rendering of the landscape was faithful to reality (Figure 1.6). Birch, who had immigrated to Philadelphia from England in 1794, visited Hampton at least twice by 1802, and remarked in his memoir:

> . . .the situation at Hampton is beautiful and richly deserved the adoption of Art in its improvement. I made several designs for that purpose which was approved.[110]

Considering his recent arrival from England and the consistently picturesque portrayal of landscapes in his paintings, it is likely that his "designs" for the grounds of Hampton were something of that mode. Perhaps he persuaded Charles Carnan Ridgely to remove an axial approach road and lay out the gently curving one that was in place, to the west, by 1843.[111] The somewhat irregular siting of the mounded, subterranean Ice House, northwest of the Mansion also

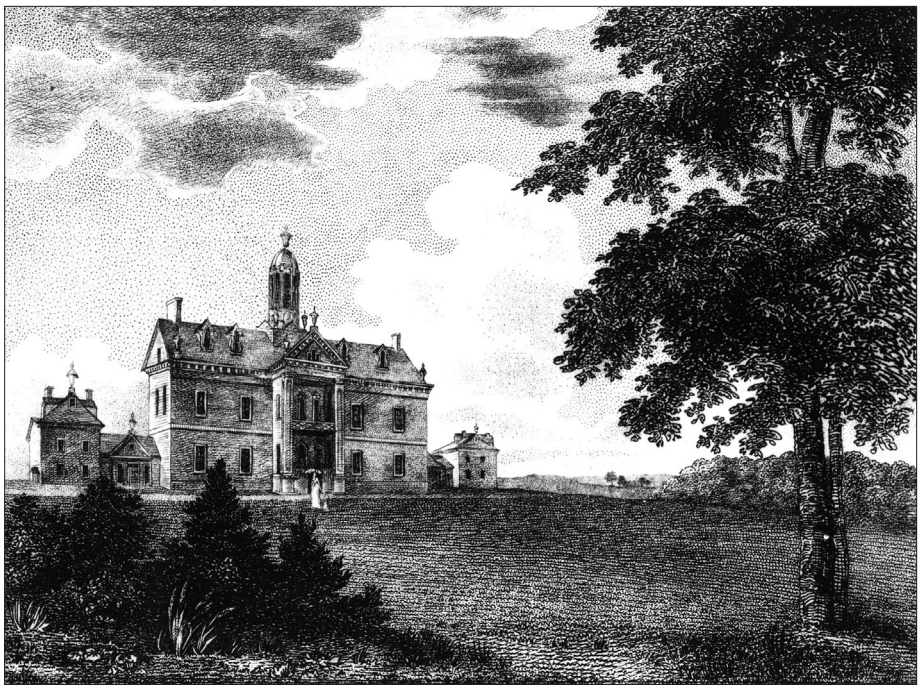


Figure 1.6. Engraving titled "Hampton, the Seat of Gen.' Chas. Ridgely, Maryland, drawn, engraved and published by W. Birch/Springland near Bristol Penns\a." View looking southwest, c. 1802–4, published 1808 (HAMP 4645).

suggests a more picturesque treatment of that area of the grounds (i.e. the single mound was not one of a matching pair that symmetrically flanked the house, as at Jefferson's Poplar Forest or at the foot of the bowling green at Mount Vernon).

Charles Carnan Ridgely also continued and expanded his uncle's interest in race horses. By 1805, he had constructed a stone horse stable along Stable Drive, in close to the Mansion relative to the Farm. Stable #1 and its adjoining paddocks and pastures to the west and south housed his herd of champion thoroughbreds. In December 1805, William Tudor was paid £49/14/ "for building the Race Horse Stable & Sundry jobs."[112] Charles Carnan Ridgely's herd included the Maid of the Oaks, whom he purchased in 1806 for the significant sum of $2,500. Other acquisitions connected him to elite founders of racing in Colonial Maryland, including Governor Horatio Sharpe, Samuel Ringgold, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Ogle, and Col. Benjamin Tasker. Charles Carnan Ridgely also purchased a lavish carriage from Philadelphia in 1791 for the sum of £416.2.11, equivalent to the price of a luxury car today.[113]

There was a steady succession of gardeners employed at Hampton throughout Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure, although with an apparent increase in activity from 1796 to 1801 and then again from 1818 to 1822. The earliest extensive description of Hampton's grounds was published in 1832, three years after Charles Carnan Ridgely's death. However, the description probably reflects the extent of improvements achieved during his lifetime:

> Gov. Ridgely, the late proprietor of Hampton, inherited the estate from an uncle. . .The mansion house is beautifully situated on the summit of a subordinate elevation affording a diversified and picturesque appearance of the valley below. The hill in front, falls with a descent so gradual as to present a

> most gratifying view of every part of an extensive verdant lawn, in which we behold that majesty of our forest trees, other cultivated by art; and the whole interspersed with a variety of shrubbery, the foliage of which as much to the delightful scenery. Beyond those are seen large and well cultivated fields teeming with abundant crops of the season: in other fields not in culture, you see feeding, herds and flocks of various domestic animals; and every necessary and appropriate outbuilding, the whole furnishing ample evidence of the skillful management and care of the former, and present husbandman [John Ridgely], on whom has devolved this principality. The view is limited on all sides only by the distant prospect. In the foreground of this noble mansion house everything appears to correspond with its simple grandeur; prepared as we may suppose by the founder of this estate [Captain Charles Ridgely] for the comfort of descendents [sic] on whom his munificence has bestowed it. In the rear thereof, 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.[114]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1829

Because Captain Charles Ridgely and Rebecca were childless, he left a significant portion of his sprawling estate to his nephew. Charles Carnan Ridgely inherited some 12,000 acres from his uncle, including Hampton. Charles Carnan Ridgely was active in political affairs; his political and military roles kept him away from Hampton much of the time. Despite these prolonged absences, his improvements to the Farm and Mansion grounds were significant.

When he was present at Hampton between 1800 and 1815, and again between 1819 and 1829, Charles Carnan Ridgley conceived the Farm as something more than an ordinary grouping of utilitarian buildings and structures. The spatial organization of the Farm landscape was shaped by the addition of the Dairy and Cow Barn to the Farm around the turn of the century. Charles Carnan Ridgley's improvements in the tradition of the improved farm, or *ferme ornée*, were marked by construction of these functional, yet ornamental buildings. The Farm Road remained, as did a second farm lane that ran past the Cow Barn to the Mill Pond. Charles Carnan Ridgely's served as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society from 1824 to 1826, and the Hampton Farm was regarded as a model of agricultural production, diversified with the production of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and pasture for cattle, sheep, and horses. Ridgely's livestock holdings reflected his interest in rare breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Fencing was installed and improved throughout the era to respond to the needs of the growing Farm.

The Mansion grounds remained a well-tended and highly cultivated as well. No changes to the spatial organization or views are documented during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure. It is believed that the Ridgely Family Cemetery Wall, Gate, and Vault were all constructed in the early 1800s, around 1815; however, documentation is scarce. The addition of cemetery road may have coincided with

construction of the Ridgely Family Cemetery. The Smoke House and Privy #1 may also have been in place by the early 1800s, but their exact construction dates are similarly undocumented.

During Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure, the northern portion of the Mansion grounds reflected the popular picturesque aesthetic, with a verdant lawn interspersed with cultivated trees and shrubs. The addition of Stable #1 in 1805 did not significantly alter the character or use of the North Lawn, although horses were likely paddocked adjacent to the building following its completion. The southern portion of the Mansion grounds remained in the classical mode, with the Falling Gardens planted with ornamental flowers tended by a team of gardeners. Orange trees also adorned the gardens to the south of the Mansion by as early as 1832. Little is known about small-scale features on the Mansion grounds during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure.

JOHN CARNAN AND ELIZA RIDGELY, 1829–67

Charles Carnan Ridgley intended to pass the Hampton estate to his first born son, Charles Carnan Ridgely Jr. However, in 1819 Charles Jr. was killed in a riding accident. This meant that his second son, John Carnan Ridgely, would receive Hampton.[115] John Carnan Ridgely, who was the first heir born at Hampton, had been managing his father's affairs there since the early 1820s.[116] He married twice, to Prudence Gough Carroll (d. 1822) in 1812 and to Eliza Eichelberger in 1828. Both women inherited substantial estates from their fathers, which contributed to the considerable affluence enjoyed at Hampton during this period.[117] John and Eliza made extended tours of Europe in 1833–34, 1846–48, 1853, and 1859, thus acquainting themselves with current fashions in Europe, including changing tastes in garden design.[118]

FARM LANDSCAPE

Because Charles Carnan Ridgely divided his vast estate among numerous heirs, John Carnan Ridgely received the Mansion and Farm, but none of the labor, animals, or equipment necessary for operation of the Farm.[119] However, John Ridgley made a commitment to continuing operation of the Farm. He proceeded to purchase the labor, equipment, and animals from his father's estate at auction, a total of over 250 items for more than $6,000. Between 1829 and 1841, he purchased approximately seventy-two slaves. He also hired workers, many of whom were ex-slaves from Hampton.[120] By the early 1830s, Hampton again began to resemble a working farm.

Barney Map of Hampton

In the early 1840s, John Carnan Ridgely had the 'fenced' lands of Hampton, a total of 2,293 acres, surveyed and mapped by Joshua Barney (Figures 1.7 and 1.8). This portion of the Hampton estate contained the Mansion, Farm House and associated buildings, the Northampton Furnace, and the mill seat. While Barney's 1843 map does not portray the entire Ridgely lands at Hampton, it probably portrays most, if not all, of the improved acres. The 1843 map appears to be exceptionally accurate in its depiction of the landscape. Both built and natural features detailed by Barney can be verified by later aerial photographs.[121]

The 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton* documents three functional areas within the Farm landscape. The first is the area immediately surrounding the Farm House, with a quarter to the west of the house, a root house, a hen house, an ash house, a group of three quarters buildings, and a meat house. The Farm House yard appears to be fenced and may formally incorporate part of the rock outcropping to its south. Comparison of the buildings and structures documented in the

"1832–1833 Account of Sales" suggests that during the fourteen year period from 1829 to 1843, the Farm House complex remained relatively unchanged, with the exception of an addition to the Farm House circa 1843.[122]

To the north of the Farm House complex is a stable and agricultural storage area containing a mule stable, two corn houses, and a hay barracks. The stable and storage area is also fenced. With the exception of the hay barracks, the stable and storage area appears to be consistent with the buildings and structures listed in the "1832–1833 Account of Sales." The Barney *Map of Hampton* shows two corn houses, the easternmost structure is in a nearly identical location to the structure later documented by the 1959 Historic American Buildings Survey.

To the south of the Farm House complex is the shop and livestock area containing the Dairy, blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, coal house, Cow Barn, 'scales' area, and a 'quarters' to the north of the Cow Barn. Presumably, this area was used in the care of horses, cattle, and other livestock. Further to the east of the Farm House complex, and likely part of the shop and livestock area, was a large barn. According to the "1832–1833 Account of Sales," the barn was used for grain and equipment storage.[123]

Outside of the Farm House complex, the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton* details an agricultural landscape with an intricate system of paths and farm roads, evidence of quarries, lime kilns (used to restore fertility to soil), numerous springs, and dispersed housing, presumably for farmers or the slave population. Five roads radiate from the Farm House complex. This radial system of interconnected roads reinforces the Farm's central road in the larger landscape. One road runs south from the Cow Barn past the horse stables to the Mansion (Stable Drive). A second road runs north from the Cow Barn to the Ridgely Mill complex. A third road runs southwest from the Dairy to its intersection with the 'Old York Road,' which ran to Baltimore. A fourth road, possibly a continuation of the third, runs east from the Dairy to its intersection with 'Mine Bank' road. Lastly, an unidentified farm road runs in a northwesterly direction from the hay barracks and corn house to intersect with the road that led to the Northampton Furnace. All of the roads appear to be fenced and lined with trees.[124]

At least twenty-six individually fenced fields are shown on the Barney *Map of Hampton*. The fields are connected by roads and bisected by Peterson's Run and several smaller drainages and springs. Gates facilitated the flow of people and animals from field to field. Barney notes many gates on his map, which provides good evidence of how the landscape was used.[125] A total of thirty-two marked springs were identified on Barney's *Map of Hampton*. The springs were spread throughout the larger farm landscape but were predominantly located in the southern half of the property.

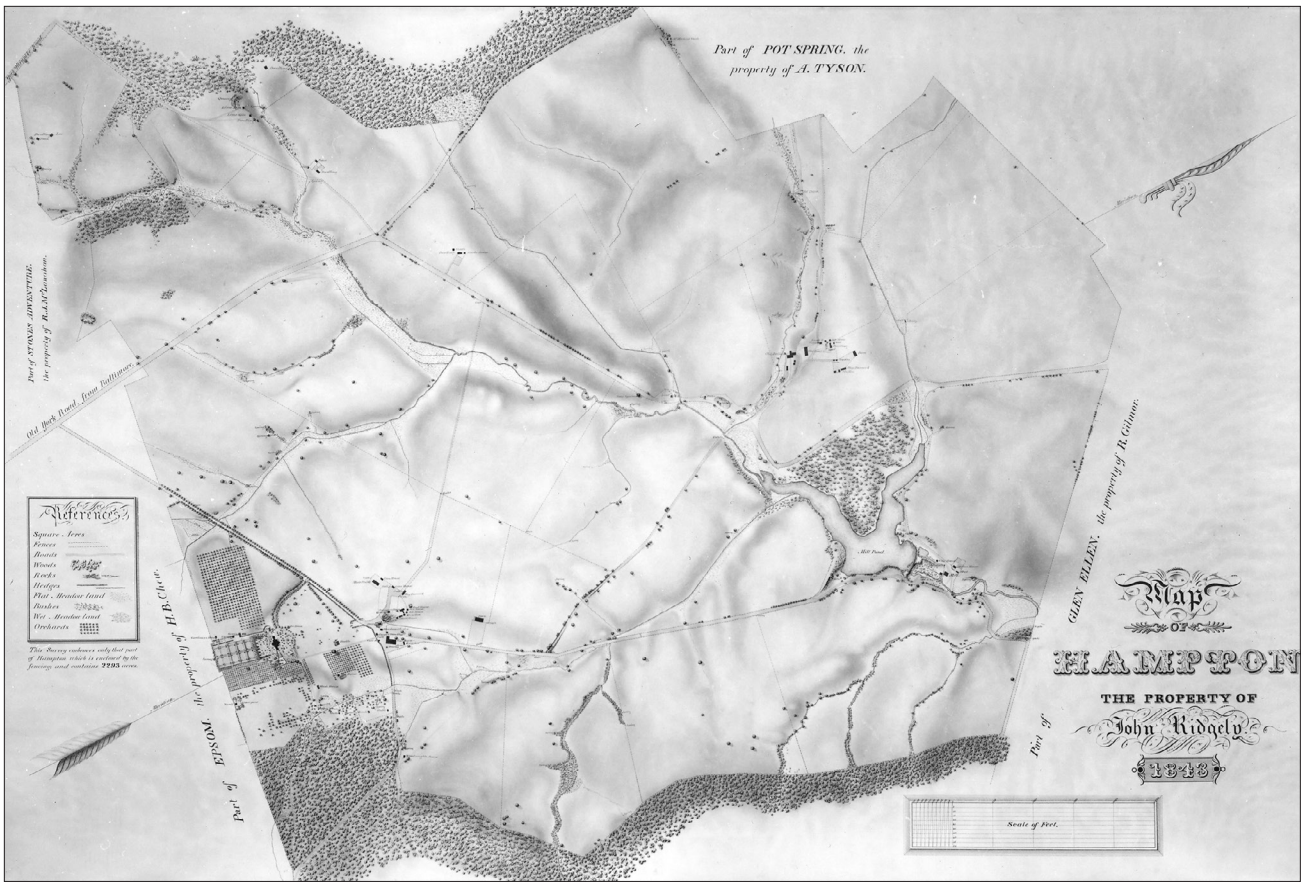


Figure 1.7. "Map of Hampton" by Joshua Barney. Plan view, 1843 (HAMP 1127, neg. HAMP 21905).

Outside of the Farm House Cluster, a total of five separate complexes are identified within the 2,293 acres at Hampton. Many of these complexes included barns, stables, sheds and other associated outbuildings, suggesting smaller centers of agricultural production. Two of the five complexes had dairy structures associated with them, suggesting the presence of livestock. Without exception, each complex was located adjacent to a spring (Drawings 1 and 2).[126]

Farm House Complex Improvements

Unlike his father, John Ridgely never held public office; however, he shared his father's love of rural pursuits and seems to have relished the role of a gentleman farmer.[127] He continued to make improvements to the Farm, particularly during the 1840s and 1850s, by renovating the Farm House (circa 1840) and erecting an array of new stone buildings—two Slave Quarters (circa 1850–55), an Ash House (circa 1850), a Corn Crib (circa 1845–60), a Mule Barn (burned 1850, replaced by current Mule Barn c. 1851), and across from the Carriage House (c. 1850, since demolished), a new stone Stable (1857) to match the earlier Stable (1805). Most of the Farm buildings, as well as the remodeled Caretaker's Cottage, displayed decorative details such as jigsaw bargeboards and louvered cupolas.

Such new construction, as well as the refashioning of old buildings, was an expression of the contemporary aesthetic known as the "ferme ornée," or

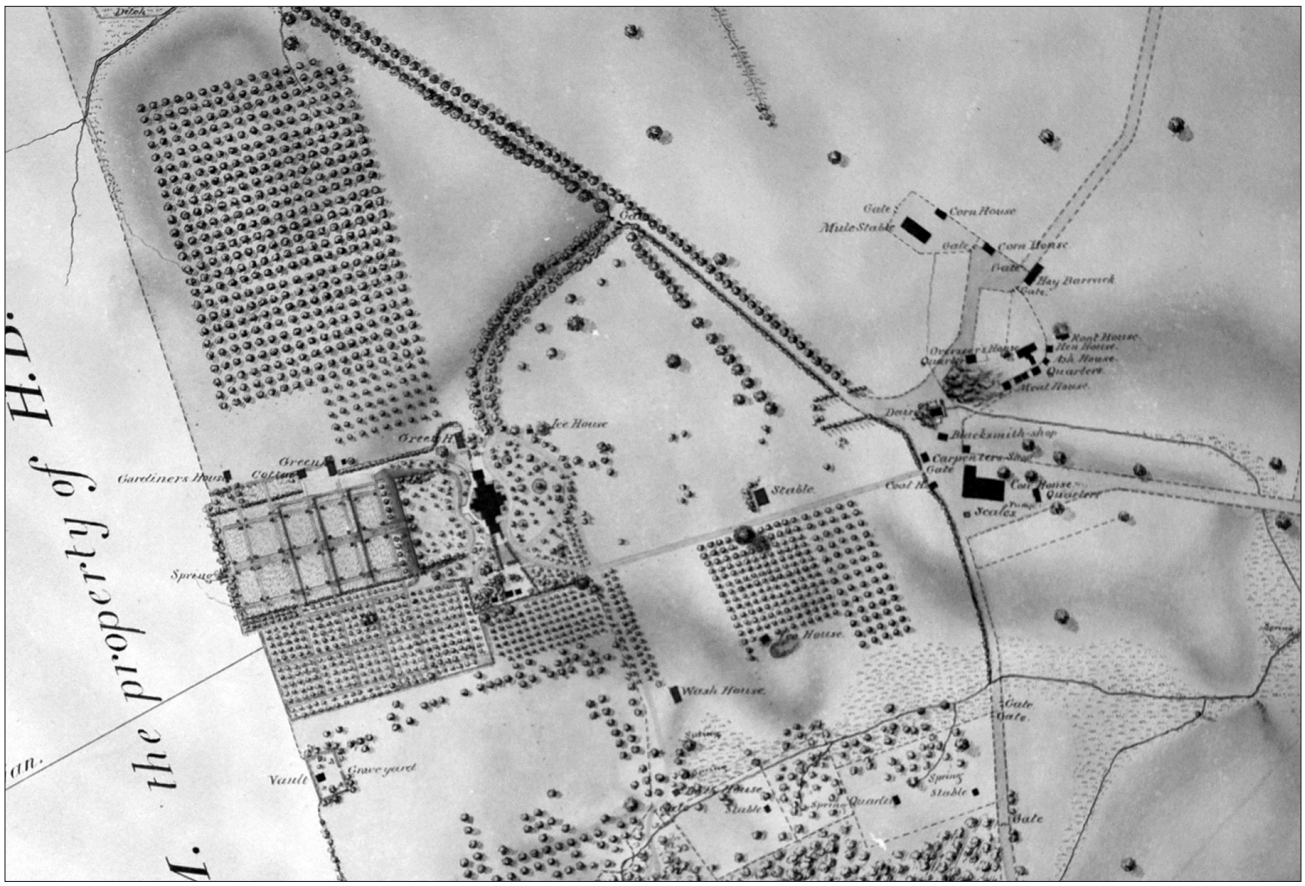


Figure 1.8. Enlargement of "Map of Hampton" by Joshua Barney showing the portion of the estate that constitutes Hampton National Historic Site. Plan view, 1843 (HAMP 1127, neg. HAMP 21905).

"cottage ornée." The principal proponent of that taste in mid-nineteenth century America was Andrew Jackson Downing, whose books, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1841) and *Cottage Residences* (1842), as well as six volumes of the periodical that he edited, *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*, were present in the Hampton library.[128] Downing wrote that "the embellished farm (*ferme ornée*) is a pretty mode of combining something of the beauty of the landscape garden with the utility of the farm."[129]

Between 1843 and 1860, John Ridgely began a major campaign to renovate and improve the Farm House and its surrounding curtilage. Sometime during this period, the Farm House received a new kitchen and a servants' quarters addition. The two-story addition was constructed adjacent to the east side of the original section of the Farm House. It contained a first floor kitchen with a chimney and masonry fireplace at its eastern end. Another significant addition to the Farm House was the belfry. The bell was manufactured by Regester & Webb of Baltimore circa 1850; however, the presence of nails in the belfry may suggest that it replaced an earlier bell. The bell could be heard throughout the Farm, and was likely used to mark time of day, ensuring that labor was performed for a stipulated period. Being visible from the Mansion, the bell may also have served an aesthetic purpose.[130]

Other improvements and renovations begun around the Farm House circa 1845 were comprehensive. Almost without exception, the older log and frame buildings that surrounded the Farm House as it appeared on the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton* were demolished and replaced with new, more permanent stone buildings. These new buildings were not only significant because they replaced earlier ones, but because they were prominent, substantial, and included elaborate decorative details. The replacement of buildings between 1843 and 1860 changed the overall spatial relations and design of the Farm House complex. In particular, the addition of the kitchen wing to the Farm House created a small courtyard behind the dwelling. Hedges bordering Hampton Lane reinforced the separation of Farm and Mansion landscapes during this era.

The new Mule Barn (replaced the Mule Barn that burned in 1850), two slave quarters, and Ash House were constructed of rubble stone masonry and incorporated jigsaw-cut fascia boards along the roof eaves. Evidence of paint in scribed joints of the Mule Barn and Slave Quarters #2 suggest that the new buildings may also have been painted with white or red wash at one time. This coherent design and construction likely took place post-1850 based on evidence that the old frame mule stable burned in 1850.[131]

In addition, the Log Farm Structure was constructed between 1850 and 1862. The building was a chink and daub, hewn pine log building. Architectural evidence suggests that the building may have been constructed from the salvaged remains of two previous farm buildings. The absence of a cooking fireplace and a legend that lard was rendered there suggests a use other than as a slave quarters.[132]

The Long House Granary was also constructed during this period. This building was a two-story, long rectangular building constructed of stone rubble masonry, with a wood shingle roof. It was sited adjacent to the western end of the Cow Barn ell. Scalloped wooden trim under the northern and southern roof eaves matched the decoration on the Cow Barn.[133]

Sometime prior to 1843, separate blacksmith's and carpenter's shops were constructed to the west of the Cow Barn. Another quarters building was also constructed to the north of the Cow Barn. Given the likelihood that their functions were related to the Cow Barn, they were probably constructed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. During the same time, a new Carpenter's-Blacksmith's Shop combined the two buildings in this vicinity that had previously housed the two separate functions. The new one-story building was built of stone rubble masonry and had a brick chimney for a forge.[134]

Livestock

As part of his attempt to reestablish Hampton as a working farm, John Ridgely purchased a substantial amount of livestock from his father's estate, including 'fat cattle,' thirty-six milk cows, and numerous hogs. Over the years, John Ridgely supplemented his commercial livestock with other imported breeds. In 1855, a (Baltimore) *Advocate* article referred to John Ridgely's Scottish Ayrshire dairy cattle, "always taking highest premiums at our exhibitions."[135]

John Ridgely also continued the family interest in horse racing. In 1829 he purchased three horses from his father's estate, and in 1831 he constructed a race course at Hampton. According to James Howard's memoirs, the 'track' was "in the field to the left of the Mule stable." John Ridgely was a member of the Maryland Jockey Club, a patron of Baltimore's first race course, and later the more established 'Central' course. Horses continued to be a small but profitable business for the Hampton estate. In 1853, John Ridgely was paid $90 for the stud services of his horse Whitehall. In 1848, he paid $2,225 for six fast carriage horses on return from Europe. The construction of the large, two-story carriage house in about 1850 reflects his interest in fast carriage horses. The emphasis on horses during the John Ridgely tenure culminated with the construction of an additional stone stable in 1857 to the northeast of the Mansion.[136]

Mixed grain agriculture continued to characterize the produce of the Farm during John Ridgely's tenure. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Hampton butter and other dairy products were increasingly sold as commercial products and eventually began to significantly supplement the income of the Farm.[137]

MANSION LANDSCAPE

If John Ridgely was primarily concerned with the Farm and broader landscape improvements, Eliza Ridgely, like many women of the era, was devoted to the flower garden:

> Mrs. Ridgely of Hampton. . . 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. . .the new Vinery. . .a new propagating house. . .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. . .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, looks as though they lacked no moisture there.[138]

Lead pipes modernized the irrigation system, which previously consisted of a network of wooden pipes installed by Charles Carnan Ridgely in 1801. The first of three greenhouses built along the upper half of the west side of the garden was a

mostly wood and glass structure in which citrus trees in boxes were over-wintered and then hauled outside to ornament the adjacent Great Terrace in warmer weather; it was also known later in the nineteenth century as the "Orange House" or "Orangery." Probably erected between 1829 and 1832, its simple temple form echoed the lines of the classical pediments of the Mansion's porticos (Figure 1.9).[139] A second greenhouse, mostly metal and glass, was built between 1829 and 1842 in a less prominent location, beside one of the lower terraces, near the parterres it was intended to supply with flowers.[140] A third substantial greenhouse was constructed in or perhaps shortly before 1854, indicating the impressive scale of horticultural activity at Hampton in the mid-nineteenth century.[141] By the 1880s, there was also a "Rose House," "Grapery," and "Hot House," in addition to the "Propagating House," "Green House," and "Orangery."[142]

Eliza Ridgely consulted a copy of Bernard M'Mahon's *The American Gardener's Calendar* (8th ed., 1830), one of the earliest and most important American gardening books. Among the numerous gardening books that current popular tastes demonstrated at Hampton. As during earlier eras, an impressive roster of gardeners was employed. Helping to superintend the work in the gardens in the 1830s were at least two paid gardeners who directed the labor of slaves.

Eliza Ridgely selected plants from Baltimore's most celebrated nurserymen, Samuel and John Feast. She also ordered from the nation's leading nurseries, including William Prince of Long Island, New York. A large "blood-leafed" (copper) beech (*Fagus sylvatica* Purpurea Group) planted around 1831 by John Feast was growing on the Great Terrace. By 1881, it had reached fifty feet in diameter.[143] Eliza also planted a cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*). Her plant sources were not limited to Baltimore. Recent introductions in her gardens, including roses she exhibited at the Maryland Horticultural Society, showed her to be at the "cutting edge" of this specialty.[144] Another of Eliza Ridgely's (and John Feast's) particular interests was the camellia, which Eliza Ridgely ordered at least twelve different varieties of between 1838 and 1840.

Eliza Ridgely imported exotics to be planted in the Hampton gardens from around the world. Among the countries of origin were Italy, France, England, and Scotland. *Sparaxis* and *babiana* (South Africa) and *calceolaria* (South America) grew in the Hampton greenhouses. Sago palm, double white oleanders, palms, canna, and pitcher plants were among the many tropical exotics Eliza Ridgely grew at Hampton. In 1855, an American in Rio de Janeiro sent Eliza Ridgely an Amazonian air plant, with care instructions.[145]

Also noteworthy was the variety of ornaments and garden furniture that were placed about the grounds during this period, especially some three dozen marble pedestals and urns, or "vases," as they were familiarly known in the nineteenth century. Eliza Ridgely added the Vermont marble urns that adorned the grounds



Figure 1.9. Watercolor of the Mansion from the Great Terrace by Robert Carey Long Jr., Baltimore's first native-born, professionally-trained architect. View looking northwest, 1838 (Private Collection; color copy photo, HAMP 28075).

of Hampton in the 1840s. The regularly-spaced placement of the marble urns along the edges of the terraces reinforced the classical, architectonic character of the Falling Gardens. Significant, too, was the inclusion, from as early as 1831, of various rustic items – flower pots, chairs, tables, benches, setees, etc.

The 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton* distinguished turf and tended garden beds in the heart-shaped carriage drive, Great Terrace, Falling Garden walks and East Orchard walks, suggesting that these areas were maintained at a higher standard that other lawn areas. In an 1848 letter, Elizabeth Writ Goldsborough noted, "the beautiful green lawns in the front and rear of the mansion—with large round beds of roses in the center & at the sides—the terrace garden below them & all the rural embellishments were in admirable taste."[146] This is the first reference to the circular beds that once adorned the lawn defined by the heart-shaped carriage drive.

A narrative panorama of the Hampton estate at mid-century was composed by a visitor in 1848:

> I went to the top of the dome – and to the balconies, in the second story in front & rear of the house – and found the prospects from them finely varied with hill & dale, & stretching to a vast distance. . .The beautiful green lawns in front and rear of the mansion – with large round beds of roses in the center & at the sides – the terrace garden below them & all the rural embellishments were in admirable taste.[147]

In 1852, Eliza Ridgely recorded "Work to be done by Gardeners" in a Hampton account book. The work included, "Strawberry beds planted & fruit trees attended to," "Ornamental trees & walks," "Road to the vault made & all the enclosures round the house kept in order," "Hedges cleaned from weeds & trimmed—Osage do [ditto] extended," "Roads mended & trees trimmed," and "Pear & fruit trees planted."[148] From 1852 to 1854, the Hampton gardens came under the direction of a professional gardener from New York, who supervised their development and improvement. James Galbraith spent two years at Hampton and was succeeded by Peter Reed, who stayed until 1862. From 1853 on the work of several paid under-gardeners (usually three) supplanted slave labor in maintaining the grounds and orchards.[149]

In June 1857, the most glowing portrait of Hampton to date appeared in *The Horticulturist*:

> *Hampton*, the seat of John Ridgely, Esq.,…will strike the visitor, accustomed to the cottage *ornée* only, as expressing more *grandeur* than anything in America…If all this strikes you as new and beautiful and rare, the impression is soon enhanced by the kind greeting and the suavity of the lady of the mansion, who would grace a palace, or make a kingdom of a cottage;…the original planting was good for that age, but our ancestors had not the same choice of trees as their descendants, and if they even knew what to plant, could procure the trees only at great cost and with difficulty…The old cedars dispersed about the terraces which must have had a good effect when in their perfection are now much injured, but still stately, and telling of the days of their elegance when a former generation inhabited the mansion.
>
> With this exception, the terraced garden and the flower garden are entirely complete. Grass is employed for its broader walks to prevent washing, and it is kept short and in the finest condition; the whole air is that of neatness, and presents a scene entirely in accord with the dwelling. We could not but remember the terraces at Versailles as we stooped in the shadow of long rows of full-grown lemon, orange, and shaddock trees [better known today as pummelo], covered with enormous fruit, blossoms, and leaves…this family of exotics has a large house for its special winter quarters.
>
> A beautiful Swiss cottage in fine taste [today, the Garden Maintenance Building, later expanded by Margaretta Ridgely] greets the weary at one end of the garden, and behind it are the extensive hothouses, graperies, and orchard-houses, from which the best evidences of the success of the gardener, Peter Reed, were found on the dinner table. Mr. R. should remember…that the American say Prince Albert has got "a good situation," and if a gardener can congratulate himself on having one also, it should be Mr. Reed. He is surrounded as few can hope to be.
>
> …The owners are fully impressed with the beauty of the trees; some very fine specimens are around the mansion, and progress is marked by conversation in which the relative success of importing from England or France is knowingly discussed.[150]

The west side of the Falling Gardens was flanked by the conservatories and the other by a "high and thick wall of clipped cedar, beyond which lie the kitchen garden, the orchards…"[151] On each of the terraces, masses of color were kept

strictly grouped, eight thousand plants in all. "The scarlet and orange and deep carmine of the geraniums; the blue and purple and white of the sweet-scented heliotropes; maroon and lavender of the verbenas; the tawny gold and red of the roses; and the ample leaves of the bronzy crimson and yellow of the coleus the borderings [sic] of vivid green; the orange and lemon trees. . ."[152]

Descriptions of the gardens under Eliza Ridgely abound. "It has been truly said of Hampton that it expresses more grandeur than any other place in America," wrote Henry Winthrop Sargent in the supplement to the sixth edition (1859) of Downing's *Treatise*; the grounds contributed in no small measure to creating that impression:

> The entrance hall, of great width and dignity, passes the visitor to the south front, where is a terraced garden of great antiquity, with clipped cedar hedges of most venerable appearance. The formal terraces of exquisitely kept grass, the long rows of superb lemon and orange trees, with the adjacent orangerie [sic] and the foreign air of the house, quite disrupt ones ideas of republican America.[153]

Hampton Stables

In 1857, the Ridgelys constructed a second stable on the Mansion grounds, immediately to the north of Stable #1. It was accompanied by the addition of a Carriage House to the east of the stables across Stable Drive circa 1850 (demolished in the 1950s). The building's lower level housed the family's carriages, buggies, and pony carts. The upper level included an apartment for the coachman. In his *Memoirs of the Ridgelys at Hampton* (1894), James McHenry Howard, half-brother to John's daughter-in-law, Margaretta Howard Ridgely, remembered John Ridgely's fondness for his horses:

> Only one or two days before his death, he caused his favourite [sic] riding hose, Satin to be brought up to the house and gazing from the dining room window he admired his glossy shining coat & said 'Ah old fellow, I am afraid I shall never ride you again' & it was with reluctance that he turned from looking at him and sadly ordered him to be taken back to the stable.[154]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1867

Upon Captain Charles Ridgely's death in 1829, John Carnan Ridgely inherited Hampton from his father. John Carnan Ridgely's second wife, Eliza Eichelberger, inherited a substantial fortune of her own, which contributed to the affluence of Hampton during their tenure. The couple made extended tours of Europe in 1833, 1846, and 1853. Their tastes in garden design reflected the new fashions they were exposed to in Europe. Eliza Ridgely took the lead on the Mansion grounds, introducing noteworthy exotic plants, garden ornaments, and furnishings, including Vermont marble urns in the 1840s. A glowing portrait of Hampton appeared in *The Horticulturist* in 1857: "*Hampton*. . .will strike

the visitor…as expressing more *grandeur* than anything in America…and the impression is soon enhanced by the kind greeting and the suavity of the lady of the mansion, who would grace a palace, or made a kingdom of a cottage." Eliza Ridgely planted the Falling Gardens with specimens both from Baltimore's most celebrated nurserymen and from around the world. Her tree introductions to Hampton included several relatively rare specimens: cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus luibani*), Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*). John Carnan and Eliza Ridgely added many new buildings to the Mansion grounds, including the Caretaker's Cottage (c. 1830, expanded c. 1850), Orangery (c. 1830), Greenhouse #2 (1839), Garden Maintenance Building (c. 1840), Greenhouse #1 (late 1840s), Octagon Building (c. 1855), Coal Gas Storage structure (1856–57), and Stable #2 (1857). The landscape irrigation system was also modernized, with lead pipes in place of wood and Stable #1 was remodeled in 1850.

Eliza Ridgely's husband, John Carnan Ridgely, might appropriately be characterized as a gentleman farmer. Although his substantial inheritance did not include the labor, animals, or equipment necessary for the Farm's operation, he invested heavily in these resources shortly after his father's death. His purchases also included approximately seventy-two slaves between 1829 and 1841. In the early 1840s, Ridgely had the fenced lands of Hampton surveyed by Joshua Barney. The resulting 1843 *Map of Hampton* provides a detailed portrait of the estate under John Carnan Ridgely's ownership. The Farm House complex appeared well developed, with many buildings and structures. During his tenure, John Carnan Ridgely expanded the Farm House, including addition of the bell tower in 1850, and constructed the Log Farm Structure (1850–62), Ash House (c. 1840), Long House Granary (c. 1845), Corn Crib (c. 1845–60), Mule Barn (c. 1851), Slave Quarters #2 (c. 1850–55), and Slave Quarters #3 (c. 1850–55). The east wind was also added to the Farm House in 1840. Outside of the Farm House complex, the map details an agricultural landscape with an intricate system of paths and farm roads, quarries, lime kilns (for restoring soil fertility), twenty-three springs, and dispersed housing. At least twenty-six individually fenced fields are shown on the map as well. John Carnan Ridgely's physical improvements advanced the tradition of the *ferme ornée*, likely influenced by the contemporary writings of Andrew Jackson Downing.

Quary & Lime Kiln Site

Stones Adventure, property of R.J. M'Lanahan

Pot Spring, property of A. Tyson

Old York Road

Hampton Lane

Northampton Furnace Site

Mill Pond

Epsom, property of H.B. Chew

SEE DRAWING 2

Mill Site

Glen Ellen, property of R. Gilmor

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

1843 Period Plan Overview

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. "Map of Hampton," Joshua Barney, 1843 (HAMP 1127)
2. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, Alexandra von Bieberstein & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse or waterbody

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 625′ 1,250′ 2,500′

Drawing 1

Hampton Lane
West Field & Orchard
entrance drive
Garden Maintenance Area
Gardener's (Caretaker's) Cottage
Cottage
Greenhouse #2
Brick Terrace
Orangery
cobblestone path
Ice House
South Spring
Serpentine Walk
Mansion
Falling Gardens
Great Terrace
heart-shaped carriage drive
East Terrace
Domestic Service Cluster
Stable Drive
East Orchard
East Pathway
Cemetery Woods
Smoke House
Paint House
Privy (#1)
Ridgely Family Vault
Ridgely Family Cemetery
Wash House
Spring
Bath House
North Lawn
Stable #1
Carpenter's Shop
Orchard
Ice House
Ice Pond
Coal House
Cow House
Scales
Mule Stable
Corn Houses
Farm Road
West Farm Field
Hay Barrack
Farm House yard
Overseer's (Farm) House
Quarters
Root House
Hen House
Ash House
Quarters
Meat House
Dairy
Blacksmith's Shop
Dairy stream
Quarters
Spring

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland

1843 Period Plan
Core Area Enlargement

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES
1. "Map of Hampton," Joshua Barney, 1843 (HAMP 1127)
2. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY
Christopher Beagan, Alexandra von Bieberstein & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND
- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse or waterbody
- Wet meadow
- Topographic contours

NOTE
All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 2

CHARLES AND MARGARETTA RIDGELY, 1867–1904

When both John and Eliza Ridgely died in 1867, the estate passed to their son, Charles Ridgely. He was abroad some of the time during the next five years, and died in Rome in 1872.[155] Charles Ridgely's widow, Margaretta Sophia Howard Ridgely survived him by more than three decades. Although the estate was inherited by her son, Captain John Ridgely (1851–1938) at the age of twenty-one, Margaretta continued to live at Hampton.[156] In terms of gardening matters, however, it seems Margaretta Ridgely remained in charge until her death in 1904.

FARM LANDSCAPE

After the death of his parents in 1867, Charles and his wife, Margaretta Ridgely, traveled widely in Europe, continuing a nineteenth century Ridgely pattern of prolonged absences from Hampton. During this period, several overseers managed the Hampton Farm and wrote almost weekly to Charles Ridgely, keeping him informed about his tenants, the Farm's livestock, agricultural production and sales, and farm news in general.[157]

The conclusion of the Civil War and the imposition of wage labor changed the practice of farming for the Ridgely family. In 1866, Thomas Buckler, Charles Ridgely's brother-in-law, wrote to him from London, "I think we agreed that the time for a gentleman to farm in Maryland has gone by and the mercy of Pennsylvania or Maryland Yankees who are worse than the New England tribe." Buckler urged Charles Ridgely, a southern sympathizer, to employ Scottish farmers because they would improve the land, thereby providing Ridgely with a profit.[158]

The post-war years at the Farm were marked by the transition from a slave-based labor to tenant farmers. Tenancy dominated the socio-economic operation and dramatically affected the physical landscape of Hampton well into the early twentieth century (Figure 1.10). At Hampton, tenant relationships were based on year to year contracts that were either 'share rents,' in which the Ridgely's received a portion of the produce from each rented farm, or 'money rents,' in which the Ridgelys were paid an annual rent in cash. Visiting Hampton in 1889, a journalist described the vast estate as the Mansion and core grounds surrounded by thousands of acres of tenant farms: "Some 7,000 acres of land are included, of which all but a thousand are let to tenants. The remainder is partly farmed and partly devoted to cattle and horses; but a liberal area is reserved for wood and ornamental grounds."[159]

Tenants found it difficult to make a reasonable living at Hampton given the unpredictability of annual harvests, fluctuating market prices, and unreasonable rent rates. The tenant population therefore was a dynamic one, with a high rate



Figure 1.10. Three unidentified boys on the steps of the Long House Granary. View looking northeast, c. 1895–1902 (HAMP 20287).

of turnover. Characterizing the difficulty of farming in general, and the lands at Hampton in particular, overseer J.M. Anderson informed Charles Ridgely that a tenant named Todd complained that "no man could make an honest living on them" (Figures 1.11 to 1.12).[160]

The contracts to rent a field or farm usually included additional requirements for both the tenant and owner. Charles Ridgley required that the tenants fertilize their fields with lime. This fertilization process benefitted both the tenants and Charles Ridgely, especially when a share rent contract was in use. In early 1871, Anderson reported to Ridgely that the tenants were "burning and hauling cut lime," and later in the same year he reminded him that the "tenants have [a] contract to burn lime in fields." On the other hand, Charles Ridgely was obliged to provide the tenants with a certain amount of seed each year. J.M. Anderson kept a record of the "amount of seeds furnished tenants with its money value."[161]

Letters from Anderson to Charles Ridgley also document the agricultural produce, livestock, and dairy sales of the Farm during the postbellum period. In September of 1870, J.M. Anderson reported that approximately 800 bushels of wheat, 1500 bushels of oats, and rye were harvested and the corn was doing "tolerably well." In the following year, the Farm produced corn, oats, straw and rye; wood, butter, cider, and eggs were also sold. Cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs were regularly sold or slaughtered; however, this was largely driven by market demand.[162]



Figure 1.11. Gelatin print of an unidentified woman beside a wooden tub and metal bucket on the farm property. The Log Farm Structure and Ash House are visible behind her. Slave Quarters #2 and #3 are visible to the right. The back porch of the Farm House is visible in the left foreground. View looking north, c. 1897 (HAMP 44214).



Figure 1.12. Gelatin print of Slave Quarters #2, including a wooden porch covered with vines. The corner of Slave Quarters #3 is visible at right. View looking northeast, c. 1897 (HAMP 44215).

Charles Ridgely died in 1872, leaving Hampton to his son, Captain John Ridgely, who had completed his education in Paris and at Trinity College, Cambridge, before becoming the fifth master of Hampton. He inherited a much reduced estate in acreage, down to approximately 1,000 acres.[163] While Captain John Ridgely owned the estate, his mother, Margaretta, also played a role in management of the farm, a traditionally male-dominated venue (Figure 1.13).

Despite poor profits and slim profit margins, the farm appeared to be a well-organized system. By 1875, a visitor reflected that Hampton possessed, "fertile, open fields, showing careful cultivation and a well-limed soil. . .Everywhere there is a look of stability, adaptedness and antiquity."[164]

Hampton Farm House Complex

An 1877 map of Baltimore County produced by G.M. Hopkins details the Hampton estate during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Unlike the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton*, the Hopkins map does not identify individual structures. This map documents that shortly after the Civil War, the Hampton Farm House Cluster had achieved the layout and relationship between its features that it would have throughout a majority of the twentieth century.

The original Mule Stable, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Shop, and two 'quarters' had been removed since the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton*. The new Mule Barn, Corn Crib, Slave Quarters #1 (Log Farm Structure), Slave Quarters #3,



Figure 1.13. Gelatin print of Margaret Ridgely (1876–1936) and Leonice Ridgely (1874–1934) playing by the Dairy stream. Slave Quarters #3 is visible beyond. View looking north, c. 1895–1902 (HAMP 20270).

Carpenter's-Blacksmith's Shop, and the Long House Granary are shown on the Hopkins map. Slave Quarters #2 is absent from the map, although it is believed to exist by 1877. The five radiating roads remain from the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton* (Figure 1.14).[165]

During the 1870s, new porches were prominent additions to the Farm House. A new porch was added to the west side of the building, stretching across the first floor (Figures 1.15 and 1.16). In addition, a porch was also added to the east and south sides of the eastern wing of the building (Figure 1.17). These changes coincided with the overseer becoming a more permanent position. When the Ridgelys were absent, the overseer was the person responsible for the day to day operation of the entire Hampton Farm. The postbellum Hampton overseer was a salaried employee who resided at the Farm House, likely with one or more servants to cook and perform other domestic chores.[166]

Sometime after 1843, and most likely during the last quarter of the nineteenth or first quarter of the twentieth century, the rock outcropping to the south of the Hampton Farm House was reduced in size and stripped down to grade (Figure 1.18). Visual inspection of the outcropping shows the remains of vertical drill holes and evenly spaced horizontal grooves on the rock surface. These hole and scars suggest that the rock was purposefully quarried or reduced. The reasons



Figure 1.14. Gelatin print of the Farm Road showing the Corn Crib at center, the West Farm Field at left, and a weeping willow hanging over the road at right. View looking northwest, c. 1897 (HAMP 44216).

behind the decision to reduce the rock outcropping are not known. The quarried rock could have been used for construction purposes, burned in a lime kiln if it contained a high lime content, or removed for aesthetic purposes.[167]

Between 1880 and 1890 a pigeon cote was built northeast of the Hampton Farm House across from the Mule Barn. This structure likely had other functions as well. With the subsequent use of automobiles at Hampton, it later served as a garage.



Figure 1.15. Gelatin print of the Farm House from the Farm House yard. View looking east, c. 1910 (HAMP 19370).



Figure 1.16. Gelatin print of the Farm House from the Farm House yard. View looking northeast, c. 1900 (HAMP 18578).

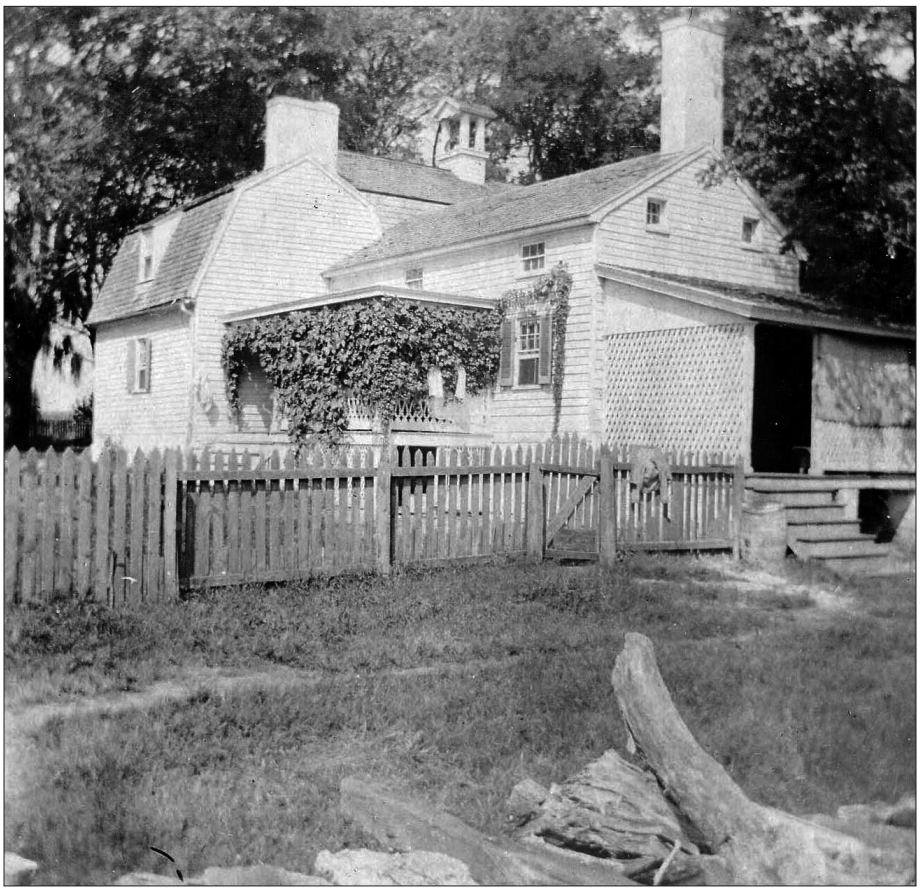


Figure 1.17. Gelatin print of the Farm House from the south side of Slave Quarters #3. View looking northwest, c. 1900 (HAMP 18579).



Figure 1.18. Gelatin print of Slave Quarters #3 and #2 (beyond), with the Farm House yard picket fence visible at left. View looking north, c. 1897 (HAMP 44213).

Livestock at Hampton

Charles and Margaretta Ridgely continued to improve the cattle stock at Hampton. Dairy farming had become popular after the Civil War, and in Baltimore County dairy products were an important export for farmers. In 1871, Charles Ridgely purchased a bull of unknown breed in Europe and shipped it to Hampton. The next year, a Jersey bull was listed as part of the Farm's livestock. After Charles's death, Margaretta and her son, Captain John Ridgely, continued to purchase cattle, buying a bull named Derby and other imported bulls in Philadelphia in 1879. They also purchased a Jersey bull named King Rex in 1882 (Figure 1.19).

Margaretta Ridgley's role in the establishment of the Jersey herd at Hampton is significant. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, farm management and the breeding and exhibition of livestock was traditionally a male-dominated activity. All of the nineteenth century agricultural organizations, such as the Maryland Agricultural Society, the Grange, the Agricultural Society

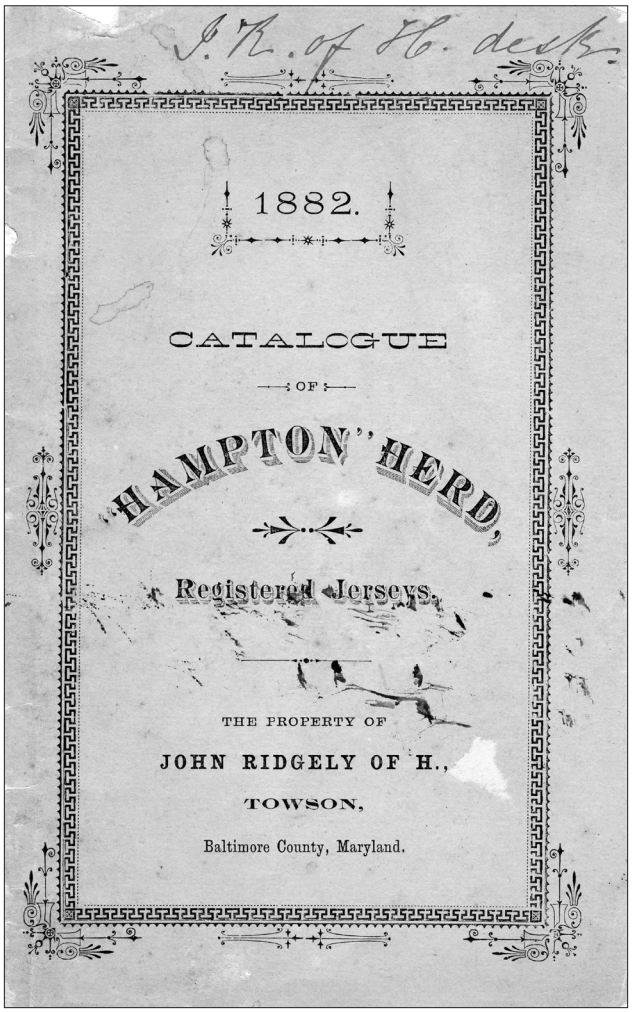


Figure 1.19. Cover of the "Catalogue of 'Hampton' Herd, Registered Jerseys. The Property of John Ridgely of H., Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland," includes the names of Hampton's cows and bulls, dates of birth, brief physical descriptions, and names of dams and sires, 1882 (HAMP 22743).





Figure 1.20. (above left) Gelatin print of the Hampton Dairy. View looking southwest, c. 1897 (HAMP 44210).

Figure 1.21. (above right) Gelatin print of the Hampton Dairy. View looking southwest, c. 1897 (HAMP 44221).

of Baltimore County, as well as smaller agricultural clubs were organized and run by men. Yet Margaretta and her son successfully established and maintained the Hampton Jersey herd, often exhibiting at local shows.[168]

The establishment of the Jersey herd and sale of dairy products had an increasingly important commercial role at Hampton. Milk, butter, and eggs were sold for cash to supplement a diminishing farm income. Just before the turn of the century, prices for farm products began to rise and continued to do so through World War I. By about 1900, milk had exceeded beef as a significant product from Maryland farms. Dairy production in general increased after the Civil War to meet the need of the growing city population (Figures 1.20 and 1.21).[169] In the early 1870s, the annual Hampton Farm income barely exceeded $3,000, and by 1878, the annual income had increased to over $10,000. While dairy farming increased revenues, it also increased expenses. In 1882, the income was only $6,867.69, while expenses had risen to $7,342.32.[170] The Hampton Farm was becoming unprofitable.

Given the importance of horses, cattle, and other livestock at the Hampton Farm, all of the farm lands were likely fenced. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, wood rails were still used at Hampton. In 1894, a short item in the *Maryland Journal* reported that "the outer edges of Hampton, the Ridgely estate, have been smoothed by a trimming out of brushwood and stunted trees and new post and rail fences have taken the place of the worn-out fencing that heretofore ran along the Dulaney Valley Pike."[171]

MANSION LANDSCAPE

Charles Ridgely was abroad in Rome for one year, eight months of his short five years as master of Hampton. His correspondence with his estate manager, James

Anderson, and with his chief gardener, William Fraser, provide information regarding changes to the grounds. The correspondence also reveals his considerable interest in the landscape.[172] In particular, there was much discussion about the establishment of "a regular road from the Ave. down in rear of Cedar hedge between the Orange house and greenhouse," which was accomplished by early 1872 (Figure 1.22).[173] Also mentioned were the replacement of the decaying "Cedar hedge" near the new road, preparations for the "Croquet-ground," the removal of overgrown trees from the "Back Lawn" (including paulownia, linden, larch, and perhaps spruce), the planting of rhododendron along the new avenue, and reports on the condition of various fruit trees and berry plantings (Figure 1.23).[174]

After Charles Ridgely's death in 1872, the estate during Margaretta Ridgely's tenure is well documented by photographs, including several views of the Mansion (Figures 1.24 and 1.25) and matching views of the Falling Gardens, looking down the parterres from the Great Terrace. One set, dating to 1872, shows the view along the central axis of the Falling Gardens and Parterre I (see Figures 1.23 and 1.26). To other paired photographs show the upper parterres; one set dates from about 1879 (Figures 1.27 and 1.28), and the other set dates from about 1890 (Figures 1.29 and 1.30). They bracket the development of the garden around the height of its horticultural opulence. Moreover, a detailed narrative portrait of the estate appeared in a lengthy article in a popular periodical of the day, *Appleton's Journal*, published in New York in 1875:

> A short ride from the county-seat brings the visitor to the outer gate of the Northampton estate. Passing thence by large old oaks and fertile open fields (Figures 1.31 and 1.32), showing careful cultivation and a well-limed soil, the entrance to the park which surrounds the mansion is reached. Here it is plainly seen that the estate dates its existence very far back. No other could produce those noble masses of hardy, foreign evergreens. The gnarled and symmetrical groups of oaks have been placed there by the judicious selection of human taste. Everywhere there is a look of stability, adaptedness [sic] and antiquity. On the avenue, the boughs of the trees on each side interlace, and form a leafy arbor, through which the sun flecks the gravel road beneath. On each side picturesque groupings of graceful trees and bushy shrubbery charm the eye…
>
> 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-garden, the orchards, and, in a shady and secluded spot, the family vault… (Figure 1.33)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 (Figure 1.34), and clumping pyramidal Norway spruces of great age…At the edge of the slope, among the grouped trees, seats are placed, and from them the outlook over the Italian garden is most beautiful…down the middle there goes a broad avenue of smooth turf…This turf is nearly a century old…It is thick, matted, and carpet-like, with a depth of green very seldom seen in the dry atmosphere of America…

On all sides lies the flower-garden, for which Hampton is noted…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 lowlier flowers. In terrace after terrace, strictly kept distinct in masses of color, eight thousand plants are bedded out…geraniums…heliotropes…verbenas…roses…coleus…

The noble old house on its rising knoll, relieved by its evergreens and backed by its lordly acres, and the spreading trees of its extensive park, make up a scene more English than American…Hampton is the "show-place" of Maryland…[175]



Figure 1.22. (right) The Falling Gardens and Greenhouse #2 from the Great Terrace. View looking southwest, 1872 (HAMP 3493).

Figure 1.23. (below left) Stereograph of Parterre I of the Falling Gardens. View looking southwest, 1872 (HAMP 20236).

Figure 1.24. (below right) Stereograph of the Mansion from the Great Terrace. View looking southwest, 1872 (HAMP 3492).

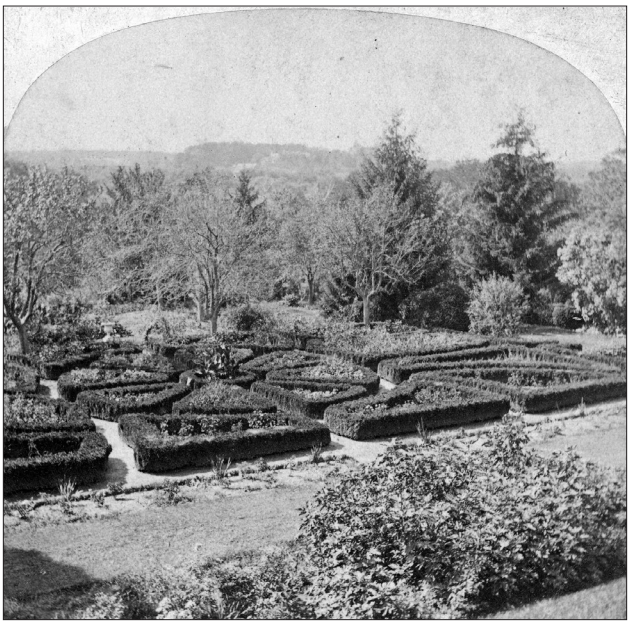






Figure 1.25. (above) Gelatin print of the north facade of the Mansion, possibly showing Captain John and Helen Ridgely. View looking southeast, c. 1875 (HAMP 15479).



Figure 1.26. The Mansion from the central walk of the Falling Gardens. View looking north, 1872 (HAMP 3496).



Figure 1.27. (above) Hand tinted slide of Parterre I of the Falling Gardens. View looking south, 1879, colored c. 1910 (HAMP 21966).



Figure 1.28. Hand tinted slide of Parterre II of the Falling Gardens. View looking south, 1879, colored c. 1910 (HAMP 21967).



Figure 1.29. (above) Gelatin print of Parterre I of the Falling Gardens from the Great Terrace. View looking south, c. 1900 (HAMP 18635).



Figure 1.30. Parterre II of the Falling Gardens. Note the open slope on the hillside beyond, now property of Goucher College. View looking south, c. 1900 (HAMP 21719).

Stables and paddocks/pastures on the North Lawn added an air of utility to the Mansion grounds. By the turn of the century, a carriage house, constructed in the 1850s, stood to the east of the stables (Figure 1.35). The pastures to the west and south of the stables were defined by post and rail fence, which is visible in the background of several photographs from the period (see Figures 1.32 and 1.36). After her husband's death, Margaretta Ridgely's tenure at Hampton saw an increase in the use of the grounds for active recreation. The predominately agricultural uses of the North Lawn in the early to mid-nineteenth century, including pasture and paddock, were slowly supplemented by recreational uses later in the century, including baseball.

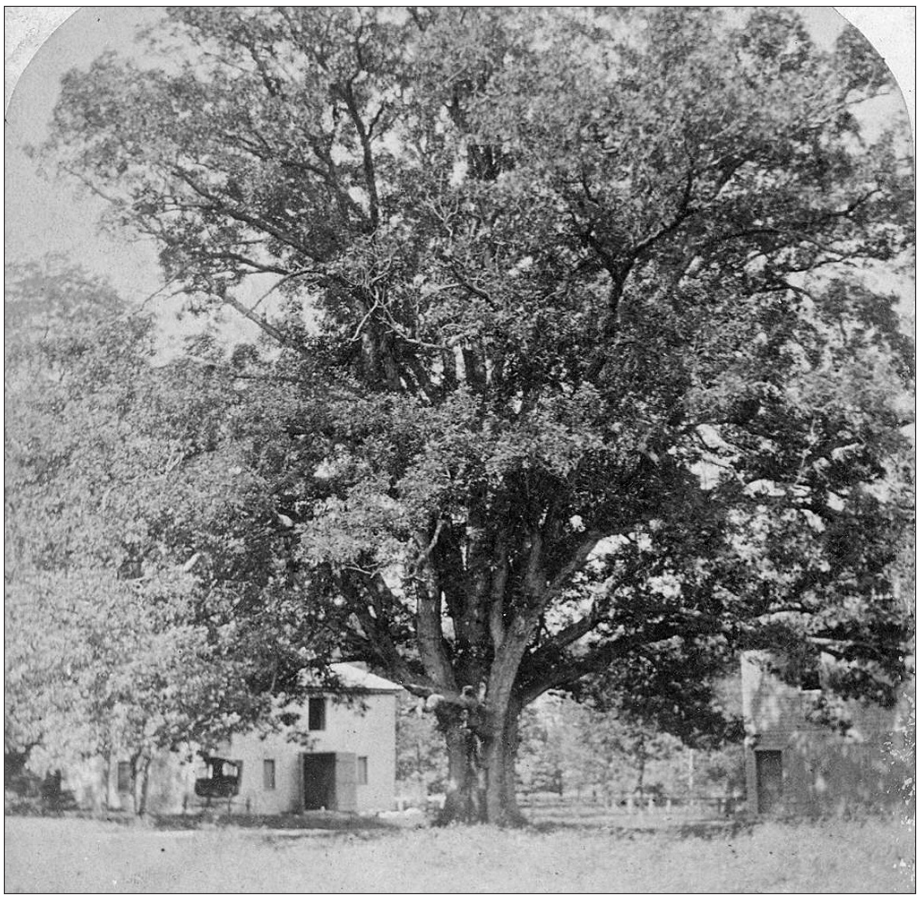


Figure 1.31. Stereograph of Stable #1 from the west of Stable Drive (now private property). A corner of the Carriage House is visible to the right. View looking northwest, 1872 (HAMP 20236_01).



Figure 1.32. Stereograph of the North Lawn. View looking northeast, 1872 (HAMP 20236).



Figure 1.33. Stereograph of the Ridgely Family Cemetery showing the Ridgely Family Vault at left. View looking southwest, 1872 (HAMP 20236).

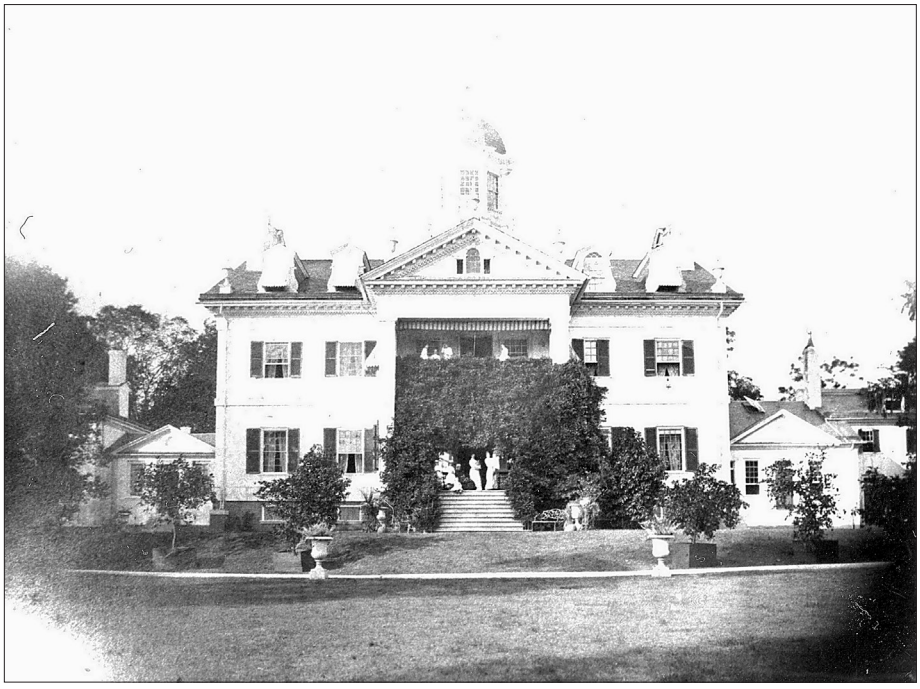


Figure 1.34. Gelatin print of the Mansion from the Great Terrace showing women gathered on the porches. View looking north, 1878 (HAMP 15475).



Figure 1.35. Hampton Carriage House. View looking northeast, c. 1897 (HAMP 44209).



Figure 1.36. Gelatin print of men playing baseball on the North Lawn. One of the stables is visible in the distance. View looking southwest, c. 1897 (HAMP 44232).

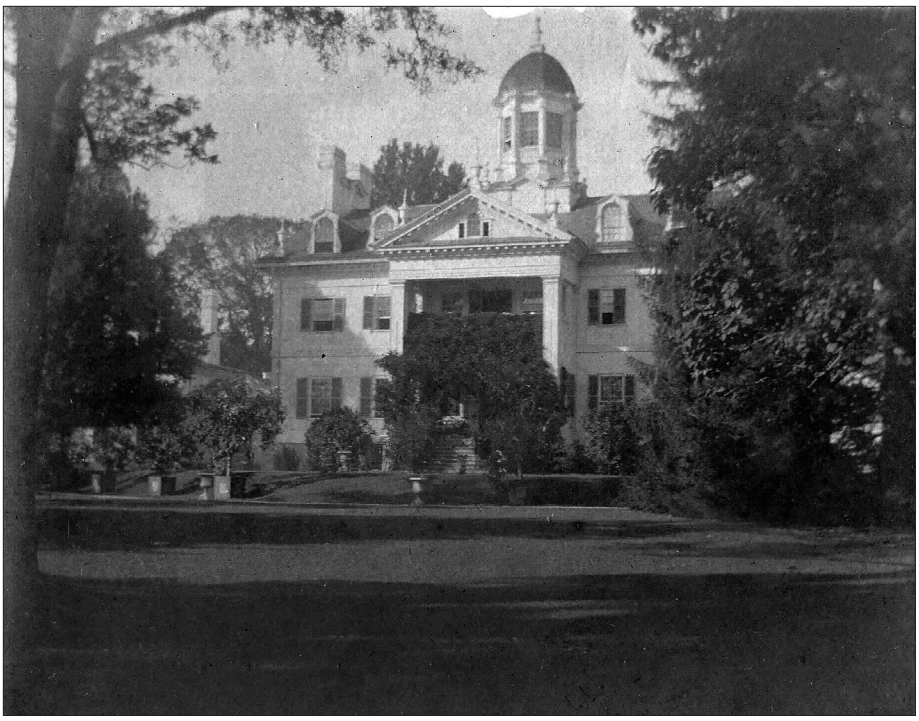


Figure 1.37. Gelatin print of the south facade of the Hampton Mansion from the Great Terrace. View looking north, c. 1900 (HAMP 18583).

Another substantial article, published several years later in the *American Farmer*, offered further detail about the Hampton landscape during this period. It noted, among the "fine specimen trees" on the lawn of the Great Terrace was a "blood-leaved [i.e. copper] beech planted by the veteran John Feast fifty years ago [about 1830]," and "a fine cedar of Lebanon, fifty feet high, stands in the centre of the lawn" (Figure 1.37)[176]

The Garden Maintenance Building was expanded from an ornamental cottage to the building that stands to the west of the Falling Gardens today during Margaretta Ridgely's time, likely around 1875. The chief gardener, W.F. Massey, provided specific information concerning the enormous effort required to maintain the gardens and grounds:

> Mr. Massey informs us that this summer [1881] he has used 10,000 Coleus, 4,000 Geraniums, 2,000 Alternantheras, with uncounted numbers of Verbenas, Salvias, Lantanas, and Annuals. He estimates that the portion of the garden annually filled with bedding stuff requires over 20,000 plants. The extreme lower flat in the garden is occupied as a rose garden, and here have been planted in the last two seasons over 4,000 roses…
>
> To give some idea of the amount of work on the garden force here, Mr. Massey tells us that he has twenty-five acres of short grass, about twenty more of rough park mowing, five acres of vegetable garden, 275 flower beds mostly cut out in sod, two and a half miles of gravel walks and drives, and that he never keeps more than seven assistants in summer and generally but three in winter.[177]

The five-acre kitchen garden was described as "of ample area, but it is cut up with wide grass walks, and the squares are encumbered with trees, so that the furnishing [sic] a supply of vegetables from it must tax the gardener's skill;" it fed

"an average of forty consumers."[178] An orchard plan, which survives from 1885, lists an assortment of twelve apple, five cherry, and eight peach varieties (Figure 1.38).

About 1875, a "lofty iron gateway flanked with massive pillars of white marble" was added at the entrance from Hampton Lane (Figure 1.39).[179] The gateway stands as an emblem of the estate at its most baronial. During the Civil War, the Marquess of Hartington, the heir to one of the greatest English estates,



Figure 1.38. Apple pressing in a Hampton orchard, with casks visible beyond. View direction unknown, c. 1897 (HAMP 44220).



Figure 1.39. Gelatin print of the Mansion gates from the entrance road. View looking north, c. 1900 (HAMP 18575).

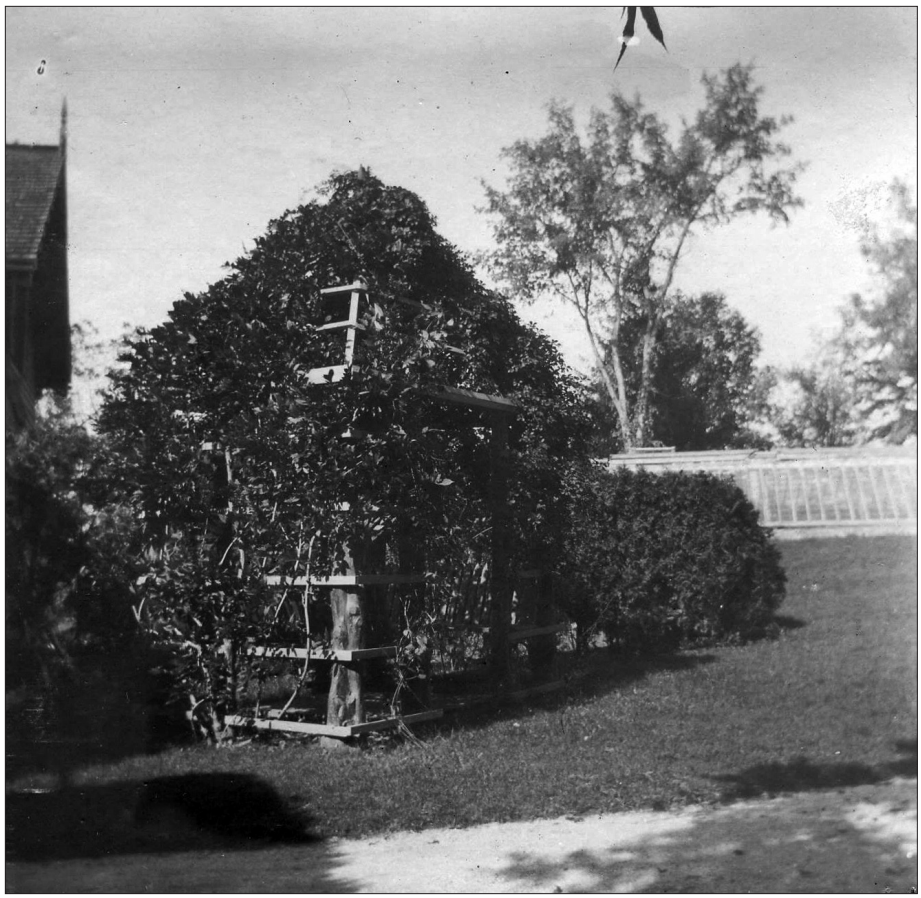


Figure 1.40. Gelatin print a grapery adjacent to the Garden Maintenance Building (at left). Greenhouse #2 is visible beyond. View looking northwest, c. 1897 (HAMP 44225).

Chatsworth, reportedly visited Hampton and "expressed his surprise in discovering in Hampton an old English manor house, with its dressed grounds, and its air of quietude, stateliness, antiquity, and regulated order."[180]

The Mansion grounds incorporated noteworthy rustic furnishings as well, including the grapery adjacent to the Garden Maintenance Building (Figure 1.40) and benches along the northern precipice of the Great Terrace, overlooking the Falling Gardens (Figure 1.41). A painting bill surviving from 1882 reveals a remarkable assortment of articles, including various cast-iron items, as well as twenty "Pannel Tree boxes [sic]" and twenty-six "Tree boxes & Tubs," a number of which were decorated in striking combinations of "Vermillion, bronze, & straw."[181] Boxed citrus trees graced the Great Terrace, in the summer, adding to the marble urns and the overall impression that Hampton represented the villa ideal (Figure 1.42). It is significant that by the second half of the nineteenth century, the "regulated order" of Hampton's terraces and parterres was identified as an "Italian garden." From mid-century in Britain, and in America as well, there was a revival of interest in Italianate garden forms, which allowed Hampton's eighteenth century "villa" composition to be perceived as once again fashionable.[182]

In 1903, noted Baltimore architect Lawrence Hall Fowler prepared a plan of the Hampton gardens to illustrate an article he wrote about the estate. The layout of the Falling Garden beds is first documented by this idealized plan, which

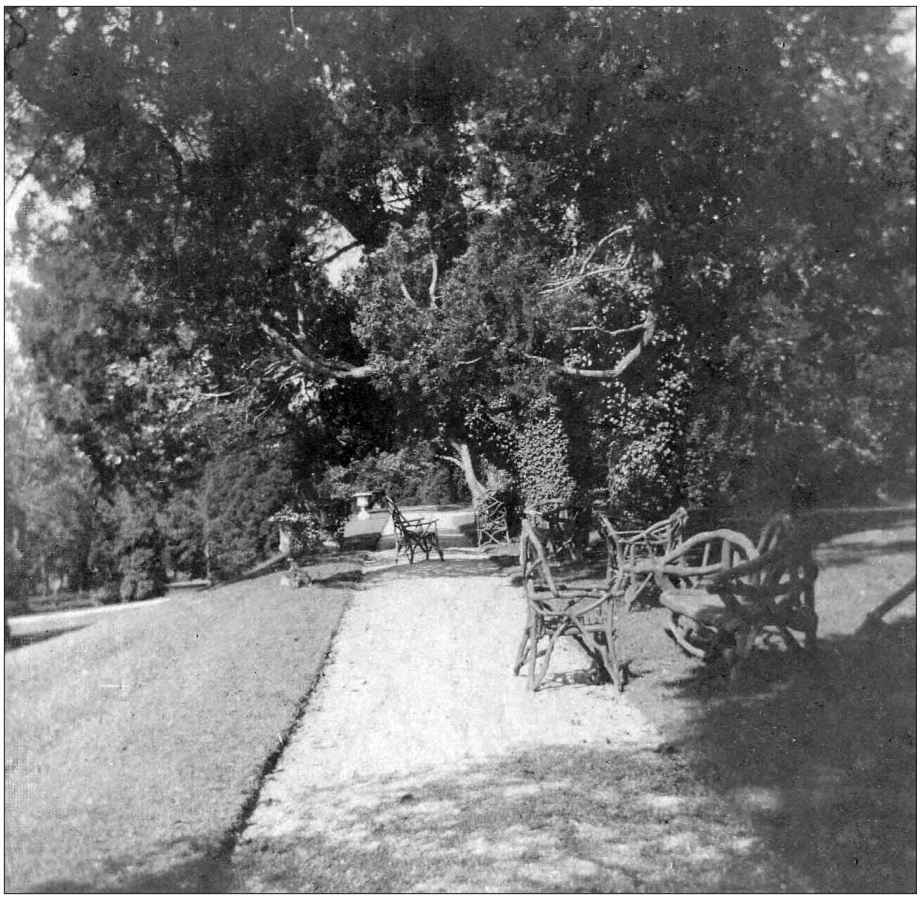


Figure 1.41. Gelatin print of the walk at the southern edge of the Great Terrace with rustic furnishings. View looking west, c. 1900 (HAMP 18576).



Figure 1.42. Gelatin print of the Serpentine Walk on the Great Terrace showing marble urns and boxed citrus trees. View looking west, c. 1900 (HAMP 22497).

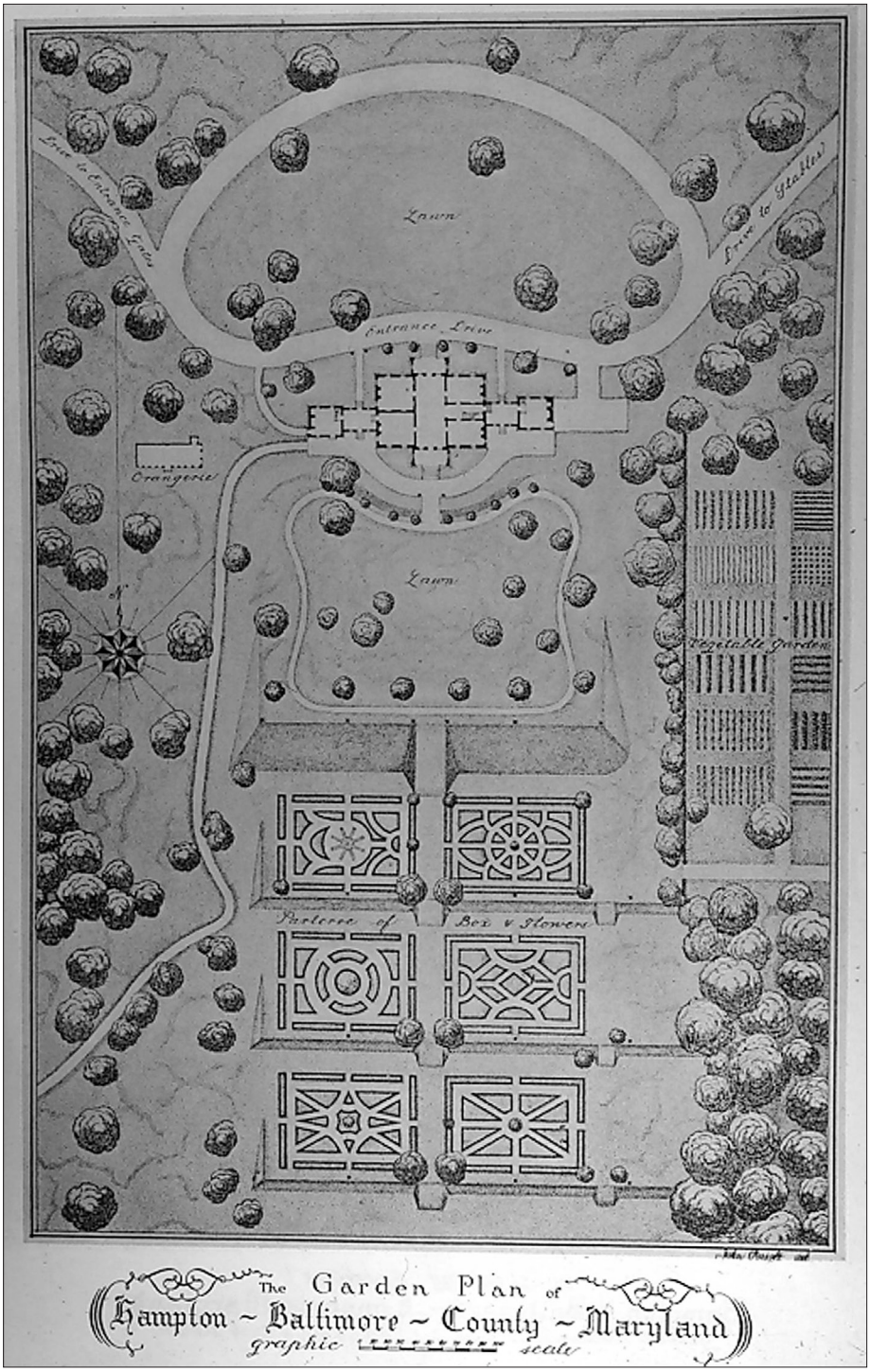


Figure 1.43. The Garden Plan of Hampton by Lawrence Hall Fowler from *Great Georgian Houses of America* (v. 1, 1933). Plan view, 1903 (HAMP).

conspicuously omits the Mansion's service buildings, with the exception of the Orangery. A vegetable garden is shown to the east of the Falling Gardens, in the location of the East Orchard terraces (Figure 1.43).

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1904

When John and Eliza died in 1867, the estate passed to their son, Charles Ridgely. Charles Ridgely died in 1872, but his wife, Margaretta Ridgely survived her husband by more than three decades. Although the estate passed to her son, Margaretta continued to live at Hampton and to guide improvements to the grounds. The post-Civil War years were marked by a shift from slave labor to tenant farmers, many of whom found it difficult to make a reasonable living at Hampton. Physical changes to the Farm landscape coincided with the overseer becoming a more prominent position and the division of fields for tenant use. Margaretta Ridgely and her son, John, took an active role in the establishment of the Jersey cow herd on the Farm. Wheat, oats, rye, and corn continued to be cultivated on the Farm., in addition to milk, butter, eggs, and cider. Improvements to farm buildings during John and Eliza Ridgely's tenure included relocation of the Log Farm Structure (c. 1870) and construction of the North Farm Garage (dovecote or pigeon cote, c. 1880–1900), as well as the addition of porches to the Farm House (1870s).

Under Margareta Ridgely's stewardship, multiple portraits of Hampton were published in national periodicals. They described the grounds of the Mansion as well cared for, with many "fine specimen trees" and an "ample" kitchen garden. Hampton's orchards persisted, with a wide assortment of apple, cherry, and peach varieties. The again fashionable Italianate Falling Gardens were bedded-out annually, with tens of thousands of flowering annuals and bordered by a new "Cedar" hedge. The East Pathway is believed to have been constructed around 1874–75. Around 1875, the marble Mansion gates were constructed as well. Margaretta Ridgely also expanded the Garden Maintenance Building around 1875 and significantly renovated Greenhouse #1.

CAPTAIN JOHN AND HELEN RIDGELY, 1904–38

Margaretta Ridgely's death in 1904 marked the complete transition of Hampton to her son, Captain John Ridgely, who lived at Hampton with his wife, Helen West Stewart Ridgely, until his death in 1938. It appears that his tenure produced few improvements and that the Farm was maintained at an operational level (Figure 1.44). The most significant changes during Captain John Ridgely's tenure related to the larger landscape and changing land use patterns in the Towson area. Establishment of the Hampton Development Company in 1929 by the family signaled the end of the Farm as an agricultural unit. Substantial portions of the remaining farm acreage were sub-divided for houses and was sold. In addition, the Northampton ironworks lands were formally condemned and the property was eventually turned into a public reservoir during this era.

FARM LANDSCAPE

Captain John Ridgely was described by his wife, Helen Ridgely, as a gentleman farmer, frequently "saunter[ing] around with his hands in his pockets leaving work to overseer and men."[183] The large livestock population at Hampton required the provision of corn, hay, oats, and other grains, all of which were produced at Hampton (Figure 1.45). Historic photographs from the first quarter of the twentieth century show Hampton fields with hay mounds and horse drawn hay wagons. By the second quarter of the twentieth century, the Ridgelys incorporated mechanized farm machinery into the agricultural operations of Hampton. Historic photographs from this period show tractors, threshers and trucks actively employed in seasonal farm chores.[184]

Figure 1.44. Gelatin print of the farm from the fields beyond the Farm House cluster. View looking south, 1906 (HAMP 19664).





Figure 1.45. Gelatin print of the Farm House cluster. View looking north, c. 1910 (HAMP 19674).

During the early twentieth century, repairs were made to the Farm House and a new slate roof was installed. The covered porch on the west façade of the building was removed in the late 1920s. A new cantilevered hood and stone steps replaced it in the 1930s. Sometime during the second quarter of the twentieth century, major interior renovations transformed the Farm House. A bathroom and new plumbing were added to the second floor and the building was wired for electricity. These 'modern' amenities may have been added between 1929 and 1938, after the death of Helen Ridgely, who refused to have electricity installed in the Hampton Mansion during her lifetime.[185]

The Log Farm Structure was improved in 1908 with new siding. The building appeared suitable for habitation, although long grass and weeds around the building suggest it was not inhabited (Figure 1.46). A new frame barn was constructed north of the Cow Barn in the vicinity of the former 'quarters' shown on the 1843 Barney *Map of Hampton*, perhaps to house new mechanized farm equipment. A 1936 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photograph shows this new building with small windows on its east and west sides and a large sliding door on its south side.

Black and white photographs from the 1936 HABS document the Hampton Farm, including the Overseer's House (Farm House), Dairy, Cow Barn (now demolished), Mule Barn, Slave Quarters #2, Slave Quarters #3, Ash House, and Long Barn Granary (Long House Granary) (Figures 1.47 to 1.52). The picket fence surrounding the Farm House yard is in disrepair, although the foundation plantings along the west side of the Farm House appear to be well maintained.[186]



Figure 1.46. The Log Farm Structure and the Ash House from the vicinity of Slave Quarters #3. View looking northwest, c. 1930 (HAMP 4337).



Figure 1.47. Farm House from adjacent yard. View looking east, 1936 (HABS MD-226-J, E.H. Pickering).



Figure 1.48. Farm House cluster. from near the Dairy stream. View looking north, 1936 (HABS MD-226-J, E.H. Pickering).

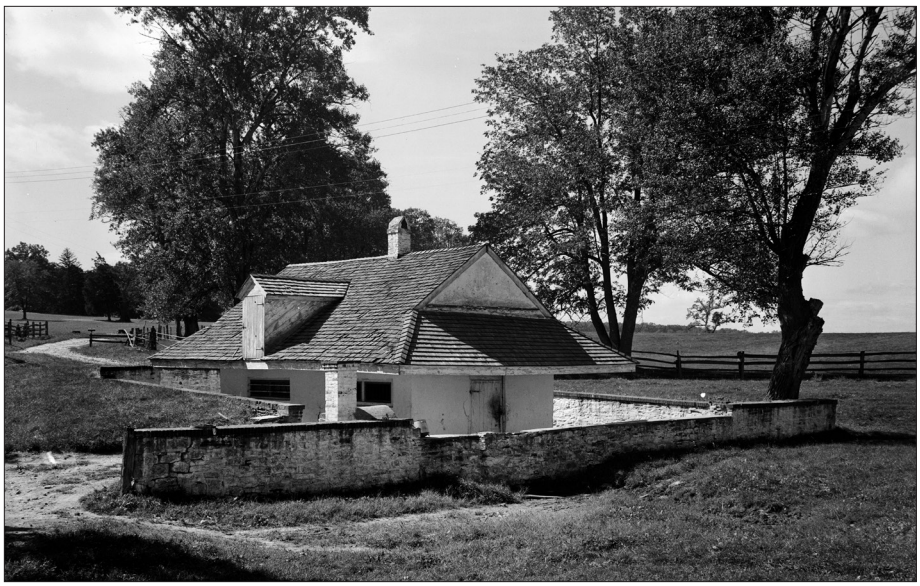


Figure 1.49. The Dairy from the northwest corner of the Long House Granary. View looking southwest, 1936 (HABS MD-226-F, E.H. Pickering).



Figure 1.50. Cow Barn, with the Long House Granary visible beyond at left. View looking northwest, 1936 (HABS MD-22-6H, E.H. Pickering).



Figure 1.51. Mule Barn from Farm Road. View looking north, 1936 (HABS MD-226-O, E.H. Pickering).



Figure 1.52. Slave Quarters #2 from the fenced yard behind the Farm House. View looking north/ northeast, 1936 (HABS MD-226-L, E.H. Pickering).

Electrical and/or telephone wires are prominent in the HABS photographs, as they run from Hampton Lane to the north along the western edge of the Dairy and connect to a pole near the southeast corner of the Farm House. A rail fence surrounds the Mule Barn area, extending to include the Corn Crib to its south.

The supervision and maintenance of the Mansion garden was generally left to others, usually gardeners, overseers, and by the mid-nineteenth century, the care and guidance of the Ridgley women. Helen clearly took an interest in both the Farm and garden. Her journal for 1907 records that she periodically attended to the Jersey herd, monitored its milk production and dairy income, raised prize-winning chickens and collected eggs from the hen house. Although Ridgely family fortunes suffered as a result of the decline in profits from farming, Helen Ridgely supplemented the family income by raising prize chickens and selling their eggs.

Livestock at Hampton

Chickens and cows were an important part of the Farm's commercial operation during Captain John and Helen Ridgely's tenure. In 1906, Joseph Phipps, the Farm manager at Hampton, introduced the White Orphington breed of chickens, known for laying brown eggs year-round (Figure 1.53).[187] Ledgers show that the Hampton Dairy was one of the few profitable commercial operations at the Hampton Farm. Hampton's Jersey herd produced a substantial amount of milk to be sold or processed into dairy products. Quart-size milk bottles from the 1920s show that the Hampton Dairy was run by the E.E. German family (Figure 1.54).[188] Other diary entries from 1908 document the diverse fruits and vegetables grown at Hampton, including apples, asparagus, blackberries, cauliflower, currants,

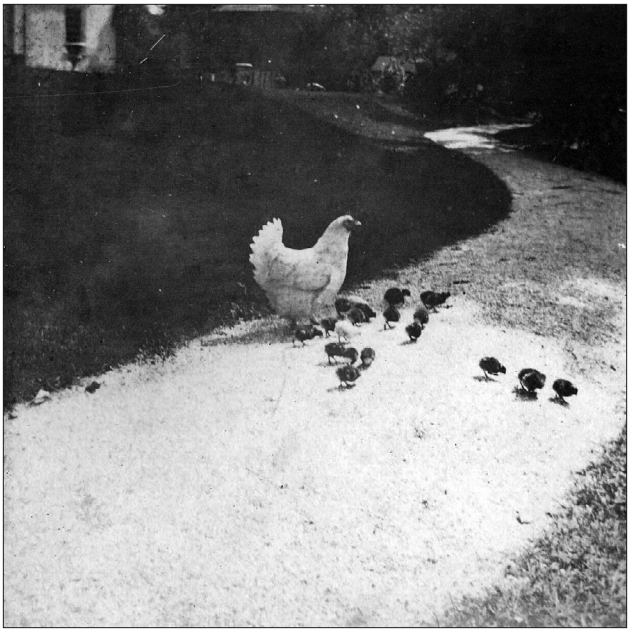


Figure 1.53. Gelatin print of a hen and chicks on the serpentine path on the Great Terrace. A portion of the Mansion and Octagon House are visible beyond. View looking southeast, c. 1900–20 (HAMP 18592).



Figure 1.54. Dairyman with milk pail outside the Diary. Note the absence of fences, as compared to Figure 1.21. View looking west, c. 1930 (HAMP 3480).

damsons (a subspecies of plum), grapes, peas, potatoes, quinces, raspberries, red plums, strawberries, and tomatoes. Other crops detailed, likely for market, include corn, hay, oats, straw, timothy, and wheat.[189]

The Ridgely equine heritage continued to be prominent at Hampton during Captain John and Helen Ridgely's tenure as well (Figure 1.55). As the popularity of racehorses waned in the early twentieth century, the steeplechase, or races over fences that evolved from the sport of fox hunting, increased in popularity in the state (Figure 1.56). Captain John Ridgely participated in the activities of the Elkridge Hunt Club, founded in 1878, hosting local hunts in 1881 and 1884, and the prestigious Maryland Hunt Cup four times, for its second running in 1895, and again in 1903, 1919, and 1920.[190] An 1897 letter from the club's secretary to



Figure 1.55. (above) The hunt assembled on the North Lawn. View looking south, February 2, 1909 (HAMP 15486).



Figure 1.56. Gelatin print of Louise H. Ridgely (1883–1934) on a dark horse, jumping over split rail fence while riding sidesaddle. A Hampton farm building is visible at left, beyond. View looking northeast, 1912 (HAMP 6384).

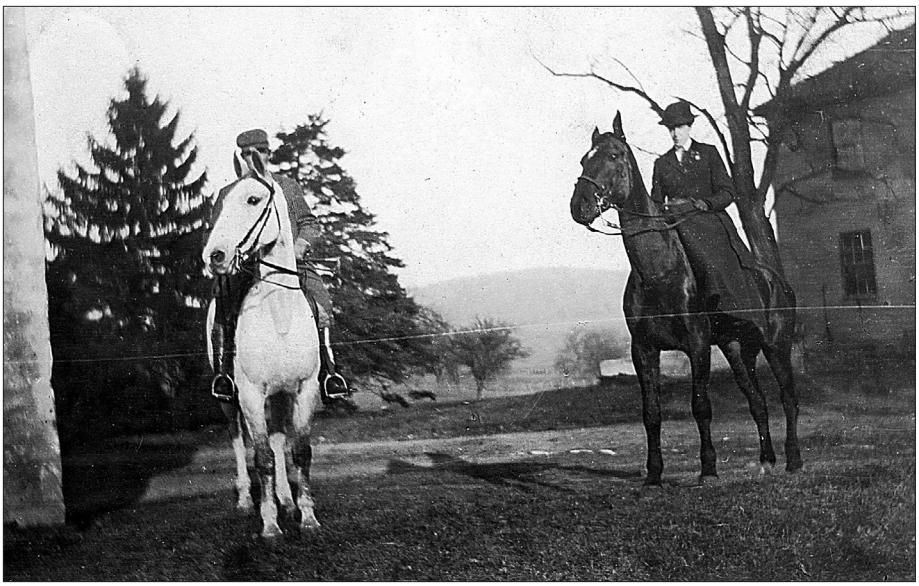


Figure 1.57. Gelatin print of John Ridgely Jr. (1882–1959) and Louise H. Ridgely (1883–1934) mounted on horseback between Stable #2 (left) and the Carriage House (right). View looking northeast, 1912 (HAMP 6380).

John Ridgely emphasized the importance of Hampton to the group's sport. All three of John and Eliza's children, along with their daughter-in-law Louise, were active with the Elkridge Hunt Club (Figure 1.57).

As a result of Captain John Ridgely's interest in hunting and Hampton's role as host to the Hunt Cup, the Farm House became known as the "Huntsman's Lodge" by the early twentieth century, a name which it kept until 1948 when John Ridgely Jr. and his wife moved in.[191]

Loch Raven Reservoir

John and Helen Ridgely were the last owners to see the broader Hampton landscape as it existed for decades before, surrounded by rolling agricultural land, scattered trees, and small clusters of buildings. Helen Ridgely documented the scene in photographs and described her walk in her diary: "On Thursday I had a good solid hour & a half out of doors. I went my rounds, taking the greenhouses by the way, but most of my time was passed in visiting my favorite points of view, my vistas I call them, to see them under their snowy aspect. I took half a dozen snapshots but as the sun was not shining I doubt whether they will amount to anything. . ."[192]

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Baltimore County officials were looking for a convenient water source to supply the City of Baltimore to supplant Jones Falls, which previously served as the city's water source. From 1875 to 1881, the first in a series of reservoirs was constructed along Gunpowder River, forming the Loch Raven Reservoir, named for area landowner Luke Raven. By 1908, state officials decided that an upper dam would be constructed on the Gunpowder River to form a larger reservoir. In 1914, construction was completed on the 188-foot upper Loch Raven dam. After the upper dam was complete, the city planned to increase its height. In 1918, fifty square miles were annexed for the project. In 1922, the property containing the former Northampton Furnace was formally condemned and a year later a new fifty-two-foot addition to the dam was completed, raising the height of the dam to 240 feet and flooding the land and its industrial structures.[193]

MANSION LANDSCAPE

Margaretta Ridgely's death in 1904 coincided with the declining fortunes of the Ridgely family, and few major improvements took place to the mansion landscape thereafter (Figures 1.58 and 1.59).[194] Helen West Stewart Ridgely, who married Captain John Ridgely in 1873, began almost immediately after his mother's death to simplify the gardening operations based on her experience as an amateur gardener. She wrote in 1906:

> The original plan of the formal garden has been reviewed & the conservative members of my family, who opposed the changes I was making, now that they are made, acknowledge the improvement. I have not introduced anything new but have simply arranged my materials into orderly groups & now they all see that 'it is good.'[195]

In 1906, she observed that "there has always been a jealousy between the Farm on the north of the house and the garden on the south, but now I want John to have an interest in both." Helen Ridgely's interest in piquing the interest of her husband in the garden may have been a genuine effort to include him in



Figure 1.58. Gelatin print of the Hampton Mansion from the Great Terrace with the Summer Kitchen visible at right and the Orangery visible at left. Note that the ginkgo is absent from the northeast corner of the house. View looking northwest, 1908 (HAMP 20526 p. 13).

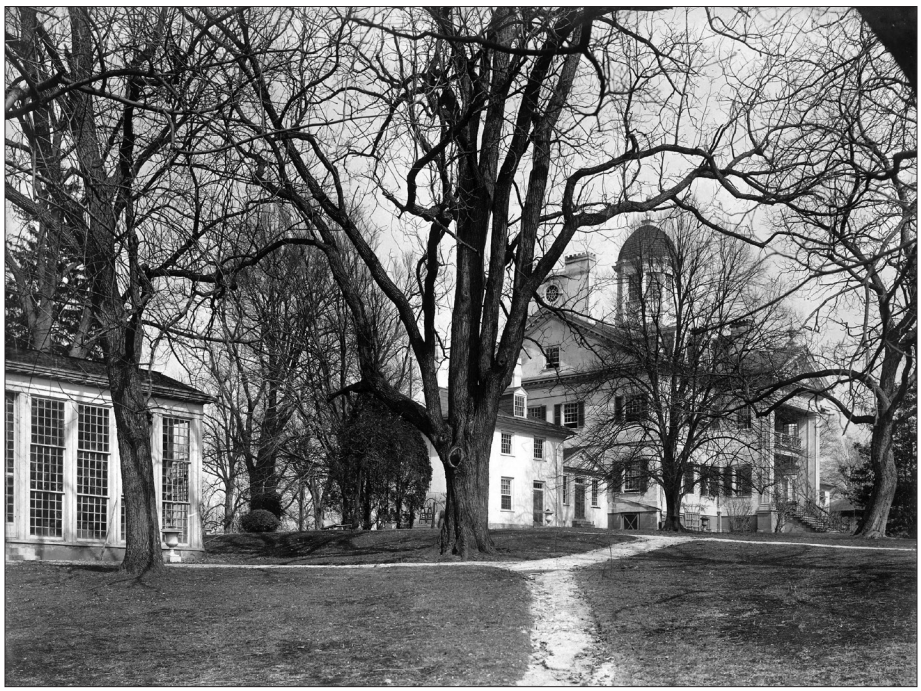


Figure 1.59. Gelatin print of the Orangery and Mansion from a path in the current vicinity of the upper parking lot. View looking northeast, c. 1908 (HAMP 20526 p. 05).

the general decision making about the garden. By the post-World War I period, however, her motivation also probably included an effort to obtain a financial commitment to upkeep and improve the gardens during a prolonged period of dwindling financial resources at Hampton.[196] Helen Ridgely played a major role in arranging the sale of the Ridgely wine cellar to J. P. Morgan to finance repairs and renovations to the estate, including the digging of an artesian well that brought running water to the Mansion in 1902.

Despite refinements to the planting schemes, the Falling Gardens remained splendid in July 1906:

> …The flowers now in bloom in the garden are the Day lily whose blue spikes [likely referring to *Commelina* or dayflower] mark one of the border lines of the central grass walk of the second terrace; the low growing roses in either side making two parterres of equal elevation, the yellow coreopsis that have been blooming about a month, the zinnias in mass, rising above the box border on the far side of the box garden the ever blooming beds of geranium enclosed within the same; heliotrope, mignonette, & verbena in one ribbon border; canna, caladium, more zinnias & small bedding flowers in others; voluntary gladiolas of great beauty here and there (which I have made Prince tie up to sticks & the roots of which I hope to have saved so as to plant them together in one bed another year.) The tall pink phlox which is just beginning to bloom & will continue will [until] the frost kills it, & the hedge of "Golden Glow" the tall Rudbeckia that will give us pleasure for some time to come. The Dahlia border is also a thing to look forward to. In my border reserved for old fashioned flowers are holly hocks, fox gloves, larkspurs, columbine, "Love in the mist" & perennial poppies, all of which have had their day. The blooms at present are the blue double campanula, the red & yellow gaillardia, the snap dragon, the yellow California poppy (an annual that sows its own seed) & pansies galore…

Helen W.S. Ridgely had a particular interest in roses. She was a founding member of Amateur Gardeners in 1913. In late May and June, Helen Ridgely transplanted roses from a former location (believed to have been at the far southern end of the Falling Gardens) to new beds "on either side of the walk that traverses the site of the old green house & lead to the new vestibule opening into both the grapery &the fern house."[197] By July, she recorded,

> …My own June Rose bed has continued to yield me a bunch now & then & as late as last Monday I had one "Jacque", one Giant of Bettle" [sic, Battles], one "Camille de Rohan" besides quite a number of pink roses very sweet & full but whose buds decayed without opening earlier in the season. Having kept these cut off the bushes are now making up for lost time, & the other bushes look healthy instead of losing all their leaves as they used to do in the lower garden (now sodded over in the middle, while the ribbon borders are given up to perennials such as peonies, roses & phlox.)…[198]

Her closing remarks in her July 27, 1908 diary entry allude to the grandeur of the Falling Gardens and again to her perspective on gender roles at Hampton (Figure 1.60):

> …From the rustic benches, overlooking the terraced garden, the scene before me is a joy forever. The coleus beds to the right are particularly beautiful this year. They form a Persian carpet of immense dimensions that catches the slant-



Figure 1.60. Hand tinted glass lantern side of Parterre I of the Falling Gardens. Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnson and Mattie Edwards Hewitt. View looking south, c. 1915 (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division).

> ing rays of the afternoon sun & invites one to prayer & praise. No prayer rug of eastern workmanship could arouse a kindred sentiment of worship, in a human heart as devoted to nature – or to nature improved, as I am. My garden is a human paradise, from which I may be turned some day a sacrifice on the funeral pyre of my husband or to the defunct system of primogeniture still obtaining with his race. And so I am laboring over it & enjoying it while I may & I hope my son John will receive it in better shape & in one easer to keep up than when it passed into his father's hands.[199]

Despite the historically well-defined separation between the Farm and the garden, Helen Ridgely possessed knowledge of horticulture far beyond that of an amateur gardener, as she explored scientific approaches to treatment of pests and diseases, including treatment of the orange trees with coal and whale oil soap to eliminate scale (Figures 1.61 and 1.62).[200] On May 11, 1908, she noted with authority:

> …Helen, Belle & Courtney brought quite a bunch of *Orchis spectabilis botrychium* differing from a true fern on account of its fruited branch anemone or anemonellas. I have not had time to renew my acquaintance with its true name besides columbine of the day before.[201]

Photographs of the Ridgely Family Cemetery from the first quarter of the nineteenth century provide sound documentation of the planting and layout of the space at the time. An axial path led from the entry gate to a brick pad that surrounded the Ridgely Family Vault. Periwinkle (*Vinca major* or *minor*) covered the floor of the Ridgely Family Cemetery, with the exception of a wide axial



Figure 1.61. Hand tinted glass lantern side of the south facade of the Hampton Mansion. Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnson and Mattie Edwards Hewitt. View looking north, c. 1915 (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division).



Figure 1.62. Hand tinted glass lantern side of the north facade of the Hampton Mansion. Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnson and Mattie Edwards Hewitt. View looking north, c. 1915 (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division).

path that led from the gates to the vault and a narrow perimeter path. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) covered the Cemetery Walls beyond which the grounds were forested to the north and open to the west (Figures 1.63 to 1.65). Helen Ridgely, who appreciated Hampton's history and sought to uphold its legacy, regularly shared the cemetery with guests, "…I took them through the gardens & to the vault, something I do with anyone who comes & asks to see them…"[202]

Helen Ridgely continued to develop the tree collection at Hampton with the addition of eight new trees:

> Directed the setting out of 8 small trees sent up by Eliza [Ridgely III], four for me & four for her. Mine are Deodur Cedar, a Cryptomeria, & Taxodium Sempervirens (redwood discovered in N. W. America in 1796 & now acclimated in England) & an Allantica [sic, Atlantica] Glauca, which looks as if it belongs to the yew subfamily. Hers are a Ginko, a cultivated Japanese maple, an Alantica G. [sic, Atlantica], and a cedar of Lebanon…[203]

Several of these trees, including the deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*, 6g), cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*, 17g), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*, 75m), and cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*, 58m), remain on the Great Terrace.



Figure 1.63. Gelatin print of the Ridgely Family Cemetery showing the Ridgely Family Vault at left. View looking west, 1908 (HAMP 20526 p. 11).



Figure 1.64. Gelatin print of the Ridgely Family Cemetery showing vegetation in and beyond the cemetery. View looking southwest, 1908 (HAMP 20526 p. 08).



Figure 1.65. Gelatin print of the Ridgely Family Cemetery gate from the interior of the cemetery wall. View looking north, 1908 (HAMP 20526 p. 10).

The early 1900s marked the arrival of the automobile at Hampton, and in 1910 the Ridgelys constructed the first garage on the property to house their new car (Figure 1.66). The 1910 Garage, located to the east of the East Terrace in the Domestic Service Cluster, was bordered by a white picket fence to its north, likely an extension of the fence that separated the East Terrace from the heart-shaped carriage drive. Historically, the East Terrace was a particularly active area, with the Summer Kitchen and the Octagon House, which housed servants at the time (Figures 1.67 to 1.69). The terrace was bordered by a lattice fence on the interior



Figure 1.66. Gelatin print of the 1910 Garage. Note the picket fence beyond. View looking northeast, c. 1920 (HAMP 18624).

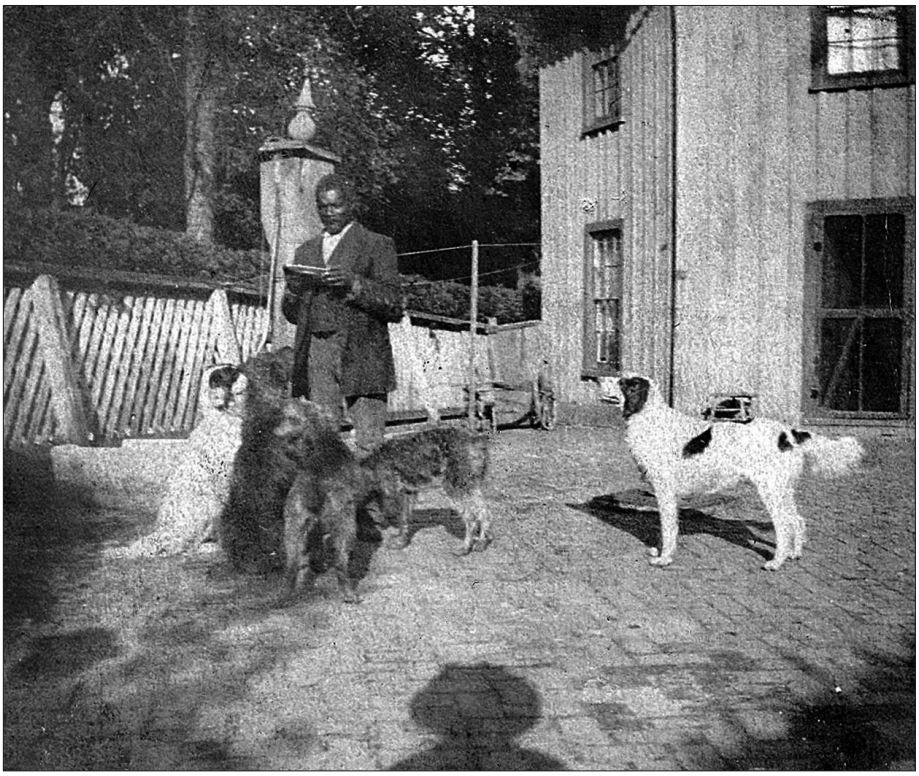


Figure 1.67. The East Terrace showing the lattice fence that bordered the north side of the terrace. View looking northeast, c. 1913 (HAMP 6365).



Figure 1.68. The Octagon House from the heart-shaped carriage drive lawn. View looking south, 1930 (HAMP 3216).



Figure 1.69. Gelatin print showing Julia R. Yeaton (1862–1951), Eliza Ridgely (1858–1954), and Margaretta Ridgely (1869–1949) outside of the Hampton Mansion. A portion of the Octagon House and wall of the Summer Kitchen are visible on the left side of the photograph, along with an existing ash. View looking southwest, c. 1940 (HAMP 22183).

and a picket fence on the exterior, adjacent to the bucolic scene across the North Lawn beyond the adjacent carriage drive (Figure 1.70). On the opposite side of the Mansion, the Orangery, constructed a decade earlier between 1928 and 1932, burned in 1926 (Figure 1.71).

In the 1930s, after Helen Ridgely's death and the arrival of the recently widowed John Ridgely Jr. and his family to the Mansion, the grounds appeared in order but did not reflect the horticultural exuberance of decades before (Figures 1.72 and 1.73). The Falling Gardens were bedded-out and paths appeared well-raked, although the landscape beyond, near the Caretaker's Cottage, appeared less than well-tended (Figure 1.74).



Figure 1.70. Heart-shaped entrance drive from the north side of the Mansion. View looking north, c. 1920 (HAMP 19237).



Figure 1.71. (right) Gelatin print of the remains of the Orangery after a 1926 fire. View looking west, 1934 (HAMP 6705).

Figure 1.72. (below) The Falling Gardens and Greenhouse #2. View looking southwest, c. 1935 (HAMP 19240).





Figure 1.73. Saucer magnolia in bloom showing the extension of the cobblestone path, rose lined bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2 (to the right of the image frame), as well as the Garden Maintenance Building in the background. View looking southwest, c. 1920 (HAMP 9289).



Figure 1.74. Gelatin print of the Caretaker's Cottage showing a distinct planting of boxwoods in the foregroun. View looking southeast, c. 1935 (HAMP 20477).

Hampton Development Company

Helen W.S. Ridgley's death in 1929 coincided with the establishment of the Hampton Development Company. Faced with dwindling financial resources, poor agricultural prices, few tenants, and farm land which no longer produced a cash crop, John Ridgely Jr., Captain John Ridgely's eldest son, established the company to parcel and sell Hampton's outlying acreage. The establishment of the Hampton Development Company signaled a formal decision by the Ridgelys to discontinue all farming operations at Hampton. They phased out contracts and relationships with tenants by the end of the 1930s.[204]

After the death of his wife, Louise R. Humrichouse, in 1934, John Ridgely Jr. and his family moved to the Mansion from their home, "Windy Knoll," at 508 Hampton Lane. The property was the first residential lot of the twentieth century developed on the Hampton property. When his father died in 1938, John Ridgely Jr. became the final master of Hampton.

In 1935, John Ridgely III, the eldest son of John Ridgely Jr., married Lillian Ketchum. A year later, they also moved to the Hampton Mansion. Lillian Ridgely, like her predecessors, managed the gardens but also maintained the records of the Dairy. John E. Crowley has noted that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dairies "were the province of women and were separated from contamination from the rest of the farmyard." It is interesting to note that at Hampton, this gendered responsibility also extended into the mid-twentieth century.[205] The Dairy ceased operation in 1942 when the famous Hampton Jersey herd was sold.[206] Only a handful of cows were kept for home use.

Throughout the 1930s, the Hampton Development Company marketed, sold, and constructed houses on parcels of Hampton's excess farm lands. However, the encroachment of development did not dramatically impact the 1695, original 1,500 acre tract of Northampton until the late 1940s postwar boom. Examination

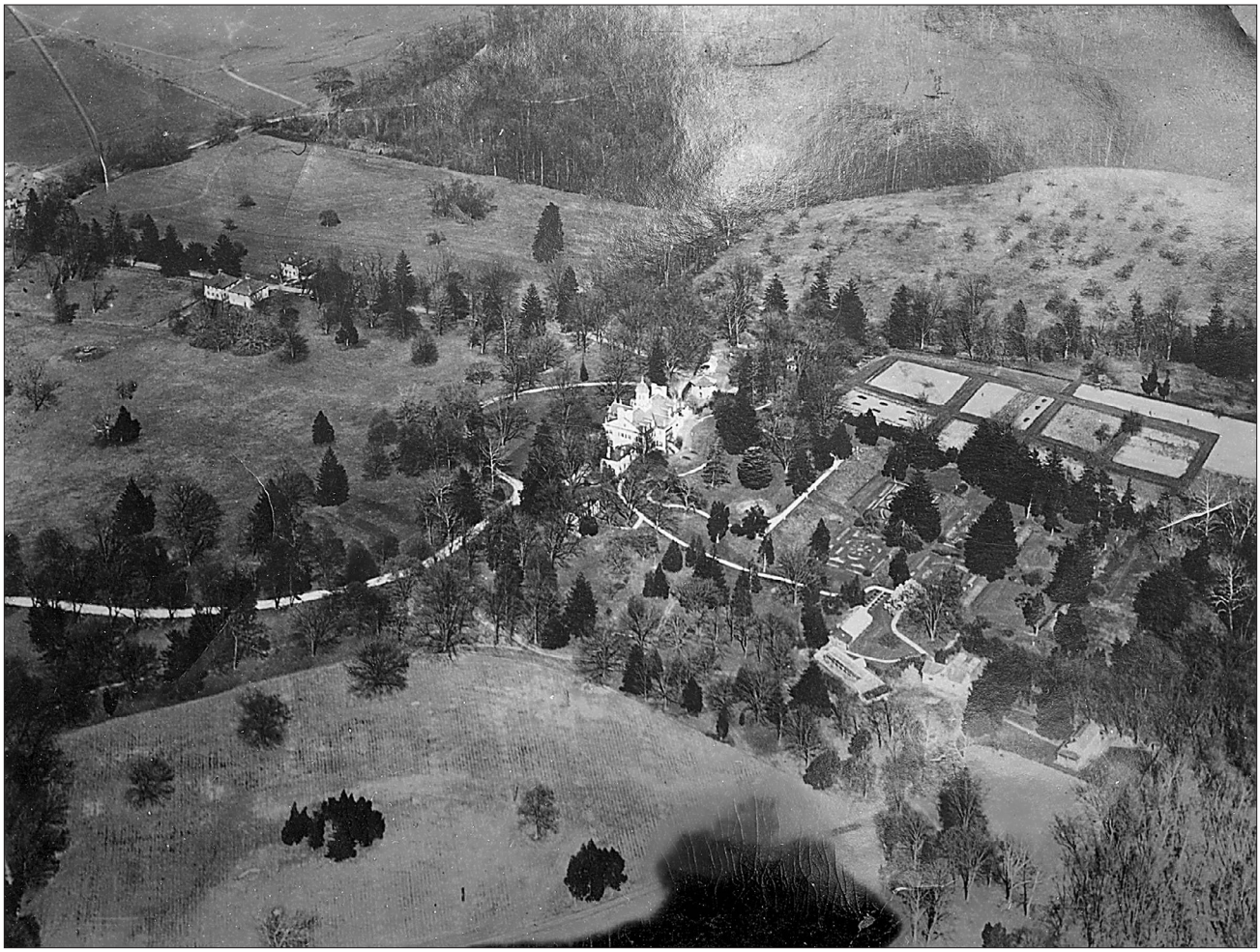


Figure 1.75. Hampton showing what appears to be tilled land in the foreground (lower left of image) and an orchard in the background (upper right of image). Aerial view looking northeast, c. 1920 (HAMP 18662).

of a 1920s aerial photograph of the Hampton area shows few houses in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion (Figure 1.75). By the 1950s, however, aerial photographs document that new houses constructed adjacent to Hampton exceeded one hundred (see Figures 1.99 to 1.101).

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1938

Margaretta Ridgely's death in 1904 marked the complete transition of Hampton to her son, Captain John Ridgely, who lived at Hampton with his wife, Helen. His tenure produced few improvements, although the Farm was maintained at an operational level. Cows and chickens remained on the grounds, and dairy products and eggs were produced for sale, making the farm profitable. The topography and visual connection between the Mansion and Farm remained throughout Captain John Ridgley's lifetime, as did pre-existing circulation patterns on the Farm parcel, including Farm Road, the field access drive, and the road past the Cow Barn. Corn, hay, oats, straw, timothy, and wheat were produced. The introduction of mechanized farm equipment in the second quarter of the twentieth century transformed operation of the Farm. A new frame building was constructed to the north of the Cow Barn to house equipment. The porch on the west façade of the Farm House was removed in the 1920s and replaced with a new cantilevered roof in the 1930s. Overhead utility lines first appeared on the Farm during Captain John Ridgely's ownership.

Like her mother-in-law, Helen Ridgely took a particular interest in the Mansion grounds. She simplified gardening operations, likely in part due to dwindling financial resources. The parterres were planted and the gardens reflected Helen Ridgely's particular interest in roses. Helen Ridgely also continued to develop Hampton's diverse collection of trees with the introduction of several new specimens. Rustic furnishings, from earlier decades, remained in the gardens. The Orangery was lost to a fire around 1926, which likely marked the end of Hampton's citrus trees that were placed on the Great Terrace during summers. Helen Ridgely's death in 1929 marked the end of Hampton's high horticultural energy. The Garage was completed in 1910 to house the Ridgely's new car. The Coal Gas Storage structure entered a period of disuse beginning in 1929, after the death of Helen Ridgely and the installation of electricity in the Mansion.

The most significant changes to Hampton during this period, however, were related to larger, changing land use patterns in Towson. The establishment of the Hampton Development Company in 1929 signaled the end of the Farm as a major agricultural unit, as the remaining outlying farm acreage was divided and sold. However, development did not significantly impact the acreage surrounding the current extent of Hampton National Historic Site until the conclusion of World War II (Drawings 3 and 4).

Dulaney Valley Road

Dulaney Valley Road

Pot Spring Road

Property of
John E. Motts

Hampton Lane

Seminary Ave.

Property of
Goucher College

SEE DRAWING 4

*Loch Raven
Reservoir*

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

1938 Period Plan Overview

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1938 Period Plan, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
2. Historic photographs, Hampton NHS collections
3. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse or waterbody

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 625′ 1,250′ 2,500′

Drawing 3

Hampton Lane
West Field
Mansion gates
West Road
entrance drive
Caretaker's Cottage
Garden Maintenance Building
Greenhouse #1
Caretaker's Shed
Privy
Hen House
South Spring
Greenhouse #2
Serpentine Walk
Falling Gardens
Orangery ruin
cobblestone path
Ice House
Mansion
heart-shaped carriage drive
East Terrace
Pump House
Octagon House
Domestic Service Cluster
Great Terrace
North Lawn
Stable #1
Stable #2
Brick Terrace
East Orchard
East Pathway
Stable Drive
Carriage House
1910 Garage
Coal Gas Storage
Cemetery Woods
Smoke House
Paint House
Privy #2
Privy #1
Pole Barn
Ridgely Family Vault
cemetery road
Ridgely Family Cemetery
Mule Barn
Corn Crib
Farm Road
Garage
West Farm Field
Farm House yard
Overseer's (Farm) House
Log Farm Structure
Ash House
Slave Quarters #2
Slave Quarters #3
Dairy
Long House Granary
Dairy stream
Blacksmith's Shop
Cow Barn
Farm Equipment Storage

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland

1938 Period Plan
Core Area Enlargement

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES
1. 1938 Period Plan, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
2. Historic photographs, Hampton NHS collections
3. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY
Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND
- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse
- Topographic contours

NOTE
All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 4

JOHN JR. AND JANE RIDGELY, 1938–48

In 1938, Captain John Ridgely died, leaving the Hampton Mansion to his son, John Ridgely Jr. During John Ridgely Jr.'s ownership of Hampton, stewardship of the Mansion landscape was temporarily divested from the Farm for the first time.

FARM LANDSCAPE

In 1939, the year after John Ridgely Jr. inherited Hampton from his father, he was married to Jane Hartman Rodney. At that time, his son and daughter-in-law, John Ridgely III and Lillian Ketchum Ridgely, moved from the Hampton Mansion to the Farm House (Figure 1.76). This move marked the return of the Hampton Farm House to a formal residential function for two generations of Ridgelys. John III and Lillian lived in the Hampton Farm House until 1942, when both were assigned service overseas during World War II. Major interior renovations coincided with this move in the early part of the twentieth century, most likely shortly prior to the arrival of John III and Lillian Ridgely.

Residential development on the Hampton Farm property continued during John Ridgely Jr.'s tenure. By 1946, the subdivision of the land at the intersection of Dulaney Valley Road and Hampton Lane, noted on historic plans as "Hampton Village," was complete. Land between the Farm and Loch Raven Reservoir was similarly laid-out with roads designed for suburban development (Figure 1.77).

In 1945, Henry Vincent Hubbard, of the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm, was hired as a consultant to the Towson area Neighborhood Planning Committee, convened by Goucher College to address planning in the Towson area. The committee was comprised of Goucher College administration and area neighbors, including John Ridgely Jr. The Olmsted Brothers firm was asked to prepare zoning and land use plan for the area north of Joppa Road and east of York Road.[207] Concurrently, Hubbard was working with the Commission on City Plan on a rehabilitation of blighted areas of the city of Baltimore.

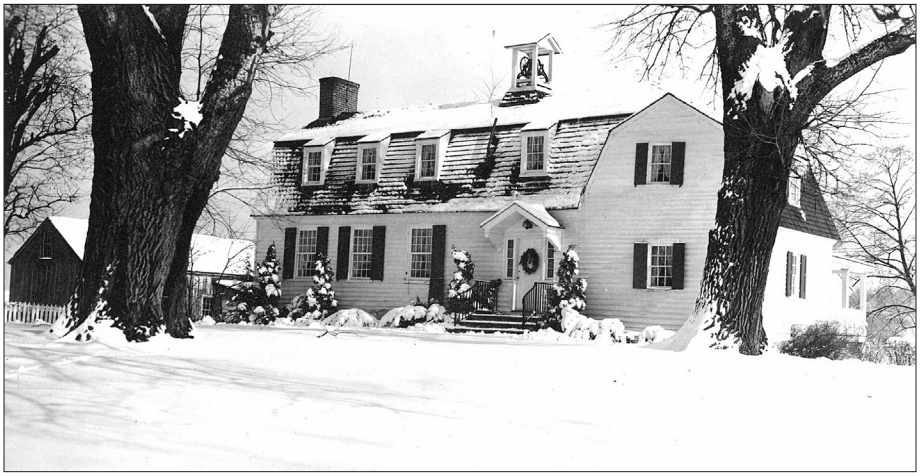


Figure 1.76. West facade of the Farm House from the Farm House yard. View looking northeast, c. 1940 (HAMP 18645).



Figure 1.77. Olmsted Brothers' "Map of Land in the Vicinity of Towson, Maryland; compiled from various sources, showing present land uses, roads and railroads, and zoning, together with proposals by several agencies for extensions of major highways..." Plan view, January 1946 (courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, job 09696, plan 16, print 1).

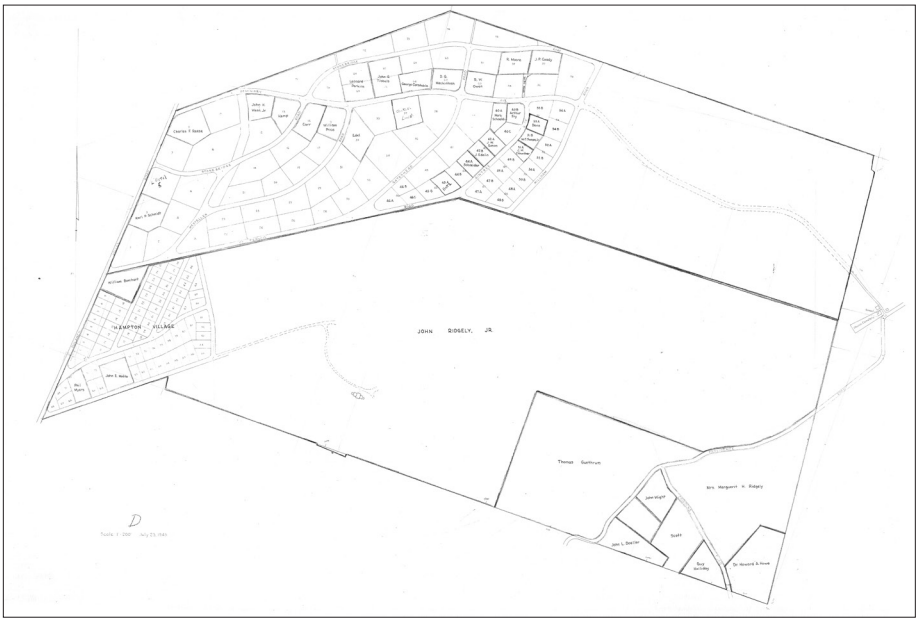


Figure 1.78. Portion of the Olmsted Brothers' base map for the Towson area showing dense residential development to the north and west of Hampton. Plan view, July 1945 (courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, job 09696, plan 9).

In a March 8, 1946 letter to Henry Hubbard, David Robertson, President of Goucher College, noted that "John Ridgley has broken down and is unable to participate in further conferences."[208] As documented in the Olmsted Brothers' correspondence, John Ridgely Jr.'s participation in committee affairs appears limited thereafter. The Olmsted Brothers' work for the Neighborhood Planning Committee was similarly short-lived, as the committee petitioned the Commissioners of Baltimore County to establish a planning commission for the entire county in April 1946, just one year after Hubbard's work began.[209] Henry Vincent Hubbard subsequently died in 1947 after a short illness.

Despite the short duration of the project, base maps prepared by the Olmsted Brothers firm document the extent of development in the vicinity of Hampton in the mid-1940s, including several notable road improvements (Figure 1.78): Seminary Avenue was extended between Dulaney Valley Road and York Road; Hampton Lane was formalized to the east of Hampton; and a proposed "freeway" to the south of Goucher College, which later became the Baltimore Beltway, was discussed at length. In October 1948, the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities requested a copy of the Olmsted Brothers' base map in relation to their involvement with Hampton, as "the Society is making preparations to act as Custodian for the Hampton Mansion, which is now Federal property."[210]

MANSION LANDSCAPE

From 1936 to 1940, Lillian Ketchum Ridgely served as the mistress of Hampton for three generations of Ridgely men, Captain John Ridgely, John Ridgely Jr., and her husband, John Ridgely III. She was responsible for management of the house and gardens. Like Ridgely women before her, Lillian Ketchum Ridgely was a knowledgeable horticulturist, avid gardener, and member of a local garden club. While no written evidence of her improvements remain, photographs from the 1940s show the Mansion grounds in order, with the Falling Gardens bedded-out annually from plants grown in the greenhouse, replanting much of the Falling Gardens herself (Figure 1.79).

Photographs from the 1940s show the Falling Gardens in good condition, with upper parterres planted with perennials annually. By the 1940s, spruces that framed the central walk of the Falling Gardens were of mature height and width, blocking southerly views along the central axis of gardens (Figures 1.80 to 1.82). The Great Terrace appeared in similar condition, with vines climbing the arborvitae at the precipice of the lawn and wisteria covering the south portico (Figures 1.83 and 1.84).

However, the cobblestone walk and other features showed signs of a lack of maintenance (Figure 1.85). A major storm in 1940 wrought damage to Hampton's trees, including a large beech to the west of the Mansion. Photographs taken



Figure 1.79. Gelatin print of the interior of Greenhouse #2. View looking east, c. 1940 (HAMP 4286).



Figure 1.80. Gelatin print of Parterre II of the Falling Gardens. View looking south, c. 1940 (HAMP 20690).



Figure 1.81. Eastern half of the Falling Gardens. View looking south, c. 1940 (HAMP 22557).

shortly after the storm show that the loose aggregate surface of the heart-shaped carriage drive suffered from deferred maintenance and was possibly damaged as a result of fallen limbs as well (Figure 1.86). While the garden areas were well maintained, historic service areas, including the stables and Domestic Service Cluster, appear to have suffered from limited financial resources, with unmown lawns and façade damage to buildings (Figures 1.87 and 1.88).

During the 1940s, John Ridgely Jr. became concerned with the growth of regional development and its impact on the Hampton estate. He expressed his concerns for the preservation of the estate to David Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, who visited Hampton in 1945 to see American painter Thomas Sully's "Eliza Ridgely: Lady with a Harp" in hopes of acquiring it for the National Gallery (Figure 1.89). Finley purchased the painting and also received Sully's portrait of Charles Carnan Ridgely as a gift. Finley recommended acquiring Hampton



Figure 1.82. Gelatin print of Parterre III of the Falling Gardens. View looking southeast, c. 1940 (HAMP 20689).



Figure 1.83. Lawn of the Great Terrace from the western side of the serpentine path. Several historic trees are visible, including the cedar of Lebanon at left. Note the English ivy below the cedar of Lebanon. It provided a solid groundcover until decimated by white-tailed deer in the early 1990s. View looking south, c. 1940 (HAMP 20684).



Figure 1.84. South portico of the Mansion, showing wisteria over the staircase. View looking north, c. 1940 (HAMP 20682).

to several preservation-minded individuals, including Fiske Kimball, a member of the National Park Service Advisory Board, Mrs. Ailsa Mellon Bruce (Andrew Mellon's daughter), Donald Shepard of the Avalon Foundation (a Mellon family foundation), and Ronald Lee, Chief Historian of the National Park Service, who orchestrated an agreement among John Ridgely Jr., the Avalon Foundation, and the National Park Service.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1948

Upon Captain John Ridgely's death in 1938, Hampton passed to his son, John Ridgely Jr. During this time, stewardship of the Mansion grounds was temporarily



Figure 1.85. View of the west wing of the Mansion from the cobblestone path. A marble urn is visible on the terrace, the existing cedar of Lebanon is visible to the left, the beech damaged by the 1940 storm is seen in the upper left corner, and the existing European linden is visible to the right. View looking northeast, c. 1940 (HAMP 20685).

divested from the Farm for the first time. In 1939, John Jr.'s son and daughter-in-law occupied the Farm House, returning it to a formal residential use for two generations of Ridgelys. By the end of the 1930s, the Ridgely's had phased out contracts with farmers and the Jersey herd was sold in 1942, signaling the end of agricultural production for the Hampton Farm. After the end of World War II, residential development of former Hampton land beyond the Farm parcel began. Construction of new homes on the open, former agricultural land significantly impacted views from the Farm. Circulation routes were similarly impacted, as the road past the Cow Barn and field access drive were truncated at the property boundary, and the extension of Farm Road to the north terminated at the newly completed St. Francis Road. Vegetation began to reflect a less kept look, as



Figure 1.86. West wing of the Hampton Mansion showing a storm damaged purple-leafed European beech tree. View looking southeast, 1940 (HAMP 18146).

volunteer trees and shrubs grew along fencelines. When agricultural production ceased, the condition of farm field fencing likely declined as well. By contrast, the Farm House and associated yard remained in good repair while John Ridgely III and Lillian occupied the Farm House until 1942.

While John Jr. and Jane Ridgely remained in the Mansion until 1948, their daughter-in-law, Lillian Ridgely, appears to have managed the gardens. Photographs show her bedding out the upper parterres of the Falling Gardens. While the beds remained in good condition, the Norway spruces that framed the parterres were mature and likely blocked some light from reaching plants. While the Great Terrace and Falling Gardens were well maintained until at least the early 1940s, the broader Mansion landscape showed signs of disrepair. Vegetation in the area of the stables appeared particularly unkempt.



Figure 1.87. The stables with the Carriage House visible beyond Stable Drive. View looking northeast, c. 1940 (HAMP 14918).



Figure 1.88. James Walker Humrichouse Ridgely and others cleaning the Packard in the area to the east of the Octagon House. View looking west, June 1941 (HAMP 19613).

During the 1940s, John Ridgely Jr. became concerned with the impact of regional development on the Hampton estate. He expressed these concerns to David Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, who visited Hampton in 1945. This meeting marked the beginning the process that led to Hampton's designation as a national historic site. In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased over forty-three acres of Hampton, including the Mansion and its associated grounds. The site was designated a national historic site in 1948 and opened to the public for the first time in 1949 under the stewardship of the newly organized Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.



Figure 1.89. Oil portrait of Eliza Ridgely (1803–67) at age fifteen, known as "Lady with Harp." The painting is a circa 1950 copy by C.G. Stapko of an original by Thomas Sully that now hangs in the National Gallery of Art (HAMP 1190).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1948–2013

In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased just over forty-three acres of Hampton, including the Mansion and its furnishings from John Ridgely Jr. for $90,000. The National Park Service subsequently acquired 43.295 acres of Hampton by deed of gift from the Avalon Foundation in October 1947. A cooperative agreement among the National Park Service, the Avalon Foundation, and the newly organized Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities (now Preservation Maryland), was approved by President Harry S. Truman on December 19, 1947 and provided for the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities to serve as a custodian of Hampton on behalf of the National Park Service. Hampton was designated a national historic site on June 22, 1948 by Secretary of the Interior J.A. Krug and opened to the public on May 2, 1949 as part of the Baltimore County Garden Tour.[211] The park was officially dedicated on April 30, 1950.[212]

FARM LANDSCAPE

In 1948, Jane and John Ridgely Jr. moved into the Farm House, where they lived together until 1959. After John Ridgely Jr.'s death in 1959, Jane Ridgely retained life tenancy of the Hampton Farm House. During her life tenancy, the Farm was legally owned by her son, John Ridgely III, and his siblings. Upon Jane Ridgely's death in 1978, her heirs sold the Hampton Farm to the United States Government to be incorporated into Hampton National Historic Site.

In preparation for John Jr. and Jane Ridgely's move to the Farm House, the Ridgely's completed a major addition between 1947 and 1948. This addition to the



Figure 1.90. The Farm House from Farm House yard. View looking east, 1959 (HABS MD-226-J, Lanny Miyamoto).

north side of the house increased living space by about one quarter and consisted of a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a stone foundation (Figure 1.90).

In 1959, the National Park Service completed a second Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the historic buildings and structures at the Farm. The photographs from this survey document the area immediately surrounding the Farm House in excellent condition. Benches and a well-maintained lawn suggest that the Farm House yard was used for leisure activities by Jane Ridgely and her family.

The HABS photographs also show that buildings and structures beyond the Farm House yard were overgrown with grass and weeds, and some had fallen into disrepair (Figure 1.91). Throughout the third and early fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the condition of the remaining buildings continued to deteriorate due to lack of use and maintenance.[213]

For the first time, the HABS photographs also document that barbed wire was used in the vicinity of the Corn Crib and Mule Barn. The barbed wire fence likely extended along the western side of Farm Road as well.[214] Barbed wire was invented in 1886. The presence of limited barbed wire on certain parts of the Farm well into the twenty-first century suggests that the Ridgely's transitioned their farm fencing to a less expensive alternative than split rails. This transition may have been made during the second or third quarter of the twentieth century as parcels were sold for development.[215] Because the farming operations at Hampton had ceased, there was no need for the Ridgelys to maintain the wooden fencing, and much of the wooden fencing throughout the Farm deteriorated in place.



Figure 1.91. The Dairy from Farm Road. View looking east, 1959 (HABS MD-226-F, Lanny Miyamoto).

In 1962, the heirs of John Ridgely Jr. removed three buildings from the Farm to make way for future housing development. These buildings included the Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith's shop near the southeastern corner of the property. A 1953 aerial photograph of Hampton shows that development on the former Ridgely property surrounding the Farm proceeded from west to east. By the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Hampton Farm House was entirely surrounded by new development.[216]

Legislation introduced to Congress by Senator Charles Mathias Jr. was passed on November 10, 1978 and authorized the addition of the remaining 14.02-acre farm to the park. Upon the death of Jane Ridgely in 1978, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining farm property from John Ridgely III and other heirs. Shortly after the purchase, the National Park Service began to investigate the condition of the ten buildings and structures then extant within the Farm parcel, including the Ash House, Corn Crib, Dairy, Farm House, Log Farm Structure, Long House Granary, Mule Barn, North Farm Garage, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3.

In 1982, the National Park Service requested assistance from the U.S. Marine Corp engineers to remove accumulated debris from the East Orchard on the Mansion parcel.[217] However, due to recent rains and unsafe conditions, the team cleared overgrown brush from the Farm instead. Two twenty-five-ton bulldozers were used to clear the majority of the property. In the process, three inches to two feet of topsoil was removed around the entire core of the Farm, including all historic buildings and structures. Clearing was not performed within the Farm House yard, however.[218]

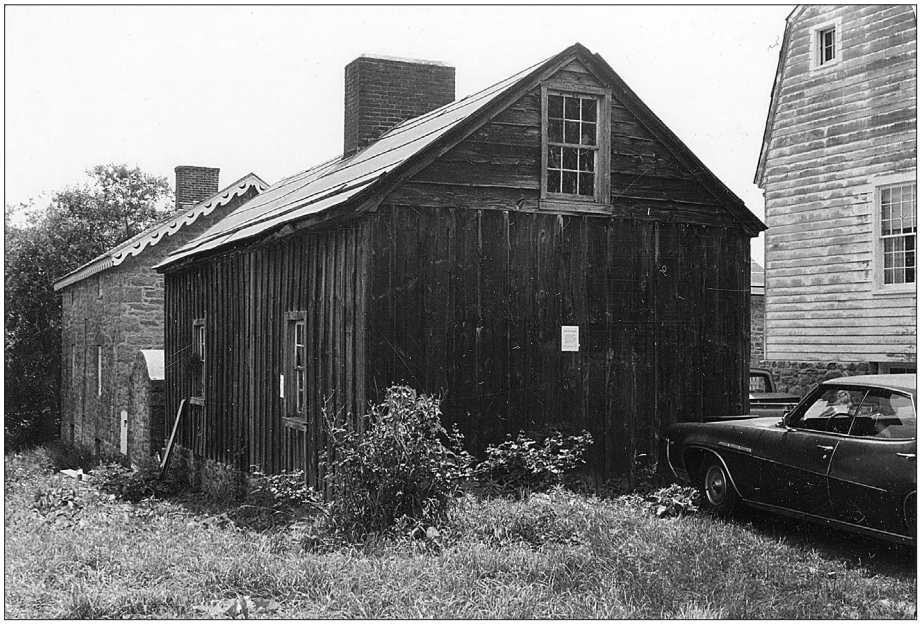


Figure 1.92. Log Farm Structure with the Farm House to the right and Salve Quarters #2 beyond. View looking south, c. 1970 (HAMP15482).

Unfortunately, no archeological advice was sought or received during the process. A National Park Service archeologist examined the area shortly after it was bulldozed in an attempt to salvage information, collected remaining artifacts, and filed a report. Immediately after the clearing, the National Park Service graded the site and planted a screen of mixed hardwoods and softwoods on the western property boundary to screen views to neighboring residential development.[219]

In 1982, and again in 1985, archeological investigations began at the Log Farm Structure (Figure 1.92). In 1986, an architectural preservation program focused on stabilizing the Log Farm Structure and restoring one wall of the Mule Barn that had been damaged by a failing roof during Jane Ridgely's tenancy. In 1984, archeologists continued investigations at the Dairy and the Long Barn, which were both subsequently repaired and renovated. During the late 1980s, exterior repair work was also completed on Slave Quarters #2 and Slave Quarters #3, including roof replacement. In addition, the Farm House Yard picket fence was repaired and a new wooden boardwalk and fence section was added between the Farm House, the slave quarters, and the Ash House.[220]

From 1985 to 1986, renovation stripped the Hampton Farm House of most of its interior finishings in the course of architectural investigation. Subsequently, the house underwent structural repairs as well. In 1986, archeological excavations at the Hampton Farm House were conducted in concert with architectural analysis and renovation.[221] In August 1988, a fire destroyed the wood frame Corn Crib (Figure 1.93). The Corn Crib stone foundation was repointed in 1998 and is used for interpretive purposes.[222]

Throughout the late 1980s and 1990s, selective removal of volunteer vegetation and diseased and hazardous trees thinned the wooded landscape on the Farm property. In the 1980s, native flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) were removed due to severe decline. The trees were replaced with a dogwood anthracnose resistant hybrid called 'Constellation'. A major storm in 2004 caused damage to several trees within the Farm parcel. In an effort unrelated to storm damage, the park subsequently replaced select missing deciduous trees within the Farm House yard, including a pin oak (*Quercus palustris)*, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and flowering crabapple (*Malus* cv.). A weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) was also replanted along Farm Road to replace a missing tree shown in a historic photograph of the Corn Crib (see Figure 1.14)

The grass immediately surrounding the Farm House and adjacent yard was mown regularly, and, beginning in 1998, the West Farm Field, to the west of Farm Road, was maintained as a meadow. In recent years, the park has planted this field with seasonal rye grass to evoke the character of crops that once grew at the Hampton Farm.



Figure 1.93. The Corn Crib prior to destruction by fire. The Farm House yard fence is visible on the right of the image. View looking northeast, c. 1980 (HAMP 28202).

In 2010, Farm Road was realigned in two locations to improve vehicular safety along the one-lane road: at the intersection to the south of the Dairy and to the east of the reconstructed Corn Crib foundation. The area to the north and east of the Farm House was regraded in 1980 and again in the 1990s. The area was regarded again in 2011 and new stonedust paths were installed to the north and east of the Farm House in an effort to accommodate universal pedestrian access to the Log Farm Structure, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3.

Along the western property boundary, the National Park Service added a mixed evergreen and small deciduous tree screen planting to further screen views to and from adjacent residential development. In addition, the National Park Service also began fencing the perimeter of the park with wooden post and rail fence, beginning with the southern, western, and northern boundaries in 2010. Post and rail fencing also borders the West Farm Field and Farm Road. Throughout the 1990s by the National Park Service and in 2010 under contract, invasive understory vegetation was removed from the northern portion of the Farm parcel and trees were thinned within this former Ridgely field area to evoke the historic character of the northern portions of the Farm.

MANSION LANDSCAPE

When the National Park Service acquired the Hampton Mansion and many of its ancillary buildings from the Avalon Foundation in 1947, the buildings, structures and grounds had begun to suffer from deferred maintenance (Figures 1.94 and 1.95). Photographs from the end of Jane and John Ridgely Jr.'s tenure in the

Mansion show that the estate was not well maintained. However, by 1959, at the time of the second HABS survey, the Mansion and grounds appeared in better condition than they were a decade before at the time of acquisition (Figure 1.96).

As early as March 8, 1948, there had been discussion about "the possibility that Mr. Alden Hopkins, landscape architect, may donate a plan of the rehabilitated gardens" through the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.[223] Alden Hopkins first visited the site on June 5, 1948 and submitted a report on "Tree Care at Hampton" on June 14, 1948.[224] His report built upon a tree condition assessment prepared earlier in the month by W.L. Savage, a forester with the National Park Service (Figure 1.97).[225]

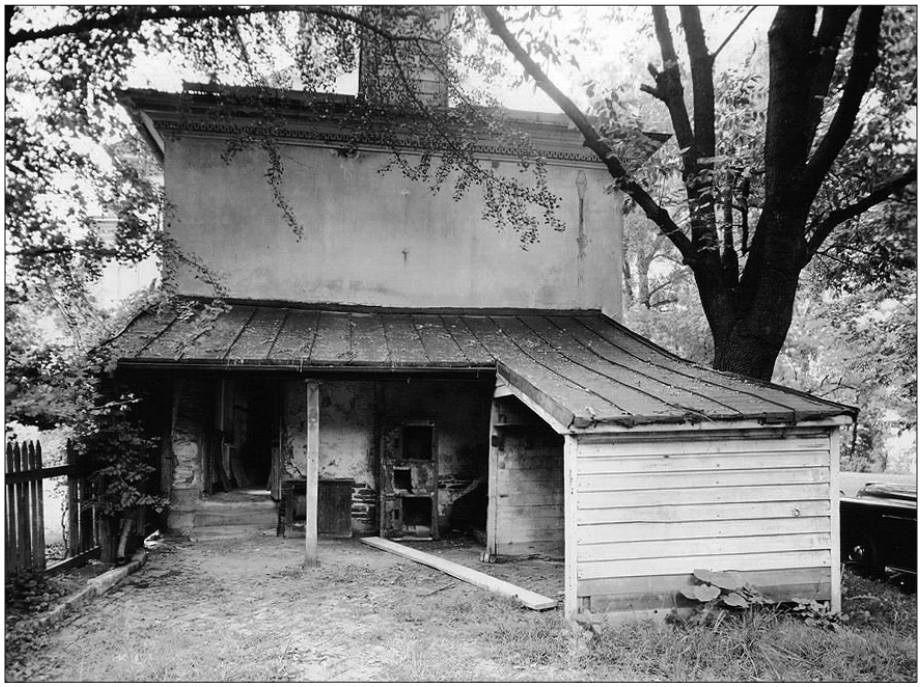


Figure 1.94. The Summer Kitchen from the East Terrace. The existing white ash is visible to the right. View looking west, 1949 (HAMP 20455).

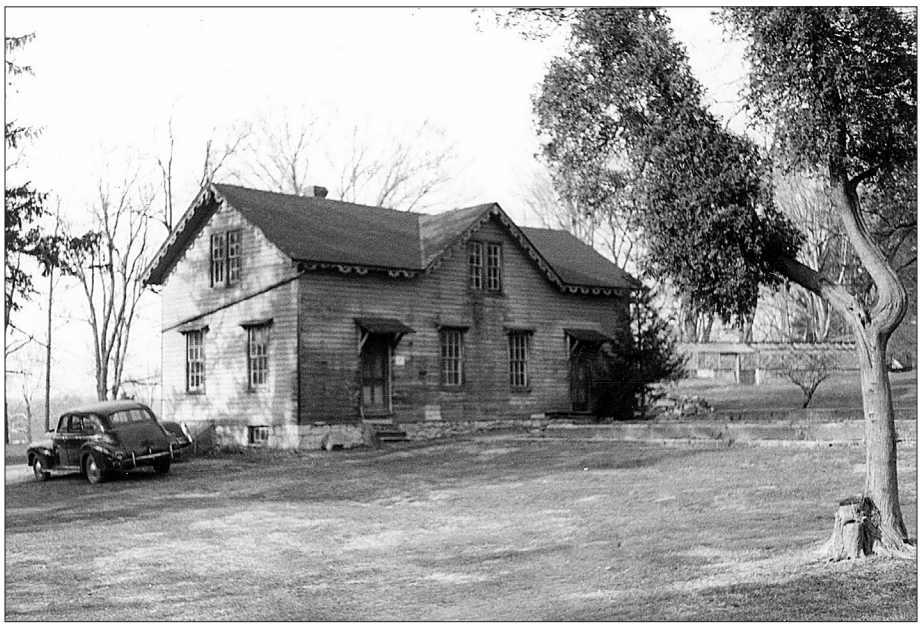


Figure 1.95. East facade of the Garden Maintenance Building. The cold frame foundations are visible in the middle ground and Greenhouse #1 is visibile in the background. View looking northwest, c. 1950 (HAMP 20542_01).



Figure 1.96. Hampton Mansion, with wisteria climbing the south portico. Note the Tea Room concession tables and umbrellas to the right of the Mansion. View looking northeast, 1959 (HABS MD-226-A, Lanny Miyamoto).

Alden Hopkins had made a second visit to the site by June 30, when he submitted a formal proposal for landscape restoration plans.[226] His proposal was accepted. In July 1949, Hopkins submitted "A Report on the Proposed Garden Restoration," together with a general layout plan, and, eventually, detailed designs for five of the six parterres.[227] Hopkins' report stated that "the year 1830 has been selected as the ultimate date of reconstruction,"[228] yet he proposed new parterre arrangements based largely on English precedents (Penshurst Place, Chevening House, Fragnall) from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century.[229] Elbert Cox, National Park Service Acting Regional Director, expressed concern over the "conjectural reconstruction" proposed by Hopkins. Therefore, Cox initially only recommended the restoration of Parterre I, the boxwood parterre on the east side of the upper terrace.[230] In April 1949, Alden Hopkins also submitted his initial designs for a proposed parking lot adjacent to the site of the site of the Orangery.[231] Historic aerial photographs show that this parking lot was under construction or complete by 1952 (see Figure 1.100).

In 1952, the "Development Plan – Hampton Mansion & Gardens, Part of the Master Plan, Hampton National Historic Site" (Drawing No. NHS-HAM-2027) was approved by National Park Service leadership as the plan "to be followed in expenditure of government construction funds" (Figure 1.98). At the time, the Regional Chief of Operations also stated, "in the interim, the proposal of the Federated Garden Clubs to continue planting in accordance with the so-called 'Hopkins' Plan' is considered a justifiable and acceptable arrangement."[232] On December 23, 1953, the park was expanded by 2.118 acres to include the two horse stables along Stable Drive.

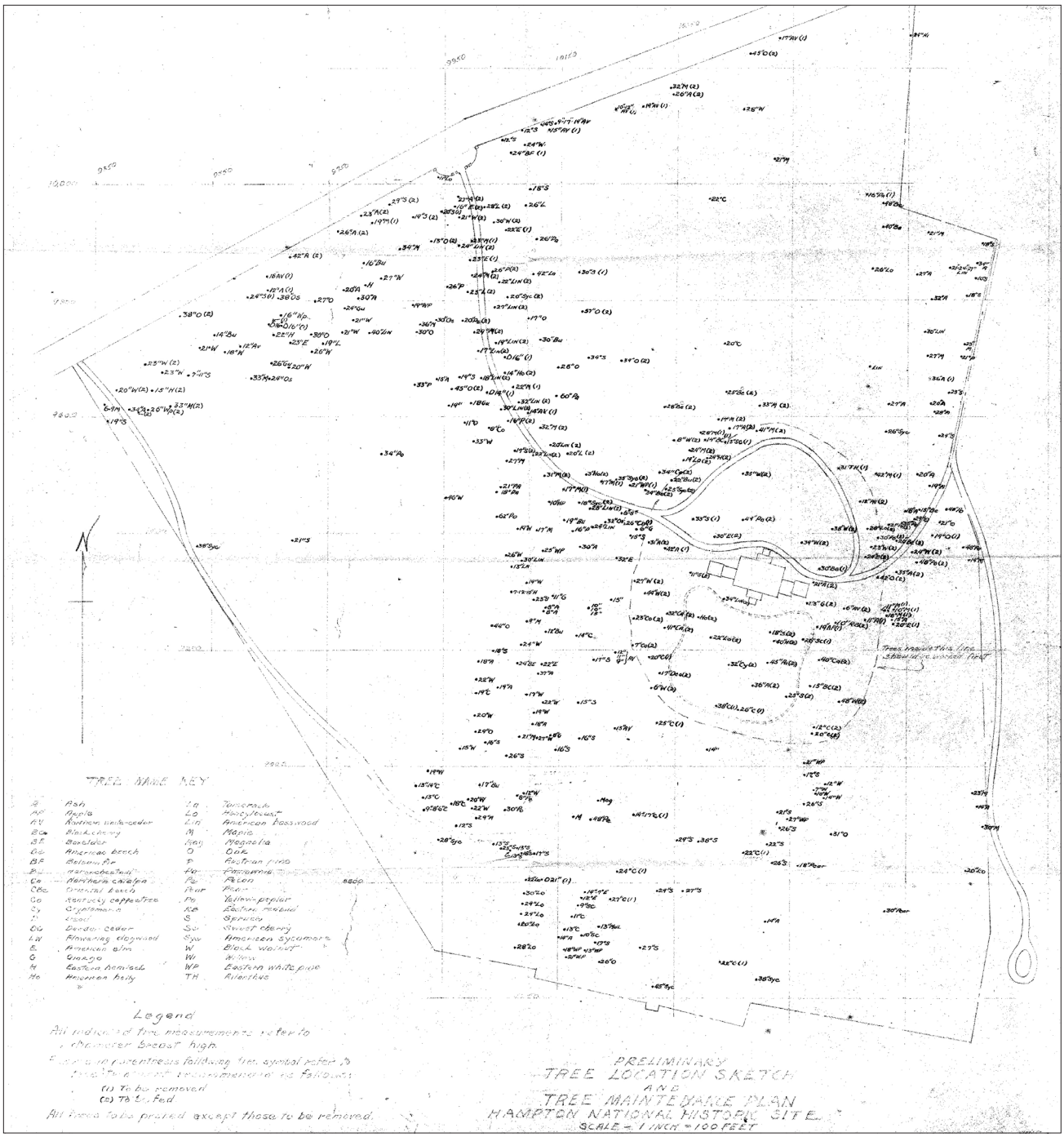


Figure 1.97. Tree survey of Hampton. Plan view, 1948 (HAMP).

Between 1955 and 1956, three parterres on Terraces 1 and 2 were 'reconstructed' according to Hopkins' plans, including Parterres I, II, and III (Figures 1.99 and 1.100). Parterre I was the recipient of the Garden Club of America Founder's Fund Award. Work on Parterre II was supported by the Roland Park Garden Club. Reconstruction of Parterre III was funded by the Eli Lilly Foundation. In 1973, the National Park Service rehabilitated Parterre IV, with assistance from District III of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland.[233] In 1976, the National Park Service also reconstructed the Orangery, which had burned to its foundation in 1926, in its original location.

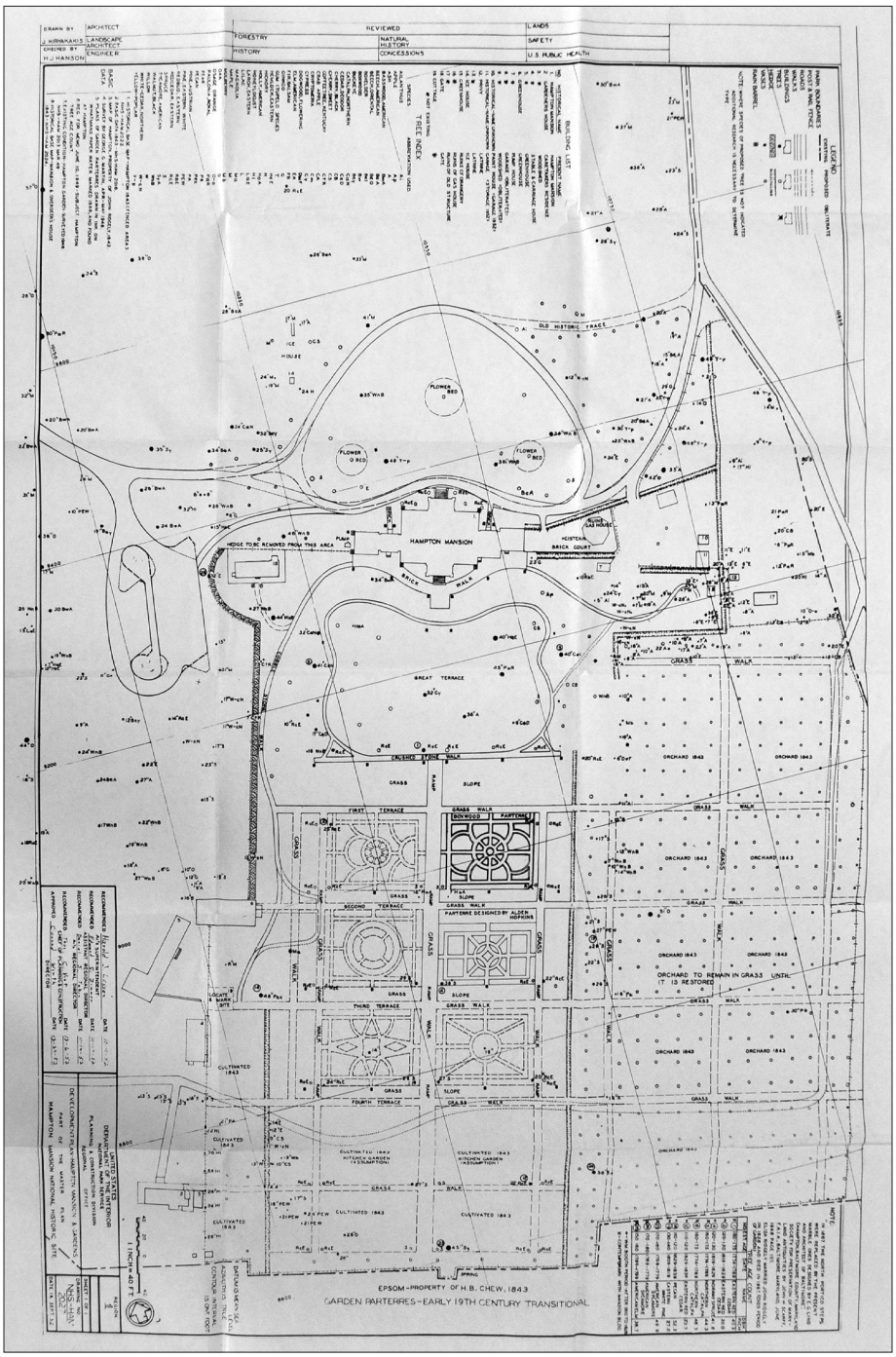


Figure 1.98. "Development Plan – Hampton Mansion & Gardens, Part of the Master Plan, Hampton National Historic Site." Plan view, 1952 (HAMP).

The inventory and planning work that followed Hampton's designation as a national historic site provides detailed documentation of the appearance of the landscape in the early 1950s. The spatial organization, topography, and natural systems, as documented in previous era, remained intact. The view across the North Lawn toward the Farm was largely open and framed by scattered trees throughout the North Lawn. The view along the central axis of the Falling Gardens was framed by only a few remaining Norway spruces, while all hedging associated with the gardens appears to have been missing by 1953. Historic circulation routes remained, supplemented by the addition of the upper parking



Figure 1.99. Hampton prior to construction of the Beltway (completed 1968). Aerial view looking north, 1955 (HAMP 32029).

area, designed by Alden Hopkins. Pathways and drives in the vicinity of the Garden Maintenance Area remained visible, as did service drives in the vicinity of the East Orchard. However, nearly all historic orchard trees were missing by 1953, with the exception of scattered specimens in the East and West Orchards. Parterre I was the only Falling Garden parterre to survive from earlier eras. Parterre III had been replanted according to Alden Hopkins's design. Many historic specimen trees remained, particularly on the Great Terrace and at the northern and eastern sides of the West Field. Within in the Mansion landscape, all historic buildings and structures remained extant in 1953, including the Carriage House, the Octagon Building, and a Blacksmith's Shop at the northern end of Stable Drive. Greenhouse #1 and the cold frames adjacent to the Garden Maintenance Building remained as well (Drawings 5 and 6).

On October 1, 1979, the National Park Service assumed full responsibility for the stewardship of Hampton National Historic Site, ending the thirty-year custodial agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Following the transition of stewardship, several members of the Hampton Committee of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities formed Historic Hampton, Inc., which remains the park's most active partner organization today. Aerial photographs from 1952 to 1988 trace the evolution



Figure 1.100. Aerial photograph of Hampton, August 28, 1952 (Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, Sheet K8, orig. 1:20,000).



Figure 1.101. Aerial photograph of Hampton, 1957 (Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, Sheet AJO-5T-112).

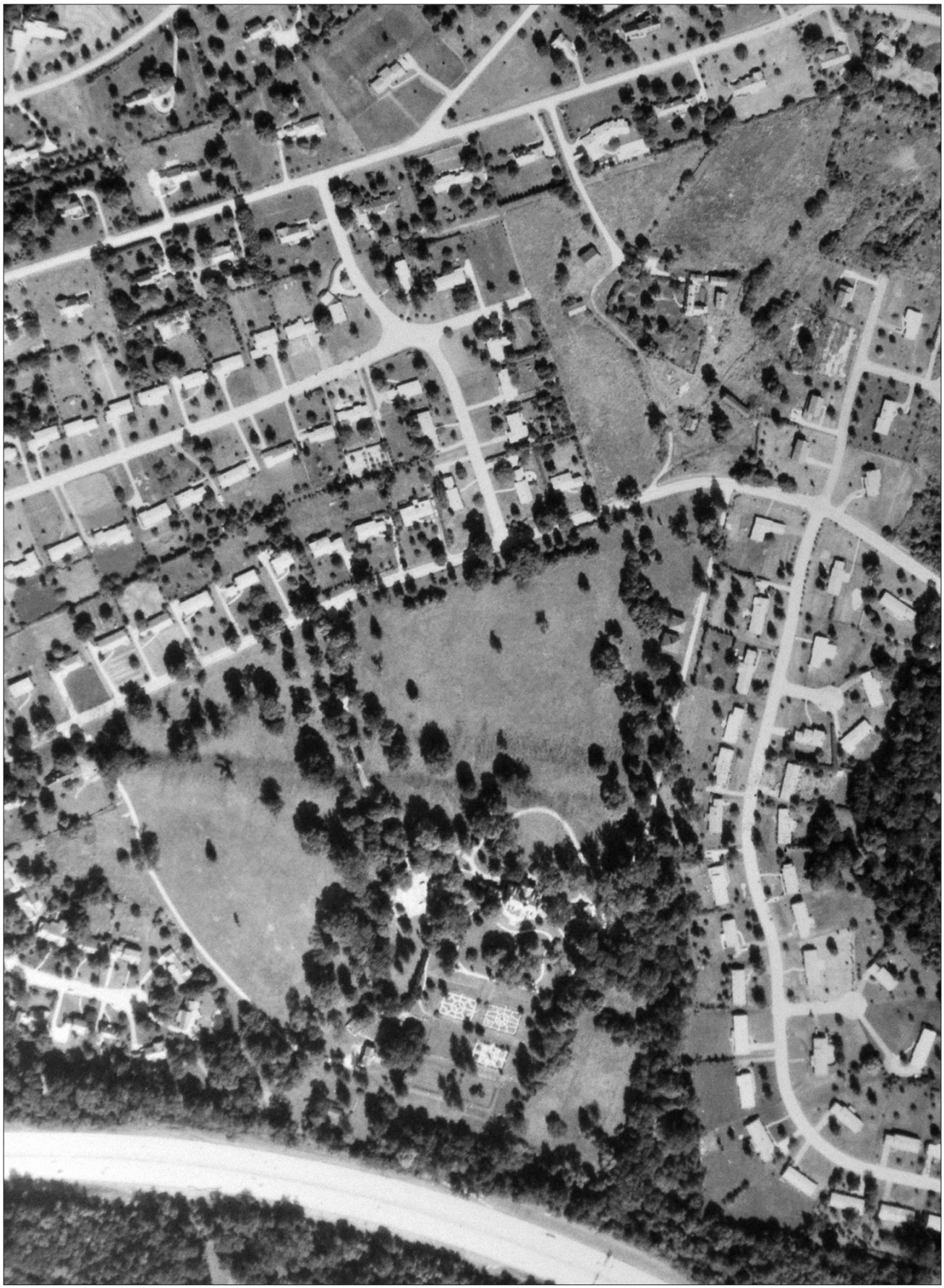


Figure 1.102. Aerial photograph of Hampton, September 25, 1971 (Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, Sheet I12A/I12).



Figure 1.103. Aerial photograph of Hampton, 1979 (Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, Sheet 20L, orig. 1"=1/4 mile).



Figure 1.104. Aerial photograph of Hampton, April 10, 1988 (Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, Sheet 29, orig. 1"=1320').

of the grounds under the stewardship of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities and the early years of the National Park Service (Figures 1.100 to 1.104).

In 1980, the National Park Service completed a *Historic Structure Report–Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783–1909* to aid in accurate restoration and interpretation of the Hampton Mansion. This report, by Charles Snell, was the first to comprehensively address the historical evolution of the grounds of the Hampton Mansion. "In addition," Snell writes, "information of the Hampton garden is presented in the hope that it may be of use to the interpreters and planners who will draft plans for the preservation and restoration of the garden."[234]

In 1987, the park hired Paul Bitzel as park horticulturist upon the departure of park gardener Ted Bechtel. In 1990, the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities transferred the 2.1-acre Ridgley Family Cemetery to the National Park Service. This final land transfer brought the total park size to 62.04 acres. The rise in recognition of cultural landscapes as a resource type and adoption of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* in 1992 marked a turning point for the Hampton landscape. Management, maintenance, and support from partners that had previously been focused on the Falling Gardens expanded property-wide. The park's 2007 business plan realigned the horticulturist and gardener positions from maintenance to resource management, further acknowledging the value of the park's cultural landscape.[235]

In 1993, in response to a formal complaint by an adjoining property owner, the National Park Service constructed a wooden fence and planted native understory shrubs and trees to screen views of the park maintenance building along the western property boundary. At the same time, a dumpster that was used primarily by the park's concessionaire was relocated from the vicinity of the Mansion to the park maintenance area.[236]

In 1998, the National Park Service began a cultural landscape report to support implementation of the 1983 *General Management Plan*.[237] Two research studies were contracted to support this report, the *Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation* by C. Allan Brown, Landscape Historian (1998, 50% preliminary draft) and *Hampton Farm, Landscape History and Contextual Documentation* by OCULUS and Rivanna Archeological Consulting, in association with Heritage Partners, Inc. and John Milner Associates, Inc. (2002). These studies, which served as the basis for this chapter, addressed the social and physical evolution of the Mansion and Farm landscapes in great depth, and included contextual documentation of the broader

development patterns of the Hampton area. The *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site*, however, was only partially completed in draft form.

Based on the draft recommendations of the cultural landscape report and in alignment with support from partners, the National Park Service began rehabilitation of the Falling Gardens in 2001, beginning with Terraces 1 and 2. On Terrace 1, Parterres I and II were rehabilitated to reflect their appearance in the late 1800s. Planting beds were re-defined with steel edging to facilitate maintenance. In Parterre I, steel edging and crushed stone walks were re-defined. Low boxwood edging was replaced with a low-growing variety 'Justin Brouwers' along the perimeters of all beds, which are bedded-out on an annual basis in a red and white flower scheme. In Parterre II, perimeter beds were planted with woody shrubs and perennials. Interior beds are bedded-out each year with colorful, deer-resistant annuals. On Terrace 2, Parterres III and IV were redefined with steel edging. However, the beds remained unplanted.

Construction of the park's new Collections Storage Building (completed September 2013) and Visitor Contact Station (to be completed in spring 2014) have been the most significant changes to the park landscape since rehabilitation of the Falling Gardens. In 2010, the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the park hosted an Arborist Training Program at Hampton National Historic Site. The program was designed to use the park as a field classroom to learn about tree inventory, assessment, and treatment. Through the course, all woody vegetation was inventoried and assessed. Storm damaged trees were pruned and/or cabled, and management recommendations were provided to park staff.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 2013

In 1948, John Jr. and Jane Ridgely moved from the Mansion to the Farm House, where they lived together until John Jr.'s death in 1959. In anticipation of their move, the Farm House was expanded to the north in 1948–49. Jane Ridgely retained life tenancy until her death in 1978. During her residency, the Farm was well documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. These records show that the area immediately surrounding the Farm House was exceptionally well maintained, while the outlying acreage was overgrown. Many of the ancillary buildings had fallen into disrepair as well. In 1962, John Ridgely Jr.'s heirs removed three buildings from the Farm, including the Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith shop, to make way for future housing development. By the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Hampton Farm was entirely surrounded by new residential development.

At the urging of Senator Charles Mathias Jr., Congress passed legislation authorizing the addition of the fourteen-acre farm to the park in 1978. In 1979, the National Park Service assumed stewardship of the site from the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Since that time, the National Park Service has served as a good steward of the park, preserving the Hampton landscape and undertaking necessary improvements consistent with law, policy, and park planning documents. Every building on the Farm has been stabilized, restored, rehabilitated, or renovated in some way since the National Park Service assumed stewardship of the Farm. The landscape has also been maintained and treated to preserve those characteristics that contribute to its significance, including views, circulation patterns, vegetation, and small-scale features such as fences. Slight changes to the historic topography of the parcel occurred in 1982 as vegetation was cleared by bulldozer. The National Park Service introduced limited new planting along the western boundary of the Farm to screen views to adjacent residences. Several compatible changes have been implemented to facilitate use of the Farm as a national historic site, including restoring and widening the Farm Road in selected locations, installing a parking area to the north of the Mule Barn, rehabilitating the North Farm Garage for restrooms (2009), and rehabilitating the Long House Granary for collections storage (1980s). In addition, documentary and physical investigations have revealed much about the history of the park.

From 1948 to 1979, the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities served as custodian of Hampton on behalf of the National Park Service. In 1979, the National Park Service assumed full responsibility for stewardship. During this time, the Mansion grounds were extensively restored to their historic appearance, beginning with a conjectural treatment of the Falling Gardens in the late 1940s by Alden Hopkins. This work was later revisited by the national Park Service in 2009, with a more historically accurate rehabilitation of the upper two terraces of the gardens. Other significant changes to the Mansion grounds included installation of the upper parking lot around 1952 and addition of the entrance road and associated site work in 1988. The Hampton Lane mulched path was also installed in 2010 to facilitate visitor use and access. The West Road was impacted by installation of the park maintenance building complex in the mid-1980s in the general vicinity of the Garden Maintenance Cluster. The addition of the Collections Storage Building in 2013, and Visitor Contact Station, new entrance road, and new lower parking area in 2013–14 also changed the spatial arrangement and use of this portion of the Mansion grounds. The addition of the geothermal well field in 2005–07 similarly impacted the character of the Domestic Service Cluster to the east of the Mansion. The National Park Service has stabilized, restored, rehabilitated, or otherwise renovated nearly every historic building and structure on the Mansion grounds consistent with National Park Service policy to ensure that these historic features remain intact for years to come.

The National Park Service has also developed an extensive program of replacement of historic vegetation and management of non-historic volunteer and invasive species to ensure that the Mansion landscape's plantings reflect their historic appearance. Since 1979, the National Park Service has introduced limited new plantings along the perimeter of the Mansion parcel to screen incompatible views to post-World War II residential development. The most significant and striking views along the central axis of the Falling Gardens and from the Mansion to the Farm House Cluster remain intact, interrupted only by contemporary utility lines along Hampton Lane. The National Park Service has also introduced several non-historic small-scale features, including benches, picnic tables, trash receptacles, gates and signage to facilitate use as a national historic site, while maintaining and restoring other historic small-scale features such as the marble urns.

Dulaney Valley Road

Pot Spring Road

Dulaney Valley Road

Hampton Lane

Saint Francis Road

Seminary Ave.

Property of
Goucher College

SEE DRAWING 6

Orchard
remnant

*Loch Raven
Reservoir*

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

1953 Period Plan Overview

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1953 Period Plan, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
2. Aerial photograph, Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, 1952
3. Development Plan – Hampton Mansion & Gardens, Part of the Master Plan, Hampton National Historic Site, 1952
4. Historic photographs, Hampton NHS collections
5. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse or waterbody

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 625′ 1,250′ 2,500′

Drawing 5

Hampton Lane
West Field
Mansion gates
West Road
Caretaker's Cottage
entrance drive
Garden Maintenance Building
Greenhouse #1
Greenhouse #2
upper parking lot
Orangery ruin
cobblestone path
Ice House
Caretaker's Shed
Privy
Hen House
South Spring
Serpentine Walk
Falling Gardens
Mansion
heart-shaped carriage drive
East Terrace
Pump House
Octagon House
Domestic Service Cluster
Great Terrace
North Lawn
Stable #1
Stable #2
Brick Terrace
East Orchard
East Pathway
Stable Drive
Carriage House
1910 Garage
Coal Gas Storage
Cemetery Woods
Smoke House
Paint House
Privy #2
Privy #1
Pole Barn
Ridgely Family Vault
cemetery road
Ridgely Family Cemetery
Mule Barn
Corn Crib
Farm Road
Garage
Farm House yard
Overseer's (Farm) House
Log Farm Structure
Ash House
Slave Quarters #2
Slave Quarters #3
West Farm Field
Dairy
Long House Granary
Dairy stream
Blacksmith's Shop
Cow Barn

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland

1953 Period Plan
Core Area Enlargement

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. 1953 Period Plan, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
2. Aerial photograph, Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, 1952
3. Development Plan – Hampton Mansion & Gardens, Part of the Master Plan, Hampton National Historic Site, 1952
4. Historic photographs, Hampton NHS collections
5. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Contemporary Hampton National Historic Site boundary (approximate)
- Building or structure
- Fenceline
- Road or walk
- Tree or forest
- Field, pasture, or lawn
- Watercourse
- Topographic contours

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 6

Endnotes

1 C. Allan Brown, *Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation, Historical Narrative, 50% Preliminary Draft* (July 1998); OCULUS and Rivanna Archaeological Consulting, *Hampton Farm, Landscape History and Contextual Documentation* (April 2002), pp.7–93; and *Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Vol. I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation* (Philadelphia, PA: National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office, May 2004), pp. 5–20.

2 Quinn, et al., "Archeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations (18BA317)," 1987; McIlhany et al. "Archeological Investigations at the Hampton Mansion Dairy, Baltimore County, Maryland," 1985: pp." 47–48; Daniel Griffith, "Townsend Ceramics and the Late Woodland of Southern Delaware," (M.A. Thesis, The American University, Washington, D.C., 1977); Richard B. Hughes, "A Preliminary Cultural and Environmental Overview of the Prehistory of Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore based upon a survey of the selected Artifact Collection from the Area.," (Ms. Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust and the Tidewater Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis, 1980); Keith Egloff and Stephen R. Potter, "Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia," *Archaeology of Eastern North American*, 10 (1982): pp. 91–117, as referenced in Oculus, 9.

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7 Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp. 55–56; Gloria L. Main, *Tobacco Colony: Life in Early Maryland, 1650 – 1720*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982), pp. 79, 85, 131–132; Darnall Family Biographical Notes, J. Hall Pleasants Files, Nos. 525, 526, and 2452, (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, n.d.), as referenced in Oculus, 9.

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31 Land Records, Liber B, No. H, f. 420, as referenced in Brown, 3.

32 Land Records, Liber AL, No. D, f. 495, as referenced in Brown, 4.

33 Lynne Dakin Hastings, *A Guidebook to Hampton National Historic Site* (Historic Hampton, Inc., 1986), p. 4, as referenced in Oculus, 19–20.

34 Joseph T. Singewalk, *The Iron Ores of Maryland with an Account of the Iron Industry* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1922), pp. 169, 222, 225, notes that there were at least four separate mines on Ridgely owned property and that numerous more on lands immediately surrounding Northampton, as referenced in Oculus, 20.

35Quinn, et al., "Archeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations (18BA317)," 1987, p. 19.

36 Ridgely Papers, Account Book XXIV (Daybook 1772–1775), 14 February 1773, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 4.

37 Baltimore County Wills, Liber 3, f. 21, as referenced in Brown, 6.

38 On the growth of the ironworks between 1773 and 1783, see Edmonds, "Land Holdings," 45–47, as referenced in Brown, 6.

39 Ridgely Account Book, 35, pp. 94–95, as cited in Charles E. Peterson, *Notes on Hampton Mansion, Hampton National Historic Site* (National Park Service, Northeast Region, 1970), p. 19, as referenced in Oculus, 29.

40 Oculus, 29.

41 William D. Hoyt Jr., "Building for Capt. Charles Ridgely: Bills and Accounts for Work at Patapsco Neck and Hampton," (*Maryland Historical Magazine* 85, no. 1, 1990), p. 56, and Charles E. Peterson, *Notes on Hampton Mansion, Hampton National Historic Site* (National Park Service, Northeast Region, 1970), p. 48, as referenced in Oculus, 30.

42 If one believes that construction of the Hampton Mansion began as early as 1772, then the move of Section A of the Farm House may have been done as a practical consideration for construction oversight.

43 Will of Captain Charles Ridgely, 1786. Baltimore County Wills, Book 4, Folio 450–481, Maryland State Archives, Hall of Records, as referenced in Oculus, 30.

44 Richard Parkinson, *A Tour in America in 1798, 1799, and 1800, Vol. 1* (London: John Stockdale, 1805), p. 72; Milner Architects, Inc., "Hampton Farm House, Revised Historic Structure Report" (Towson, MD: Hampton National Historic Site Archives, 1988), p. 34, as referenced in Oculus, 31.

45 Captain Charles Ridgely Account Box XXIV, Daybook 1772–1775, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Dr. R. Kent Lancaster, "The Skilled and Semi-Skilled Ridgely Workers through the Years," n.d. (Ms. On file at Hampton National Historic Site library), pp. 28–30, as referenced in Oculus, 34–35.

46 Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1767, 1770 – 1775, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Nicholas Merryman, 1783 Tax Assessment, Ms 1127, M 4448, Maryland Historical Society; Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784 – 1785, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, as referenced in Oculus, 34.

47 Gregory A. Stiverson. *Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century Maryland* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977), p. 90, as referenced in Oculus, 36.

48 "Acres of Wheat Seeded," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784 – 1786, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, as referenced in Oculus, 34.

49 Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1765–1769, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; "Account of Wheat Seeded, 1780," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778–1784; "An Account of Stock and Farming Utensils Delivered in Forrest [sic], January 14, 1786," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784–1785, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 35–36.

50 Keach Johnson, "The Genesis of the Baltimore Ironworks," *Journal of Southern History* 19 (May 1953): p. 161, fn. 12; Captain Charles Ridgely Account XXIV, Daybook 1772–1775., Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 35.

51 Henry C. Penden Jr., *Inhabitants of Baltimore County, 1776–1774* (Westminster, Maryland, 1989), p. 53, as referenced in Oculus, 36.

52 John R. Wennersten, "Soil Miner's Redux: The Chesapeake Environment, 1680–1810," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 91, no. 2, p. 170, as referenced in Oculus, 25.

53 Rebecca Ridgely wrote in her diary on 8 December 1788, "Come to the large new Building"; Ridgely Papers, MS 693, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 6.

54 Dairy of Rebecca Ridgely, 12/3/1788, Ridgely Papers, Ms 693, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 31.

55 For that practice in late eighteenth-century Baltimore, see Sarudy, *Gardens and Gardening*, 36, 127, 131; Mills Lane, *The Architecture of the Old South: Maryland* (New York, 1991), 95; Robert L. Raley, "The Baltimore Country House" (M.A. thesis, University of Delaware, 1959), as referenced in Brown, 23.

56 Capt. Ridgely owned a three-story townhouse on Gay Street in Baltimore. For the Ridgely family's routine practice of spending the winter in town in the nineteenth century, see Snell, *Historic Structure Report*, 63, 79, 108, as referenced in Brown, 23.

57 Rhys Isaac, The Transformation of Virginia, 1740–1790 (Chapel Hill, NC, 1982), esp. 34–42, 350–57; Mark P. Leone, "Rule by Ostentation: The Relationship between Space and Sight in Eighteenth-Century Landscape Architecture in the Chesapeake Region of Maryland," in *Method and Theory for Activity Area Research: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach*, ed. Susan Kent (New York, 1987), 604–33; Dell Upton, "White and Black Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," in *Material Culture in America, 1600–1860*, ed. Robert Blair St. George (Boston, 1988), 357–69; John Michael Vlach, Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery (Chapel Hill, NC, 1993); Camille Wells, "The Planter's Prospect: Houses, Outbuildings, and Rural Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," *Winterthur Portfolio* 28 (Spring 1993): 1–31, as referenced in Brown, 7.

58 "Capt. Charles Ridgely Assessment taken by Nicholas Merryman, March 1783, for Northampton, Southampton, Hampton Court, Oak Hampton, Ravens Refuge, & c.", Ridgely Papers, MS 1127, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 10.

59 Robert Ballard to Capt. Charles Ridgely, 9 October 1784, Ridgely Papers, MS 692, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 11.

60 Indenture contract between Daniel Healy and Hugh Lyle, 2 March 1784, Ridgely Papers, MS 692, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 11.

6 In 1783, Capt. Charles Ridgely owned 46 adult male slaves living on the Northampton plantation; see Merryman, "Assessment," as referenced in Brown, 12.

62 John James, trans., *The Theory and Practice of Gardening* (London, 1712), 17, as referenced in Brown, 13.

63 "…the Width of the main Body of the Building (not the Wings) is our general Direction [in proportioning garden dimensions]"; Stephen Switzer, *Ichnographia Rustica: or, The Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardener's Recreation*, 3 vols. (London, 1718), 2: 203, as referenced in Brown, 13.

64 "We ought never to make the Perpendicular of our Slopes above 15 Foot in the highest and most Steep Hill"; Switzer, *Ichnoographia Rustica*, 2: 170. The only other terracing constructed in eighteenth-century America that was comparable in scale were there massive terraces (approx.. 9 feet, 15 feet, and 13 ½ feet, respectively), created in the 1790s at Lexington, George Mason, Jr.'s plantation new Gunston Hall, now in ruins, as referenced in Brown, 15.

65 Switzer, *Ichnographia Rustica*, 3: 60, as referenced in Brown, 16.

66 The earliest views of the parterres in their entirety are photographs which date from c. 1878–1879; see HAMP 15470, 15471, Hampton NHS archives. Two, evidently earlier (c. 1872?) photographs shown only a portion of the parterres; see HAMP 3493, 6727, Hampton NHS archives. However, there is sufficient evidence in these four views to determine that the parterre arrangements in the 1870s photographs correspond with measured plans drawn in 1888 or probably within several years thereafter (the paper is watermarked "J Whatman / 1888"); see HAMP 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, Hampton NHS archives. Essentially identical parterre patterns appear in Laurence Hall Fowler's "Garden Plan of Hampton, Baltimore County, Maryland," 1902, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 17.

67 [Henry Winthrop Sargent?], "Visits to Country Places, No. 10: Around Baltimore, MD," *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* 7 (June 1857): 256–57, as referenced in Brown, 18.

68 W.L. Savage. "Hampton tree age counts," 10 June 1949, Hampton NHS office files. "Catalpa Flower-Trees" were offered for sale by Baltimore nurseryman Philip Walter in the *Maryland Gazette* as early as 20 March 1787, as referenced in Brown, 18.

69 See entry for 19 January 1785 in *The Diaries of George Washington*, ed. Donald Jackson and Dorothy Twohig (Charlottesville, 1978), as referenced in Brown, 19.

70 Edwin M. Betts and Hazelhurst B. Perkins, *Thomas Jefferson's Flower Garden at Monticello*, rev. ed. (Charlottesville, 1986), 33–39, as referenced in Brown, 19.

71 Moses Dillon to Capt. Ridgely, 17 March 1790, Ridgely Papers, MS 692, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 20.

72 Baltimore County Wills, Liber 6, f. 450; see also Edmonds, "Land Holdings," 48, as referenced in Brown, 23.

73 Baltimore County Wills, Liber 4, f. 481, as referenced in Brown, 24.

74 Baltimore County Wills, Liber 4, f. 481, as referenced in Brown, 24.

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76 Baltimore County Deeds, WG 92, f. 468; Baltimore County Wills, Liber 6, f. 270, as referenced in Brown, 24.

77 Edmonds, *Land Holdings*, 52, as referenced in Brown, 25.

78 Heinrich Ewald Buchholz, *Governors of Maryland: From the Revolution to the Year 1908*, 2nd ed. (Baltimore, 1908), 81–85, as referenced in Brown, 25.

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80 Charles G. Steffen, "The Pre-Industrial Ironworker: Northampton Iron Works, 1780 – 1820," *Labor History* 20, no. 1 (winter 1979), p. 91, as referenced in Oculus, 38.

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90 George M. Anderson, "Growth, Civil War, and Change: The Montgomery County Agricultural Society, 1850–1876," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 86, no. 4 (winter 1991): p. 396; Dr. R. Kent Lancaster, "The Skilled and Semi-Skilled Ridgely Workers through the Years," n.d. (Ms. On file at Hampton National Historic Site library), pp. 13-14, as referenced in Oculus, 47.

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103 "Account of Sales, 1832–1833," pp. 16–29, as referenced in Oculus, 45.

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109 James McHenry Howard memoir, 1894, p. 23, Hampton NHS library.

110 William Russell Birch, "The Life of William Russell Birch Enamel Painter. Written by Himself," p. 81, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as referenced in Brown, 31.

111 An axial approach road has not been documented by the historical or archeological record, and its existence remains highly conjectural.

112 Lynne Dakin Hastings, "A Sure Bet: Thoroughbreds at Hampton," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 89, no. 1 (spring 1994), 26.

113 "'A Great Passion for Horses:' The Equestrian Life at Hampton," 2012, park exhibit text.

114 *Baltimore American*, 15 November 1832. However, according to Charles Varle, *A Complete View of Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1833), 106, the grounds previously had been better maintained. The remark regarding the "highly cultivated garden" in the *Baltimore American* may indicate that the parterres had been established in 1832, as referenced in Brown, 33.

115 Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 12; Lancaster, "Will of Charles Carnan Ridgely," 1994, as referenced in Oculus, 49.

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132 Philadelphia Support Office, "Cultural Landscape Report," p. 75; Monfries, "The Home Farm," pp. 3–4; Engle, "Stabilization Report' Slave Quarters Number One,'" pp: 56–77, as referenced in Oculus, 53–54.

133 Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV IT-I, as referenced in Oculus, 54.

134 Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV IT-I, as referenced in Oculus, 54.

135 "Account of Sales, 1832 – 1833," pp: 23 – 27; Jenny Masur, "Background on Labor and Home Farm," (Towson: Ms. On file at Hampton NHS Library, n.d.), p. 3, as referenced in Oculus, 57.

136 "Account of Sales, 1832 – 1833," p. 23; Lionel Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters, 1745 – 1959," (Ms. On file at the Hampton NHS Library, 1963), p. 30; Dr. James M. Howard, "Ridgely Memoirs," (Towson, Ms. On file at the Hampton NHS Library, 1894), n.p.; Scharf, *History of Baltimore*, pp: 849 – 850; Hastings, "A Sure Bet," p. 33; Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 67, as referenced in Oculus, 57.

137 John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830–1851, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; John and Eliza Ridgely, Farm Account Book, 1850–1864, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Charles Ridgely Diary, 1846–n.d., Hamp 14711, File Cabinet 2, Drawer 8, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland; Lancaster, "Skilled and Semi-Skilled," p. 1, as referenced in Oculus, 57–58.

138 [J.C.], "Jottings among the Gardens," *American Farmer*, new series, 9 (1854): 212. For Eliza Ridgely's interests in gardening, see also Bess Paterson Shipe, "Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely, the 'Lady with a Harp,'" *Maryland Historical Magazine* 77 (1982): 230–37, as referenced in Brown, 37.

139 The building is not listed in the 1829 "Catalogue," but its existence by 1832 was implied by the mention of orange trees in the *Baltimore American* article quoted above, as referenced in Brown, 37.

140 The structure is not listed in the 1829 "Catalogue," but its existence by 1842 was evident in the mention of "two green houses" in the "Eliza Ridgely Journal, 1841–1842," Hampton NHS archives, as referenced in Brown, 37.

141 See entries of 20 December 1854 and 11 January 1855, Memorandum Book 3, Series F, Ridgely Papers, MS 691, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 37.

142 See estimate, 29 June 1881, and invoices, 25 August 1881, 4 January 1882, from "Emmart & Quartley, Practical Sign, Decorative & Fresco Painters, Baltimore," Ridgely Papers, MS 1127, Box V, MdHi. An Article in the *American Farmer* in July 1881 listed the structures as "six in number, and comprise greenhouse, stove, fernery, grapery, rose-house, and a new and admirably planned house used for forcing flowers for winter cutting," as referenced in Brown, 38.

143 *Baltimore County Union*, July 1881, as referenced in "Descriptions of Hampton's Gardens as They Appeared during Eliza Ridgely's Era."

144 As referenced in "Descriptions of Hampton's Gardens as They Appeared during Eliza Ridgely's Era."

145 As referenced in "Descriptions of Hampton's Gardens as They Appeared during Eliza Ridgely's Era."

146 Elizabeth Writ Goldsborough letter, 1848, MdHS MS. 1011, as referenced in "Descriptions of Hampton's Gardens as They Appeared during Eliza Ridgely's Era."

147 Elizabeth Wirt Goldsborough to [her sister?], 6 August 1849, William Wirt Papers, MS 1011, MdHi, as referenced in Brown, 36.

148 HAMP 16583, as referenced in "The Romance of Nature: Eliza Ridgely & the Garden" exhibit.

149 As referenced in "The Gardens of Hampton in Eliza Ridgely's Era, 1829–1867."

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157 Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 16–17; Charles Ridgely Letters and Bills, 1843–1872, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 59.

158 Thomas Buckler to Charles Ridgely, 2/17/1866, Ms 1127, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 58.

159 *Maryland Journal*, June 15, 1889, p. 3, c. 2, as referenced in Oculus, 58–59.

160 J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgley, 1/23/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridley, 3/20/1871, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 59.

161 J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 3/20/1871, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgley, 1/23/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridley, 4/16/1871, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 59.

162 J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, n.d. [c. 1871], Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, as referenced in Oculus, 59–60.

163 Hastings, *Guidebook*, 17–19, as referenced in Brown, 40.

164 J.C. Carpenter, "An Old Maryland Mansion," *Appleton's Journal* 13, no. 320 (May 8, 1875): p. 578, as referenced in Oculus, 60.

165 G.M. Hopkins, Part of Dist. 8 & 9, Baltimore Environs, Plate V, 1877, as referenced in Oculus, 60–61.

166 See the letters of J.M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," p. 40, as referenced in Oculus, 62.

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169 C. Morgan, "A Glance into the Future of Maryland Agriculture," *The Baltimore Sun*, 1/25/1931, as referenced in Oculus, 64.

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171 *Maryland Journal*, April 28, 1894, as referenced in Oculus, 64.

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183 Hastings, *Guidebook*, 18.

184 As referenced in Oculus, 66.

185 Milner, "Revised Historic Structure Report," pp: 136–144; Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 19, as referenced in Oculus, 66.

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187 *Baltimore County Union*, 3/24/1906, as referenced in Oculus, 67.

188 Leder, "Loose leaf binder containing sheets filled in with the milking records for cows," HAMP 21810, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson; Bottle, milk, "Clear glass having a wide mouth and cylindrical body. Embossed 'One Quart Liquid, Hampton Farm Dairy, E.E. German,'" HAMP 11411, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson; Jane Ridgely Dairy, n.d. [c. 1930s], n.p., as referenced in Oculus, 67–68.

189 Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, 1908, HAMP 1874.

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191 Katherine Scarborough, "Hampton's Hunt Lodge Holds a Ridgely Again," *Baltimore Sun*, 1/1949, as referenced in Oculus, 63.

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193 Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, pp: 331 – 333; Andrew Mohraz, "The Ridgely, Lux & Co. Furnace Farm, " Ms. On file at the Hampton NHS Library, Towson, 1995, p. 2, as referenced in Oculus, 68. See also, http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/News/BaltimoreCountyNow/History_Underwater_Baltimore_City_The_Gunpowder_River_and_Loch_Raven_Reservoir

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195 Helen West Stewart Ridgely Dairy, 29 May 1906, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

196 Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, 29 May 1906, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, 16 January 1907, Scrapbook 33, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 17–19, as referenced in Oculus, 68.

197 Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, 29 May 1906, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

198 Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, 27 July 1906, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

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Figure 2.1. The Falling Gardens from the Great Terrace. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter describes the existing conditions of Hampton National Historic Site in 2013 beginning with a description of the regional context and park operations. This context is followed by a landscape description that documents each of the ten landscape characteristics and features for each component landscape, including spatial organization, land use, topography, natural systems, views and vistas, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological features.

The narrative is supplemented by existing conditions drawings (see Drawings 7 to 11). These drawings are based on a site survey completed in 2002, with updates based on a 2009 aerial photograph and field notes gathered on site in January and May 2012. Each plant specimen at Hampton National Historic Site has been inventoried and is keyed to the existing conditions drawings with a numeric ID. A park-wide vegetation inventory is included in Appendix E.

Detailed descriptions of each landscape feature are presented in the following chapter, Analysis & Evaluation. More detailed information about buildings and structures is provided in a series of historic structure reports. Similarly, more detailed information about archeological features is provided in a series of archeological overview and assessment reports.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Hampton National Historic Site is located on a ridge overlooking the Dulaney Valley in the unincorporated community of Towson, Maryland in Baltimore County. The park is surrounded by post-World War II residential development to the north, east, and west. To the south, Goucher College retains ownership of a narrow parcel that separates Hampton National Historic Site from the Baltimore Beltway (Interstate 695). Construction of the Baltimore Beltway significantly altered the Hampton soundscape, negatively impacting visitor understanding of Hampton's former solitude. The Goucher College campus is located to the south of the park, just beyond the Baltimore Beltway (Figure 2.2).



Figure 2.2. The greater Towson area showing the location of Hampton National Historic Site. Plan view, 2013 (OCLP).

PHYSIOGRAPHIC

Hampton National Historic Site is located within the Piedmont Plateau Province of central Maryland. The plateau is comprised of hard, crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. Bedrock generally consists of schist, gneiss, gabbro, and other rocks of probable volcanic origin. The Piedmont Plateau contains a variety of mineral sources, including building stone, slate, and small deposits of non-metallic minerals, base-metal sulfides, gold, chromite, and iron ore.[1]

Streams and rivers cut narrow valleys as they flow across the Atlantic coastal plain and drain into the Chesapeake Bay. As a result, the topography of Baltimore County is generally comprised of rolling hills.[2] The larger rivers in the county include (Big) Gunpowder Falls and Little Gunpowder Falls, which converge at Joppa to form Gunpowder River, a major Chesapeake Bay drainage and a historically important deep-water port on the Chesapeake. The historic course of (Big) Gunpowder Falls lies to the north of Hampton National Historic Site in the Dulaney Valley. The river was first dammed in 1881 and further dammed from 1912 to 1914 to form the Loch Raven Reservoir, which now provides drinking water to the city of Baltimore and to most of the county.

Baltimore County lies in the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen climate classification Cfa), with hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters that are

moderated by the Chesapeake Bay. Hampton National Historic Site is within the United States Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, where vegetation is hardy to between zero to five degrees Fahrenheit.

CULTURAL

Land use in the vicinity of Hampton National Historic Site is suburban, with mixed residential and commercial development on the outskirts of the city of Baltimore, which is an independent municipality. Northern Baltimore County is more rural, with largely deciduous forests and rolling terrain. Race horses are still trained and bred throughout this northern region, and Baltimore County is host to the Maryland Hunt Cup. The county includes more than 10,000 acres of parkland, 6,600 acres of which are maintained by the County Department of Recreation and Parks. There are five state parks within the county, as well as one national park, Hampton National Historic Site. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is in the adjacent City of Baltimore.

POLITICAL

Baltimore County spans just less than 700 square miles with a population of around 800,000. The largest portion of the population is employed in the fields of education, health, and human services. Less than one percent of the population is employed in agriculture. With easy access to several major interstate highways, several transit system connections, and a large commuter population, the county is part of the Baltimore–Washington Metropolitan Area. The county seat is the unincorporated community of Towson, with a town center located immediately to the southwest of Hampton National Historic Site. Baltimore County zoning for Hampton National Historic Site and adjacent properties is Density Residential 1 & 2. This zoning classification permits residential development at one and two dwelling units per acre.[3]

PARK OPERATIONS

Hampton National Historic Site is open year-round. The grounds are open to the public daily from dawn to dusk, with garden and grounds tours offered twice daily on Saturdays and Sundays in the summer and fall, weather permitting. There is no entry fee for Hampton National Historic Site. Both the mansion and farm are accessible from Hampton Lane. A secondary entrance to the farm is located along St. Francis Road at the northern park boundary.

VISITOR SERVICES

Visitor services are housed primarily in the west wing and hyphen of the Mansion (historically the bath room and office). The facilities include a small gift shop that also serves as a gathering point for guided tours of the building. Universally accessible visitor restrooms and a meeting space are located in the Orangery. The Mansion, Orangery, Ice House, and a portion of Stable #1 are open to the public. The mansion grounds are accessible by foot on historic circulation routes. Interpretive and directional signage guides visitors, and a grounds tour pamphlet is available from gift shop. The mulched path bordering Hampton Lane, constructed in 2010 to provide a safe pedestrian route along the road, is the only recreational trail in the park. Visitor parking is accommodated in the upper parking lot, adjacent to the Orangery (twenty-three spaces, including five universally accessible spaces), with overflow and bus parking (five spaces) in the lower parking lot.

A new Visitor Contact Station is currently under construction in the vicinity of the West Field. A new lower parking lot is also planned for the area between the Visitor Contact Station and the new Collections Storage Building to accommodate visitor parking. This parking lot is proposed to include approximately fifty car parking spaces and four bus parking spaces.

On the north side of Hampton Lane, the farm landscape is also accessible by foot. The Dairy, Log Farm Structure, Mule Barn, and Slave Quarters #2 and #3 are all open to the public. Interpretive signage guides visitors through portions of the farm landscape. Universally accessible restrooms are located in the rehabilitated North Farm Garage (Dovecote). A small crushed stone parking lot at the northern end of Farm Road accommodates visitor parking, with approximately twenty-six unmarked spaces.

ADMINISTRATION

Hampton National Historic Site shares a management staff with Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, located in Baltimore, Maryland. On-site park offices are housed in the Mansion and Farm House, and are also expected to be located in the new Collections Storage Building and in the Visitor Contact Station. Grounds maintenance operations are accommodated in the park maintenance building to the southwest of the Mansion and in the Garden Maintenance Building.

Grounds care is supported by both cultural resources and maintenance park staff. Cultural resources staff (Chief of Resource Management, Horticulturist, Gardener, seasonal employees, and volunteers) care for the landscape surrounding the Mansion, including the area of the heart-shaped carriage drive,

Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, Great Terrace, Falling Gardens, and Ridgely Family Cemetery. Maintenance staff care for the balance of the mansion landscape and the farm landscape.

Historic Hampton, Inc., the park's oldest and most active partner, has also been instrumental in care of the historic landscape. Historic Hampton, Inc. assists with fundraising to support the historical, scientific, educational, and interpretive activities at Hampton. The group also helps with gardening activities, including rehabilitation of the Falling Gardens, as does District III of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland.

COMPUTER-AIDED FACILITY MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

For the past two decades, the National Park Service has implemented the use of computer-aided facility management software to manage park infrastructure and track costs associated with their care. Accurate organization and timely updates to the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS) enables parks to prioritize projects and create funding requests that accurately reflect asset value and condition. FMSS hierarchy consists of Sites (e.g. HAMP Historic Area), Asset Types (e.g. Maintained Landscape), Locations (e.g. HAMP Terraces), and Assets (e.g. Crushed Stone Path).

Hampton National Historic Site's cultural landscape is tracked through a number of Asset Types, including roads, parking areas, maintained landscapes, buildings, maintained archeological sites, and interpretive media. The majority of assets associated with the cultural landscape are tracked under the maintained landscape Asset Type. A maintained landscape typically includes exterior park areas that have been developed and improved to support operations or visitor activities. To be classified as a maintained landscape, a landscape must require regular, recurring maintenance and include built features.

Organization of FMSS data varies by park to reflect specific resources for which the park needs to track costs. At the time of writing, Hampton National Historic Site's maintained landscape is tracked with three Locations, HAMP Landscape (27587), HAMP Terraces (27424), and HAMP Mansion Gates (27403). Generally, Assets associated with HAMP Terraces and HAMP Mansion Gates are maintained by park cultural resources staff, while most Assets associated with HAMP Landscape are maintained by park maintenance staff. Many of the Assets associated with each of these Locations are already entered in FMSS; however, additional Asset data may be required as landscape treatment projects are identified.

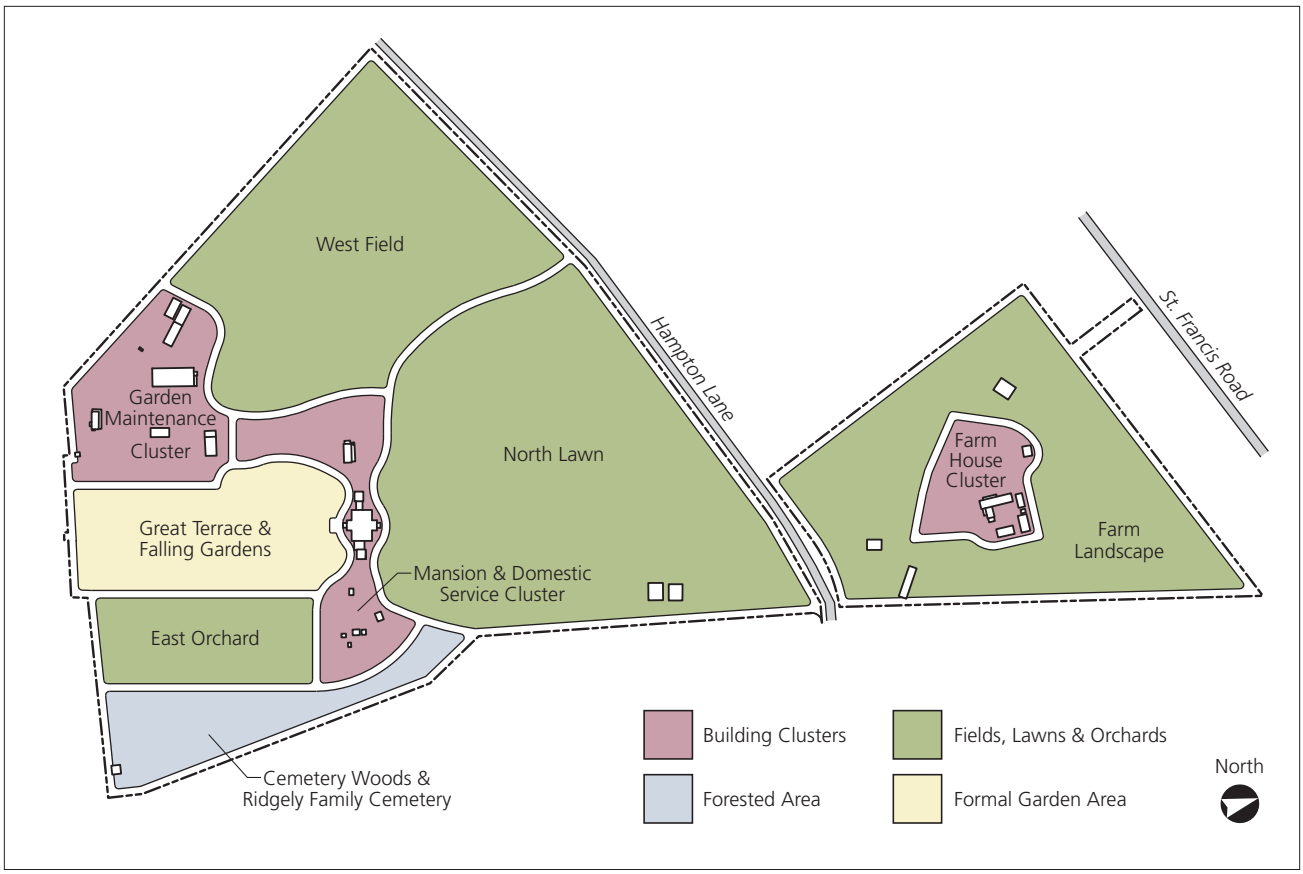


Figure 2.3. Hampton National Historic Site landscape character areas. Plan view, 2013 (OCLP).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

The following section documents the general landscape characteristics and features of Hampton National Historic Site. Detailed descriptions of each landscape feature are presented in the following chapter, Analysis & Evaluation. The following landscape description is organized into two sub-sections, one for each of the park's two component landscapes: the mansion and the farm (Figure 2.3).

MANSION LANDSCAPE

The mansion landscape is comprised of 48.02 acres to the south of Hampton Lane. The site is defined by a strong north/south axis that runs through the center of the Falling Gardens, Great Terrace, Mansion, and North Lawn. The North Lawn and West Field occupy the northern portion of the mansion landscape, while the Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, Garden Maintenance Cluster, Great Terrace, Falling Gardens, East Orchard, Cemetery Woods, and Ridgely Family Cemetery comprise the southern portion of the mansion landscape. Functional landscape areas, including the Garden Maintenance Cluster and Domestic Service Cluster, are generally well-screened from ornamental portions of the grounds, including the Great Terrace, Falling Gardens, North Lawn, orchards, and fields.

Spatial Organization and Land Use

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Land use describes the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.[4]

Although only a fragment of its historic size, Hampton National Historic Site retains two discrete component landscapes with distinct historic uses: the mansion landscape and the farm landscape. Within the mansion landscape there are seven distinct character areas, including:

- North Lawn
- West Field
- Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster
- Great Terrace and Falling Gardens
- East Orchard
- Cemetery Woods and Ridgley Family Cemetery
- Garden Maintenance Cluster

The North Lawn and West Field remain largely open, consistent with their historic appearances. Significant portions of these character areas are maintained in tall meadow grass, while areas bordering actively used drives and walks are maintained with mown turf. Scattered trees over open lawn give these character areas a bucolic and picturesque quality. A mown path through the North Lawn emphasizes the strong axial relationship between the Mansion and Farm House, and provides a secondary visitor circulation route between the mansion grounds and the farm. The West Field includes the main visitor entrance and the lower parking lot.

The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster is a prominent landscape character area at the crest of the hill, above the North Lawn and West Field. Unlike many other estates of the period, Hampton's service buildings and structures flank both the east and west sides of the Mansion and are in plain view from many portions of the property. The primary service functions are located to the east of the Mansion, including the historic location of the Summer Kitchen on the East Terrace, Pump House, 1910 Garage, Coal Gas Storage ruin, Smoke House, Paint House, and two privies. A contemporary geothermal well field is located between the service buildings and the East Terrace. The Orangery, which was reconstructed in 1975–1976 on the foundation of the original building, is located to the west of the Mansion. The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster includes the most highly

crafted circulation routes on the property, with brick walks accommodating access to the Mansion and the Brick Terrace, to the south of the house, which provides and elevated overlook for the Great Terrace.

The Great Terrace, Falling Gardens, and East Orchard are distinct, but related character areas that comprise the ornamental grounds to the south of the Mansion. The Great Terrace consists of a nearly level lawn with scattered ornamental trees immediately to the south of the Mansion. The magnificent specimen trees and the symmetrical Serpentine Walk, bordered by decorative marble urns, are the most distinctive feature of the Great Terrace. Below the Great Terrace, the Falling Gardens descend in four grassed slopes to four terraces. The top three were each historically planted with two parterre gardens. The fourth was historically maintained in lawn. The two parterres on Terrace 1 are now planted with flowering annuals each year by park staff and volunteers. The two parterres on Terrace 2 are outlined with steel edging and maintained as bare, mulched beds. Only limited perimeter plantings from an earlier period remain in the two parterres on Terrace 3. Along the center axis of the Falling Gardens, grass ramps connect the terraces. To the east of the Falling Gardens, the East Orchard consists of four terraces that mirror the topography of the Falling Gardens. Although no fruit trees remain, the East Orchard was once the location of a large fruit tree collection.

To the east of the East Orchard, the Cemetery Woods include an unpaved road that winds through a successional forest to a circular turn-around outside the gates to the Ridgey Family Cemetery. The road was historically planted with an allée of sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*). Over time, this planting transitioned into a forest through successional growth. The circular turn-around is planted with gingko (*Ginkgo biloba*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and forsythia (*Forsythia* x *intermedia*). Japanese yews (*Taxus cuspidata*) flank the Ridgely Family Cemetery gate. An eight-foot high brick wall on a fieldstone base surrounds the cemetery. Inside, the Ridgely Family Vault is located on-axis with the gated entrance and is the focal point of the cemetery. Other headstones are arranged along the perimeter of the cemetery.

The Garden Maintenance Cluster is the historic and present site of most landscape maintenance activities at Hampton National Historic Site. The Garden Maintenance Cluster consists of six buildings to the west of the Falling Gardens, including Greenhouse #1 ruin, Greenhouse #2, Garden Maintenance Building, and Caretaker's Cottage, as well as the contemporary Green Metal Building, Park Maintenance Building, and the recently constructed Collections Storage Building. These buildings are loosely arranged around a bituminous concrete service drive. The Green Metal Building and Park Maintenance Buildings are screened from view by evergreen trees.

Topography and Natural Systems

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape.[5]

Physical evidence suggests that the Hampton Mansion was sited in response to topographic and natural features. The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster is located on top of the southernmost slopes of Dulaney Valley, to the south of the Loch Raven Reservoir. The Mansion was likely oriented north/south to take advantage of prevailing breezes for ventilation and sunlight. The Mansion is located on the highest point of the site, with the topography gently sloping away in all directions. To the south, the Falling Gardens take advantage of the natural topography, dividing the slope into the four earthen terraces. The layout of the East Orchard also takes advantage of the natural topography, with four level terraces designed for fruit trees. To the north, the site slopes gently down to Hampton Lane and to the farm beyond.

A spring is located just inside the southern park boundary, adjacent to the Baltimore Beltway sound wall, which was constructed to diminish road noise. Although this spring's flow is no longer visible, a stone arch marks its historic location at the terminus of the central axis of the Falling Gardens. Seasonally wet conditions along the southern property boundary may be due to the change in the spring's natural flow, coincident with construction of the Baltimore Beltway and sound wall. To the north of the Mansion, the Ice House also appears to have been sited in response to topography and natural features; it is located on a cool, north-facing slope.

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are the prospect created by a range of vision in a landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. Views are the expansive or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.[6]

The most prominent vista at Hampton National Historic Site extends along the primary north/south axis of the site. From the north elevation of the Mansion, trees on the northern edge of the North Lawn frame the vista to the Farm House Cluster and the ridges of the hills surrounding the Loch Raven Reservoir beyond. Although suburban development exists between the park and the reservoir, foreground vegetation and topography support the illusion that the area remains undeveloped. Above-ground power lines along Hampton Lane are the only interruption in the line of sight between the Mansion and Farm House Cluster.

The heart-shaped carriage drive provides oblique views of the Mansion's north façade. Both the historic entrance drive and Stable Drive also afford occasional oblique, filtered views of the Mansion.

To the south of the Mansion, a clear view also extends along the central axis of the Falling Gardens, which now terminates in the forested area that surrounds the South Spring ruin. On the Great Terrace, the Serpentine Walk affords filtered oblique views of the Mansion's south façade, as well as elevated views of the Falling Gardens. However, the axial view across the Great Terrace from the Brick Terrace is now obstructed by a mature cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*).

Circulation

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape.[7]

Circulation systems at Hampton National Historic Site include both historic and contemporary pedestrian and vehicular routes. Historic features are generally distinguishable from contemporary features based on materials. Hampton Lane, which is owned and maintained by Baltimore County, bisects the park. A striped crosswalk connects the mansion landscape and the farm landscape.

Historic vehicular circulation routes include the historic entrance drive, heart-shaped carriage drive, Stable Drive, cemetery road, and West Road trace. Historic vehicular routes are surfaced with white crushed stone, gray crushed stone, or mown lawn (road traces only). Documented historic pedestrian circulation routes are numerous and surfaced with a variety of materials, including white crushed stone, cobblestone, brick, flagstone, and mown lawn.

Contemporary circulation routes are minimal and designed to accommodate universal access to the park's primary facilities, including the Orangery, Mansion, and portions of the grounds. Contemporary vehicular routes include the entrance road, lower parking lot, and upper parking lot. All contemporary vehicular circulation routes are surfaced with bituminous concrete. Along the upper parking area, the road is bordered by a raised concrete curb. Contemporary pedestrian routes provide access to the Orangery and Mansion from the upper parking lot via a concrete walk, access along Hampton Lane via a mulch path, and access to the Caretaker's Cottage via a wooden boardwalk.

Vegetation

Vegetation includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in a landscape.[8]

Hampton's diverse horticultural collection is central to the significance of the landscape. Vegetation at Hampton can be divided into four categories: woodlands, ornamental plantings (including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants), lawn and fields, and vegetative screens. Natural woodlands occur primarily along park boundaries. Ornamental plantings at Hampton reflect centuries of interest in horticulture and planting by the Ridgely family, while lawns and fields remain as vestiges of the former agricultural uses. Vegetative screens enhance the historic setting of the property by screening incompatible views of adjacent suburban development.

Within the mansion landscape, woodlands occur primarily at park boundaries, including the southern property boundary (along the Baltimore Beltway sound wall) and eastern property boundary (bordering cemetery road). A stand of white pines (*Pinus strobus*), planted as a vegetative screen, also grows along the eastern property boundary. These areas are delineated in the *Hampton Forest Stand Delineation and Forest Conservation Plan*.[9] A 1.11-acre forest protection area was established within Cemetery Woods, along the eastern side of cemetery road, was established to mitigate disturbance of the white pine stand as a result of construction of the new Visitor Contact Station along the eastern property boundary.

Many mature specimen trees remain from the period of significance throughout the mansion landscape. The most significant trees stand along the historic entrance drive, on the Great Terrace, on the North Lawn, and in the vicinity of the Falling Gardens. Several Maryland state champion trees are growing on the mansion grounds, including cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus lebani*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), weeping Japanese scholar tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'). The saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*) is the third largest in the state. A Maryland state champion pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) was lost in 2007 and a seedling from the Texas state champion pecan has been planted in its place. The Biltmore ash (*Fraxinus biltmoriana*) to the north of the Orangery was also vegetatively propagated from the original state champion that used to stand in the same location.

Woody shrubs and herbaceous plantings characterize the Falling Gardens, with limited shrubs and herbaceous plantings elsewhere within the mansion landscape. Managed lawns within the mansion landscape include fine lawn surrounding the Mansion and Falling Gardens, rough lawn bordering primary circulation routes, as well as less frequently mown tall grass meadows to the north and west of the Mansion. Contemporary evergreen screen plantings are located along the western and northern boundaries of the mansion parcel to obscure views of adjacent suburban development.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering and form of human activity in a landscape. Structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity in a landscape. Engineering systems are also structures.[10]

Hampton National Historic Site includes buildings and structures that reflect the range of functions typical of the estate and its continuum of land use. Accordingly, they are arranged for both functional and aesthetic considerations. Visual relationships between the buildings remain a character defining feature of the cultural landscape. Buildings and structures are constructed of a variety of materials, including stone, wood, brick, and stucco, using high-quality construction methods.

The primary buildings and structures in the mansion landscape are organized in three distinct clusters that reflect their uses: the Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, the Garden Maintenance Cluster, and the Cemetery Cluster. Within the Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, the Hampton Mansion dominates the landscape, with ancillary buildings and structures arranged in relation to the imposing Georgian building. The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster includes the Ice House, Orangery, Octagon Building foundation, Pump House, 1910 Garage, Coal Gas Storage ruin, Smoke House, Paint House, Privy #1, and Privy #2. Stable #1 and Stable #2 stand along Stable Drive, bordering the North Lawn.

The Garden Maintenance Cluster includes Greenhouse #1 ruin, Greenhouse #2, Garden Maintenance Building, and Caretaker's Cottage, as well as the contemporary Caretaker's Shed (to be removed), Green Metal Building, Park Maintenance Building, the new Collections Storage Building, and the new Visitor Contact Station.

The Ridgely Family Vault is the only structure in the Ridgely Family Cemetery, which includes several small-scale features in addition to the Ridgely Family Vault.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape.[11]

Historic small-scale features in the mansion landscape include iron benches, cold frame foundations, the Mansion gates, marble urns, Ridgely Family Cemetery grave markers and wall, and a variety of fences. Several historic small-scale landscape features are currently in collections storage, including the hitching post, marble watering trough, and wooden benches. Contemporary small-scale features designed to support park operations include benches, fences, gates, picnic tables, refuse barrels, and directional and interpretive signage.

Archeological Features

Archeological sites are the ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in a landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.[12]

Archeological investigations between 1966 and 1990 revealed building materials, ceramics, oyster shells, animal bones, and household objects. Their types and distributions are indicative of short-term campsites. Archeological investigations conducted between 1998 and 2001 also revealed architectural materials, brick and tile drainage features, a stone retaining wall or step, and a brick and oyster shell path or road. Data from surveys has also provided information on building construction, horticultural practices, landscape design, use, and the extent of prehistoric activity at Hampton.[13] Additional information about archeological landscape features is contained in a series of archeological overview and assessment reports, as well as in the findings of specific field investigations.

FARM LANDSCAPE

The farm landscape is comprised of 14.02 acres to the north of Hampton Lane. The site is organized around a slight rise in topography and a natural rock outcropping. The parcel is roughly triangular, with farm fields occupying the western portion of the landscape. Along the eastern portion of the farm parcel, a stream emanates from a spring at the Dairy and descends north to a wetland at the northern-most portion of the parcel.

Spatial Organization and Land Use

Like the park as a whole, the farm landscape is only a fragment of its historic size. Within the farm landscape there are two distinct character areas, including:

- Farm House Cluster
- Farm Landscape

The Farm House Cluster is located in the center of the farm parcel, surrounded by the larger farm landscape. The principal building in the Farm House Cluster, the Farm House, stands at the northern corner of the Farm House yard, bordered to the north by the Log Farm Structure, the Ash House, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3. The North Farm Garage, Mule Barn, Corn Crib foundations, West Farm Field, Dairy, and Long House Granary line Farm Road as it winds south from St. Francis Road to Hampton Lane. The West Farm Field is planted with rye to evoke the historic agricultural use of the landscape. The area surrounding the Dairy and Long House Granary are maintained in mown lawn. Mown lawn and patchy successional woodland, which was recently managed to remove invasive species, comprise the balance of the northern portion of the farm landscape.

Topography and Natural Systems

The Farm House Cluster is sited at the highpoint of the farm parcel on of a natural rock outcropping. The Dairy is located at a low point on the farm parcel and built into a southern slope, straddling a spring-fed stream historically used for cooling dairy products. The spring-fed stream flows northeast from the Dairy and drains toward the Loch Raven Reservoir. Patchy successional woodland and sloping terrain characterize the northern half of the farm landscape as it descends from the Dairy stream to a wetland corridor.

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas at Hampton National Historic Site recall earlier spatial relationships between the Mansion and the Farm House, and between the park and its broader landscape context. The physical relationship between the Mansion on the hill and the Farm House Cluster below parallels the Ridgely family's elevated position relative to the slaves and tenant farmers who once occupied the buildings below.

Within the farm landscape, the southerly vista to the Mansion dominates, with the Mansion clearly visible from the front porch of the Farm House and from within the Farm House yard. Within the Farm House Cluster, the open character of the working courtyard affords close-range views between the Farm House, the two slave quarters, and the Log Farm Structure. Open views from Hampton Lane to the farm also remain.

Circulation

Within the farm landscape, historic vehicular circulation is limited to the Farm Road, which is surfaced with white and gray crushed stone. Documented historic pedestrian circulation routes are limited to paths in the vicinity of the Farm House Cluster. These paths are surfaced with gray crushed stone and have been graded to accommodate universal access to the Log Farm Structure, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3. A flagstone walk also extends from the end of Farm Road to the main, west-facing entrance to the Farm House. Contemporary circulation is limited to the farm parking area, located to the north of the Mule Barn, which is surfaced with gray crushed stone.

Vegetation

Successional woodlands occur primarily along the northern and eastern property boundaries of the farm landscape. In recent years these areas have been managed to enhance the historically open appearance of the farm landscape, while maintaining some trees to screen incompatible views. Managed lawns include Class A fine lawn in the Farm House yard, Class B rough lawn bordering primary

circulation routes, as well as less frequently mown Class C meadow in the open fields to the north of the Farm House Cluster and along the Dairy stream. Wetland vegetation persists along the stream corridor between the Dairy and eastern property boundary. Contemporary vegetative screens are located along the western and northern boundaries of the farm landscape. These screen plantings are young (original portions date to the 1980s), and their purpose is to obscure views of adjacent suburban development from Farm Road.

Buildings and Structures

Within the farm landscape, the Farm House is both the oldest and most dominant building, with the two slave quarters, the Log Farm Structure, and the Ash House defining a working courtyard to the north and east of the Farm House. The North Farm Garage, Mule Barn, Corn Crib foundations, Dairy, and Long House Granary are all arranged along Farm Road, as it leads south from St. Francis Road to Hampton Lane. Many of these buildings include flourishes, such as decorative bargeboards, that would only have been present on a farm laid-out as both a functional and ornamental complex.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features at Hampton include a combination of historic features from the period of significance, as well as a collection of contemporary features necessary to support park operations. Small-scale features in the farm landscape include a variety of fences and gates, the mule trough, Farm House barbecue, as well as contemporary refuse barrels, and directional and interpretive signage. Many small-scale features that are typically associated with farm life are missing from the landscape due to the change in use from a working farm to a national park.

Westellen Road
Hampton Garth
Valley View Road
St. Francis Road
Gateshead Road
Windy Gate Road
Hampton Lane
WEST FIELD
GARDEN MAINTENANCE CLUSTER
SEE DRAWING 9
MANSION & DOMESTIC SERVICE CLUSTER
NORTH LAWN
FALLING GARDENS
GREAT TERRACE
FARM HOUSE CLUSTER
FARM LANDSCAPE
Baltimore Beltway
EAST ORCHARD
SEE DRAWING 10
SEE DRAWING 11
CEMETERY WOODS
Stone Barn Rd.
Gypsy Lane West
SEE DRAWING 8
RIDGELY FAMILY CEMETERY

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

2013 Existing Conditions Overview

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
3. Orthophtograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

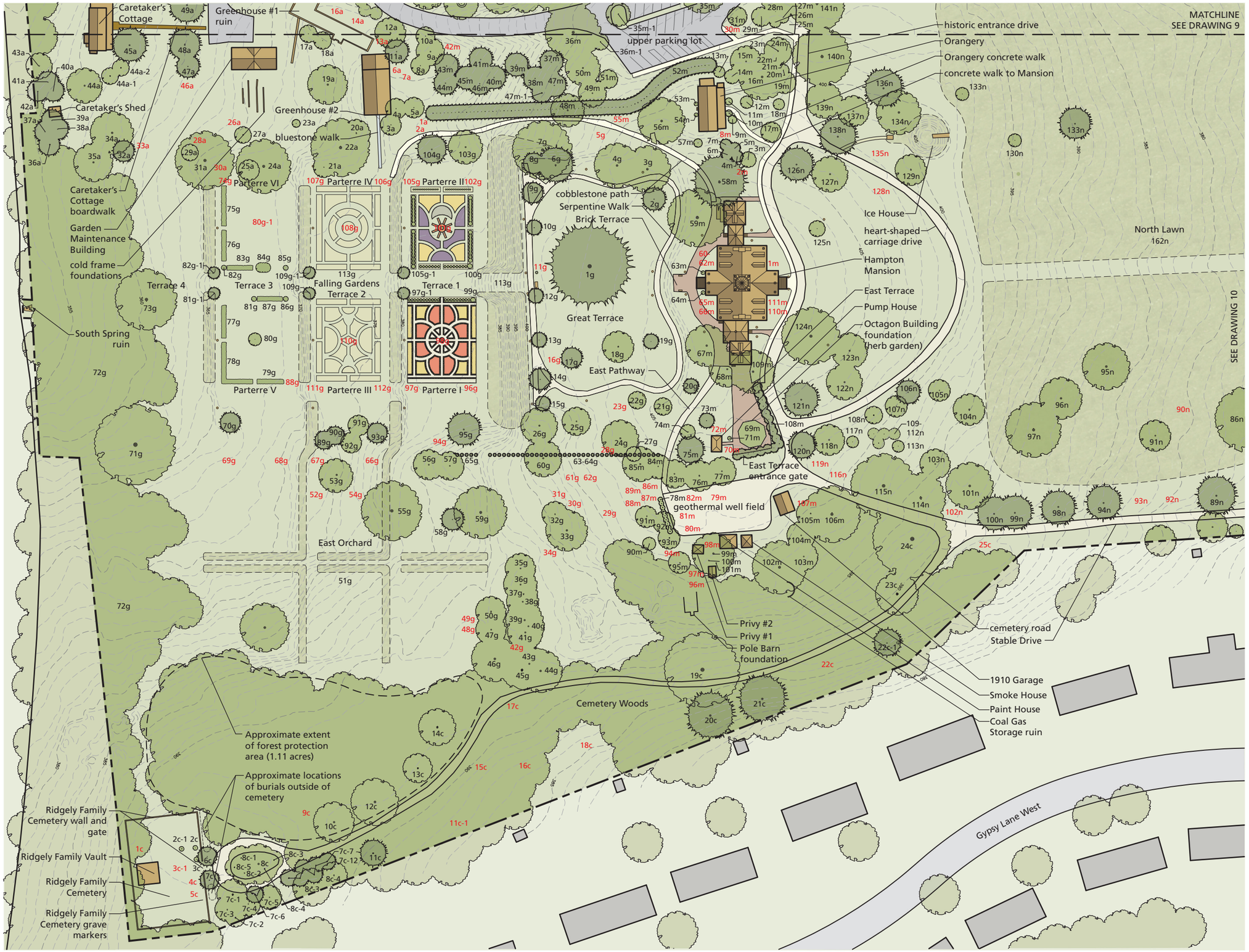
- Hampton National Historic Site boundary
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Mown lawn
- Unmown lawn/meadow
- Bituminous concrete
- Concrete
- Brick
- Bluestone
- Crushed stone
- Under construction

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 7



Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

2013 Existing Conditions Mansion Landscape East

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
3. Orthophtograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Hampton National Historic Site boundary
- Deciduous tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Evergreen tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Shrub (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- 92n — Non-extant vegetation (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Mown lawn
- Unmown lawn/meadow
- Bituminous concrete
- Concrete
- Brick
- Bluestone
- Crushed stone

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. For vegetation identification, refer to Appendix E. Extant specimens identified in black; non-extant specimens identified in red.

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 8

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

2013 Existing Conditions Mansion Landscape West

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
3. Orthophtograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Hampton National Historic Site boundary
- Deciduous tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Evergreen tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Shrub (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- 10n — Non-extant vegetation (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Mown lawn
- Unmown lawn/meadow
- Bituminous concrete
- Concrete
- Brick
- Bluestone
- Crushed stone
- Under construction

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. For vegetation identification, refer to Appendix E. Extant specimens identified in black; non-extant specimens identified in red.

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 9

Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland

2013 Existing Conditions: Mansion Landscape North

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
3. Orthophtograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Hampton National Historic Site boundary
- Deciduous tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Evergreen tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Shrub (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- 1f — Non-extant vegetation (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Mown lawn
- Unmown lawn/meadow
- Bituminous concrete
- Concrete
- Brick
- Bluestone
- Crushed stone
- Under construction

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. For vegetation identification, refer to Appendix E. Extant specimens identified in black; non-extant specimens identified in red.

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 10



Cultural Landscape Report

Hampton National Historic Site

Towson, Maryland

2013 Existing Conditions: Farm Landscape

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, May 2004
3. Orthophtograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Hampton National Historic Site boundary
- Deciduous tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Evergreen tree (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Shrub (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- 38f — Non-extant vegetation (for ID key, refer to Appendix E)
- Mown lawn
- Unmown lawn/meadow
- Bituminous concrete
- Concrete
- Brick
- Bluestone
- Crushed stone

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. For vegetation identification, refer to Appendix E. Extant specimens identified in black; non-extant specimens identified in red.

0′ 25′ 50′ 100′ 200′

Drawing 11

Endnotes

1 Maryland Geological Survey, *A Brief Description of the Geology of Maryland*, http://www.mgs.md.gov/esic/brochures/mdgeology.html (20 June 2012).

2 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils. *Soil Survey of Baltimore County, Maryland*, by William T. Carter, J.M. Snyder, and O.C. Bruce. (GPO: Washington, D.C., 1917), pp. 5–6.

3 Baltimore County Code §1B01.1.A.7 [Bill No 85-1997] and §404.4.A.

4 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), pp. 7, 8.

5 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), pp. 7, 9.

6 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 9.

7 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 8.

8 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 9.

9 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Hampton National Historic Site, prepared by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB), *Hampton Forest Stand Delineation and Forest Conservation Plan* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1 May 2012).

10 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 9.

11 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 10.

12 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes, *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics* (GPO: Washington, D.C., n.d.), p. 11.

13 *Hampton National Historic Site General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (National Park Service, Northeast Regional Office and Hampton National Historic Site, 2012), p. 18.

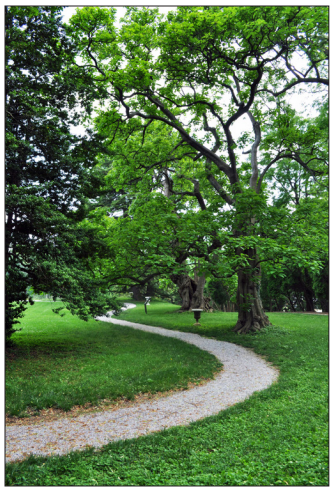


Figure 3.1. The Serpentine Walk on the Great Terrace. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

Analysis and Evaluation

The Hampton property has undergone many changes over its long history, yet it retains its significance and integrity as one of the largest agricultural estates in the Early Republic and the home of seven generations of the Ridgely family, many of whom played a leading role in the formative years of the country's agricultural and industrial development and government. Once surrounded by thousands of acres of fields and pasture and part of the Northampton Plantation, Hampton National Historic Site preserves the core of the estate. The mansion and farm buildings reflect the early financial success and political values of the Ridgely family, as well as their twentieth century commitment to historic preservation and interpretation of the property's social history of enslaved people in the Chesapeake region.

This chapter provides an analysis of the historical significance of the Hampton landscape and an evaluation of its historic character based on the findings of the site history and existing conditions chapters. The analysis and evaluation have been developed according to the *National Register Criteria for the Evaluation of Historic Properties* and the National Park Service's *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*.[1] The first section of this chapter reviews the significance of the landscape presented in the existing National Register documentation and evaluates the landscape's historical integrity. The second section evaluates the historic character of the Hampton National Historic Site landscape based on the National Park Service cultural landscape methodology, which organizes the landscape into characteristics and features. Each feature is evaluated to determine whether or not it contributes to the historical significance of the landscape (Table 3.1).

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

The National Park Service evaluates the historical significance of properties through a process of identification and evaluation defined by the National Register of Historic Places program. According to the National Register, historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property can be found to have significance on a national, state, or local level, and must meet one or more of the following criteria in order to be considered eligible for the National Register: (A) Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

(B) Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; (C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (D) Has yielded, or may yield, information important in pre-contact history or history.[2]

Hampton National Historic Site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.[3] Documentation supporting the National Register nomination was prepared by Ann Milkovich McKee, Director, Undergraduate Historic Preservation Program, Goucher College and accepted by the Keeper of the Register on March 11, 2005.[4] Hampton National Historic Site is nationally significant over the period beginning in 1745, with the acquisition of "Northampton" by Colonel Charles Ridgely, and extending to 1948, with the establishment of Hampton National Historic Site. Hampton is significant under the following National Register criteria and in the following areas:

CRITERION A: CONSERVATION, ETHNIC HERITAGE, AND SOCIAL HISTORY

In the area of conservation, Hampton is nationally significant for the role it played in illustrating the need for an American National Trust for Historic Preservation to preserve architecturally significant properties throughout the United States. Following the establishment of Hampton National Historic Site, the U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation was formed in 1949 by some of the same individuals involved with Hampton's 1948 designation as a unit of the National Park System. Hampton is also significant as the first property acquired by the National Park Service for its architectural excellence. Hampton is an important example of Georgian architecture in an American country house.

In the areas of ethnic heritage and social history, Hampton is nationally significant for its unusually diverse group of surviving buildings and artifacts that enable the park to interpret the complex, hierarchical community that supported Hampton's residential, agricultural, mercantile, and industrial functions. The park's varied resources provide a comparison of how Hampton's diverse classes lived and worked. In a broader regional context, the park also provides a portrait of the lives of typical elite, working, and enslaved people in the Chesapeake region.

CRITERION B: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Two of Hampton's masters, Captain Charles Ridgely (1733–1790) and his heir and nephew General/Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760–1829), are significant at the state level in the category of politics and government for their contributions to Maryland's history, agriculture, and industry. Both Captain Charles Ridgely

and General/Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely held a variety of government positions. Charles Carnan Ridgely was the fifteenth Governor of the state of Maryland (1815–1818), state Delegate (1790–1795), and state Senator (1796–1800). He was also a brigadier general in the state militia.

Under the direction of multiple generations of the Ridgely family, Hampton was also developed into one of the largest agricultural estates in the Early Republic. Hampton's early cash crop was tobacco. However, after the American Revolution, its profitability was surpassed by grains. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Hampton produced award-winning livestock, as well as thoroughbred racehorses.

The Ridgelys also built a large iron industry on their land, with several ironworks, including the Northampton Furnace. During the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, the Ridgely's ironworks provided arms and ammunition to support American causes. As the profitability of the ironworks waned in the mid-nineteenth century, farming activities again dominated the estate's business ventures.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE (CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS D AND E) AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Hampton Mansion is a nationally significant example of Georgian architecture in America. At the time of its construction it was one of the largest Georgian houses in the country. Designed with a main block, hyphens, and flanking pavilions in the style associated with Andrea Palladio, the Mansion reflects the height of the Ridgely family's opulence. It is also distinctive as a combination of both northern and southern design concepts. The 'plantation' model is consistent with southern design trends, while the materials and technologies employed in the Mansion's construction are more closely aligned with the northern aesthetics. On a site-wide scale, the park constitutes a rare surviving example of an ornamental residential/agricultural complex. Two park resources, the Ridgely Family Cemetery and the reconstructed Orangery, meet National Register Criteria Considerations D: Cemeteries and E: Reconstructed Properties.

Hampton National Historic Site is also significant in the area of landscape architecture for its residential and agricultural landscapes, which reflect over 200 years of evolution under the Ridgely family. The organization and design of the site reflect both national design trends, as well as site-specific decisions made by the Ridgely family and the master gardeners they employed. For example, the spatial arrangement of the site is both deliberate and multilayered. The elevated position of the Mansion relative to the farm demonstrates the Ridgely's position of dominance over their once expansive estate. Views, both from the Mansion

down to the farm and vice versa, reinforce this relationship. This hierarchical relationship is typical of plantation design. However, the Ridgely's decision to locate the domestic service buildings in plain view breaks with established plantation tradition. Instead, the design of Hampton's grounds and the layout of its ancillary buildings alludes to the long-established English country house tradition, in the manner of "Capability" Brown, with additional French and Italian influences in the layout and design of the Falling Gardens.

In management of their agricultural holdings, the Ridgelys employed an organizational system common on southern plantations called the 'quarters system.' Under the quarters system, vast agricultural estates were divided into smaller management units as a form of social and economic organization. The portion of the Ridgely's agricultural estate that remains today is also architecturally significant as an example of the *ferme ornée* aesthetic. Despite the disparate construction dates of the farm's varied buildings and structures, their unified visual aesthetic reflects the deliberate nature of the farm's function and design.

CRITERION D: ARCHEOLOGY (HISTORIC, NON-ABORIGINAL)

Archeological investigations have demonstrated that Hampton National Historic Site's archeological resources include a wide range of building materials, ceramics, and a variety of household objects. These objects have the potential to provide information about technology, architecture, agriculture, horticulture, commerce, and the lives of Hampton's inhabitants. Twenty-eight documented significant and potentially significant archeological sites have been identified within the park, including seventeen within the farm landscape and eleven within the mansion landscape. To date, archeological investigations have yielded valuable information about historic roads, pathways, water cistern systems, and architectural materials.

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

According to the National Register of Historic Places, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present for a property to retain integrity.

A basic test of integrity is to judge whether a participant in the historic period would recognize the property and its features as they exist today. That is to say, if the historic residents of Hampton were to return today, would they easily recognize the property as their home?

Overall, the Hampton landscape retains integrity to the period of significance, with all seven aspects of integrity evidenced on the grounds. Only design, setting, and materials are diminished by minor alterations to the site's layout by the addition of park access roads and buildings, adjacent suburban development, and the loss of some historic plant materials, paving materials, and small-scale features, as described below.

LOCATION

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

Hampton National Historic Site remains in the same location as it did when was constructed and occupied by the Ridgely family. The location of the Hampton estate relative to North Hampton Furnace is important in understanding why the property was constructed in its location.

Evaluation: Retains high integrity of location to the period of significance.

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape.

The Hampton National Historic Site landscape retains its historic organization and spatial relationships, defined by clusters of buildings and structures, as well as the manipulated topography and structured vistas, created by the designers of Hampton. Modifications for contemporary use, including construction of visitor access roads, park buildings, and accessible walks, have slightly diminished the integrity of design. Some unstructured distant views and some historic landscape materials, including specimen and group plantings, have been altered since the end of the period of significance. Overall, however, the original design intent remains clearly evidenced in the historic core of the property.

Evaluation: Retains high to moderate integrity of design to the period of significance.

SETTING

Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape.

The setting of Hampton National Historic Site has been altered significantly since the end of the period of significance through the construction of housing developments and the Baltimore Beltway adjacent to the historic estate. Although surrounding housing was under construction by the end of the period of significance, it did not envelop Hampton until to the late 1950s. Other

improvements, including new utilities and the Baltimore Beltway, post-date the period of significance. Despite these changes, some aspects of Hampton's setting remain intact, including surrounding topographic features and circulation routes, including Hampton Lane. The sixty-two-acre landscape setting preserves the historic core of the estate.

Evaluation: Retains moderate integrity of setting to the period of significance.

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape.

Many original building materials remain from the period of significance. However, in the landscape, some materials, including aggregate paving materials and plant materials, have been replaced or altered. Despite replacement of some landscape materials, the choices and combinations of materials remain from the period of significance and reflect the availability of materials and technology at the time of construction.

Evaluation: Retains moderate integrity of materials to the period of significance.

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

The Hampton landscape demonstrates some original workmanship. Common construction methods and innovative approaches are evident on the property, including the extensive earth-moving that was necessary to construct the Falling Gardens. Workmanship also evidences the aesthetic principles of the period of significance. However, because many landscape materials have required replacement, workmanship is less evident in the landscape than it is in the site's historic buildings and structures.

Evaluation: Retains moderate integrity of workmanship to the period of significance.

FEELING

Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

The extant historic characteristics and features of Hampton National Historic Site convey the property's historic character. The overall feeling of the property as a

working estate that demonstrates sophisticated eighteenth and nineteenth century design principles is evident. The property evokes a sense of its historic aesthetics and uses throughout the period of significance.

Evaluation: Retains high integrity of feeling to the period of significance.

ASSOCIATION

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape.

Hampton National Historic Site continues to be associated with the social history, relationship to the Ridgely family, and landscape and architectural design trends that make the property historically significant. It is sufficiently intact to convey these relationships to visitors, with extant historic characteristics and features that convey the property's historic associations.

Evaluation: Retains high integrity of association to the period of significance.

ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

This evaluation of Hampton National Historic Site documents the extent to which the cultural landscape reflects its historic character during the period of significance. The cultural landscape evaluation process consists of a comparison of historic conditions with existing conditions according to the findings of the site history and existing conditions chapters. While the cultural landscape evaluation is similar to the National Register evaluation, it is organized by landscape characteristics and features, rather than by resources, and assesses character, rather than integrity. Features that are specifically described and evaluated in the National Register of Historic Places documentation for Hampton are marked with asterisk (*) following the cultural landscape evaluation.

Landscape characteristics and features are tangible aspects that define a landscape's overall appearance and aid in understanding its cultural value. For Hampton National Historic Site, these characteristics include spatial organization, topography, views and vistas, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and archeological landscape features. Preferred names are based on the preferred structure name from the List of Classified Structures (LCS) for Hampton National Historic Site. For some characteristics and features, these names have been refined in consultation with park staff. Findings of the following cultural landscape evaluation are defined as follows:

- **Contributing features** are features that were present during the period of significance, retain their historic character, and are associated with the historic significance of the cultural landscape. Those that add prominently to the historical associations and qualities for which the landscape is significance are described as character defining. Features unique to the historic period are described as distinctive. Features typical of those extant during the historic period are described as characteristic.

- **Non-contributing features** are features that were not present during the period of significance and are not associated with the landscape's historic significance. Non-contributing features that are incompatible with the historic character of the landscape, particularly in relation to historic materials, size, scale, proportion, and massing, are described as detracting. Features distinguishable from the historic character of the landscape but related to historic materials, size, scale, proportion, and massing, are described as compatible.

- **Unevaluated features** are those features for which physical or historical documentation is insufficient or inconclusive. Further research may provide an evaluation of either contributing or non-contributing.

MANSION LANDSCAPE

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND USE

For Hampton National Historic Site, the historic spatial organization—the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations—is relatively intact since the end of the period of significance and includes twelve areas within the Mansion landscape defined by use, circulation, and vegetation (see Figure 2.3). These twelve areas include the Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery, East Orchard, Garden Maintenance Cluster, Great Terrace and Falling Gardens, Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, North Lawn, and West Field. Each area is listed below in alphabetical order and described in more detail.

Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery

Historic Condition: The first master of Hampton, Captain Charles Ridgely, stipulated in his will that a family burial ground and vault be constructed on the property. True to his will, the vault was constructed in the early nineteenth century at the southeast corner of the East Orchard. The brick wall enclosing the cemetery was built in about 1815, and the Ridgely Family Vault was built in the center of the enclosed cemetery by 1820. Orchards bordered the cemetery to the

west, with orchard-like areas to the north and east of the cemetery, and a property border line directly to the south of the cemetery are depicted on the 1843 *Map of Hampton*.

The Ridgelys constructed a road leading to the cemetery about the same time as the vault was built. Trees lining the road expanded over time into a small forest surrounding the road and cemetery. Joshua Barney's 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows trees lining cemetery road and the Ridgely Family Cemetery itself. It is likely that this thin lining of trees expanded into a young woodland over time, especially when regular maintenance of the East Orchard declined. Over time, Cemetery Woods changed from a road accented with an allée of canopy trees to a forested area.

Existing Condition: Cemetery Woods is a long, narrow, generally rectangular area at the southeast corner of the mansion Landscape. It is bounded on the south by a narrow strip of land owned by Goucher College, which is adjacent to Interstate 695, on the east by the property border, on the west by the Domestic Service Cluster and the East Orchard, and on the north by the North Lawn. The cemetery road, which runs north to south through the center of the woods, bisects the area, leading to the Ridgely Family Cemetery. The verticality of Cemetery Woods is defined by a fairly even tree canopy, with the exception of the Ridgely Family Cemetery area (Figure 3.2). Successional vegetation is non-contributing, while the area itself, which comprises the historic tree-lined road and Ridgely Family Cemetery, are contributing.

The Ridgely Family Cemetery is located at the southeastern-most corner of the park. An 8'-0" high brick wall on a fieldstone base bounds the rectangular cemetery. The entrance to the cemetery is marked by an iron gate aligned with a loop in the cemetery road. The Ridgely Family Vault is centered along this same axis and is the focal point of the cemetery. Inside the cemetery, headstones line



Figure 3.2. Cemetery Woods from the entrance to the Ridgely Family Cemetery. View looking north, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.3. Ridgely Family Cemetery from the cemetery gate. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

the inner perimeter of the brick wall. Broken headstones are evident, and there are more graves than are currently marked. Little vegetation remains within the cemetery, although two large Japanese yews (*Taxus cuspidata*) flank the exterior of the gated entrance (Figure 3.3).

Evaluation: Contributing*

East Orchard

Historic Condition: Captain Charles Ridgely's arrangement in 1790 for a few hundred trees to be planted somewhere on the grounds suggest that the East and West Orchards may have been planted during his lifetime. Orchards are depicted in the area of the East Orchard in the 1843 *Map of Hampton*. Historic photographs depict men working in orchard trees around 1900, although it is not confirmed that they were taken in the East Orchard. An illustration of the gardens, drawn by Lawrence Fowler in 1902, shows a fruit orchard and a vegetable garden directly to the east of the Falling Gardens. Specimen fruit trees existed in the East Orchard until the 1980s, when the last tree, a pear, died.

Existing Condition: The area directly east of the Falling Gardens is now a terraced meadow scattered with deciduous trees. The meadow is mown semi-annually. The remains of four terraces are evident in the gentle slope of the East Orchard. However, the last orchard specimen, a pear tree, died in the 1980s. The East Orchard is bound to the south by the highway, to the east by the Cemetery Woods, to the north by the Domestic Service Cluster, and to the west by the Great Terrace and Falling Gardens. Groupings of naturalized deciduous trees buffer the East Orchard from the highway fence (Figure 3.4).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.4. East Orchard from the upper terraces. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Garden Maintenance Cluster

Historic Condition: Throughout the early half of the historic period, the Garden Maintenance Cluster was bounded by an orchard to the west, the Mansion and its support structures to the north, the terraced Falling Gardens to the east, and dense forest to the south. The orchard area to the west of the Garden Maintenance Cluster offered it a considerable sense of enclosure. However, as the West Orchard trees died, the character of the area opened up to the west. The West Road, constructed about 1872, once ran from the west edge of the Garden Maintenance Cluster, between the Garden Maintenance Building and the Caretaker's Cottage, and through the Falling Gardens toward the East Orchard. This road was in use as late as 1949.

The Caretaker's Cottage, Garden Maintenance Building, and Greenhouses were built by 1843. Other documented operating garden support structures may have been located in the vicinity of the Garden Maintenance Cluster after 1843, as they were not documented on the Barney map. These buildings and structures included a fernery, a grapery, a rose house, and propagating houses.

Existing Condition: Located to the west of the Falling Gardens, the Garden Maintenance Cluster has served as the core of garden maintenance activities for the estate throughout its history. The area continues to serve this function and was defined in the park *General Management Plan* as a "Support Zone" where new development could be located. The area consists of six loosely clustered buildings and their associated functional areas. The Caretaker's Cottage is situated at the southern end, set back from other Garden Maintenance Cluster buildings. The Greenhouse #1 ruin, Greenhouse #2, and the Garden Maintenance Building are adjacent to the second and third garden terraces, on the east side of the Garden Maintenance Cluster. The contemporary Park Maintenance Building stands at



Figure 3.5. Garden Maintenance Area. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

the western end of the area, shielded from Ridgely-era structures with plantings. Access to the Garden Maintenance Cluster is currently by way of a paved road that leads to the area from the entrance road. Portions of a road trace are also evident on the western periphery of the area. Historically, this road connected the area of the Garden Maintenance Building, the Caretaker's Cottage, the Falling Gardens, the East Orchard, and fields to the east (Figure 3.5).

Evaluation: Contributing

Great Terrace and Falling Gardens

Historic Condition: The Great Terrace, located south of the Mansion and adjacent to the Brick Terrace, was a large, flat area of mown grass encircled by the Serpentine Walk. The Great Terrace was planted with various specimen trees, including a cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) in the center of the terrace. Southern catalpas (*Catalpa bignonioides*) were planted along the west side of the Great Terrace around 1775. In 1843, the Great Terrace was flanked to the east and west by two orchard areas. An eighteen-foot drop delineates the boundary between the Great Terrace and the Falling Gardens to the south. Based on the design and age of key plantings on the Great Terrace, it is possible that the Great Terrace was constructed at the same time as the Mansion.

The Falling Garden's terraces—large, successional flat surfaces with sloped transitions running south from the Mansion—are believed to have been created by about 1785. The Falling Gardens were either initially planted with grass or with ornamental plantings. There were originally four terraces in the Falling Gardens, although the upper three terraces are best documented by the historic record. Between 1790 and 1810, the terrace's parterres were planted with boxwoods, complemented with bulbs and other plantings. These early designs



Figure 3.6. Great Terrace from the Mansion steps adjacent to the Brick Terrace. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

remained intact until about 1840, when Eliza Ridgely began altering all but one parterre in accordance to her taste for lush beds of annuals and exotic plants. These newer designs, as well as the original design of Parterre #1, were typically well-maintained throughout the nineteenth century. By 1908, the parterres were simplified to reduce maintenance costs, and many of the parterres were returned to mown lawn. Lillian Ridgely made efforts to return the Falling Gardens to their former grandeur in the 1930s.

Existing Condition: The Great Terrace begins south of the Mansion's Brick Terrace and ispredominantly lawn, with a variety of large deciduous and evergreen trees. An evenly spaced, circa 1840 planting of eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) grows along the southern edge of the Great Terrace. A cedar of Lebanon is planted in the center of the lawn space, and a number of other specimen trees are planted in the Great Terrace. Southern catalpas (*Catalpa bignonioides*) along the west side of the terrace date to about 1775. It is possible they are the earliest trees planted in the gardens at Hampton. Circulation features on the Great Terrace include the Serpentine Walk, a gravel path that circles the area in a series of undulating curves. The cobblestone path leads from the western side of the Great Terrace to Greenhouse #2 and the Falling Garden terraces below (Figure 3.6). A grass ramp is located on the central axis of the Falling Gardens as well.

The Falling Gardens consist of a series of terraces that descend symmetrically along a strong north/south axis from the southern façade of the Mansion. The Great Terrace lies south of the Mansion. It measures approximately 160' by 240'. The lower terraces are wider at approximately 80' by 290'. Each successive terrace falls in decreasing height; the fall from the Great Terrace to Terrace 1 measures 18'-0", from Terrace 1 to Terrace 2: 6'-6", from Terrace 2 to Terrace 3: 5'-6", and from Terrace 3 to Terrace 4: 3'-0". Turf ramps connect the terraces. Regularly-



Figure 3.7. Falling Gardens from the Great Terrace. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

spaced plantings on the terraces provided a sense of scale when viewing the Falling Gardens from a distance and of verticality when viewed from within the garden. Trees and shrubs along the perimeter of the Falling Gardens provide a sense of enclosure.

The layouts of the upper four parterres have been rehabilitated to reflect their appearance during Eliza Ridgely's stewardship. Parterres I and II are planted with perennials and annuals to reflect their historic appearance, while Parterres III and IV are defined but remain unplanted. Terrace 3 retains some historic plantings, including peonies planted by Lillian Ridgely and a Maryland state champion weeping Japanese scholar tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'), with only traces of the historic bed layout. Terrace 4 is surfaced in mown lawn. What is historically documented as a fifth terrace on the 1843 *Map of Hampton* is now located adjacent to the Baltimore Beltway sound barrier and is entirely forested. The entire Falling Gardens is bordered by evergreen plantings; a managed American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) hedge separates the Falling Gardens from the Garden Maintenance Area to the west, and a combination of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and arborvitae divide the Falling Gardens from the East Orchard. A wooded area to the south of the Falling Gardens, consisting mostly of successional species, provides a buffer between Hampton National Historic Site and Interstate 695. The Falling Gardens are maintained by the National Park Service with support from the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland (District III) and Historic Hampton, Inc. (Figure 3.7).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.8. Domestic Service Cluster from the Brick Terrace at the southeast corner of the Mansion. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster

Historic Condition: The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster was a linear cluster of buildings and structures that supported the Mansion's function. Immediately surrounding the Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster was the North Lawn to the north; West Field to the west; the Garden Maintenance Area, Great Terrace and Falling Gardens, and East Orchard to the south; and the Cemetery Woods to the east. The Mansion, completed by 1790, was the first building in the cluster. Construction of the Smoke House and the Paint House soon followed to the east of the Mansion. The Orangery was constructed by 1832 to the west of the Mansion. By 1843, two privies stood to the southeast of the Paint House. One of the privies existed before 1843. The Coal Gas Storage structure was built northeast of the Smoke House in 1857. The last structure to be added to the Domestic Service Cluster in the nineteenth century was the Pump House, constructed in 1898 approximately halfway between the Paint House and the Mansion. The Garage was constructed northwest of the Smoke House in 1910. This new building provided a sense of enclosure for the service buildings clustered east of the Mansion. Other structures documented in this area during the historic period include a carpenter's shed, smokehouse, washhouse, and cider cellar.

Existing Condition: The Hampton Mansion commands the attention of visitors from the highest geographical point on the estate. The 1910 Garage, Coal Gas Storage ruin, Smoke House, Paint House, Privy #1, and Privy #2 are located to the east of Hampton Mansion, across what is now the geothermal well field, and are currently used for either storage or interpretation purposes. The Pump House is set closer to the Mansion, just south of the East Terrace, and is now used for storage. The reconstructed Orangery stands to the west of Hampton Mansion.

Historically used to grow fruit trees that would not otherwise survive in the local climate, the Orangery is now used to host meetings and public programming events (Figure 3.8).

Evaluation: Contributing

North Lawn

Historic Condition: The North Lawn was an expansive field north of the Mansion bound by the historic entrance drive to the west; Hampton Lane to the north; Stable Drive to the east; and Cemetery Woods, the Mansion, and Domestic Service Cluster to the south. It was planted in the style of a "naturalized" English landscape park, and was maintained as such through the historic period. The North Lawn was described by Richard Parkinson in the late eighteenth century as a thriving meadow. While Charles Carnan Ridgely served as master of the estate, he created a spring-fed irrigation system of wooden pipes to reach to the meadows and gardens. Charles Carnan Ridgely was believed to have made significant changes to the estate; a description of the mansion landscape shortly after his death portrays the North Lawn as a gently sloped lawn punctuated by large forest trees, cultivated trees and shrubbery, with views to various large, well-cultivated fields and pastures beyond. At times, the North Lawn functioned as a meadow for sheep, horses, and possibly cows. Two stables were built at the eastern edge of the North Lawn, one by 1805, the other in 1857. Fenced enclosures to the west of these buildings corralled horses throughout the historic period. Although undocumented, it has been suggested that a "ha ha" may have keep grazing animals from approaching the Mansion. In addition, it has also been speculated, but not evidenced in the archeological record, that an axial entrance path or drive once connected the north façade of the Mansion with Hampton Lane.

Existing Condition: The North Lawn has remained largely unchanged after the historic period. Clusters of specimen trees mark its boundaries, leaving the view to the Mansion and farm open. There is a significant transition point just beyond the heart-shaped carriage drive entry, where the lawn's gentle slope steepens dramatically. The historic function of this ridge had not been confirmed, but it may have functioned as a ha ha, keeping animals from nearing the Mansion while maintaining the view without interruption. From the edge of this ridge to Hampton Lane, the lawn maintains a steady seven percent slope with an overall vertical change of approximately 40'. The North Lawn is mown semi-annually, whereas the formal area adjacent to the Mansion is maintained as mown lawn. A number of specimen trees fell to decline and were removed in the late twentieth century, including a pair of purple European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea') and one American beech (*Fagus grandiflora*) planted in the early nineteenth century (Figure 3.9).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.9. North Lawn from the edge of the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

West Field

Historic Condition: The West Field was bound by the historic entrance drive to the east, Hampton Lane to the north, open fields and orchards to the west, and fields and forest to the south. Prior to late-eighteenth century descriptions of the landscape by Richard Parkinson, evidence of the appearance of lawns and fields around the Hampton Mansion is scarce. Parkinson's descriptions indicate that the landscape was well-maintained. The southern portion of West Field is documented on the 1843 *Map of Hampton* to have been an orchard during the historic period. The West Road, built in 1871–72, bisected the West Field.

Existing Condition: The West Field is adjacent to the North Lawn, and is located to the north and west of the Mansion. The West Field underwent significant alterations near the end of the twentieth century. Few traces of the historic uses of this area have been found aside from groupings of hawthorn and apple (or serviceberry) that suggest the area was historically used as an orchard. The area has been regraded and new drainage patterns have been established to accommodate modern uses. A park entrance road, large paved bus parking pad, and additional parking area have been developed in the West Field area. Traces of the historic West Road remain, with one short section still in use near the Garden Maintenance Area. Other historic circulation patterns do not survive in the West Field. Views to the Mansion are obscured by mature vegetation. A drainage/sediment control swale, construction date unknown, extends through West Field, beginning about 200'-0" south of Hampton Lane and extending between the entrance road and the historic entrance drive. The swale extends south, passing through a culvert under the entrance road and continuing south along the western edge of the grass-paved overflow parking area, and eventually exits the southwest



Figure 3.10. West Field from the historic entrance drive. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

corner of the site (Figure 3.10). Post-historic features in the West Field, including the entrance road, parking, and drainage swale, are non-contributing, while the West Field area as a whole contributes to the park's significance.

Evaluation: Contributing*

TOPOGRAPHY

The natural topography of the Ridgely family lands influenced the placement and orientation of built features in the landscape—most notably the placement of the Mansion on the highest point within the estate. The Ridgelys also manipulated the topography to create terraced gardens and a terraced orchard. More recently, the park has altered the natural topography to manage runoff associated with the new entry road and parking areas, as well as the Domestic Service Cluster area with installation of the geothermal well field.

East Orchard terraces

Historic Condition: Topography of the East Orchard mirrored that of the Falling Gardens terraces. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows the East Orchard in ten units; two columns and five rows that lined up with the Great Terrace down through the fourth Falling Gardens terrace. It is possible that the East Orchard terraces were formed at the same time as the Falling Gardens terraces (1785–90).

Existing Condition: Subtle remains of four terraces are evident on the East Orchard, mirroring the form of the Falling Gardens terraces. The flat areas of the East Orchard terraces are regularly mown, while the embankments between terraces are only mown semi-annually (Figure 3.11).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.11. East Orchard terraces from the eastern edge of the Falling Gardens. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.12. Drainage swale along the western side of the visitor entrance road. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Entrance road swales and culverts

Historic Condition: The entrance road swales and culverts did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Swales and culverts were placed along the entrance road for drainage and sediment control when it was constructed in 1988. The main swale begins between the historic entrance drive and the current entrance and extends through West Field. The swale is directed into a culvert under the current entrance drive, continues along the western edge of the overflow parking area, and enters a second culvert under the West Road trace to the east of the Park Maintenance Building (Figure 3.12).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.13. Falling Garden terraces showing the earthen embankment between Terraces 1 and 2. View looking west, 2012 (OCLP).

Falling Garden terraces

Historic Condition: The Falling Gardens terraces are believed to have been constructed by about 1785. This undertaking was likely accomplished with slave labor supervised by a skilled garden designer. The parterres on the terraces were created to be geometrically relative to the footprint of Hampton Mansion; the 80'-0" by 50'-0" footprint of the central block of the Mansion fits into each parterre in regular increments. Each terrace was linked to the next by a grass ramp. The first fall from the Great Terrace to Terrace 1 was 18', an unusually tall drop for the typical falling gardens constructed throughout the region in the late eighteenth century. The terraces were well-maintained throughout the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Falling Gardens terraces are located on a natural slope to the south of the Mansion. Each terrace is connected with its neighboring terrace by an earthen slope topped with semi-annually mown lawn. The difference in elevation drops with each successive transition moving away from the house. The first fall, from the Great Terrace to the first terrace, is approximately 18'-0". The falls to the second, third, and fourth terraces are 6'-6", 5'-6", and 3'-0", respectively. The fifth fall, barely visible today, leads to a final level terrace that ended at the South Spring house, now a ruin (Figure 3.13).

Evaluation: Contributing

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Within the Hampton estate, two key expansive views existed during the historic period and have been preserved to the present, one to the north toward the farm and the other to the south overlooking the Falling Gardens. While distant views

to the north and south have been altered by suburban development and the construction of the Beltway, the foreground view of the farm and gardens are still intact as described below.

View across North Lawn to Farm House

Historic Condition: The Mansion was sited on a knoll. Its location afforded good light, ventilation, and a line-of-sight across the North Lawn to the Farm House and its ancillary buildings below. The position of the Mansion relative to the farm also reinforced the socio-economic hierarchy of Hampton. The agricultural landscape that framed the view to the farm was dominated by lawn and cultivated fields for the majority of the nineteenth century. A photograph from the 1920s depicts the North Lawn much as it remained after the historic period and suggests that modifications to the landscape did not impact the view to the Farm House during the historic period. As outlying parcels were sold to private developers, the broad views around the farm were interrupted by housing developments in the wake of the Second World War.

Existing Condition: The elevation of the Mansion emphasizes the view to the Farm House cluster. An opening in the plantings along Hampton Lane frames the view of the Farm House. An axial strip of the North Lawn is maintained as mown lawn, accentuating the line of sight to the Farm House from the Mansion, and vice versa. Despite suburban housing developments immediately surrounding Hampton, the historic view to the Farm House from the Mansion has been maintained and is intact. Vegetation in the foreground shields contemporary houses that border the park (Figure 3.14).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.14. View across the North Lawn to the Farm House from the Mansion. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.15. View along the central axis of the Falling Gardens from the Great Terrace. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

View along central axis of Falling Gardens

Historic Condition: The view along the central axis of the Falling Gardens from the Great Terrace was accentuated by a central grass path that led south from the edge of the Great Terrace to the South Spring. Trees at the corners of the parterres on Terraces 1–3 flanked the grass path and provided a sense of scale along the central axis. The parterres boasted different elaborate planting schemes and designs throughout the historic period. The forced perspective gave the impression that the gardens extended far to the south. Mature trees along the east and west sides of the gardens restricted views to the sides. By the twentieth century, mature Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) trees along the central axis of the Falling Gardens had significantly altered the character of this view.

Existing Condition: The view along the central axis of the Falling Gardens extends along a mown lawn pathway that is flanked by symmetrical plantings of Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and elaborate parterres. The view terminates in a wooded area at the southern boundary of the park, where a concrete sound wall separates the park from the Baltimore Beltway (Figure 3.15). A Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) currently grows just to the east of the central axis on the edge of the woods at the south end of the Falling Gardens. The origin of the tree is unknown, but it appears to have been intentionally planted during the historic period.

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.16. Bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2. The cobblestone path is also visible to the right. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

CIRCULATION

The spaces, features, and materials that make up the historic vehicular and pedestrian network of roads and paths at Hampton are relatively intact. Before Hampton was transferred out of Ridgely family ownership in 1948, primary vehicular circulation routes included cemetery road, heart-shaped carriage drive, historic entrance drive, Stable Drive, and West Road. All were surfaced with loose aggregate materials designed for light residential use. With the transition in use to a national park open to the public, a secondary vehicular circulation system was added to accommodate visitors. Features associated with this system include the entrance road, lower parking lot, and upper parking lot. These routes are all surfaced with bituminous concrete to accommodate more traffic. Pedestrian circulation routes within the Mansion grounds followed similar trends, as historic paths and walks surfaced with loose aggregate, brick, or stone were supplemented with concrete walks designed to deliver visitors from parking areas to key buildings. These contemporary circulation features exist in addition to historic features. Eighteen circulation features are listed below in alphabetical order and described in more detail.

Bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2

Historic Condition: Documentation detailing the conditions of the bluestone walk from Terrace 2 to Greenhouse #2 during the historic period is scarce. As shown in the 1949 site survey, the bluestone walk was constructed of rectangular bluestone pavers and extended from the east side of Greenhouse #2 to meet the cobblestone

path. A distinct change in coloration of the bluestone approximately 20' from Greenhouse #2 suggests that the eastern end of the path may have been extended after the western end was initially installed.

Existing Condition: A 3'-0" wide bluestone walk extends eastward from the entrance of Greenhouse #2 toward the grass walk on Terrace 2. The bluestone pavers vary in length between 12" to 24". Historically, the bluestone walk is documented connecting with the cobblestone path. However, it currently terminates short of this juncture (Figure 3.16).

Evaluation: Unevaluated

Brick Terrace

Historic Condition: Constructed between 1788 and 1800, the Brick Terrace was a level terrace on the south side of the Mansion. The Brick Terrace extended along the full length of the Mansion, arching out to meet the portico and stairs on the southern side of the building. The southern edge of the terrace paralleled the curving edge of the Serpentine Path on the Great Terrace, with the exception of a rectangular section opposite the portico. During the historic period, the Brick Terrace served both as a patio space and as a circulation feature.

Existing Condition: The Brick Terrace, located on the south side of the Mansion, extends from the west hyphen to the east hyphen of the Mansion. The curvilinear edge of the terrace is defined by a light granite curb. The red brick surface is laid in a herringbone pattern (Figure 3.17).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.17. Brick Terrace to the south of the Mansion, with the Great Terrace visible to the right. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.18. The non-contributing Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).

Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk

Historic Condition: The Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The park constructed a wooden boardwalk from the front steps of the Caretaker's Cottage to the Garden Maintenance area parking lot sometime between 1981 and 1991. The 4'-0" wide walk consists of pressure-treated lumber (Figure 3.18).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Cemetery road

Historic Condition: Cemetery road was connected between 1818 and 1819 and was used for vehicular access to the Ridgely Family Cemetery throughout the historic period. The road began at its intersection with Stable Drive and ran south to the cemetery, terminating at a loop just north of the Ridgely Family Cemetery gate. At one time, an extension of the road may have connected cemetery road with the heart-shaped carriage drive. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* depicts trees bordering the road from Stable Drive to the Ridgely Family Cemetery.

Existing Condition: The cemetery road is surfaced with compacted earth and crushed stone. It winds along flat terrain southeast of the mansion and ends in a circular loop at the cemetery gate. The road is approximately 10' wide and 1,000' long. The road was altered in 1949 (Figure 3.19).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.19. Cemetery road, along the eastern park boundary. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

Cobblestone path

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys constructed a cobblestone path as a service path in about 1840. This path led from the west end of the Brick Terrace, along the west side of the Great Terrace and Falling Gardens, past Greenhouse #2, and into the Garden Maintenance Area. A spur once connected the path with the southern entrance to the Orangery as well.

Existing Condition: The existing cobblestone path begins at the Brick Terrace and terminates just short of the bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2. The path is approximately 5'-6" wide and 376' long and has a surface of white quartz stones. Only 3' to 4' of the Orangery spur remains visible. The balance has likely been overgrown by turf. The main path ranges from being relatively clear to completely overgrown, with the southernmost section entirely overgrown by lawn. The portion of the cobblestone path that remains visible underwent preservation work in 2003 (Figure 3.20).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Concrete walk to Mansion

Historic Condition: The concrete walk to mansion did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The concrete walk to mansion is located on the north side of the Hampton Mansion and abuts the southern edge of the heart-shaped carriage drive. The walk provides an accessible route from the upper parking lot to the East Terrace, including access to the Mansion visitor entrance and front steps (Figure 3.21).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.20. Cobblestone path from the south of the Orangery. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.21. Concrete walk to the Mansion from the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).

East Pathway

Historic Condition: Captain John Ridgely oversaw the construction of the East Pathway in 1874–75. The pathway provided access from the Mansion to the Domestic Service Cluster, the vegetable garden, and the East Orchard. Historically the pathway was surfaced with white gravel.

Existing Condition: The East Pathway begins at the Brick Terrace and winds in the direction of the privies under a tree canopy. The 5'-6" wide pathway is currently surfaced with white gravel. It terminates at the edge of the geothermal well field and does not continue to the domestic support buildings to the east. The East Pathway was restored in 1999–2000 (Figure 3.22).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.22. East Pathway from the Brick Terrace. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.23. East Terrace from the Brick Terrace at the southwest corner of the Mansion. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).

East Terrace

Historic Condition: Recent archeological evidence suggests that the ground immediately surrounding the Mansion was originally undulating, so it is possible that the terrace was constructed at the same time as the Mansion in 1790. The East Terrace is the historic location of the Summer Kitchen, which was constructed around 1800. The use of hedging along the edges of the East Terrace was recorded in the middle of the nineteenth century. Hedges on the north and east sides of the Terrace were maintained through the remainder of the historic period. An octagonal, two-story building on the northeast corner of the East Terrace functioned as living quarters for house servants until it burned in 1946.

Existing Condition: The East Terrace is located to the east of the east wing of the Mansion. The brick surface is laid in a herringbone pattern and the edges are lined with a square, white, granite curb. The southern edge of the East Terrace is aligned with the Mansion façade. The north and east sides of the terrace are lined with overgrown hemlock hedges. The East Terrace gate marks the eastern entrance to the area. An octagonal herb garden is located in the northeast quadrant of the terrace and marks the historic location of servants' quarters (Figure 3.23).

Evaluation: Contributing

Entrance road

Historic Condition: The entrance road did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The National Park Service constructed the entrance road in 1988. This bituminous concrete road is located southwest of the historic entrance drive and runs from Hampton Lane, through West Field, and uphill to the upper parking lot. In the West Field, the road is designed for two-way traffic. Access to the upper parking lot is a one-way loop. The portion of this road through the West Field is proposed for relocation to the west in conjunction with construction of a new park visitor center (Figure 3.24).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*



Figure 3.24. Entrance road from its intersection with Hampton Lane. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.25. Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).

Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking

Historic Condition: The Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Garden Maintenance Area service road intersects with the southernmost point of the entrance road and extends to the south to connect with the Garden Maintenance Area parking lot and to provide access to the Park Maintenance Building (Figure 3.25).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Hampton Lane mulched path

Historic Condition: The Hampton Lane mulched path did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Hampton Lane mulched path was constructed in 2010. It parallels Hampton Lane and runs through the North Lawn, separated from the road by an approximate 100'-0" landscape buffer that includes both evergreen and shade trees. The mulched path extends from the historic entrance drive to the Stable Drive (Figure 3.26).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.26. Hampton Lane mulched path. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Heart-shaped carriage drive

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys built the heart-shaped carriage drive around 1790 to the north of the Mansion. The drive provides a means of turning carriages around. The design of the drive may have been influenced by design trends popular in the late 1700s. There is no evidence that the drive underwent any major alterations during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The historic character of the heart-shaped carriage drive has been maintained since the end of the historic period, with the exception of the addition of a concrete walk along the Mansion front. The drive is surfaced with crushed stone. A drainage culvert crosses under the drive, although it is not known if it still provides drainage from the inside of the loop (Figure 3.27).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.27. Eastern portion of the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.28. Historic entrance drive surfaced in crushed stone. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Historic entrance drive

Historic Condition: Constructed around 1790, the historic entrance drive served as the main access road to the Mansion. It was constructed around the same year as the heart-shaped carriage drive. The historic entrance drive defined the western edge of the North Lawn and connected with the heart-shaped carriage drive. During the Ridgelys' residence, the tree-lined historic entrance drive was used in conjunction with the heart-shaped carriage drive as the main entrance and carriage turn-around. Stone culverts originally lined the road and provided storm drainage, although it is not known if they still function.

Existing Condition: Intersecting Hampton Lane about 250'-0" to the east of the entrance road, the historic entrance drive leads south from Hampton Lane and curves east to meet the heart-shaped carriage drive to the north of the Mansion. The drive is surfaced with recycled crushed concrete and is bordered by steel edging in some areas. The historic entrance drive has not been used for vehicular circulation since the construction of the visitor entrance drive in 1988. However, it remains a well-traveled pedestrian route (Figure 3.28).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.29. Lower parking lot, with bus parking area. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Lower parking lot

Historic Condition: The lower parking lot did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The park installed the lower parking lot to accommodate buses and overflow parking. Paved bus parking is located on the east side of the entrance road and overflow parking is located on the west side of the road on an areas surfaced with light colored gravel over interlocking plastic paving grid. This parking area is planned for removal, as a replacement lot is proposed in conjunction with the new park visitor center (Figure 3.29).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*

Orangery concrete walk

Historic Condition: The Orangery concrete walk did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Pedestrian access to the Orangery is provided by a concrete walk that connects the north side of the Orangery with the western side of the heart-shaped entrance drive. The alignment of the short walk includes two gentle curves at a universally accessible grade (Figure 3.30).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.30. Concrete walk leading to the Orangery from the historic entrance drive. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Serpentine Walk

Historic Condition: The Serpentine Walk is attributed to William Russell Birch and was constructed from 1798 to 1800. The walk encircled the Great Terrace and provided views of both the Mansion to the north and Falling Gardens to the south. Archeological investigation revealed the historic width of the pathway at 5'-6".

Existing Condition: The Serpentine Walk retains its historic alignment, a butterfly shape, along the perimeter of the Great Terrace. Along the north, west, and east sides, the walk is gently curving. On the south side the walk runs in an east-west alignment at the crest of the first slope of the Falling Gardens. The walk is surfaced with white gravel and is approximately 5'-6" wide and 800' long (Figure 3.31).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Stable Drive

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys built the Stable Drive between 1790 and 1800 as an access road from Hampton Lane to the Domestic Service Cluster on the eastern side of the Mansion. The drive extended in a north/south alignment. Two stables, one built at the turn of the nineteenth century, the other mid-nineteenth century, were located near the mid-point and to the west of the Drive. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows an orchard area to the east of the drive. The North Lawn bordered the west side of the drive. It is possible that Stable Drive was built to function as an access road for Stable #1, which was constructed around the same time.

Existing Condition: Stable Drive is approximately 10' wide and 1,210' long, and runs along the eastern park boundary. The drive is surfaced with coarse white gravel. Drive is currently used for service access and pedestrian circulation between the Mansion and farm landscapes (Figure 3.32).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.31. Western side of the Serpentine Walk on the Great Terrace as it leads under the limbs of a southern catalpa. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.32. Stable Drive along the eastern park boundary. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.33. Upper parking lot showing the concrete walk to the Orangery. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

Upper parking lot

Historic Condition: The upper parking lot did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The upper parking lot is the closest visitor parking lot to the Mansion, and is located directly to the west of the Orangery. The lot was designed by landscape architect Alden Hopkins in 1949. The lot was complete or under construction by 1952. It is paved with bituminous concrete and shaded by mature canopy trees. A universally accessible concrete sidewalk along the eastern side of the parking lot, constructed in 1995, accommodates pedestrian access to the Mansion (Figure 3.33).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*

West Road trace

Historic Condition: West Road, constructed in 1871–72, bisected the then expansive West Field to connect Hampton Lane with the East Orchard. The road ran along the western edge of the Garden Maintenance Area, between the Garden Maintenance Building and the Caretaker's Cottage, and through the Falling Gardens toward the East Orchard and cemetery road.

Existing Condition: The West Road trace runs along the western boundary of the mansion landscape. It extends from Hampton Lane, under the green metal Park Maintenance Building, to a small parking area adjacent to the Garden Maintenance Building. The road trace is approximately 10'-0" wide and 850'-0" long. The only section that is currently maintained and used for vehicular circulation lies within the Garden Maintenance Area. This portion of the road was



Figure 3.34. West Road trace along the western park boundary, now planted with a white pine screen. View looking southwest, 2013 (OCLP).

paved with bituminous concrete by the National Park Service to provide access to the green metal Park Maintenance Building, which was sited on the historic alignment of the West Road.

Along the east side of the road trace, white pines (*Pinus strobus*) provide a screen for adjacent residential development. Several large specimen trees border the road trace and are possible remnants of an earlier planting. The remainder of the road is visible only as a trace and is maintained as mown turf. The section of the road that extended eastward from the Garden Maintenance Area is missing, although traces of the road remain visible in some portions of the Falling Gardens and East Orchard (Figure 3.34).

Evaluation: Contributing*

VEGETATION

Hampton National Historic Site includes an abundance of specimen trees, masses of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants, both indigenous and introduced. Overall, the Hampton vegetation retains its historic character, though many plants have reached maturity and are in decline. Some features have been replaced in-kind, as described below and in Appendix E.

Prior to the development of Hampton, the area is believed to have been comprised of a dense mixed upland hardwood forest. Following Colonel Charles Ridgely's purchase of Northampton in 1745, he quickly began clearing to open more land for agricultural – largely tobacco – production and shortly thereafter for timber

to fuel the family's ironworks. Orchards were among the earliest functional plantings. Their establishment was followed by the addition of ornamental trees only after completion of the Mansion in 1790.

Throughout the 1800s and early 1900s, the Hampton estate was heavily planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation (see Appendices D and E), as subsequent generations of Ridgelys sought to design the grounds of their home in the finest and latest fashions based on regional and international precedents. Today, the specimen plantings that remain are among the most impressive in the region, including several state champion trees and runners up. Less hardy plantings, including perennials in the Falling Garden beds, are replaced regularly to perpetuate the historic character of the estate.

Cemetery Woods

Historic Condition: The 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows only a scattering of trees bordering cemetery road and surrounding the Ridgely Family Cemetery wall. Similarly, historic photographs from 1908 show a scattering of trees surrounding and within the Ridgeley Family Cemetery wall, which allowed significant light to reach the cemetery and understory. By the 1920s, an oblique aerial photo shows the planting bordering cemetery road slightly denser, but still no more than a single row of trees on either side of the road. Aerial photographs from the 1950s through today show a far denser stand of trees in the area defined by the East Orchard to the west and park boundary to the east. It appears that over time, since the first half of the twentieth century, volunteer and planted vegetation has been allowed to mature beyond the single row of trees that historically framed cemetery road, filling some of the area historically occupied by orchards.

Existing Condition: Cemetery Woods consist of a stands of mature evergreen and deciduous trees bordering both the east and west sides of cemetery road. Several noteworthy historic trees border the road, including large tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Norway spruces (*Picea abies*), sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), and a maidenhair tree (*Gingko biloba*). Japanese yews (*Taxus cuspidata*) flank the Ridgely Family Cemetery gate, framing the entrance to the cemetery. Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of vegetation in Cemetery Woods. Heavy deer browse has cleared the understory, with few shrubs and herbaceous plants remaining below the dense tree canopy. The remnants of historic plantings immediately adjacent to cemetery road contribute to the significance of the landscape, while successional vegetation that grows beyond does not contribute.

Evaluation: Contributing (historic vegetation only)

Falling Gardens plantings

Historic Condition: The Falling Gardens were planted with a combination of trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals throughout the period of significance. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows large shrubs or trees marking all four corners of each parterre, which historically encompassed ten parterres on five terraces. A planting of ten large shrubs or trees is evident to the north of Parterres I and II, at the foot of the Great Terrace embankment. Historic photographs show that paired Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) framed the central axis of the garden since the early 1800s, with Eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) on the east and west sides of the terraces. The center of Parterres V and VI were both planted with weeping Japanese scholar trees (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula') since 1860–80. Photographs from the late 1800s show additional, unidentified trees in Parterre I. Shrubs and herbaceous vegetation within the Falling Gardens was diversified and changed through the gardens' history. Boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens*) consistently lined the planting beds in Parterre I and, in later years, lilacs (*Syringa* sp.) were planted on the lower terraces. Refer to Appendix D for an analysis of historic vegetation documented in and around the Falling Gardens throughout the period of significance.

Existing Condition: Today, plantings within the Falling Gardens are greatly simplified from their diversity and abundance at the peak of the gardens' development in the mid nineteenth century. New Norway spruces frame the central axis of the gardens. Parterre I is bordered by a low boxwood edging, reinstalled in its historic configuration during a 2010 garden rehabilitation. Parterres I and II are planted with several historically-documented shrubs, including peonies (*Paeonia* sp.) and spirea (*Spiraea* sp.), and bedded-out annually with a changing variety of annuals selected according to historic records, and drought tolerance and deer resistance, including wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.), begonia (*Begonia* sp.), lantana (*Lantana* sp.), petunia (*Petunia* x *hybrida*), coleus (*Solenostemon scutellarioides*), and marigolds (*Tagetes* sp.).

Parterre III and IV beds are maintained with mulch cover, and the Parterres V and VI are partially planted with remnant trees, shrubs, and perennials, including the Maryland state champion weeping scholar tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'), flowering quince (*Chaenomeles* sp.), lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*), and peonies (*Paeonia* sp.). Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of woody vegetation in and around the Falling Gardens.

Evaluation: Contributing

Historic period trees

Historic Condition: Hampton's extensive and diverse tree collection is well-documented throughout the historic period in photographs, ledgers, and journals. Orchards were among the earliest additions to Hampton, as Colonel Charles Ridgely improved his investment. By the 1770s, the orchards contained over 770 trees. In 1790, his son Captain Charles Ridgely directed the transplanting of 250 large trees, presumably for the mansion grounds orchards. Ornamental tree plantings on the Great Terrace and in the Falling Gardens were likely among the earliest trees planted at Hampton for aesthetic purposes. At the time of the establishment of Hampton National Historic Site, two southern catalpas (*Catalpa bignonioides*) on the Great Terrace were believed to be the oldest trees in the park. Early tree plantings on the north side of the Mansion were likely in the vicinity of the Ice House (constructed 1783–90) to provide shade for the structure.

Eliza Ridgely, and later Margaretta Ridgely, took an express interest in the Hampton's trees, adding many native and exotic trees to the grounds of the estate. Both took particular care in curating the collection of trees on the Great Terrace, planting in what has been attributed to both the English and Italian traditions. The more picturesque arrangement of trees over lawn was undoubtedly influenced by the English landscape park and, after the 1840, by the writings of American landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing. The nineteenth century horticultural tradition was upheld in the twentieth century by Helen Ridgely, who continued to maintain the collection, adding several trees to the Great Terrace, including the existing deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).[5]

Existing Condition: Hampton National Historic Site retains many original or replacement historic trees. Of replacement trees, many are genetically identical clones of original specimens, while others are same species nursery stock replacements. Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of historic trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

Several Maryland state champion trees are growing on the mansion grounds, including cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus lebani*) and weeping Japanese scholar tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'). The Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*) to the west of the historic entrance drive is state co-champion with a specimen in Cecil County. The saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangeana*) is the third largest in the state, and a state champion pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) was recently lost, but has been replanted with a young, genetically identical specimen. The American holly (*Ilex opaca*) along the historic entrance drive is the eighth largest in the state; however, it is the largest in Baltimore County.[6]

Evaluation: Contributing

Post-historic period trees

Historic Condition: Post-historic period trees were introduced after 1948 and did not exist during the period of significance. These trees are not replacements in-kind of historic trees.

Existing Condition: Post historic period trees grow in three primary locations within the mansion grounds. These locations include the southern property boundary (along the Baltimore Beltway sound wall), the eastern property boundary (Cemetery Woods, bordering cemetery road), and the western property boundary (white pine (*Pinus strobus*) screen planting). These areas are delineated in the *Hampton Forest Stand Delineation and Forest Conservation Plan*.[7] Smaller groupings of post-historic period trees also grow in a grove to the northwest of the stables, in the historic location of the paddock. New trees were also planted along Hampton Lane by the National Park Service to screen views to adjacent residential development. Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of post-historic period trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

In 2012, the park established a 1.11-acre forest protection area within Cemetery Woods, along the eastern side of cemetery road, to mitigate disturbance of the white pine stand as a result of construction of the new Visitor Contact Station along the western property boundary. This forest protection area is delineated on Drawing 8.

Evaluation: Non-contributing

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The Hampton estate preserved many buildings—constructed primarily to shelter human activities—and structures for functional purposes other than human occupation, including a spring basin, pump house, and more. Construction of buildings and structures on the Mansion grounds began with construction of the Mansion and Ice House from 1783 to 1790.

Several domestic support buildings and structures were added shortly thereafter, including the South Spring (c. 1750–1800), Stable #1 (1805), Caretaker's Cottage (c. 1830), Paint House (c. 1800), Smoke House (c. 1800), and Summer Kitchen (c. 1800). Garden support buildings, including the Orangery, Greenhouse #1 and #2, and the Garden Maintenance Building, were constructed between 1824 and 1843 and reflect the interest in horticulture on the property during that time. Since the National Park Service assumed stewardship of Hampton, the park service constructed several new buildings to support park operations, including the Park Maintenance Building (c. 1985), Caretaker's Shed (c. 1985), Collections Storage



Figure 3.35. 1910 Garage showing the geothermal well field at right. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Building (2013), and new Visitor Contact Station (2013–14). Twenty-five buildings and structures in the Mansion area are listed below in alphabetical order and described in detail.

1910 Garage

Historic Condition: As denoted by its current name, the 1910 Garage was constructed in 1910 to the east of Hampton Mansion. The building forms the northern side of the Domestic Service Cluster. The 1910 Garage was likely the first building at Hampton designed to accommodate an automobile.

Existing Condition: The garage is located approximately 200' from the east side of the Mansion. It is a 14'-8" by 20'-4" structure with white clapboard siding, a wood-shingled gable roof, and doors on its western face. The garage's placement on the north side of the graveled parking area provides enclosure for the Domestic Service Cluster. Windows on the north and south sides provide light, and the west wall has a central sliding door flanked by two hinged doors for vehicle access. The 1910 Garage underwent preservation work in 2007 and is currently used for storage (Figure 3.35).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Caretaker's Cottage

Historic Condition: The Caretaker's Cottage housed a series of gardeners throughout the historic period. The Ridgelys constructed the main stone building by 1843, and a brick addition to the north and west sides of the building was built during the mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 3.36. Caretaker's Cottage, with the non-historic walkway and southern park boundary beyond. View looking southwest, 2013 (OCLP).

Existing Condition: The Caretaker's Cottage is a two-story quarters comprised of two roughly equal parts. The west half is laid in stone and the east half in brick. The building is covered in stucco and painted white except for the west side and the western half of the south side, where the stone is exposed. The Caretaker's Cottage has undergone minor renovations since the end of the historic period. These include kitchen and bathroom fixtures, and carpeting. The door on the north side of the west structure is of modern, likely a replacement. The porch, located on the north side, has a replacement rail at the top of the stairway. Beveled caps on the porch columns are likely later additions to the porch as well. The building underwent preservation work in 1997–98 (Figure 3.36).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Caretaker's Shed

Historic Condition: The Caretaker's Shed did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Caretaker's Shed is located southeast of the Caretaker's Cottage. It was constructed in 1985, and is planned for removal (Figure 3.37).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*



Figure 3.37. Caretaker's Shed. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.38. Coal Gas Storage ruin. View looking east, 2013 (OCLP).

Coal Gas Storage ruin

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys constructed the Coal Gas Storage structure in 1856–57 to store coal gas used to illuminate the Mansion. Prior to its current location, the Coal Gas Storage structure stood in the historic location of the Octagon Building. Oral history suggests that it was moved further from the Mansion because Eliza Ridgely was concerned about the potential of explosion so close to the house. The structure remained in use until 1929 and subsequently collapsed in 1949.

Existing Condition: Portions of the circular brick wall of the Coal Gas Storage ruin remains visible. The brick walls are laid in common bond with sixth course header bond. The extant masonry underwent restoration work in 2009 (Figure 3.38).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.39. Collections Storage Building. View looking southwest, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.40. Garden Maintenance Building. Fenced cold frame foundations are visible in the foreground and the new Collections Storage Building is visible to the right. View looking west, 2013 (OCLP).

Collections Storage Building

Historic Condition: The Collections Storage Building did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Collections Storage Building is located to the east of the Park Maintenance Building and Green Metal Building. The rectangular building extends in a southerly direction from the entrance road. Construction of the Collections Storage Building began in 2012 and was completed in 2013. The building provides climate-controlled storage facilities for park collections (Figure 3.39).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.41. Geothermal well field in the foreground, with the Great Terrace in the background. The Pump House is visible on the right side of the photograph. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).

Garden Maintenance Building

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys built the Garden Maintenance Building as a smaller ornamental cottage around 1840. The building was expanded by Margaretta Ridgely, circa 1875. The architectural style of the expanded building is consistent with Margaretta Ridgely's improvements to the property in the late 1800s.[8] It was located on the west side of the Falling Gardens between the Caretaker's Cottage and the greenhouses. The central area of the building functioned as a storage area for first horse-drawn, then for gas-powered farm equipment. One of the side bays was used as a feed room and stable, and the other was used as living quarters for various groundskeepers, gardeners, and a chauffeur. The living quarters in the Garden Maintenance Building had a cellar, possibly dating to a previous building on the site.

Existing Condition: Located on the west side of the Falling Gardens between the Caretaker's House and the greenhouses, the Garden Maintenance Building is accessible by a driveway that connects it to Hampton Lane. Following the historic period, the Garden Maintenance Building was likely used for storage. The building continues to serve as storage space today (Figure 3.40).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Geothermal well field

Historic Condition: The well field did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: A contemporary geothermal well field, constructed between 2005 and 2007, is located between the service buildings and the East Terrace. The surface is currently finished with a light colored crushed stone (Figure 3.41).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.42. The Green Metal Building (on the right) and the Park Maintenance Building (with white garage door on the left) from the maintenance parking area. View looking northwest, 2013 (OCLP).

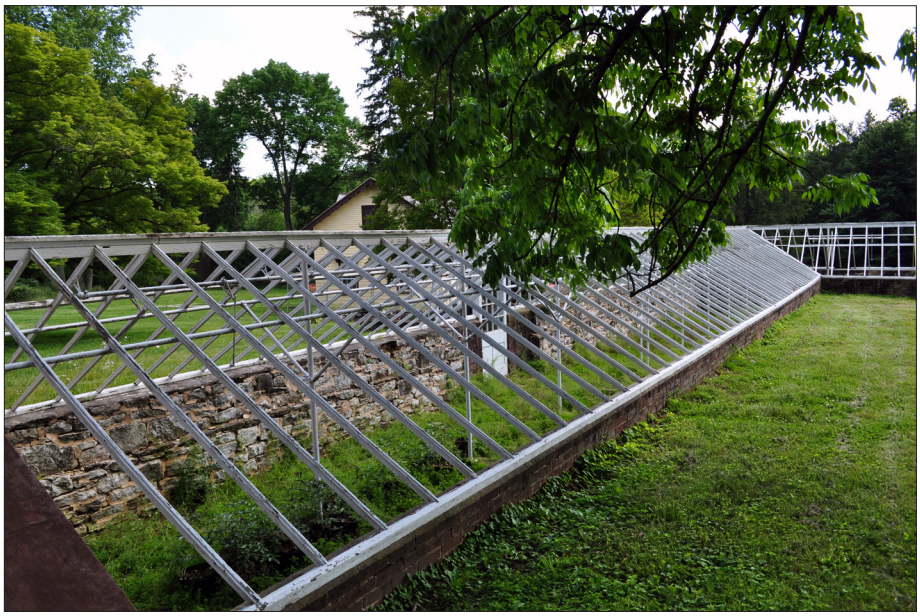


Figure 3.43. Greenhouse #1 ruin. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Green Metal Building

Historic Condition: The Green Metal Building did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Green Metal Building is a long, narrow, rectangular single-story building with a low-pitch gabled roof. The walls are sheathed with vertical aluminum siding. The long axis of the building is oriented northwest to southeast. Once used for storing maintenance equipment, it was redesigned to store collection items (Figure 3.42).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Greenhouse #1 ruin

Historic Condition: Greenhouse #1 was one of three greenhouses on-site. It was constructed between after 1843 (after the Orangery and Greenhouse #2), and consisted mostly of metal and glass. The addition of this greenhouse is a testament to the scale of horticultural activity at Hampton during the nineteenth century. In the mid-nineteenth century, the greenhouse was expanded. The structure deteriorated over time due to disuse.

Existing Condition: The Greenhouse #1 ruin consists of L-shaped remains of the gable-roofed structure with metal framework constructed over stone and brick walls, and a random range ashlar stone potting room. The greenhouse portion is missing all of the glass, and the potting room is without a roof. The walls of the potting room are approximately 5' high, and the floor may have been backfilled to raise it to the current level. For safety reasons, visitors are restricted from the greenhouse area (Figure 3.43).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Greenhouse #2

Historic Condition: John and Eliza Ridgely built Greenhouse #2 as a timber frame structure in 1839. The entrance to Greenhouse #2 faced the Falling Gardens to the east, and a bluestone walkway extended toward Parterre IV to meet the cobblestone path. Greenhouse #2 was altered between 1880 and 1890. The timber frame structure was razed and replaced with a metal and glass structure under the direction of Lillian Ridgely in the 1930s or 1940s.

Existing Condition: Greenhouse #2 consists of a stone potting room with a gable roof and brick chimney on the west side and a longer glass-roofed greenhouse



Figure 3.44. Greenhouse #2 from the vicinity of Greenhouse #1 ruin. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.45. North facade of the Hampton Mansion from the lawn defined by the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

constructed on brick knee walls. It is located directly off the west end of the grass walk across the north side of Falling Garden Terrace 2. The entrance on the east façade has a bluestone stoop that is approximately 6'-0" deep and 12'-0" wide bordered by brick.

The National Park Service replaced the standing-seam tin roof on the potting room in 1999. The greenhouse portion underwent a significant restoration in 2000 that included repointing of the foundation, stabilizing the metal frame, replacing glazing, and repairing the ventilation system of operable glass louvers. However, today, glazing is failing and glass panes are coming loose. The original furnace and clay pot racks remain in the stone potting room (Figure 3.44).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Hampton Mansion

Historic Condition: Captain Charles Ridgely and Jehu Howell, builder and master carpenter, supervised the construction of the Hampton Mansion from 1783 to 1790. They sited the Mansion at the highest elevation in Ridgely land holdings, with a clear line of sight to the Farm House. This accentuated a series of strong visual relationships between the Mansion and its surroundings, especially the Farm House (north) and the Falling Gardens (south). The Mansion was built in a five-part, linear plan, with one large central structure flanked by two wings, each attached by hyphens. Captain Charles and Rebecca Ridgely first occupied the Mansion in December 1788, one and a half years before construction was completed. Several generations of the Ridgely family resided in Hampton Mansion throughout the historic period. Various changes were made to the Mansion,

including the installation of gas lighting and the Mansion's bathrooms in 1850. The East Hyphen was expanded and a door was cut though the dining room in about 1810.

Existing Condition: Hampton Mansion is an outstanding example of late Georgian architecture in America. It has a symmetrical, five-part linear plan composed of a large central structure connected to two wings by hyphens, and is constructed of rubble stone covered with stucco, embellished with wood-framed projecting porticoes, dormer windows, and a large cupola. The three-story building is approximately 177' in length. The Mansion was restored and renovated immediately after Hampton was acquired by the National Park Service. This work included repair of the exterior stucco and windows, reinforcement of flooring, and adding restrooms in the basement, caretakers' quarters on the upper stories, and a tearoom in the east hyphen and wing (closed in 1998). In the 1960s, the cupola was restored, selected window frames reconstructed, and stucco patched. In the 1980s, the stucco was completely replaced. The roof was replaced in 1998. Extensive interior work was completed in 2005–08 to restore rooms to their character during various historic periods of occupancy. Hampton Mansion is now used primarily for interpretation and visitor services. A visitor reception room is located in the west hyphen and a gift shop in the west wing (Figure 3.45).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Ice House

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys constructed the subterranean Ice House between 1783 and 1790 to the northwest of the Mansion. Constructed with rubble stone with a brick dome roof covered with earth, the Hampton Ice House was designed and built to last for generations. It was larger and deeper than typical commercial



Figure 3.46. Ice House from the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

ice pits during the historic period. The underground space was cylindrical and tapered towards the bottom. On the north side of the structure, a short passage opened up to the space below for loading ice. On the south side of the structure, a wider, tunneled passage with steps provided access for ice retrieval.

Existing Condition: The Ice House is a subterranean structure located in the front lawn, northwest of the heart-shaped carriage drive. It is constructed of rubble stone with a brick dome roof, which is covered in a thick layer of earth. The interior of the structure consists of a tapered shaft measuring 16'-0" in diameter at the top and 7'-0" diameter at the bottom. It extends approximately 30' below grade. The Ice House is visible from the outside as an ovular mound of earth measuring approximately 10' high and 47' in diameter along its north/south axis and 42'-0" along its east/west axis. A narrow, stone-lined passage historically used for loading ice is cut into the north side of the mound. About 20'-0" south of the mound, an entrance to the brick-vaulted tunnel used for retrieving ice provides access to the structure. The entrance to the tunnel is composed of an iron door set into a concrete frame, and leads first to a flight of stone steps, then the tunnel. A small interpretive sign stands to the right of the entrance. The National Park Service restored the Ice House in both 1997–98 and in 2008, including installation of lighting and a handrail (Figure 3.46).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Octagon Building foundation

Historic Condition: Prior to construction of the Octagon Building, the site was the location of a Coal Gas Storage structure, which was moved to the east of the Domestic Service Cluster with construction of the Octagon Building. The Octagon Building was built around 1855 and functioned servants' quarters throughout the



Figure 3.47. Octagon Building foundation from the East Terrace, now an Herb Garden. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.48. Orangery from the cobblestone path. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

majority of the historic period. The two-story, frame structure (without plumbing or electricity) stood on the East Terrace until it was destroyed by fire in 1946. Only the foundation of the building remained after the fire.

Existing Condition: The Octagon Building foundation (contributing) now contains the Herb Garden (non-contributing). Built by a local garden club during the 1960s, the Herb Garden may contain archeological evidence of the site's original structure (Figure 3.47).

Evaluation: Contributing

Orangery

Historic Condition: The first greenhouse structure to be constructed at Hampton, the Ridgelys built the Orangery around 1830 to allow year-round growth of citrus trees and other plants that would not survive local winters outdoors. During the summer months, the Ridgelys removed approximately forty potted citrus trees from the Orangery and placed them on the Great Terrace. The structure was heated by solar energy through full-length windows on the south and east walls, and by a wood-burning furnace in the west-side shed. The furnace pumped heat through flues, which ran under the building's floor and out through the chimney. The Orangery at Hampton was one of relatively few in America at the time. The building was destroyed by fire in 1926.

Existing Condition: The Orangery is a single-story brick and frame structure with a rubble stone foundation. The current building was reconstructed in 1975–76 on the foundation of the original Orangery. Historic photographs and archaeological evidence were used to guide reconstruction. The building is nine bays long and three bays wide, with a brick lean-to on the west side. It was designed in Grecian



Figure 3.49. Paint House at center. The Smoke House is on the left and Privy #1 is on the right. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

temple form in the Classical Revival style. The original core of the building walls was brick; however, concrete blocks were used in the reconstruction. Inside the building on the north side, a modern addition provides accessible restrooms, a small kitchen, and a storage room. The gable roof is covered in slate, and there are full-length windows on the south and east façades. The Orangery is currently used to host meetings, public programs, and special events (Figure 3.48).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Paint House

Historic Condition: The Paint House, located east of the Mansion in the Domestic Service Cluster, was built around 1800. The structure served a variety of uses during the historic period, presumably including paint storage. In the early twentieth century, it was used to store carriages.

Existing Condition: The Paint House is adjacent to Privy #2 and located about 200'-0" feet from the east side of the Mansion. It is a single-story, 14'-4" by 17'-10" building with a semi-elliptical arched entry on the north side and no windows. The Paint House was renovated in 1968 and is currently used for storage (Figure 3.49).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.50. The Park Maintenance Building with white garage door (on the left) from the maintenance parking area. View looking northwest, 2013 (OCLP).

Park Maintenance Building

Historic Condition: The Park Maintenance Building did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Park Maintenance Building is a square, single story, pole barn style building with a garage door opening. It is clad in green siding that evokes clapboard siding and has an asphalt shingle gable roof. The Park Maintenance Building houses maintenance equipment (Figure 3.50).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*



Figure 3.51. Site of the Pole Barn foundation. View looking west, 2013 (OCLP).

Pole Barn foundation

Historic Condition: The Pole Barn was to the southeast of Privy #1. The structure was most likely built in the twentieth century because its 8'-0" by 12'-0" rectangular foundation was made of poured concrete. The foundation is listed as an old foundation on the 1949 survey of the site. Pole barns were typically basic structures consisting of a roof over a series of poles. Comparable barns served a variety of functions, including hay storage and livestock shelter.

Existing Condition: The remnants of what is believed to be the historic Pole Barn foundation have been identified to the southeast of Privy #1. The foundation is a rectangle approximately 8' wide and 12' long (Figure 3.51).

Evaluation: Unevaluated

Privy #1

Historic Condition: Privy #1 was built before 1843 as a single-story wooden structure with four holes in the interior, and a vertical partition separating the two middle holes. The Privy were likely used until the installation of the Mansion's bathrooms in the 1850s. Privy #1 was located approximately 200' east of the Mansion.

Existing Condition: Privy #1 is a single-story building with a hipped, wood shingle roof and white clapboard siding. The building measures 8'-0" by 10'-0" with the long axis running north to south. A single door provides access on the western façade. Windows on the north and south façades allow light to enter the structure. Privy #1 is currently used for interpretation (Figure 3.52).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.52. Privy #1. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.53. Privy #2. View looking northeast, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.54. Pump House from the East Terrace. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

Privy #2

Historic Condition: Privy #2 was built after 1843, likely between 1879 and 1899, and was originally a single-story, four-hole privy built of wood. Privy #2 was located approximately 200' east of the Mansion.

Existing Condition: Privy #2 is located to the northeast of Privy #1. It is a single-story with a gabled, wood shingle roof and white clapboard siding. The east and west walls each have fixed four-light windows, and there are two doors on the north side (Figure 3.53).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.55. Ridgely Family Vault from the cemetery gate. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).

Pump House

Historic Condition: The Pump House was built between 1890 and 1898 about halfway between the privies and the Mansion. It was a single-story structure with fish-scale wooden shingled walls. It housed the pump and associated equipment needed to move water from the east side springs to Hampton Mansion.

Existing Condition: Located to the south of the East Terrace, the Pump House is a single-story building with a hipped roof. No longer used to house a gravity-fed water pumping system, this building is now used for storage (Figure 3.54).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Ridgely Family Vault

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys built their Family Vault in the Egyptian Revival or Greek Revival style, likely between 1810 and 1820. Designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Sr., it is believed to have been constructed near or over the graves of Captain Charles (d. 1790) and Rebecca Ridgely (d. 1812). Located at the southeast corner of the property, the vault consisted of three marble walls and one brick wall. A brick walkway surrounded the structure and another walkway, which led to the entrance on the north façade, is evident in historic photographs from the 1930s. Ornamental plantings flanked the walkway and entrance to the Vault. Inside, the structure opened up to a vaulted space holding thirty-two graves, with burials dating from 1814 to the twentieth century.

Existing Condition: The Ridgely Family Vault is located at the southeast corner of the property within the Ridgely Family Cemetery. It is a single-story structure constructed of gray marble masonry on the north, east, and west sides. The north



Figure 3.56. Smoke House (left), adjacent to the Paint House (right). View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).

side is faced with brick. The vault is surrounded by narrow brick walkway laid in a herringbone pattern, which is overgrown with grass. A pathway from the gate to the vault is also concealed by grass. A marble plate now seals the entrance on the center of the north wall, and the decorative iron gate that once covered the entrance is now in storage. The vault was restored in 1992 (Figure 3.55).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Smoke House

Historic Condition: Smoke houses were an essential support structure in the domestic landscape during Hampton's historic period. They were used to cure fish or meats, and sometimes to store food. The Ridgelys built the Hampton Smoke House east of the Mansion, in the Domestic Service Cluster, in the first half of the nineteenth century. The single-story structure included weatherboard siding and a single room inside. By the twentieth century, the Smoke House functioned as a residence for servants at Hampton.

Existing Condition: The Smoke House is located on the east side of the Hampton Mansion in a grouping of three buildings organized in a row oriented north to south. The Smoke House is one of two smaller buildings that flank the larger center building, the Paint House. The Smoke House is a single story building with weatherboard siding and a pyramidal shingled roof. Inside, the Smoke House has a single room with a random-width tongue and groove pine floor. Following the historic period, the building was restored in 1968. Work included restoration of the finial at the roof apex, removal of three windows, and removal of vent holes in the siding. The Smoke House is currently used for storage (Figure 3.56).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.57. South Spring ruin. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).

South Spring ruin

Historic Condition: Water from the South Spring ran into a stone basin at the southern end of the Falling Gardens until the spring was dammed and covered in the eighteenth century. Subsequently, the South Spring structure fell to disrepair. A Gothic style stone arch originally stood over the basin.

Existing Condition: The South Spring is in disrepair. The top is damaged and lies next to the structure. The remnants of the structure are in a grouping approximately 5' by 5' wide and 3'-6" high. Water no longer surfaces at the South Spring; although the land near the South Spring ruin is often damp. The structure was stabilized in 2009 (Figure 3.57).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Stable #1

Historic Condition: Stable #1 was a two-story, stone-walled building built in 1805 on the west side of Stable Drive. The exterior was finished with scored stucco to match the Mansion. The stable housed prized racing horses as well as stable hands and jockeys that worked with them. Stable #1 was remodeled in the mid-1800s to reorient the central hall from north/south to east/west. During this remodel, the tack room was converted to stalls, increasing the original five stalls to thirteen.

Existing Condition: Stable #1 is located on the west side of the Stable Drive and is immediately south of Stable #2. It is a two-story stone building with a wood-shingled roof. The roof was historically topped with a wooden cupola (now in storage). There are now pairs of double doors open to the west and to the east. The inside of the building is open space on both stories; the original stalls were removed due to termite damage during extensive restoration efforts in 1963–64.



Figure 3.58. Stable #1 from Stable Drive. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.59. Stable #2 from the North Lawn. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

The original compacted earth floor has been replaced with soil-cement mixture. This stable currently houses a display of carriages, bridles, yokes, and other equestrian equipment, which is visible to visitors through the east doors. Exterior preservation work was completed in 2004 (Figure 3.58).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Stable #2

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys constructed Stable #2 in 1857. It was modeled after Stable #1, a two-story stone structure with stone walls, but finished with exposed stone. The stable had pyramidal roofs topped with wooden cupolas. The interior of Stable #2 was divided into one open stall and several box stalls.

Existing Condition: Stable #2 is located on the west side of the Stable Drive directly north of Stable #1. Similar in structure to Stable #1, it is three bays wide on all sides, and two stories high. Constructed on a stone foundation, its walls are made of limestone ashlar stone masonry with a pyramidal hipped roof. The stable originally featured a wood cupola, which was removed in 1937. Repairs were made to the building in 1937 and 1954, and major restoration was completed in 1963–64. Alterations and/or restoration work on Stable #2 included repointing the masonry, window restoration, replicas of the original doors on the north and south walls, roof repairs, floor replacement, and removal of stall partitions. The original hinges were reused in the door replacements, and wood shingles were used in the roof repairs, in keeping with the style of the original roof. The compacted earth floor has been replaced with a soil-cement mixture. Historically, both Stable #1 and Stable #2 housed horses on the first floor, and the second floor was used for hay storage. Stable #2 is currently used for resource management operations. Exterior preservation work was completed in 2004 (Figure 3.59).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Summer Kitchen

Historic Condition: A wooden, shed-like structure, known as the Summer Kitchen, was located on the east side of the Mansion in a historically a utilitarian area. Fencing and hedges obscured the structure from view. Built between 1802 and 1838, the Summer Kitchen was used during the warmer months to keep the extra heat generated by a cooking fire outside of the house.[9] Originally a thin rectangular structure abutting the east wall of the Mansion, an extension was added to the north end of the structure in the twentieth century, making an



Figure 3.60. Historic location of the Summer Kitchen on the East Terrace. View looking west, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.61. Rendering of the Visitor Contact Station. View looking west, 2012 (HAMP).

L-shape over the East Terrace. The brick firebox, an important component of the Summer Kitchen, was bricked over after the overhead structure was removed in 1950 (Figure 3.60).

Existing Condition: The summer kitchen is missing.

Evaluation: Unevaluated

Visitor Contact Station

Historic Condition: The Visitor Contact Station did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Visitor Contact Station is currently under construction along the western property boundary. When complete, this building will provide visitor orientation services and office space for park staff and partners. A new entrance road and associated lower visitor parking area are also under construction to replace the existing, outdated facilities (Figure 3.61).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

The Ridgelys installed small-scale features for both aesthetic enhancements to the grounds and as functional elements. For example, marble urns were installed in the vicinity of the Mansion and Falling Gardens in the mid-nineteenth century as decorative elements, while hitching posts and watering troughs were installed around the same time for functional purposes. Many of the original small-scale features remain on the site today; however, some have been lost over time or



Figure 3.62. Cast metal benches on the Brick Terrace. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

are kept in curatorial storage. After the National Park Service acquired the site, additional contemporary small-scale features, such as signage and gates, were installed to facilitate use of the property as a public park. The Hampton Mansion landscape includes numerous small-scale features that provide aesthetic detail and function, such as benches, trash receptacles, signs, gates, and walls. Changes were made to address access and safety. Today, many historic and contemporary small-scale features exist throughout the Mansion grounds.

Benches (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The original benches were placed near the Mansion, on the Great Terrace, and in the Falling Garden. The existing, contemporary benches did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Ornate, contemporary metal benches are placed on the Great Terrace for both functional as well as aesthetic qualities. The benches are contemporary replicas of the original benches, now in storage and in the Orangery (Figure 3.62).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Cold frame foundations (2)

Historic Condition: Two cold frame foundations were built in the Garden Maintenance Area to the east of the Garden Maintenance Building in the mid-nineteenth century. Historically, cold frames were used to protect plants from early spring weather and to toughen plants germinated in the greenhouses before they were planted outdoors.



Figure 3.63. Cold frame foundations to the east of the Caretaker's Cottage. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.64. East Terrace gate from the terrace. View looking east, 2013 (OCLP).

Existing Condition: The cold frame foundations fell to disrepair following disuse; all that remains are the brick foundation remnants of two long, rectangular, cold frames located on the east side of the Garden Maintenance Building. Each foundation is 37'-6" long. The east foundation is 7'-8" wide, and the west foundation is 6'-8" wide. The National Park Service stabilized the foundations in 2010–11 (Figure 3.63).

Evaluation: Contributing*

East Terrace gate

Historic Condition: During the historic period, the East Terrace was surrounded on the exterior by picket fencing and on the interior by a lattice fence. It is likely that the East Terrace gate was a part of this historic fencing. More research is needed.

Existing Condition: The East Terrace gate is a white, freestanding gate at the eastern end of the East Terrace. It is flanked by two hemlock trees, once part of the hedge surrounding the terrace. A mulched pathway leads to the gate from the west (Figure 3.64).

Evaluation: Unevaluated

Hitching post

Historic Condition: The hitching post is one of six original posts connected by a metal rail which ran east to west, and were located near the Paint House. Horses were tethered to this rail during the historic period. It is possible that the condition of the hitching posts deteriorated with less use as gas-powered machinery replaced horse power.

Existing Condition: The hitching post is one of six original posts which were linked by a metal rail forming a line running east to west to tether horses. The post was removed in 2006 and is now kept in storage. It is 4'-7.5" high and 6" in diameter. The top of the post is tapered and topped with an iron cap.

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.65. Entrance road gate. View looking southeast, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.66. Mansion gates from Hampton Lane. View looking east, 2012 (OCLP).

Entrance road gate

Historic Condition: The entrance road gate did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The entrance road gate is located at the intersection of the entrance road and Hampton Lane, blocking visitor access to the site when it is closed. The gate is composed of contemporary hinged metal gates placed in line with the wooden farm fence. Contemporary signage directs visitor traffic and displays when the grounds are open to the public (Figure 3.65).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Mansion gates

Historic Condition: The Mansion gates were designed by John C. E. Laing and built in 1875 at the intersection of the historic entrance drive and Hampton Lane. The center gates consist of a pair of 6'-0" wide cast iron designed to accommodate horse-drawn carriages and vehicles. These gates are flanked by matching 5'-0" wide cast iron gates for pedestrian traffic. Symmetrical, low, curved cast iron fences stand on either side of the gates, curving outward toward Hampton Lane. Six 3' by 3' granite posts stand in the juncture points between the walls and gates. The ironwork is adorned with the Ridgely family's stag head crest.

Existing Condition: The Mansion gates remain at the intersection of the historic entrance drive and Hampton Lane, and have not undergone any major changes since the historic period. A row of arborvitae forms a backdrop beyond the curved walls. The gates were restored in 1999–2000 and are still functional, but are not currently used (Figure 3.66).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.67 Mansion landscape signage along the walk to the visitor entrance. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

Mansion landscape signage (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The mansion landscape signage did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Various forms of contemporary signage are placed throughout the property to aid in visitor interpretation, resource protection, and wayfinding (Figure 3.67).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Marble urns (42)

Historic Condition: In the 1840s, Eliza Ridgely purchased forty-two urns made of Vermont marble to be used as decorative elements in the Falling Gardens and the immediate areas surrounding the Mansion; the urns were placed along pathways and flanked various Mansion entries. Their elaborate design paired well with seasonal plantings in the marble urns.

Existing Condition: Forty-two marble urns remain on the mansion grounds and the majority are used as decorative elements within the Great Terrace and Falling Gardens. The balance of the urns are located on the north side of the Mansion, in the lawn defined by the heart-shaped entrance drive, and flanking building entrances. They have a classic krater form, without handles. The urns resemble an inverted bell with a flared rim and decorative scallops at the bottom of the bowl. The neck of the bowl is a simple turned design with a flared bottom. The urns in the Falling Gardens have a plain square pedestal as a base, those at the Mansion's



Figure 3.68. Marble urn on the Great Terrace. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).

main entry are set directly on the balustrade, and others by the Mansion have a cylindrical base. The urns are 36" high, excluding the pedestals. The urns are fitted with fiberglass lids to keep out trash and debris that lead to blocking drain holes, collecting water, and damage due to freezing and thawing. The urns underwent significant conservation treatment in the 1980–90s and again in 2010 (Figure 3.68).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Marble watering trough

Historic Condition: The exact location of the watering trough has yet to be determined, although it is believed to have been near the Mansion. A cast-iron fountainhead in the shape of a dolphin decorated the trough.

Existing Condition: The white marble horse watering trough and dolphin fountainhead are now in collections storage to prevent vandalism and/or further damage. The object currently awaits conservation treatment.

Evaluation: Contributing

Picnic tables (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The picnic tables did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Various contemporary wooden picnic tables are placed on the mansion grounds for visitor and staff use. Tables are located in the tree grove adjacent to the lower parking area and in the vicinity of the Caretaker's Cottage (Figure 3.69).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.69. Picnic table near the Caretaker's Cottage. View looking southwest, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.70. Refuse barrel along the western facade of the Mansion. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Refuse barrels (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The refuse barrels did not exist during the historic period.

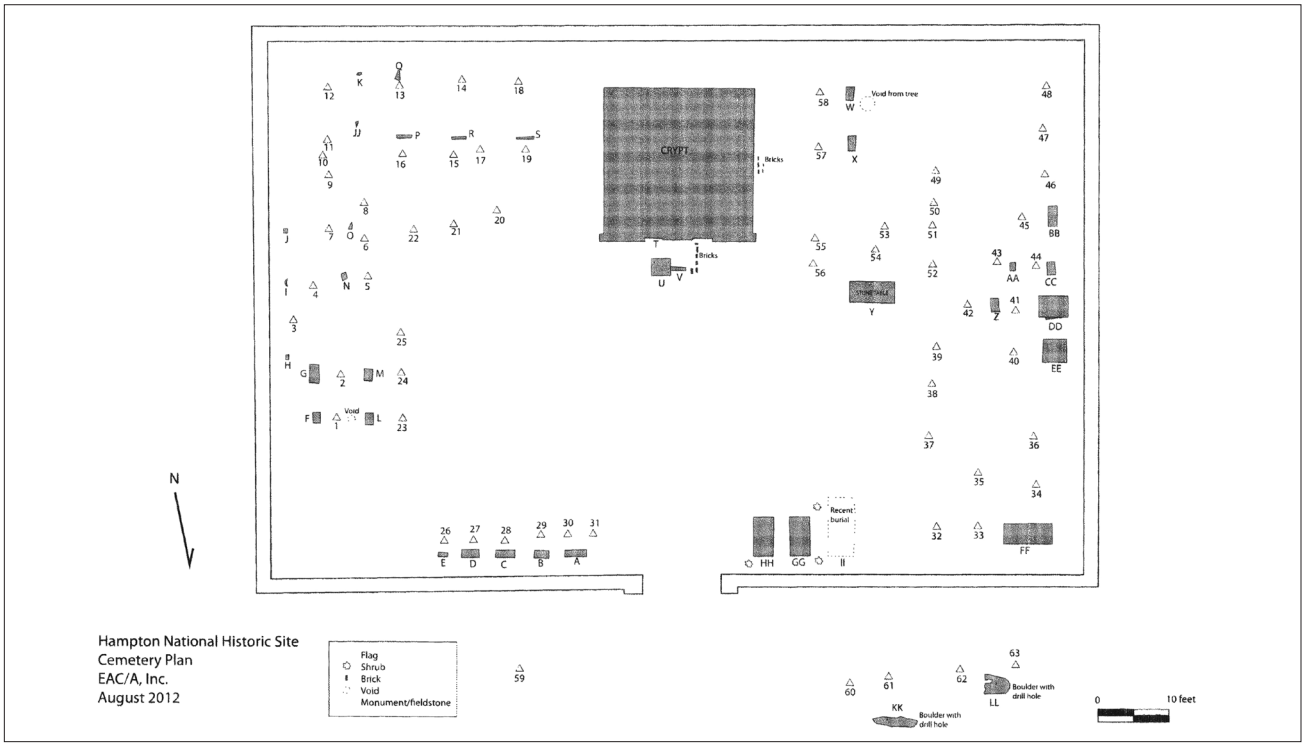
Existing Condition: The wooden wine barrel refuse barrels placed throughout the property are contemporary additions to the mansion grounds. The barrels are comprised of wooden staves held together with metal hoops. A circular wooden head tops the barrel, and a hinge allows the cap to be opened for waste to be deposited inside (Figure 3.70).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.71. (right) Ridgely Family Cemetery grave markers. View looking west, 2013 (OCLP).

Figure 3.72. (below) Inventory of marked and unmarked burials in the Ridgely Family Cemetery, 2012 (EAC/A, Inc.).



Ridgely Family Cemetery grave markers

Historic Condition: Each generation of master and mistress, many of their children and spouses, as well as two close family friends, were buried in the Ridgely Family Cemetery. The headstones marking their graves were usually granite, and varied in architectural styles from Gothic to Celtic, the majority of them lined the perimeter of the rectangular cemetery plot. As the grave markers stood through time, some deteriorated or were damaged.

Existing Condition: A variety of grave markers in the form of granite headstones, markers, and small monuments indicating the burial locations of various Ridgely family members stand within the walls of the Ridgely Family Cemetery. Some markers have deteriorated over time, and there are more graves than there are markers, including several unmarked graves outside of the cemetery wall on the north and west sides (Figures 3.71 and 3.72).

Evaluation: Contributing

Ridgely Family Cemetery wall and gate

Historic Condition: The walls and gate of the Ridgely Family Cemetery were constructed in 1818–19. The 7'-7" high walls consisted of a stone foundation, brick wall, and cap stone with iron flashing. The walls enclosed a rectangle measuring approximately 120' by 77'. A pair of 9'-8" high cast iron gates was mounted to square posts in the center of the north wall and opened to the cemetery road.

Existing Condition: The perimeter wall, at a height of 7'-7," encloses the Ridgely Family Cemetery on all four sides. The wall is composed of 1'-7" of exposed stone



Figure 3.73. Ridgely Family Cemetery wall and gate. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.74. Stable Drive entrance gate. View looking north 2013 (OCLP).

foundation topped with a 5'-10" high brick wall that is then topped with a 2" high cap stone with iron flashing. The pair of cast iron gates are 5'-7" wide and 9'-8" high each, and are mounted to 2'-2" square posts (Figure 3.73).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Stable Drive entrance gate

Historic Condition: The Stable Drive entrance gate did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Stable Drive entrance gate is located at the intersection of Stable Drive and Hampton Lane, and is comprised of contemporary hinged metal gates placed in line with the wooden fence along the property boundary and perpendicular to the adjacent vegetative border that runs along the eastern boundary of the property (Figure 3.74).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Archeological resources provide physical evidence of past human life or other activities that are of historical interest. Many of the archeological resources on the Mansion grounds relate to the occupation of the property by the Ridgely family. Building materials, ceramics, and other household objects provide information about technology, construction techniques, and lives of Hampton's previous inhabitants.

Mansion Landscape

Existing Condition: There are eleven sensitive archeological areas identified on the Mansion parcel. Additional information is available in park archeological overview and assessment reports and through the NPS archeological resources database, Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS).

Evaluation: Contributing*

FARM LANDSCAPE

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND USE

The farm landscape is comprised of the core Farm House Cluster and surrounding acreage that was once used for agricultural production, as both fields and pastures. The Farm House yard was fenced by 1745, likely to keep livestock at bay from the Farm House, which was, until 1783, the primary Ridgely residence at Hampton. The outlying farm landscape was once lined with fences and hedgerows that defined 'quarters' and fields. A portion of the West Farm Field remains to the west of Farm Road. This field remnant is planted annually by park staff with annual ryegrass, oats, and/or corn to evoke its historic agricultural character.

Farm House Cluster

Historic Condition: The yard surrounding the Farm House has been fenced in since at least 1843, Joshua Barney's *Map of Hampton* depicted fencing enclosing the Farm House and surrounding yards, possibly including the rock outcropping. The Farm House yard remained enclosed by fencing throughout the historic period. The Farm House was the only building located within the fenced-in



Figure 3.75. Farm House yard. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

yard; however, several additional buildings were documented in the Farm House Cluster on the 1843 *Map of Hampton*, including two Quarters, a Meat House, a Hen House, and an Ash House (all later replaced).

Existing Condition: A white picket fence surrounds the Farm House yard, an area to the east of Farm Road. The only building within the fence is the Farm House, at the northeast corner of the yard. The L-shaped Farm House contributes to the boundaries of a small, grassy courtyard area at the very northeast corner, defined by the Log Farm Structure (c. 1835–69), Ash House (c. 1845–60), Slave Quarters #2 (c. 1845–60) and Slave Quarters #3 (c. 1845–60). To the south and west of the Farm House is a tree-shaded lawn which gently slopes down to the south from the Farm House (Figure 3.75).

Evaluation: Contributing

Farm Landscape

Historic Condition: During the historic period, the Farm Landscape consisted of both fields and pastures that supported agricultural production. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* documents a landscape with few fences in the immediate vicinity of what presently comprises the Farm Landscape, with the exception of fencing along Hampton Lane, Farm Road, and surrounding the Mule Barn (demolished) and Corn House to the north (lost to fire). By the nineteenth century, photographs document additional fencing within the Farm Landscape, including fences to the north of the Farm House Cluster. In a photograph dating to about 1897, corn is shown growing in West Farm Field. When Hampton's agricultural functions waned, the broader Farm Landscape transitioned to meadow and successional woodland.

Existing Condition: Acreage to the north of the Farm House Cluster consists of managed, successional woodland over meadow grass. The area slopes from the



Figure 3.76 West Farm field (to left). View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

Farm House Cluster to a low point at the northern-most extent of Hampton National Historic Site. This area was treated for invasive species and to remove selected non-historic trees in 2010. To the south of the Farm House Cluster, the Farm Landscape consists of trees over mown lawn, with the West Farm Field bordering the east side of Farm Road. The West Farm Field is planted with seasonal ryegrass, oats, and/or corn annually and surrounded by post and rail fencing. To the west, adjacent development is screened by a contemporary planting of evergreen and deciduous trees. The majority of the field is mown once or twice per season, and the edges of the field are mown weekly (Figure 3.76).

Evaluation: Contributing

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

The topography of the farm landscape remains intact from the historic period. The landscape rises from east to west, with a gentle rocky knoll at the center of the parcel, where the Farm House and associated yard stand. The Dairy stream flows north-easterly from a spring at the Dairy toward the eastern property boundary. Historically, this spring was one of many on the farm parcel, which provided water for the overseer and laborers who maintained the Ridgely's quarters.

Dairy stream

Historic Condition: The Dairy stream flowed northeast from the spring-fed source at the south side of the Dairy before joining another unnamed stream that eventually led to the area of the future Loch Raven Reservoir.

Existing Condition: The Dairy stream is a spring-fed stream that flows to the eastern edge of the property from the Dairy, where it circulated through a perimeter channel and a stone-arched spring basin, designed to keep milk cool.



Figure 3.77. Dairy stream (to right). View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.78. Rock outcropping from the vicinity of the Dairy stream. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

The southern end of the stream is bordered by unmown meadow grass, while the northern end of the stream is surrounded by woodland. The National Park Service established a riparian buffer to protect water quality. The stream exits park land across the eastern property boundary and enters and underground channel through a concrete culvert (Figure 3.77).[10]

Evaluation: Contributing

Rock outcroppings

Historic Condition: Exposed bedrock in the farm landscape and Farm House Cluster would not have been ideal for agricultural fields at Hampton, so the rock outcroppings may have dictated the location of the Farm House. The most significant rock outcropping, south of the Farm House, was much larger during the historic period. Sometime during the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, the rock outcropping was reduced in size and stripped down to grade. The reason for the reduction of the rock outcropping is unknown, but the removed stone may have been used for construction, burned in a lime kiln, or removed for aesthetic purposes. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* shows buildings in the vicinity of the rock outcroppings, which may account for striations on the rocks.

Existing Condition: Various rock outcroppings perforate the ground plane in the middle of the farm landscape, where the topography rises to a slight hillock. The most prominent rock outcropping is located south of the Farm House, more or less at grade level. Vertical drill holes and evenly spaced horizontal grooves on the rock surface show signs of deliberate alterations to reduce the size of the rock outcropping (Figure 3.78).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.79. View to the Mansion from the Farm House. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Two key views within the farm landscape existed during the historic period, including the view up to the Mansion from the Farm House and less structured views within the Farm House yard. Views to the Mansion were important in reinforcing the relationship between the Ridgely family and their slaves and hired workers. Distant views to the surroundings that existed during the historic period have been lost to suburban development to the north, east, and west.

View to Mansion from Farm House

Historic Condition: The view up to the Mansion from the Farm House was established during the construction of the Mansion in the late eighteenth century. The view was kept clear through active management of vegetation in the Farm House yard, along Hampton Lane, and on the North Lawn. In addition to the aesthetic appeal of the view to the Mansion, the visual connection to the house on the hill was symbolic of the class hierarchy during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The view to the Mansion from the Farm House is largely unobstructed, with the exception of overhead utility lines that parallel Hampton Lane. Vegetation in the northern end of the North Lawn, along Hampton Lane, poses the greatest threat to maintaining the visual connection between the two buildings (Figure 3.79).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.80. View within the Farm House yard. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

Views within Farm House yard

Historic Condition: Views from within the Farm House yard changed considerably throughout the historic period. The land within the yard was on a higher elevation than the surrounding farm, so views to the fields would have been clear and extensive for overseers, and later tenant farmers and Ridgely family members who occupied the Farm House. Views encompassed the Farm House yard, surrounded by the white picket fence by the first half of the twentieth century, various farm support buildings and structures surrounding the Farm House Cluster, and farm fields beyond. The expanse of the views would diminish as the farm fields were reduced over time, particularly after the turn of the twentieth century, and as Captain John Ridgely established the Hampton Development Company and began to subdivide and sell former agricultural fields for residential development.

Existing Condition: The Farm House yard affords clear views of the farm landscape due to its elevation. Views to the south and east are composed of the Farm House yard lawn and white picket fence in the foreground, with a variety of landscape features beyond throughout the Farm. In the northern and westerly directions, a stand of trees within the yard limits views beyond (Figure 3.80).

Evaluation: Contributing

CIRCULATION

Historically, circulation within the farm landscape was unstructured, with access to fields and pastures by way of informal roads and paths. A farm road that once lead to the north and east farm fields remains as a trace in the field at the northern end of Farm Road. Two formal circulation features within the farm landscape remain from the historic period, including Farm Road and the flagstone walk to



Figure 3.81. Farm House flagstone walk. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

the Farm House. A crushed stone parking area was installed by the National Park Service to the northwest of the Mule Barn to accommodate park visitors and maintenance vehicles after the end of the historic period.

Farm House flagstone walk

Historic Condition: The construction date of the flagstone walk leading from the northernmost Farm Road spur to the west entrance of the Farm House is not known. However, a portion of the walk appears in a photograph of the Farm House taken in about 1940.

Existing Condition: The Farm House flagstone walk begins at the west entrance of the Farm House and makes a wide curve north to pass through a gate in the white picket fence along the northern side of the Farm House yard. The flagstone walk is comprised of irregular paving stones and is bordered by mown lawn (Figure 3.81).

Evaluation: Contributing

Farm parking area

Historic Condition: The farm parking area did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The farm parking area is a rectangular, crushed stone surfaced area at the northwest corner of the farm property. Its long axis runs east to west and connects to Farm Road at the eastern end. The parking area is approximately 130’ by 50’ and can accommodate approximately twenty-six vehicles. This parking area is shaded by trees along its north and west sides (Figure 3.82).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.82. Farm parking area from Farm Road. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.83. Farm Road, with the Farm House yard to the left and the West Farm Field to the right. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

Farm Road

Historic Condition: Farm Road was built prior to 1745. The main route led from Hampton Lane to the Farm House Cluster and on to the agricultural fields north of the Farm House, with spurs to various Farm support buildings and structures.

Existing Condition: The remaining portion of Farm Lane runs north from Hampton Lane, through the Farm, and to St. Francis Road. The Farm Road is surfaced with crushed stone. The Farm Road was resurfaced in 2003 and rehabilitated in 2010 to provide visitor safety improvements at intersections near the Dairy and Corn Crib foundation. Spurs still lead to the Farm House and Long House Granary (Figure 3.83).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.84. Location of the field access drive trace from the Farm Road, visible in the foreground. View looking north, 2013 (OCLP).

Field access drive trace

Historic Condition: The field access drive began at the northern end of Farm Road (to the west of what is now the North Farm Garage) and extended northeasterly into the North Farm Field. The drive was used to access fields beyond the Farm House Cluster. The drive likely evolved as a utilitarian feature over time and its date of construction is undocumented, although a photograph dated about 1895 shows a dirt path running in the location of the field access drive.

Existing Condition: The field access drive trace extends from the northern end of Farm Road into the North Farm Field. The trace is unmown and its alignment is only evident upon close inspection (Figure 3.84).

Evaluation: Contributing

VEGETATION

Vegetation within the farm landscape includes both planted and naturalized trees over mown or unmown lawn, as well as annual plantings of rye grass, oats, and/or corn in the West Farm Field. Historically, the farm landscape was largely devoid of trees, with the exception of deciduous trees within the Farm House yard, in the vicinity of the Dairy, and naturalized along field fences. With the increase in residential development surrounding the park after World War II, the National Park Service planted vegetative screens along the property boundary to obscure non-historic views.

Historic period trees

Historic Condition: Historically, the farm landscape was relatively open, with fields and pastures defined by fences and scattered deciduous trees over lawn. In many cases, trees within the fields and pastures grew adjacent to fence lines. The only tree stands documented within the farm landscape during the historic period were located in the immediate vicinity of the Farm House cluster and the Dairy, where the shade they cast was beneficial in keeping the Dairy cool during summer months. Trees in the farm landscape remained limited through the 1950s, growing mostly in the vicinity of buildings and along fence lines, where mowing was more difficult.

Existing Condition: By the 1970s, the farm landscape was increasingly covered by a tree canopy, although many of the historic trees remained on the grounds, particularly within the Farm House yard. Several trees that date to the period of significance remain within the farm landscape, including red maples (*Acer rubrum*,), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), white ashes (*Fraxinus americana*), pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*), and red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of historic trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

Evaluation: Contributing

Post-historic period trees

Historic Condition: Post-historic period trees did not exist during the period of significance.

Existing Condition: Successional woodlands occur primarily along the northern and eastern property boundaries of the farm landscape. In recent years these areas have been managed to enhance the historically open appearance of the farm landscape, while maintaining some trees to screen incompatible views. Contemporary vegetative screens are also located along the western and northern boundaries of the farm landscape. These evergreen screen plantings are young, but are intended to obscure views of adjacent suburban development from Farm Road. Refer to Appendix E for a complete inventory of historic trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

Evaluation: Non-contributing

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The Farm House was the earliest building constructed at Hampton, beginning in the early 1700s. The last addition to the building was completed in 1948–49. Unlike any other building at Hampton, improvements to the Farm House reflect large scale changes to the Hampton's management and organization, as members of the Ridgely family, overseers, and, finally, National Park Service staff occupied the building. The Dairy, constructed between 1780 and 1800, was designed to take advantage of the natural topography and hydrology of the site to keep dairy products cool during the summer months. Other buildings and structures within the farm landscape, most of which were complete by 1845, relate directly to specific agricultural uses. While the National Park Service has rehabilitated several buildings on the farm grounds for interpretive and administrative purposes, including the Farm House, Long House Granary, and North Farm Garage, the park service has not added any new buildings or structures to the farm landscape since the end of Ridgely family occupancy.

Ash House

Historic Condition: An Ash House is shown on the 1843 *Map of Hampton* to the northeast of the Farm House. By 1936, the Ash House stood to the north of the Farm House between the Log Farm Structure (constructed 1835–69, relocated about 1870) and Slave Quarters #2 (constructed about 1850–55). It is believed that the Ash House was built around 1850, during John Carnan Ridgely's ownership (1829–67), to replace the earlier structure shown on the 1843 *Map of Hampton*. Other significant improvements to the Farm during this time included renovation of the Farm House and the addition of support structures to the Farm property. The Ash House was constructed of rubble stone masonry with decorative fascia



Figure 3.85. Ash House, with the Log Farm Structure to the left and Slave Quarters #2 to the right. View looking north, 2013 (OCLP).

boards along the roof eaves. The building exterior may have been painted with white or red wash at one time. The Ash House was used to collect ashes for making soap, candles, and lime for fertilizer.

Existing Condition: The Ash House is a 5' by 7' structure constructed of rubble stone with a brick vault roof. The vault is parged with mortar on the exterior, and the brick roof is a replacement of a former peaked roof. Following the historic period, the Ash House was rehabilitated in 1979, stabilized in 1985, preserved in 1997, and restored in 2006. The Ash House is currently used for interpretive purposes (Figure 3.85).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Corn Crib foundations

Historic Condition: The Corn Crib was a large, one-story, wooden gabled structure used to air dry corn before it would was ground into corn meal. The large structure, built between 1845 and 1860, indicates the prominence of corn at Hampton during that era.

Existing Condition: Ruins of the Corn Crib's stone masonry foundations are located to the southwest of the Dairy. The structure was destroyed in 1988 by arson. The foundation walls were stabilized and capped in 1997–98. The structure awaits reconstruction (Figure 3.86).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.86. Corn Crib foundation, with the West Farm Field fence visible to the left. View looking northwest, 2013 (OCLP).

Dairy

Historic Condition: The Dairy was built over a natural spring between 1780 and 1800, and altered between 1830 and 1840. Field fencing that once surrounded the Dairy is absent in a photograph taken in about 1930. The main purpose of the Dairy was to store milk and process butter. The milk was cooled by placing stoneware milk pails in a basin filled with cool spring water. Water circulated under the gothic stone arch at the head of the spring, into the structure via directed channels, then out into a small creek on the north side of the structure. The Dairy was built into a hill to maintain the cooler temperatures inside the structure. Dairy storage and production was one of many sources of income for the Ridgely family, and the structure remained in use until the 1940s.

Existing Condition: The Dairy is the first structure encountered by visitors entering the Farm from Hampton Lane. It is located to the east of Farm Road at the source of the Dairy stream. It is a single-story structure with a unique gable and hip roof, and stucco walls. The structure is surrounded by a brick terrace, with stone retaining walls topped with brick coping. The Dairy is currently used for interpretive programming. Following the end of the historic period, the Dairy was stabilized in 1981 and again in 1997–98 (Figure 3.87).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.87. Dairy, with the Farm House visible beyond. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Farm House

Historic Condition: Built in the eighteenth century, the Farm House is the oldest extant building on the Hampton property. During the second half of the eighteenth century, the house served as a temporary residence while the Ridgelys were visiting their iron works and later during construction of the Mansion. Around 1745, the original one-story structure was built. Later, it was expanded to include a three-bay-long addition to the north. Later in the eighteenth century, the older portion of the house was moved approximately 10' south, and a single-story link was built between the two portions. Renovations to the interior of the house were made in the second half of the eighteenth century (perhaps c. 1780), possibly to prepare the residence for Captain Charles Ridgely while the Mansion was under construction. In 1840, the Farm House was expanded to include a three-bay east wing, and porches were built on the east and south façades of the wing. Other alterations to the Farm House during the 1800s include the addition of the west porch, expansion of the kitchen in the 1800s, and replacement of the link by 1900.

Alterations in the twentieth century include installation of electricity and plumbing, and the removal of the west porch. The Farm House housed the farm overseer throughout the majority of the nineteenth century, and the farm manager after the abolition of slavery in Maryland. During the 1900s, the Farm House was known as the Huntsman's Lodge, and served house guests who attended fox-hunting events at Hampton.

Existing Condition: The Farm House, located in the center of the farm property, is an L-shaped building with a stone foundation, wood frame, and a slate gambrel and gable roof. Following the historic period, the Farm House was expanded to the north during 1948–49 to accommodate Jane and John Ridgely, Jr. after the mansion Landscape was turned over to the National Park Service. The Farm House was known as the Ridgely House until the death of Jane Ridgely in 1978.



Figure 3.88. West facade of the Farm House from Farm Road. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.89. Log Farm Structure from the vicinity of Slave Quarters #3. View looking northwest, 2013 (OCLP).

Since acquisition by the National Park Service, work on the exterior included a new wooden roof, restoration of the bell tower, rehanging of the original bell, reconstruction of the west porch, repointing the foundations, and the addition of accessibility features. Restoration on the interior included addition of a modern HVAC system, provisions to make the first story accessible, and the creation of a classroom space (Figure 3.88).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Log Farm Structure

Historic Condition: The Log Farm Structure, also known as Slave Quarters #1, was built between 1835 and 1869 as a duplex with log plank walls on a rubble stone foundation. The building was moved to its present location north of the Farm House and next to the Ash House around 1870. The building contains a partial basement on the east side, taking advantage of the sloped topography adjacent to the building. It is possible that the Log Farm Structure was constructed of salvaged remains of two former farm buildings.

Existing Condition: The Log Farm Structure, also known as Slave Quarters #1, is part of the Farm House Cluster. Located directly north of the Farm House, the Log Farm Structure is four bays long, one bay wide, and one and a half stories high. It is constructed of log plank walls on a rubble stone foundation, and a wood-shingled gable roof with a central chimney. The Log Farm Structure is currently used for interpretation (Figure 3.89).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Long House Granary

Historic Condition: Built in about 1845, the Long House Granary was sited southeast of the Farm House and was aligned with the cow barn (demolished 1969). The Long House Granary was built as a two-story stone structure that served as a hog barn and granary through the historic period. Four low openings on the southwest elevation served as entrances to hog runs.

Existing Condition: The Long House Granary is located southeast of the Farm House Cluster and is accessed by a short spur off the main Farm Road. It is constructed of stone walls and wood shingle roof. It is five bays long, with the long axis running from northwest to southeast. The Long House Granary underwent significant renovation work to the interior in 1983–85, and was rehabilitated in 1987. It is now used for archival storage (Figure 3.90).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Mule Barn

Historic Condition: The Mule Barn, also built during the extensive construction campaign during the mid-nineteenth century, was located on the west side of Farm Road, and oriented along a northeast to southwest axis. It was built in about 1851 to replace an earlier Mule Stable destroyed by fire by 1850. It was a stone two-story building used to house the primary work animals of the farm. The mules pulled plows, mowers, and other farm equipment at the Hampton farm until the early twentieth century. These prize mules were a source of great pride for the Ridgelys, and were often entered in livestock competitions.

Existing Condition: The Mule Barn is located on the west side of Farm Road, in the northwest corner of the site, and is oriented along a northeast to southwest axis.



Figure 3.90. Long House Granary from the Dairy. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.91. Mule Barn from Farm Road. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

The two-story building consists of granite walls on a rubble stone foundation, is four bays long and three bays wide. The Mule Barn was rehabilitated in 1985, and preserved in 1999–2000. The structure is currently used for storage (Figure 3.91).

Evaluation: Contributing*

North Farm Garage

Historic Condition: The North Farm Garage, originally used as a pigeon cote and possibly chicken house, was built in 1880–90 as a single-story, three-walled structure north and west of the Farm House. The east wall originally had small holes for birds, and the west wall was originally open, but not added until about 1910.

Existing Condition: The North Farm Garage is a single-story structure building with clapboard siding and a shingled roof constructed on a stone foundation. It is located northwest of the Farm House, and is partially shielded by adjacent plantings. The North Farm Garage was rehabilitated in 1979, rehabilitated in 2009, and currently serves as a restroom (Figure 3.92).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Slave Quarters #2

Historic Condition: Slave Quarters #2, which served as a residence for slave workers and tenant farmers on the home farm, was constructed as a two-story stone building in about 1850–55. At the time of construction, there were about sixty slaves living in various wooden quarters on the property. A unique quality in



Figure 3.92. North Farm Garage from Farm Road. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

the Slave Quarters is walnut graining (faux-painting) detail on the interior which was also used in the Mansion's Music Room in about 1854. By the late nineteenth century, the building featured a front porch.

Existing Condition: Slave Quarters #2 is located northwest of the Farm House and directly to the east of the Ash House. It is a two-story building constructed of granite masonry on a rubble stone foundation, with a wood-shingled gable roof and a central chimney. It is four bays wide and one bay deep. Slave Quarters #2 is currently used for as part of the park interpretive program to show the residential quarters for slaves and tenant farmers on the estate (Figure 3.93).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Slave Quarters #3

Historic Condition: Slave Quarters #3 was built in about 1850–55, along with Slave Quarters #2. It is a two-story stone building, which initially housed slaves and later housed tenant farmers. Slave Quarters #3 was built to the east of the Farm House, across from the courtyard area enclosed by the Farm House, the Log Farm Structure, the Ash House, and the other slave quarters.

Existing Condition: Slave Quarters #3 is constructed with granite masonry walls on a rubble stone foundation with a wood-shingled gable roof. Slave Quarters #3was rehabilitated in 1985, underwent restoration work in 2006 and 2009, and is currently used for storage and interpretative purposes (Figure 3.94).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.93. Slave Quarters #2 from the rear of the Farm House. View looking northeast, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.94. Slave Quarters #3, with the Long House Granary visible beyond. View looking south, 2012 (OCLP).

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features within the farm landscape include the features installed by the Ridgelys to support operation of the farm, as well as later features installed by the National Park Service to facilitate safe public use of the grounds as a national park. Historic features include a variety of fences, as well as the Farm House tower bell, which was used to signal time to slaves and laborers in the farm fields beyond. Later additions by the National Park Service include fences, gates, signs, and refuse barrels. These additions are largely compatible with the historic character of the farm grounds.

Farm House barbeque

Historic Condition: The Farm house barbeque did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: A brick barbeque is located near the southern corner of the Farm House yard. This U-shaped brick structure is about 14" high, with a 24" by 24" metal grate cooking surface set atop the brick. The Farm House barbeque was constructed by the Ridgelys during their occupation of the Farm House post-1948 (Figure 3.95).

Evaluation: Non-contributing*

Farm House yard picket fence

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys constructed sections of picket fence between 1900 and 1940 to enclose the Farm House, a large lawn to the south and west of the Farm House, and a small yard to the northwest of the Farm House. The fence was an important feature in separating activities around the Farm House from those in the farm fields and support structures beyond. The picket fence began at the south end of the Farm House, ran south, turned west beyond the rock outcropping, and turned north to meet the west side of the north end of the Farm House. The pickets were of varying widths, and stood approximately four feet high. The 1843 *Map of Hampton* suggests that there may have been a fence surrounding a similar area in the 1800s; it is possible that the picket fence replaced this earlier fence.



Figure 3.95. Farm House barbeque, with the Mansion visible beyond. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.96. Farm House yard picket fence, with the Farm House (left) and Slave Quarters #3 (right) visible beyond. View looking north, 2012 (OCLP).

Existing Condition: A picket fence surrounds the Farm House and the Farm House yard. The four-foot high fence is painted white with pickets of varying widths and four gates. The fence was substantially repaired in the late 1980s, and repair work is ongoing (Figure 3.96).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Farm House post and rail fence

Historic Condition: In 1772 Captain Charles Ridgely paid a Thomas Todd for delivering twenty-four posts to build fencing to keep animals away from the Farm House and surrounding area. Following this initiative, the fencing on the Farm continued to be constructed and replaced by hired "railmen" throughout the nineteenth century.

Existing Condition: A short section of post and rail fence extends north from the northwest corner of the Farm House yard picket fence. It is painted white and terminates before it reaches the Farm Road spur, which runs east towards the Farm House. Another section of rustic post and rail fence borders the West Farm Field and Farm Road (Figure 3.97).

Evaluation: Contributing



Figure 3.97. Farm House post and rail fence, with the Farm House yard visible beyond. View looking southwest, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.98. Farm House tower bell. View looking west, 2013 (OCLP).

Farm House tower bell

Historic Condition: The Ridgelys installed the Farm House tower bell in about 1850, although according to evidence of nails in the belfry, this bell may have replaced an earlier bell. As the bell could be heard throughout the Ridgely's holdings, the bell was likely used to mark the time of day for field hands. The bell may also have also been installed for aesthetic reasons, as it is prominently visible from the Mansion. The cast-iron bell hung from an iron arch that pivoted between two vertical curving inverted Y-shaped supports, which were bolted to two wooden beams at their bases.

Existing Condition: The bell still hangs in the Farm House tower. A rectangular cast-in sign that is embossed, 'Regester & Webb./Balto. MD" is located at the bell's shoulder. The clapper has an oval ball and tassel-shaped end and is controlled by a large pulley and a grooved wheel located at one side between the arch and Y-support (Figure 3.98).

Evaluation: Contributing*

Farm landscape signage (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The farm landscape signage did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: Various contemporary signs are located throughout the farm landscape to aid in visitor way-finding (Figure 3.99).

Evaluation: Non-contributing

Farm Road entrance gate

Historic Condition: The Farm Road entrance gate did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Farm Road entrance gate is set back from the intersection of Farm Road with Hampton Lane, and is composed of a contemporary hinged metal gate installed in-line with the wooden field fence. Contemporary signs direct visitors to park entrances and displays park hours. Small rock outcroppings flank the road entrance and gate (Figure 3.100).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.99. Farm landscape signage. View looking south, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.100. Farm Road entrance gate. View looking north, 2013 (OCLP).

Mule Barn barbed-wire fence remnant

Historic Condition: The barbed-wire fence remnant north of the Mule Barn was originally part of the field fencing enclosing a dairy cattle pastureland north of the Mule Barn.

Existing Condition: The Mule Barn barbed-wire fence remnant is the only piece of the Ridgely field fences that remains extant. The remnant consists of a single wooden fencepost in the lawn to the north of the Mule Barn. Until recently, a short section of barbed-wire was attached to this post. However, it was removed out of consideration of visitor safety (Figure 3.101).

Evaluation: Unevaluated

Mule Barn trough

Historic Condition: Built in 1898, the Mule Barn trough was a cast iron watering trough resting on a granite foundation with a brick drain weir at one end. Considering its condition after the historic period, it is likely that the trough was well maintained during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The Mule Barn trough is located to the northeast of the Mule Barn. It consists of a cast iron watering trough supported by three piers that rest on a granite foundation with a brick drain weir at one end (Figure 3.102).

Evaluation: Contributing*



Figure 3.101. Mule Barn barbed-wire fence remnant (post in foreground). View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 3.102. Mule Barn trough, with the Mule Barn visible to the right. View looking southwest, 2012 (OCLP).

Refuse barrels (various, contemporary)

Historic Condition: The refuse barrels did not exist during the historic period.

Existing Condition: The wooden wine barrel refuse barrels placed throughout the property are contemporary additions to the Farm grounds. The barrels are comprised of wooden staves held together with metal hoops. A circular wooden head tops the barrel, and a hinge allows the cap to be opened for waste to be deposited inside (Figure 3.103).

Evaluation: Non-contributing



Figure 3.103. Refuse barrel. View looking north, 2013 (OCLP).



Figure 3.104. West Farm Field fence, with rye growing beyond. View looking southeast, 2012 (OCLP).

Ridgely field fences

Historic Condition: Historically, wooden fences on the farm parcel defined fields and pastures. The alignment and composition of these fences changed over time, as materials deteriorated or fields were reconfigured. The most recent remnants of the Ridgely field fences date to the 1920s and 1930s. They were originally constructed to create a dairy cow pasture behind the Mule Barn and North Farm Garage. Fence styles included both split log and bark log fencing with barbed wire.

Existing Condition: Contemporary post and rail replacement fences border the Farm Road and define the West Farm Field and the area between the Corn Crib foundations and the Mule Barn. These replacements of historic fences consist of

split log posts connected by four rails (contributing). Additional contemporary post and rail fences border sections of the farm property line, primarily within the southern half of the farm parcel (non-contributing, Figure 3.104).

Evaluation: Contributing*

ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Historic archeological landscape features within the farm landscape trace the development of the farm beginning in the early eighteenth century. Building materials, ceramics, and other household objects provide information about technology, construction techniques, and lives of Hampton's previous inhabitants.

Farm Landscape

Existing Condition: There are seventeen sensitive archeological areas identified on the farm parcel. Additional information is available in park archeological overview and assessment reports and through the NPS archeological resources database, Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS).

Evaluation: Contributing*

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES SUMMARY

The following table summarizes landscape characteristics and features based on date of construction and modification(s), as well as an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the historic character of the landscape. Features that are specifically described and evaluated in the National Register of Historic Places documentation for Hampton are marked with asterisk (*) under "Evaluation."

List of Classified Structures (LCS) numbers and Facility Management Software System (FMSS) Location and Asset records are based directly on system data, as of 2013. All landscape features are associated with a FMSS Location record, while only some are associated with a more specific FMSS Asset record. In FMSS, work orders must be associated with a Location; association with an Asset record is optional, dependent upon specific resource and project circumstances.

Table 3.1. Landscape Characteristics and Features Summary

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
MANSION LANDSCAPE							
Spatial Organization and Land Use							
Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery	early 19th century (established) c. 1815 (brick wall and iron gate constructed) c. 1810–20 (Ridgely Family Vault constructed)	contributing	TBD	3100 3100	27587 27424		186
East Orchard	1790s (planted) 1980s (last tree died)	contributing*	TBD	3100	27587		188
Garden Maintenance Cluster		contributing	TBD	3100	27587		189
Great Terrace and Falling Gardens	c. 1785 (terraces constructed) 1790–1832 (parterres planted) c. 1840 (parterres redesigned) 1949 (parterres redesigned) 2009 (two upper parterres rehabilitated)	contributing*	TBD	3100	27424		190
Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster	1783–90 (Mansion constructed) c. 1800–1910 (domestic service buildings and structures constructed)	contributing	TBD	3100	27424		193
North Lawn		contributing*	TBD	3100	27587		194
West Field		contributing*	TBD	3100	27587		195
Topography							
East Orchard terraces	late 18th century (constructed)	contributing	TBD	3100	27587		196
entrance road swales and culverts	1988 (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	3100	27587		197
Falling Gardens terraces	c. 1785 (constructed)	contributing	TBD	3100	27424		198
Views and Vistas							
view across North Lawn to Farm House	1783–90 (Mansion constructed, view established)	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		199
view along central axis of Falling Gardens	1785–90 (Falling Gardens constructed, view established)	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		200
Circulation							
bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2	19th century (constructed)	unevaluated	TBD	3100	27424		201
Brick Terrace	1788–1800 (constructed)	contributing*	TBD	3100 3100	27424 27424	1063601 1129854	202
Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk	1981–91 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27587	1063565	203
cemetery road	1818–19 (constructed)	contributing*	081235	1100	27425	411457	203
cobblestone path	c. 1840 (constructed) 2003 (preserved)	contributing*	081240	3100	27424	1063595	204
concrete walk to mansion	late 20th century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27587		204
East Pathway	c. 1874–75 (constructed) 1999–2000 (restored)	contributing*	081242	3100	27424	1063605	205
East Terrace	c. 1790 (built)	contributing	TBD	3100	27424	1063601	206
entrance road	1988 (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	1100	27585	411623	207

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking	20th century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	1300	104709	412976	208
Hampton Lane mulched path	2010 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27587	1159200	208
heart-shaped carriage drive	c. 1790 (constructed) 2009 (restored)	contributing	379759	1100	27426	411479	209
historic entrance drive	c. 1790 (constructed)	contributing*	081211	1100	27426	411479	210
lower parking lot	late 20th century (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	1300 1300	94406 115871	411729 1056732	211
Orangery concrete walk	late 20th century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27424		211
Serpentine Walk	c. 1798–1800 (constructed) 1997–98 (preserved)	contributing*	081237	3100	27424	1063609	212
Stable Drive	1790–1800 (constructed)	contributing*	081243	1100	27427	411501	212
upper parking lot	c. 1952 (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	1300	TBD		214
West Road trace	1871–72 (constructed) c. 1991 (section near Park Maintenance Building removed)	contributing*	081233	1100	27428	411520	214
Vegetation							
Cemetery Woods	see Appendix C for detailed information	contributing	TBD	3100	27587		216
Falling Gardens plantings	see Appendices B and C for detailed information	contributing	TBD	3100 3100 3100 3100	27424 27424 27424 27424	1063658 1063666 1063668 1063670	217
Historic period trees	see Appendix C for detailed information	contributing	TBD	3100 3100 3100 3100 3100	27403 27424 27424 27587 27587	1063588 1063658 1063653 1063579 1063580	218
Post-historic period trees	see Appendix C for detailed information	non-contributing	TBD	3100 3100 3100	27424 27587 27587	1063653 1063579 1063580	219
Buildings and Structures							
1910 Garage	1910 (constructed) 2007 (preserved)	contributing*	080013	4100	27397		220
Caretaker's Cottage	c. 1830 (constructed) c. 1850 (brick addition constructed) 1997–98 (preserved)	contributing*	006911	4100	27392		220
Caretaker's Shed	c. 1985 (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	TBD	TBD		221
Coal Gas Storage ruin	1856–57 (constructed) 1929 (end of use) 1949 (collapsed) 2009 (restored)	contributing*	081238	3100	27587	1063567	222
Collections Storage Building	2013 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	4100	230578		223
Garden Maintenance Building	c. 1840 (constructed) c. 1875 (expanded)	contributing*	000535	4100	27393		224
geothermal well field	2005–07 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27587		224

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
Green Metal Building	c. 1985 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	4100	27591		225
Greenhouse #1 ruin	post 1843 (constructed) 1854 (altered) 1880–90 (altered)	contributing*	000536	4100	27394		226
Greenhouse #2	1839 (constructed) 1800–90 (altered) 1930–40 (replaced) 1999–2000 (restored)	contributing*	006912	4100	27395		226
Hampton Mansion	1783–90 (constructed) 1988–89 (stabilized) 2005–08 (restored)	contributing*	000533	4100	27391		227
Ice House	1783–90 (constructed) 1997–98 (restored) 2008 (restored)	contributing*	006909	4100	27401		228
Octagon Building foundation	c. 1855 (building constructed) 1946 (building destroyed by fire) 1960s (Herb Garden planted)	contributing	TBD	7200	87719		229
Orangery	c. 1830 (constructed) 1926 (burned) 1975–76 (reconstructed)	contributing*	000532	4100	27402		230
Paint House	c. 1800–50 (constructed) 1968 (restored)	contributing*	080014	4100	27398		231
Park Maintenance Building	c. 1985 (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	4100	TBD		232
Pole Barn foundation	early 20th century (constructed)	unevaluated	TBD	4100	99354		233
Privy #1	before 1843 (constructed)	contributing*	006907	4100	27399		233
Privy #2	after 1843 (constructed) 1968 (restored) 2002 (preserved)	contributing*	006908	4100	27400		234
Pump House	1890–1898 (constructed)	contributing*	006910	4100	27396		235
Ridgely Family Vault	c. 1810–20 (constructed) 1992 (restored)	contributing*	006913	7100	27406		235
Smoke House	c. 1800 (constructed) 1968 (restored)	contributing*	080016	4100	27417		236
South Spring ruin	c. 1750–1800 (constructed) 2009 (stabilized)	contributing*	081236	3100	27587	1063568	237
Stable #1	1805 (constructed) 1850 (remodeled) 1963–64 (restored)	contributing*	000531	4100	27404		237
Stable #2	1857 (constructed) 1937 (repaired) 1957 (repaired) 1963–64 (restored)	contributing*	000534	4100	27405		238
Summer Kitchen	c. 1802–38 (constructed)	unevaluated	n/a	n/a	n/a		239
Visitor Contact Station	2013–14 (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	4100	229824		240

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/ or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
Small-scale Features							
benches (various, contemporary)	20th century–early 21st century (installed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100 3100 3100 3100	27424 27424 27424 27587	1063633 1063638 1063643 1067727	241
cold frame foundations (2)	mid-19th century (constructed)	contributing*	TBD	3100	27587	1063569	241
East Terrace gate	unknown, likely pre-1950	unevaluated	TBD	3100	27424		243
hitching post	1890–1920 (constructed)	contributing*	081239	n/a (in storage)	n/a		243
entrance road gate	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	1100	27585	1068207	244
Mansion gates	1875 (constructed) 1999–2000 (restored)	contributing*	006906	3100	27403		244
Mansion landscape signage (various, contemporary)	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100 0000 0000	27587 233726 233733	1063570	245
marble urns (42)	1840s (purchased) 1980s–90s (conserved) 2010 (conserved)	contributing*	379904	3100	27424	1063626	245
marble watering trough	c. 1850 (constructed)	contributing	TBD	n/a (in storage)	n/a		246
picnic tables (various, contemporary)	late 20th century–early 21st century (installed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27857	1067721	246
refuse barrels (various, contemporary)	late 20th century–early 21st century (installed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100 3100	27424 27857		248
Ridgely Family Cemetery grave markers	c. 1790–2012 (installed)	contributing	379965	3100	27424	1159799	249
Ridgely Family Cemetery wall and gate	c. 1815 (constructed) 1992 (restored)	contributing*	081246	3100 3100	27424 27424	1063632 1159211	249
Stable Drive entrance gate	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	1100	27427	1068208	250
Archeological Landscape Features							
Mansion landscape (11 sensitive areas)		contributing*	TBD	7200			251
FARM LANDSCAPE							
Spatial Organization and Land Use							
Farm House Cluster	c. 1775–80 (extant)	contributing	TBD	3100	27587		251
Farm Landscape	1745 (extant)	contributing	TBD	3100	27587		252
Topography and Natural Systems							
Dairy stream	1745 (extant)	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		253
rock outcroppings	1745 (extant)	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		254
Views and Vistas							
view to Mansion from Farm House	c. 1790	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		255
view within Farm House yard	1745 (extant)	contributing	n/a	n/a	n/a		256
Circulation							
Farm House flagstone walk	1940 (extant)	contributing	TBD	3100	27587	1063556	257

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/ or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
farm parking area	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	1300	107555	1056735	257
Farm Road	1745 (extant) 2003 (restored)	contributing*	081209	1100 1100	27429 107558	411556 1056722	258
field access drive trace	1895 (extant)	contributing	TBD	TBD	TBD		259
Vegetation							
Historic period trees	see Appendix C for detailed information	contributing	TBD	3100 3100	27587 27587	1063579 1063580	260
Post-historic period trees	see Appendix C for detailed information	non-contributing	TBD	3100 3100	27587 27587	1063579 1063580	260
Buildings and Structures							
Ash House	c. 1840 (constructed) 1979 (rehabilitated) 1985 (stabilized) 1997 (preserved) 2006 (restored)	contributing*	080005	4100	27409		261
Corn Crib foundations	c. 1845–60 (constructed) 1988 (burned) 1997–98 (stabilized)	contributing*	377191	7200	27414		262
Dairy	1780–1800 (constructed) 1830–40 (altered) 1981 (stabilized) 1997–98 (stabilized)	contributing*	080011	4100	27415		263
Farm House	c. 1745 (constructed) 18th century (moved) c. 1760 (expanded to north) 1840 (east wing added) c. 1850–1900 (link replaced) 1870s (west porch added) c. 1930 (west porch removed) 1948–49 (expanded to north)	contributing*	080003	4100	27407		264
Log Farm Structure	1850–62 (constructed) c. 1870 (relocated)	contributing*	080004	4100	27408		265
Long House Granary	c. 1845 (constructed) 1983–85 (extensively renovated) 1987 (rehabilitated)	contributing*	080012	4100	27416		266
Mule Barn	c. 1851 (constructed) 1985 (rehabilitated) 1999–2000 (preserved)	contributing*	080009	4100	27413		266
North Farm Garage	c. 1880–1900 (constructed) 1910s (north wall added) 1979 (rehabilitated) 2009 (rehabilitated)	contributing*	080008	4100	27412		267
Slave Quarters #2	c. 1850–55 (constructed) 1979 (rehabilitated) 1985 (stabilized) 1997 (preserved) 2006 (restored)	contributing*	080006	4100	27410		267

Preferred Name	Date of Construction and/or Modification(s)	Evaluation	LCS ID	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	Page
Slave Quarters #3	c. 1850–55 (constructed) 1985 (rehabilitated) 2006 (restored) 2009 (restored)	contributing*	080007	4100	27411		268
Small-scale Features							
Farm House barbeque	2nd half of 20th century (constructed)	non-contributing*	n/a	3100	27587		270
Farm House yard picket fence	1900–40 (constructed) 2001–02 (preserved)	contributing*	081208	3100	27587	1063573	270
Farm House post and rail fence	1770s (constructed) 1800 (expanded)	contributing*	081208	3100	27587	1063573	271
Farm House tower bell	1850 (cast/manufactured)	contributing*	TBD	4100	27407		272
Farm landscape signage (various, contemporary)	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	27587 233732 233736 233767 233772 233775 233777	1063570	273
Farm Road entrance gate	late 20th century–early 21st century (constructed)	non-contributing	n/a	1100	27429	1068204	273
Mule Barn barbed-wire fence remnant	1920–30 (constructed)	unevaluated	TBD	3100	27587		274
Mule Barn trough	c. 1898 (constructed) 2004–06 (restored)	contributing*	081234	3100	27587	1063572	274
refuse barrels (various, contemporary)	late 20th century–early 21st century (installed)	non-contributing	n/a	3100	27587		275
Ridgely field fences	1920s (constructed)	contributing*	081241	3100	27587	1063574	276
Archeological Landscape Features							
Farm landscape (17 sensitive areas)		contributing*	TBD	7200			277

* Described in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Hampton (2005)

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1 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1990, rev. 2002).

2 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991).

3 Public Law 89-665 (15 October 1966), *The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*.

4 Ann Milkovich McKee, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Hampton* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 11 March 2005).

5 Plant identification numbers for these trees include: 6g deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), 58m cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), 17g cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*), and 75m bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

6 Plant identification numbers for these trees include: 1g cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus lebani*), 80g weeping Japanese scholar tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'), 25w Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), 22a saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangeana*), 23a pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*), and 147n American holly (*Ilex opaca*).

7 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Hampton National Historic Site, prepared by Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB), *Hampton Forest Stand Delineation and Forest Conservation Plan* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1 May 2012).

8 Bills for carpentry work in the Hoyt Collection of Ridgely Papers at the Maryland Historical Society may provide insight into a more specific expansion date for the Garden Maintenance Building.

9 The Summer Kitchen does not appear on the Birch engraving of Hampton, which was completed between 1802 and 1804, and first published in 1808. If constructed c. 1810–15, the addition of this structure would have been contemporary with dining room renovations inside the Mansion.

10 Dairy Spring is recorded as USGS site number: 392511076351001, site name: BA Dd 299.

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APPENDIX A. ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

The following annotated chronology provides a summary of major events in the physical history of the Hampton National Historic Site cultural landscape.

Year(s)	Event	Description	Source(s)
1652 AD	Colonized	The Maryland colonial government establishes peace with the Susquehannock, allowing European settlement into northern Maryland.	OCULUS, LHCD, 9
1695 AD	Land Transfer	On 28 September, Col. Henry Darnall receives a grant for 1,500 acres of land that he names 'Northampton,' located in Baltimore County, Md.	Brown, LHCD, 1
1712 AD	Land Transfer	Col. Darnall dies, transferring the property to his daughter Ann Hill. This includes over 18,000 acres and 100 slaves split between five plantations, including Northampton.	OCULUS, LHCD, 9
1731 AD	Purchased / Sold	Henry Darnall sells a portion of the Northampton property to Charles Carroll. The tract is heavily wooded.	OCULUS, LHCD, 10-11
1737 AD	Land Transfer	Carroll transfers his portion of the Northampton property to the Hill family. A tax assessment from this year indicates Northampton's use as a tobacco plantation.	OCULUS, LHCD, 12
c. 1740 AD – 1750 AD	Built	The earliest section of the Hampton Farm House is possibly constructed. Construction may have been at a different location than the present location of the building.	OCULUS, LHCD, 11, 14-15
1743 AD	Built	The York Road is built, providing access between York, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Maryland. The road runs adjacent to and through the Northampton property along Peterson's Run.	OCULUS, LHCD, 19
1745 AD	Purchased / Sold	On April 2, Col. Charles Ridgely purchases the Northampton tract "together with houses, out houses, barns, tobacco houses, orchards and gardens" from the Hill family.	Brown, LHCD, 1-2
1747-48 AD	Expanded	Charles Ridgely expands tobacco cultivation at Northampton, investing significant sums of money and equipment. He also begins producing grains, such as corn, wheat, and oats.	OCULUS, LHCD, 13, 17
1747 AD	Built	Through his own work force and contracted labor, Col. Ridgely builds seven tobacco houses throughout the Northampton tract.	OCULUS, LHCD, 14
1748 AD	Established	By this year, Ridgely has established five 'quarters' in Northampton, named Boreing's, Merryman's, Peterson's, Haile's, and Peach's. Each is administered by an overseer with a compliment of slaves.	OCULUS, LHCD, 13
1754 AD	Built	By this year, the Ridgely's built a mill dam along Peterson's Run on the Oakhampton property where they operate a grist mill. A road is built between the mill seat at Northampton and William Towson's place.	OCULUS, LHCD, 19, 27
c. 1760 AD	Built	The Ridgely's build Forge Mill on the 360-acre tract known as "Rachel's Prospect." The mill most likely took pig iron from the furnace and flattened it to make bars and plates.	OCULUS, LHCD, 21
1761 AD	Established	Col. Ridgely and his two sons, John and Charles, found the 'Northampton Furnaces and Forges' on a 100-acre tract immediately to the north of Northampton.	Brown, LHCD, 3-4
1770 AD	Built	By this year, the furnace includes a casting-house, bridge, and wheel houses all built of stone. There is also a stone coal house and several other "convenient houses" in the area.	OCULUS, LHCD, 21
1772 AD	Land Transfer	Col. Charles Ridgely dies, leaving the southern third of Northampton to his grandson, John Robert Holliday. The other two thirds are managed by his son, Capt. Charles Ridgely.	OCULUS, LHCD, 20
c. 1773 AD	Cultivated	By this year, there is a substantial orchard of more than 700 apple trees in an unidentified location, likely near the site of the future Hampton Mansion. The plantation remains heavily wooded.	Brown, LHCD, 2, 4, 20-21
c. 1780 AD	Cultivated	By the late-1780s, grains, such as wheat, become a more important cash crop than tobacco in Northampton's fields.	OCULUS, LHCD, 35
1785 AD	Built	The firm Pennington and Jessop completes a new "country mill" for Capt. Charles Ridgely to replace the grist mill at the mill seat.	OCULUS, LHCD, 28

Year(s)	Event	Description	Source(s)
1790 AD	Built	Begun in 1783, builders finish Hampton Hall, a five part Georgian-style mansion at Northampton. Its adjoining garden retains symmetry with the building, following a squared geometric pattern with sloped terracing. The garden included regularly-spaced tree and shrub plantings on the terraces, including red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and two Northern Catalpas (*Catalpa speciosa*), both dating to ca. 1775-90.	OCULUS, LHCD, 31; Brown, LHCD, 13-14, 18, 32
1790 AD	Planted	Capt. Ridgely arranges with Moses Dillon to plant approximately 250 'large' trees on the grounds of Hampton Hall.	Brown, LHCD, 19-20
1790 AD	Land Transfer	Capt. Charles Ridgely dies. The farm, mills, and furnace eventually pass to his nephew, Charles Carnan Ridgely.	OCULUS, LHCD, 38
c. 1790 AD	Exploited	By this year, there is a sawmill in operation at Northampton near the mill seat. By this time, many of the woodlots on Northampton have been clear-cut, opening land for cultivation but depleting wood supply for the furnace.	OCULUS, LHCD, 25, 29
1798 AD	Developed	A federal direct tax survey describes the furnace site, including a stone furnace, stone coal house, a blast house, stone dwelling house, five log dwelling houses, five log stables, one log barn, and one stone granary. It also documents the Hampton Farm landscape, showing two frame dwelling houses, a frame kitchen, nine "negro houses" (of which two were frame, the rest log construction), a stone mill house, hen house, and two meat houses.	OCULUS, LHCD, 21, 38
c. 1800	Built	Charles Carnan Ridgely builds a Dairy just south of the Farm House and north of Hampton Lane, using a nearby spring to cool the building. A substantial stone cow barn is built east of the Dairy. There is also a young, ten-acre orchard in the vicinity.	OCULUS, LHCD, 41, 44
1801 AD	Built	Charles C. Ridgely oversees the construction of an extensive ditch and wooden pipe network that provided water to the house and to his garden and 'meadows' at Hampton.	OCULUS, LHCD, 46
c. 1805 AD	Built	A stone horse stable is built near the mansion to house Charles C. Ridgely's growing herd of champion thoroughbreds.	OCULUS, LHCD, 44
1817 AD	Built	Charles C. Ridgely constructs a lime kiln in an effort to sustain the productivity of his farmland.	OCULUS, LHCD, 47
1829 AD	Land Transfer	Charles Carnan Ridgely dies. He divides the Northampton estate into several pieces, leaving the Hampton mansion and farm properties to his son John.	OCULUS, LHCD, 49
c.1829 AD – 1832 AD	Built	John Ridgely constructs an "Orange House" or "Orangery," a wood and glass greenhouse, along the upper half of the west side of the garden to store citrus trees for the winter. He also builds a second greenhouse of metal and glass beside one of the lower terraces, near the parterres, to supply flowers.	Brown, LHCD, 37
c. 1830 AD	Planted	A specimen of "blood-leaved" beech (copper beech, Fagus sylvatica) is planted.	Brown, LHCD, 42
1831 AD	Built	John Ridgely constructs a race track at Hampton in a field near the Mule Stable.	OCULUS, LHCD, 57
1832 AD	Built	John Ridgely pays Benjamin Richardson to construct a lime kiln.	OCULUS, LHCD, 52
1832 AD	Developed	A description of Hampton in the Baltimore American describes the established nature of the ornamental grounds at the mansion site. The gardens in the rear are adorned with orange trees.	Brown, LHCD, 33
1843 AD	Developed	John Ridgely commissions Joshua Barney to survey and map his 2,293 acres of Hampton. The map shows clusters at the ironworks, Farm House, and mill seat. The ironworks included a cornhouse, smokehouse, henhouse, and hay barn.	OCULUS, LHCD, 24, 49
1843 AD	Developed	The Barney Map shows the Farm House cluster, including the 'overseer's house,' a quarters west of this house, a root house, a hen house, an ash house, a grouping of three 'quarters' structures, and a meat house, surrounded by a fence.	OCULUS, LHCD, 49-51
1843 AD	Developed	The Barney Map shows an agricultural complex to the north of the Farm House including a mule stable, a corn crib, two corn houses, and a hay barracks, all enclosed by a fence. South of the Farm House complex is a shop and livestock area containing the dairy house, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter's shop, a coal house, the cow house, a 'scales' area, a 'quarters' north of the Cow Barn, and further to the east the Wheelwrights House.	OCULUS, LHCD, 51
1843 AD	Developed	The Barney Map details the Hampton agricultural landscape, including an intricate system of paths and farm roads, evidence of quarries, lime kilns and numerous springs, and a dispersed housing arrangement for renting farmers and slaves. There are five roads that junction near the farm house, providing access to the countryside and nearby thoroughfares.	OCULUS, LHCD, 52, 61
1843 AD	Developed	The Barney Map shows ornamental vegetation features established around the Hampton mansion. These include mature cedar hedgerows and shrubs lining the south side of Hampton Lane with a gap allowing for views from the façade of the mansion to the Farm House cluster. Hedges also line the east side of the house and the sides of the garden.	OCULUS, LHCD, 56-57

Year(s)	Event	Description	Source(s)
1843 AD	Developed	The Barney Map shows additional buildings on the Hampton Mansion grounds. These include an "Ice House" northwest of the mansion and a "Gardener's House and "Cottage" on the lower, west side of the garden.	Brown, LHCD, 32
1843 AD – 1860 AD	Removed / Altered / Built	John Ridgely completes several renovations and improvements at the Farm House. The Farm House receives a new kitchen and servants' quarter addition. Ridgely also constructs a two-story addition (now called Section D) adjacent to the original section (Section A), and adds a belfry to Section B of the Farm House. He also replaces most of the log and frame structures around the Farm House with stone buildings. This includes a new stone ash-house, two stone slave quarters to the east of the Farm House, a Mule Barn, a Corn Crib, and Long House-Granary to the southwest.	OCULUS, LHCD, 53
c. 1845 AD	Built	Replacing many of the log and frame structures, John Ridgely builds two stone slave quarters, a stone Ash-House, a stone Granary, and a stone Mule Barn near the Farm House.	OCULUS, LHCD, 53; Brown, LHCD, 35
c. 1850 AD	Abandoned	By mid-century, the Northampton ironworks ceases production.	OCULUS, LHCD, 38.
c. 1850 – 1862 AD	Built	By 1862, Ridgely constructed the Log Farm Structure near the Farm House, built of chink and daub with hewn pine logs, possibly using materials from nearby buildings.	OCULUS, LHCD, 53-54
1854 AD	Built	Ridgely builds a third greenhouse at Hampton.	Brown, LHCD, 37
1857 AD	Built	Ridgely builds an additional stone stable northeast of the Mansion to support his interest in horse racing.	OCULUS, LHCD, 57
1860 AD	Damaged	A spring flood washes out the mill dam, requiring repairs by John Ridgley.	OCULUS, LHCD, 58
c. 1864 AD	Removed / Built	Ridgely replaces the separate blacksmith and carpenters shops near the Farm House with a single stone rubble masonry building that houses both functions.	OCULUS, LHCD, 54
1867 AD	Land Transfer	John and Eliza Ridgely die, leaving the farm to their son Charles Ridgely.	Brown, LHCD, 39
1867 AD – 1872 AD	Altered	A new porch is added to the Hampton Farm House, stretching across the first floor levels of Sections A, B, and C. A porch is also added to the east and south sides of Section D.	OCULUS, LHCD, 61-62
c. 1872 AD	Built	Charles Ridgely constructs a road from the Avenue in the rear of the cedar hedge between the Orange house and greenhouse.	Brown, LHCD, 39
1872 AD	Land Transfer / Farmed	Charles Ridgely dies, leaving Hampton to his eldest son John Ridgely and his wife Margaretta. They put much of Hampton into production as a dairy farm.	OCULUS, LHCD, 63
c. 1875 AD	Built	The Ridgely's construct a "lofty iron gateway flanked with massive pillars of white marble" at the entrance to Hampton Lane.	Brown, LHCD, 43
1877 AD	Developed	G. M. Hopkins produces a map of Baltimore County, showing developments on the Hampton estate. Much of the landscape appears as it did in the 1843 Barney Map. Key notations include the absence of any industrial structures at Northampton Furnace, the presence of six buildings at the Northampton Furnace Farm, the mill and one other structure at the mill seat, and the absence of the mill seat residential complex.	OCULUS, LHCD, 61
c. 1880 AD	Built	The Ridgely's add a Rose House, a Grapery, and a Hot House to the collection of greenhouses around the garden at the Mansion.	Brown, LHCD, 38
1881 AD	Maintained	W.F. Massey, the chief gardener for Hampton, uses 10,000 coleus, 4,000 geraniums, 2,000 alternantheras, and large numbers of Verbenas, Salvias, Lantanas and other annuals. The extreme lower flat in the garden is planted as a rose garden, with over 4,000 rose bushes. Massey maintains 25 acres of short grass, 20 acres of rough park, 5 acres of vegetable garden, 275 flower beds, 2.5 miles of gravel walks and drives, seven miles of grass edging.	Brown, LHCD, 42
1880 AD – 1890 AD	Built / Destroyed	The Ridgely's build a pigeon cote northeast of the Hampton Farm House. An unidentified barn 'at Hampton' burns.	OCULUS, LHCD, 63
1885 AD	Maintained	The orchard area includes apple, cherry, and peach trees.	Brown, LHCD, 43
1894 AD	Maintained	A short item in the Maryland Journal reports that "the outer edges of Hampton, the Ridgely estate, have been smoothed by a trimming out of brushwood and stunted trees and new post and rail fences have taken the place of the worn-out fencing that heretofore ran along the Dulaney Valley Pike."	OCULUS, LHCD, 64
c. 1900 AD	Graded	Sometime between 1875 and 1925, the rock outcropping on the south of the Hampton Farm House is reduced in size and stripped down to grade.	OCULUS, LHCD, 62
c. 1900 AD	Abandoned	The mill seat is abandoned, sometime after the turn of the century, likely due to the success of Midwestern grain farming.	OCULUS, LHCD, 62-63

Year(s)	Event	Description	Source(s)
c. 1900 AD	Altered	By the turn of the century, the kitchen garden is established northeast of Hampton Hall	Brown, LHCD, 21
1904 AD	Land Transfer	Margaretta Ridgely dies, passing the role of operating Hampton farm to Captain John Ridgely.	OCULUS, LHCD, 64
1907 AD	Built	John Ridgely, Jr. builds a new house near Hampton Lane for his family. This became the first residential lot developed on Hampton property.	OCULUS, LHCD, 69
1914 AD	Built	Baltimore County officials construct a dam across a branch of the Gunpowder River to create a reservoir named Loch Raven, flooding land to the north of the Hampton Farm complex.	OCULUS, LHCD, 68
1922 AD	Altered	Baltimore County condemns the property formerly containing Northampton Furnace. They construct a 52-foot addition to the Loch Raven Dam, flooding the land and its industrial structures.	OCULUS, LHCD, 68.
1925 AD – 1950 AD	Altered	The farming at Hampton transitions from animal and man-power based to mechanical, including the use of tractors, threshers, and trucks.	OCULUS, LHCD, 66
1930 AD – 1939 AD	Altered	Most cash crop farming at Hampton is abandoned as labor prices rice and food prices drop. Excess hay is still sold by the ton.	OCULUS, LHCD, 65
c. 1936 AD	Built	A new frame barn is constructed north of the Cow Barn in the vicinity of the former 'quarters' shown on the 1843 Barney Map, perhaps to house the mechanized farm machinery. It has small windows on its east and west sides and a large sliding door on the south.	OCULUS, LHCD, 66
c. 1930	Altered	The covered porch on the west façade of the Farm House is removed, replaced soon after by a cantilevered hood and stone steps.	OCULUS, LHCD, 66
1936 AD	Maintained	A Historic American Buildings Survey documents the landscape. The Farm House is enclosed within a white, weathered picket fence and has several shade trees on the western lawn. The western façade of the Farm House includes several ornamental shrubs. Many of the stone buildings and foundations have been white-washed.	OCULUS, LHCD, 66-67
1942 AD	Abandoned	The dairy ceases operations and its associated cattle herd is sold. By this time, all farming operations at Hampton have ceased. Much of the surrounding landscape is sold for residential development.	OCULUS, LHCD,69
1947 AD	Purchased / Sold	The Avalon Foundation purchases 43 acres of Hampton including the Mansion and furnishings amid concerns from John Ridgely, Jr., about the impact of housing developments on the mansion.	OCULUS, LHCD, 72.
1947 AD	Land Transfer	The Avalon Foundation donates the 43 acres to the National Park Service (NPS), which arranges for the care and maintenance of the estate to be completed by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.	OCULUS, LHCD, 73
1948 AD	Established	The Secretary of the Interior designates the Hampton Farm a National Historic Site (NHS) on June 22, 1948.	OCULUS, LHCD, 73
1948 AD	Altered	John Ridgely, Jr. and his wife Jane move to the Hampton Farm House. In preparation for the move, they construct a major addition known as Section E onto the house. It is a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a stone foundation added to the north side of Section B.	OCULUS, LHCD, 73
1953 AD	Purchased / Sold	The U.S. Government acquires an additional 2.118 acres including two stables.	OCULUS, LHCD, 73
1959 AD	Maintained	A second Historic American Buildings Survey is completed. Most structures beyond the Farm House are now in disrepair and are overgrown by grass and weeds.	OCULUS, LHCD, 73
1962 AD	Demolished	The Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith shop are removed from the Hampton Farm complex to make room for future housing.	OCULUS, LHCD, 74
1975 AD	Developed	The Hampton Farm complex is completely surrounded by residential development.	OCULUS, LHCD, 74
c. 1977 AD	Damaged	The roof of the Mule Barn collapses, exposing the masonry walls and interior framing to rain.	OCULUS, LHCD, 74
1979 AD	Land Transfer	The NPS assumes full responsibility for Hampton NHS, ending their agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.	OCULUS, LHCD, 75
1980 AD	Purchased / Sold	After the death of Jane Ridgely, the NPS purchases the remaining Hampton Farm property, totaling 14 acres, from John Ridgely III and other heirs.	OCULUS, LHCD, 75
1982 AD	Altered	The NPS and the U.S. Marine Corps engineers remove overgrown brush from the Hampton Farm property. Two 25-ton bulldozers clear major portions of the property, removing between 3 inches to 2 feet of topsoil from the core areas. No archeological reporting is completed until after the bulldozing.	OCULUS, LHCD,75-76
1982 AD	Graded / Planted	Following the clearing by the NPS and Marines, the NPS grades the Farm House property and plants mixed hardwoods and softwoods on the western boundary of the property as a screen against development.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76

Year(s)	Event	Description	Source(s)
1984 AD	Repaired	Following archeological investigations of the Dairy and Long Barn, they are restored and renovated, including minor planting around the buildings.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76
c. 1985 AD – 1995 AD	Maintained	The NPS selectively removes volunteer, diseased, and hazardous trees and thins the wooded landscape of the Farm property. On occasion, removed trees are replaced. The lawn immediately surrounding the Farm House is mown regularly.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76
1986 AD	Stabilized / Restored	An architectural restoration program stabilizes the Log Quarters and restored one wall of the Mule Barn.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76
1988 AD	Destroyed	In August, a fire completely destroys the wood frame Corn Crib.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76.
c. 1990 AD	Repair / Altered	Exterior work on slave quarters 2 and 3 at the Farm property repairs the structures and replaces the roofs. The wooden picket fence surrounding the Farm House is repaired. A 'non-historic' wooden boardwalk and fence section are added to the eastern façade between the Farm House, slave quarters and Ash-House structures.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76
1998 AD	Maintained	The southwestern area of the Farm property, west of the access road, is maintained as a meadow.	OCULUS, LHCD, 76

APPENDIX B. NAMES OF QUARTERS, FARMS, AND FIELDS ON RIDGELY HELD PROPERTIES

This table includes the names of various parcels on Ridgely-held properties throughout the period of significance. This table is derived from information compiled by Occulus and Rivanna Archeological Consulting in "Hampton Farm Landscape History and Contextual Documentation" (2002, pp. 105–6).

Ridgely Tenure	Name of Farm, Quarter, or Field	Subdivision	Acreage	Location	Year	Reference
Colonel Charles Ridgely, 1745–72						
	Boering's Quarter	n/a	?	Oakhampton	1748	Col. CR Account Books Daybook 1748. Ms 691, MHS
	Merryman's Quarter	n/a	?	Hampton Court	1748	*ibid.*
	Haile's Quarter	n/a	?	Hailie's Fellowship	1748	*ibid.*
	Peach's Quarter	n/a	?	?	1748	*ibid.*
	Peterson's Quarter	n/a	?	Northampton	1748	*ibid.*
	Graye's Quarter	n/a	?	?	1750	Baltimore County Assessor's Fieldbook, 1750. Acc. 16, 927 MdHR
	Boley's (or Bowley's) Quarter	n/a	?	?	1750	*ibid.*
Captain Charles Ridgely, 1772–90						
	Peterson's Quarter	Boreing's forest Large field	? ?	Northampton	1780	'Account of Wheat Seeded, 1780.' Capt. CR Ledger, 1778–84, Ms 691, MHS
	Hatton's Quarter	Small field Large field	? ?	Northampton	1780	*ibid.*
	Great House Field	n/a	92	North (and west?) of Mansion	1784	'Acres of Wheat Seeded, Fall 1784' Capt. CR Ledger, 1784–86, Ms 691, MHS
	New Desend(?) Field	n/a	160	?	1784	*ibid.*
Charles Carnan Ridgely, 1790–1829						
	White Marsh Farm	n/a	1,000	White Marsh plantation	1796	Edmonds, "Land Holdings," p. 71
	Hampton Farm House Farm	n/a	?	Northampton plantation	1800	Parkinson, "Tour," p. 71
	Long Calm Farm	n/a	?	Long Calm Forge	1821	Ridgely Forges Ledger, 1820–29, Ms 4689 MdHR
	Long Quarter Farm	n/a	?	?	1808	Ledger L, 1809–17, Ms 4692, MdHR

Ridgely Tenure	Name of Farm, Quarter, or Field	Subdivision	Acreage	Location	Year	Reference
John Ridgely, 1829–67						
	Northampton Co. Farm or Furnace Farm	n/a	?	Northampton Furnace	1830	John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830–51, Ms 691, MHS
Charles Ridgely, 1867–72						
	Stonebreaker Field	n/a	?	Hampton Farm	1870	J.M. Anderson to CR, 9/12/1870. Charles Ridgely Letters, 1843–72. Ms 1127 MHS
	Pasture Lot	n/a	?	?	1870	*ibid.*
	Wheat Field	n/a	?	?	1870	*ibid.*
	Sheridan Field	n/a	?	?	1870	*ibid.*
	Barley Corn Field	n/a	?	?	1870	*ibid.*
	'Home' Farm	n/a	?	Hampton Farm	1871	Will of Charles Ridgely, 7/16/1871
Captain John and Margaretta Ridgely, 1872–1938						
	Mill Farm	n/a	?	Hampton Mill	1911	1911 ledger (Capt. John Ridgely?)

Appendix C. Gardeners Employed at Hampton

The listing includes gardeners employed at Hampton from 1790 to 1872. This list is derived from information compiled by C. Allan Brown in "Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation" (1998, pp. 47–50) from research notes provided by Professor R. Kent Lancaster and Charles Snell in "Historic Structure Report– Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Garden, 1783–1909," pp. 154–56 and pp. 275–78.

Year(s) of Employment	Gardener Name
1791	John Willis
1791	John Agin
1793–98	John Ludley
1796–1801	William Booth
1796–97	William Bartlett
1797–98	Robert Sims
1797–98	Edward Nagle
1798–99	John Lindley
c. 1800–10	George Duff
1802–03	Bartholomew Flarity
1807	Gerard Gibson
1810	David Martin
1810–18	George Morhai
1810, 1812	Thomas Kelly
1811	"Thomas" [Kelly?]
1811	John Prendergast
1812–20	"Dan" [Harris?]
1814	George Merica
1817	Herman Momsen
1818–19, 1829, 1832	Daniel Harris [a black man]
1818–19	William Acy
1819–20	"David" [Martin?]
1820–22	Patrick Murphy
1820–23	Samuel Feast
1824–25	William Creaven
1826	Henry Southern
1830–32	Daniel Harris
c. 1839	Phil Martin
1845	Louis Wilhelm
1852	John Frederick

Year(s) of Employment	Gardener Name
1852–54	James Galbraith
1853	John Allen
1854	John Zimmerman
1854	James Cowan [Cowman?]
1854–59	James Reid
1854–58	"Michael"
1855–62	Peter Reid
1855–58	"Patrick"
1856	James Kane
1858–59	W.D. Brackenbridge
1858	Paul Hooper
1858, 1860	Frederick Kreiter
1859	John W. Colt
1859	James Ball
1859–61	Charles Grosbeck
1859	Patrick Greeley
1859–61	Ferderick Willbrandt
1861–62	James Wamsley
1861	James Murphey
1861	P. McIntire
1862–65	Alexander Fraser
1862	"Andrew"
1862	"Martin"
1862	Patrick Key
1862–65	Richard Dearholt
1862	Patrick Grady
1863	Joshua Leaf
1863	"Edward"
1864	John Dearholt
1864–65	Henry German
1864–65	Thomas Brown
1865–66	William Calman
1865	Edward Leaf
1865–66	Mark Posey
1865	William Clark
1865–66	Martin Kennedy
1865	"Dennis"
1865	Pat O'Connell
1865	John Collins
1865	John Burns
1865	John Manning
1865	James Loftus
1865	E. Graham
1865	John Flangan
1866	Anton Schock

Year(s) of Employment	Gardener Name
1866	John Griffin
1866–67	"Barney"
1866, 1868–69	Jack Lyon
1866	Michael Navey
1866	Matthew Kennedy
1867	A. Grerisher
1867	James Cody
1867–68	M.J. Fryer
1867	M. Hurley
1867	William Kobold
1867–68	Frederick Hebler
1867	Charles Burger
1867	"Murray"
1867	C. Johnson Tanner
1867	John Calford
1867	Charles Ryan
1867	Henry Allison
1867	George O'Mally
1867	T. Sullivan
1867	Henry Waming
1867	John Lord
1868–72	William Fraser
1868	Thomas Clark
1868	J. Everett
1868	"Harry"
1868	Andrew Wilson
1868	"Powell"
1868	P. Welsh
1868	"McDonalds"
1868	"Gerard"
1868	William McCarty
1868	"John"
1869	Thomas Brown [same as 1864–65?]
1869	John Kenny
1869	Owen Kenny
1869	J. [John?] Brady
1869	P. Quin
1869	"Henry"
1870	John Brady
1870	"McKenny"

APPENDIX D. HISTORIC PLANT LIST

The following table summarizes vegetation documented during the historic period in diaries, ledgers, and photographs. Most of these plants were found in the Falling Gardens during the historic period, although some may have been planted elsewhere on the Hampton grounds or in greenhouses. In the table below, historically documented plant names are unbracketed, while interpreted plant names are indicated with [brackets]. Information is presented chronologically.

This list is revised and updated from an earlier list developed by the National Park Service, Philadelphia Support Office between 2002 and 2006. New documentary sources consulted include research findings from the 2010 interpretive exhibit, "The Romance of Nature: Eliza Ridgely and the Garden," as well as Helen W.S. Ridgely's diary entries from 1906 to 1909. Like its predecessor, this updated list is a working document and should be amended as archival research reveals additional historic plantings.

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
November 1835	*Pancratium* sp.	pancratium	bulb/ tuber	document, 1127/2, M4450, EER (Corr.)	
1 May 1838	[*Cycas revoluta*]	sago palm	tree	document, 691/30 EER (Acct.)	quantity:1
10 May 1838	[*Arbutus* sp.]	arbutus tree	tree	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
10 May 1838	[*Gymnocladus dioicus* or *Coffea arabica*]	coffee tree	tree	document	
10 May 1838	[*Nerium oleander*]	double white oleander	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
10 May 1838	[*Rosa* x *centifolia*]	monthly cabbage rose	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
10 May 1838	[Ro*sa* sp.]	bengal triumphant rose	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[Amaryllis sp.]	Belladonna lily	bulb/ tuber	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
1 October 1838	[*Camellia* 'Fimbriata']	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Camellia* 'Imbricata']	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Camellia* 'Insignis']	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Camellia* 'Variagata']	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Camellia rosa-sinensis*]	camellia rosa sinensis	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	*Erica* [*tubiflora*]	[heather]	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1; aka *Erica curviflora*; noted as "*Erica trebiflora*" [sic, *tubiflora*]
1 October 1838	[*Rhododendron arboretum* var. *roseum*]	rhododendron	tree	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1; noted in document as "*Rhododendron arborea Rosea*"
1 October 1838	[*Rosa foetida* 'Harrison's Yellow]	yellow Harrison rose	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Rosa* sp.]	perpetual w. moss [white moss rose]	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
1 October 1838	[*Viola tricolor*]	large heartsease	annual	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
16 February 1839	*Dahlia* sp.	dahlia	bulb/ tuber	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	noted that the dahlias were paid for "last year"
March 1839	[*Camellia* sp.]	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 3
25 March 1840	[*Heliotropium* sp.]	heliotrope	perennial	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
25 March 1840	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	double azalea	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
25 March 1840	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose Jean Dupré	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	noted as "Rose Jean Dupré"[sic, Jaune Desprez or Jean Despres]
25 March 1840	[*Verbena* sp.]	pink verbena	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
18 May 1840	*Camellia japonica*	camellia	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 4
17 May 1844	[*Pelargonium* 'Sidonia']	geranium sidonia	perennial	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
17 May 1844	[*Rosa* sp.]	prairie perpetual rose	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
17 May 1844	[*Tanacetum parthenium*]	double feverfew	perennial	document, 691/30, EER (Acct.)	
22 February 1847	*Canna* sp.	palm	perennial	document, 691/30, EER (Acct./ Europe)	quantity: 4
c. 1848	[Rosa sp.]	rose	shrub	document, MdHS MS. 1011	
12 March 1848	[*Syringa* sp.]	lilac	shrub	document, 691/30, EER (Acct./ Europe)	
May 1849	*Pancratium* sp.	[pancratium]	shrub	document	
c. 1850	*Calceolaria* sp	[slipperwort]	shrub	document, 691 Reel 18, EER (Sv'ts. Cloth.)	quantity: 4
c. 1850	[*Rosa* sp.]	moss rose	shrub	document, 691 Reel 18, EER (Sv'ts. Cloth.)	quantity: 4
c. 1850	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	perennial/ annual	document, 691 Reel 18, EER (Sv'ts. Cloth.)	quantity: 48
29 March 1851	[*Babiana* sp.]	[baboon-root]	bulb/ tuber	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1; noted as "*Babinia*" [sic, *Babiana*]
29 March 1851	[*Rhododendron* 'Decora']	Decora azalea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	
29 March 1851	[*Rhododendron* 'Delecta']	Delecta azalea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	
29 March 1851	[*Rhododendron* 'Devonia']	Devonia azalea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	
29 March 1851	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	Rollinsonia azalea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	
29 March 1851	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	Specosa azalea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	noted as "Specosa" [sic, *speciosum*]
29 March 1851	[*Sparaxis* sp.]	sparaxis	bulb/ tuber	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 2
29 March 1851	[*Spiraea* sp.]	spirea	shrub	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	quantity: 1
13 May 1851	[*Araucaria* sp.]	araucaria	tree	document, H16583, ER (Acct.)	
April 1852	[*Larix* sp.]	larch tree	tree	document, M4440, (John White)	quantity: 2; moved
c. 1854	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	perennial/ annual	periodical, *The American Farmer*	
c. 1854	[*Maclura pomifera*]	osage [orange]	tree	document, H16583, EER (Acct.)	
c. 1854	[*Petunia* sp.]	petunia	annual	periodical, *The American Farmer*	

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c. 1854	[*Verbena* sp.]	verbena	shrub	periodical, *The American Farmer*	
December 1855	[*Nepenthaceae* sp. or *Sarraceniaceae* sp.]	pitcher plant	perennial	document, 691/33, JR (Memo)	
7 May 1857	[*Thuja* sp.]	arborvitae	tree	document, H16583, JR/CR	quantity: 300
June 1857	[*Cedrus* sp.]	cedar	tree	periodical, *The Horticulturalist*	
20 October 1858	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, 692/13, EER (Bills)	quantity: 6
28 October 1858	*Rosa* 'Gloire de Dijon'	Gloire de Dijon rose	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
3 November 1858	[*Acer platanoides*]	Norway maple	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 6
3 November 1858	*Camellia japonica*	camellia	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 4
3 November 1858	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 5; noted as "select roses"
11 March 1859	*Acacia pycnantha*	[golden wattle]	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
11 March 1859	[*Anadenanthera peregrina*]	[calcium tree]	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1; formerly known as *Acacia microphylla*
11 March 1859	*Geranium manglesii*	[Manglesii geranium]	perennial	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
11 March 1859	*Mesembryanthemum splendens* [aka *Phyllobolus splendens*]			document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1; name is unresolved; may be synonymous with *Phyllobolus splendens*
11 March 1859	[*Hedera* sp.]	silver blotched ivy	ground-cover	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
14 March 1859	*Acacia exudens*		tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1; name is unresolved
14 March 1859	[*Acer saccharum*]	sugar maple	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 6
14 March 1859	[*Acer saccharinum*]	silver maple	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 6
14 March 1859	*Clematis flammula*	[fragrant virgin's bower]	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
14 March 1859	*Glycine violacea* [aka *Hardenbergia violacea*]	[false sarsaparilla]	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
14 March 1859	[*Lonicera* sp.]	honeysuckle	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 6
14 March 1859	[*Ulmus americana*]	American elm	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 3
17 March 1859	*Cedrus deodara*	[Himalayan cedar]	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 2
17 March 1859	*Filipendula* 'Flora Plena' [aka *Filipendula vulgaris* 'Flora Pleno']	[double flowering meadowsweet]	perennial	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
17 March 1859	[*Fraxinus americana*]	American white ash	tree	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 3
17 March 1859	*Jasminum ochroleucum* [aka *Jasminum officinale*]	jasmine	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
17 March 1859	*Jasminum chrysanthum* [aka *Jasminum humile*]	yellow jasmine	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
17 March 1859	*Spiraea callosa* [aka *Spiraea japonica*]	[Japanese spirea]	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
17 March 1859	*Spiraea japonica*	[Japanese spirea]	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 1
17 March 1859	*Weigela amabilis* [aka *Diervilla florida*]	[wrinkle-leaved weigela]	shrub	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 2
17 March 1859	[*Dianthus* 'Duchess of Norfolk']	Dutchers of Norfolk pink [sic, Duchess]	perennial	document, 692/13, JR (Bills)	quantity: 2

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
c. 1860	[*Buxus* sp.]	boxwood	shrub	document	removed from Parterre II, reset in coleus
c. 1860	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document	located in middle terrace
February 1872	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	rhododendron	shrub	document	"a few groups planted along the avenue"
2 January 1874	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
4 Febuary 1874	[*Viola* sp.]	violet	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
8 February 1874	[*Kalanchoe* sect. *Bryophyllum*]	bryophyllum		document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	"bryophy-lhom"
10 February 1874	[*Chrysanthemum* sp.]	chrysanthemum	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
10 February 1874	[*Dianthus caryophyllus*]	carnation	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
27 February 1874	[*Rosa* 'Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria']	Kaiserna Augusta rose	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
13 March 1874	[*Galanthus nivalis*]	snow drops	bulb/ tuber	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
13 March 1874	[*Narcissus* sp.]	daffodil	bulb/ tuber	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
13 March 1874	[*Viola* sp.]	violet	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
18 March 1874	[*Hibiscus syriacus*]	althea	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
18 March 1874	[*Spiraea* sp.]	spirea	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
18 March 1874	[*Viola* sp.]	violet	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
19 March 1874	[*Camassia scilloides*]	wild hyacinth	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
25 April 1874	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	wild azalea	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
28 April 1874	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	annual/ perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
3 May 1874	[*Convallaria majalis*]	lily of the vally	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
3 May 1874	[*Paeonia* sp.]	tree peony	tree	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
10 May 1874	[*Aquilegia* sp.]	columbine	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
10 May 1874	[*Galearis spectabilis*]	[showy orchid]	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	formerly known as *Orchis spectabilis*
11 May 1874	[*Iris* sp.]	iris	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
11 May 1874	[*Paeonia* sp.]	peony	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
11 May 1874	[*Rhododendron* sp.]	wild azalea	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
11 May 1874	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
23 May 1874	[*Rosa* 'Jacqueminot']	Jacque rose [or General Jack rose]	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	noted as "Jacquernot Roses" in source

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
2 October 1874	[*Dahlia* sp.]	dahlia	bulb/ tuber	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
2 October 1874	[*Heliotropium* sp.]	heliotrope	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
2 October 1874	[*Rosa* 'Mignonette']	mignonette rose	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
31 October 1874	[*Lonicera* sp.]	honeysuckle	shrub	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
1 November 1874	[*Viola* sp.]	spring violet	perennial	document, Helen W. S. Ridgely's diary, 1908	
May 1875	[*Cedrus* sp.]	cedar	tree	periodical, A*ppleton's Journal*, written by J.C. Carpenter	clipped hedge
May 1875	[*Picea abies*]	Norway spruce	tree	periodical, *Appleton's Journal,* written by J.C. Carpenter	central axis location; attributed to Eliza Ridgely
May 1875	[*Rosa* sp.]	hardy rose	shrub	periodical, *Appleton's Journal*, written by J.C. Carpenter	
May 1875	[*Syringa* sp.]	lilac	tree	periodical, *Appleton's Journal*, written by J.C. Carpenter	
c. 1879	[*Ensete ventricosum*]	abyssinian banana	perennial	photo 21968	
July 1881	[*Cedrus libani*]	cedar of Lebanon	tree	periodical, *Baltimore County Union*	
July 1881	[*Fagus sylvatica* Purpurea Group]	blood-leaved beech	tree	periodical, *Baltimore County Union*	
July 1881	[*Juniperus virginiana*]	native cedar [aka eastern red cedar]	tree	periodical, *Baltimore County Union*	
c. 1890	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	annual/ perennial	photo 3306	white/pink
c. 1890 [?]	[*Begonia* sp.]	wax begonia	perennial	photo 3484	red
c. 1890 [?]	[*Begonia* sp.]	begonia	perennial	photo 3484	white/pink
c. 1890 [?]	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	photo 3484	
1900	[*Ilex opaca*}	American holly	tree	photo 18565	15 to 20 years old
c. 1900	[*Buxus* sp.]	American boxwood	shrub	photo 21719	
c. 1900	*Canna* sp.	canna	perennial	photo 20177	
c. 1900	*Cycas revoluta*	sago palm	tree	photo 21719	
c. 1900	[*Paeonia* sp.]	tree peony	tree	photo 22564	
c. 1900	[*Pinus strobus*]	white pine	tree	photo 22558	
c. 1900	*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'	weeping sophora	tree	photo 21719	
c. 1900	[*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula']	weeping sophora	tree	photo 22558	
c. 1902	*Nicotiana tabacum*	cultivated tobacco	perennial	document	
July 1902	[*Abutilon pictum* 'Thompsonii']	variegated abutilon	annual	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Buxus* sp.]	box	shrub	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	*Caladium* [sp.]	[elephant ear]	annual	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	*Canna* sp.	canna	perennial	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Dahlia* sp.]	dahlia	bulb/ tuber	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	*Euphorbia marginata*	[snow on the mountain]	shrub	book, A*merican Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	A.S. Nutt geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; "dark crimson"
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Centaur geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Gen. Hancock geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; "double scarlet"
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Gen. Lee geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; "double salmon"
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Marshal McMahon geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; bronze leaf
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Mrs. Massey geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; "single pink"
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Pauline Lucca geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	Queen of the West geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Geranium* sp.]	single white geranium	annual/ perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Juniperus virginiana*]	red cedar	tree	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	at northeast corner of Parterre I
July 1902	[*Lantana* sp.]	white lantana	perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Nasturtium* sp. or *Tropaeolum majus*	nasturtium	annual	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I; *Tropaeolum majus* is an annual commonly known as nasturtium
July 1902	*Nicotiana tabacum*	[cultivated tobacco]	perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	*Ricinus* [*communis*]	Castor oil plant	perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
July 1902	[*Salvia coccinea*]	scarlet sage	perennial	book, *American Country Homes and Their Gardens*	in Parterre I
29 May 1906	[*Paeonia lactiflora*]	rose peony	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
29 May 1906	[*Paeonia* sp.]	peony	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
29 May 1906	[*Phlox paniculata*]	phlox	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	pink, white
29 May 1906	[*Portulaca grandiflora*]	moss rose	annual	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	quantity: 2
26 May 1906	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Alcea rosea*]	hollyhock	biennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Antirrhinum majus*]	snap dragon	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Aquilegia* sp.]	columbine	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Caladium* sp.]	caladium	annual/ perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Campanula* sp.]	campanula	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	blue, double
27 July 1906	[*Canna* sp.]	canna	annual/ perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	

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27 July 1906	[*Coreopsis* sp.]	coreopsis	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Dahlia* sp.]	dahlia	bulb/ tuber	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Delphinium* sp.]	larkspur	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Digitalis purpurea*]	foxglove	biennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Eschscholzia californica*]	California poppy	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	yellow
27 July 1906	*Gaillardia* [sp.]	[blanket flower]	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	red, yellow
27 July 1906	[*Gladiolus* sp.]	gladiola	bulb/ tuber	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Heliotropium* sp.]	heliotrope	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Hemerocallis* sp.]	daylily	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	*Mignonette* sp. [aka *Reseda* sp.]	mignonette [aka dyer's rocket]	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Nigella damascene*]	love in the mist	annual	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Papaver* sp.]	poppy	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Rosa* 'Camille de Rohan']	Camille de Rohan	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Rosa* 'Giant of Bettle (sic, Battles)]	giant of bettle [sic, Battles]	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Rosa* 'Jacqueminot']	Jacque rose [or General Jack rose]	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Rudbeckia* sp.]	rudbeckia [aka black-eyed-susan]	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Solenostemon scutellarioides*]	coleus	annual	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	formerly known as *Coleus* x *hybridus*
27 July 1906	[*Verbena* sp.]	verbena	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Viola tricolor*]	pansy [aka violet]	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
27 July 1906	[*Zinnia* sp.]	zinnia	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
19 April 1907	[*Acer palmatum*]	Japanese maple	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
19 April 1907	[*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca']	blue atlas cedar	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	quantity: 2; noted as "Allantica [sic, Atlantica] Glauca"
19 April 1907	*Cedrus deodara*	deodur [sic, deodar] cedar	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
19 April 1907	[*Cedrus libani*]	cedar of Lebanon	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
19 April 1907	[*Cryptomeria* sp.]	cryptomeria	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
19 April 1907	[*Gingko biloba*]	ginko [sic, ginkgo]	tree	19 April 1907	
19 April 1907	*Taxodium sempervirens* [aka *Sequoia sempervirens*]	redwood	tree	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
3 May 1907	[*Hibiscus* sp.]	mallow		document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
9 May 1907	[*Iris ensata*]	Japanese iris	perennial	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
9 May 1907	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	document, MdHS MS 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Acer* sp.]	maple	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	*Calycanthus* [sp.]	[sweetshrub]	shrub	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Convallaria majalis*]	lily of the valley	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Fagus* sp.]	beech	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Juglans* sp.]	walnut	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Liriodendron tulipifera*]	tulip [poplar]	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Narcissus* sp.]	daffodil	bulb/ tuber	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Spiraea* sp.]	spirea	shrub	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Syringa* sp.]	lilac	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	white
12 May 1907	[*Tilia* sp.]	linden	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Ulmus* sp]	elm	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1907	[*Viola* × *wittrockiana*]	pansy	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
20 July 1907	*Liriodendron [tulipifera*]	tulip tree	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
12 May 1909	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
13 May 1909	[*Paeonia* sp.]	tree peony	tree	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
15 May 1909	[*Alcea* sp.]	hollyhock	annual/ biennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
15 May 1909	[*Digitalis purpurea*]	foxglove	biennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
16 May 1909	[*Aquilegia* sp.]	columbine	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
16 May 1909	[*Convallaria majalis*]	lily of the valley	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
16 May 1909	*Deutzia* sp.	deutzia	shrub	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	noted as "*Dentzia*" on lower terrace
16 May 1909	[*Dicentra* sp.]	bleeding heart	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
16 May 1909	[*Ornithogalum* sp.]	star of Bethlehem	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
16 May 1909	[*Papaver orientale*]	oriental poppy	perennial	document, MdHS MS. 716, Box 5	
c. 1915	[*Canna* sp.]	[canna]	perennial	photo 6419	
c. 1915	[*Ricinus communis*]	castor bean [or castor oil plant]	perennial	photo 6421	
c. 1915	[*Paeonia* sp.]	peony	shrub	photo 6439	

Date	Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Source	Notes
c. 1915	[*Zinnia* sp.]	zinnia	perennial	photo 6419	
c. 1916	[*Rosa* sp.]	rose	shrub	photo 3489	
c. 1916	[*Iris* sp.]	iris	perennial	photo 3489	
c. 1920	[*Alcea* sp.]	hollyhock	annual/ biennial	photo 9288	
c. 1920		rubber tree or schefflera-yucca		photo 19289	
c. 1930	[*Lobularia maritima*]	sweet alyssum	perennial	photo 19315	also known as *Alyssum maritimum*
c. 1930	[*Paeonia* sp.]	peony	shrub	photo 19184	
c. 1930	[*Ricinus communis*]	castor oil plant	perennial	photo 19196	
c. 1935	[*Agave* sp.]	agave	perennial	photo 19249	
22 September 1939	[*Zinnia* sp.]	zinnia	perennial	photo 19238	
c. 1939		yellow-calus		photo 20179	purple; may be calla lily
c. 1945	[*Viburnum* sp.]	viburnum	shrub	photo 17745	
n.d.	[*Abutilon* sp.]	varietgated abutilon		document	
n.d.	[*Buxus* sp.]	double boxwood	shrub	photo 19232	
n.d.	[*Caladium* sp.]	caladium	bulb/ tuber	document	
n.d.	[*Canna* sp.]	canna	perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Dahlia* sp.]	dahlia	bulb/ tuber	document	
n.d.	*Euphorbia marginata*	snow in summer	shrub	document	
n.d.	[*Lantana* sp.]	white lantana	perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Magnolia* x *soulangeana*]	saucer magnolia	tree	photo 6648	
n.d.	[*Nasturtium* sp. or *Tropaeolum majus*]	nasturtium	annual	document	*Tropaeolum majus* is an annual commonly known as nasturtium
n.d.	[*Papaver* sp.]	poppy	perennial	photo 22561	
n.d.	*Pelargonium* 'Pauline Lucca'	[geranium]	annual	document	
n.d.	[*Pelargonium* sp. or *Geranium* sp.]	geranium	annual/ perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Ricinus communis*]	castor oil plant	perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Rosa* sp.]	roses	shrub	document	
n.d.	[*Salvia coccinea*]	scarlet sage	perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula']	weeping pagoda tree	tree	photo 19185	
n.d.	[*Tulipa* sp.]	tulip	bulb/ tuber	photo 4328	white/purple black
n.d.	[*Zinnia* sp.]	zinnia	perennial	document	
n.d.	[*Musa* sp. or *Colocasia esculenta*]	banana/taro		photo 19195	noted as c. 1940, but date is unverified

Appendix E. Vegetation Inventory

The following table documents woody vegetation throughout Hampton National Historic Site. This vegetation inventory is revised and updated from an earlier inventory developed by the National Park Service, Philadelphia Support Office between 1993 and 1998. Like its predecessor, this updated inventory provides only a snapshot of existing conditions at Hampton National Historic Site in 2013. An editable version of this table, provided in Microsoft Excel format, will allow for revisions as conditions change.

The vegetation inventory is organized by landscape character area, beginning at the southeast corner of the park. Each specimen is identified by a number ID, name ID (first three letters of the genus and the first two letters of the species), a scientific (botanical) name, and common name. "Origin" refers to the source of the plant material, including whether it is an original planting, propagule, same-species replacement, substitute species, or missing. "Evaluation" refers to the historic landscape evaluation of each specimen (contributing, non-contributing, or unevaluated; for definitions of these terms, refer to Analysis & Evaluation chapter). Original planted refers to the date of first planting, if known. "DBH" documents the diameter of the principal trunk at breast height (standardized at 4'-6"). "Preservation maintenance completed" documents work completed to date on each specimen, including removal and replacement. Finally, "structural issues and diseases & pests" document current issues related to each specimen.

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
Cemetery										
01c	Sas al	*Sassafras albidum*	common sassafras	Missing	Contributing			Removed as hazard mid 1990s		
02c	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Substitute species	Contributing			Replanted 1990s		
02c-1	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Substitute species	Contributing					
03c	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Substitute species	Contributing			Replanted 1990s		
03c-1	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Missing	Contributing					
04c	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Missing	Contributing			Replanted 1978 with #174		
05c	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Missing	Contributing			Replanted 1978		
06c	Tax cu	*Taxus cuspidata*	Japanese yew	Original	Contributing			Pruned spring 2003		Deer browse
07c	Tax cu	*Taxus cuspidata*	Japanese yew	Original	Contributing			Pruned spring 2003		Deer browse
07c-1	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-2	Pru sp.	*Prunus* sp.	cherry	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-3	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-4	Llr tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-5	Lin be	*Lindera benzoin*	spicebush	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-6	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-7	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-8	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-9	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-10	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-11	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
07c-12	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated					
08c	Gin bi	*Ginkgo biloba*	maidenhair tree	Original	Contributing		33.3	Pruned winter 2002		Ivy on trunk
08c-1	un-known	unidentified	unidentified	Missing	Unevaluated					
08c-2	Sas al	*Sassafras albidum*	common sassafras	Original	Unevaluated					
08c-3	Fra sp.	*Fraxinus* sp.	ash	Original	Unevaluated					
08c-4	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Missing	Unevaluated					
08c-5	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Unevaluated					
09c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Missing	Contributing			Original stump removed		
10c	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1862	25			Ivy on trunk

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
11c	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1861				
12c	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1846	27.9		Crowded	
13c	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1889				
14c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Same species replacement	Contributing			Removed as hazard		
15c	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Missing	Contributing					
16c	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing					
17c	Cat bi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	southern catalpa	Missing	Contributing	c. 1896				
18c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Missing	Contributing	c. 1838				
19c	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1801	39.8		Broken leaders	
20c	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1848	30.3			Vines in crown
21c	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1845	31		Crowded	
22c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Missing	Contributing	c. 1856		Removed 2002		
22c-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing					
23c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Same species replacement	Contributing		3.2	Replacement of historic specimen lost c. 1989		
24c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1822	59.2	Upgraded lightning protection in 1999		Poison ivy
25c	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Missing	Contributing					
Garden & East Orchard										
000g			missing orchards	Missing	Contributing					
001g	Ced li	*Cedrus libani*	cedar of Lebanon	Original	Contributing	1840-60	48.6	Lightning protection; Maryland state champion; terminal shoot pruned	4 deadwood branches	
002g	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Contributing	1860-80	55.8 @ grade		Multi-stem; decay in one trunk	
003g	Cat bi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	southern catalpa	Original	Contributing	1780-1800	35.4	Pruned November 2002	Old storm damage	
004g	Cat bi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	southern catalpa	Original	Contributing	c. 1774-89	73	Cabling updated 2000; pruned November 2002; propagated by OCLP		
005g	Mag gr	*Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia	Missing	Non-contributing	post-1948		Memorial plant; removed in 2011		
006g	Ced de	*Cedrus deodara*	Himalayan cedar	Original	Contributing	1860-80	31.5		No root flare	
007g	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1845	34.4			

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
008g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	7.0 @ grade	Replacement planted post-1948		
009g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	14.1 @ grade	Replacement planted post-1948	Light deadwood	Cedar apple-rust
010g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	19.8 @ grade	Replacement planted post-1948	Multi-stem grown together; deadwood	
011g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	c. 1790				
012g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	23.2	Replacement planted post-1948; elevated 1999; pruned 2000		Cedar apple-rust
013g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	13.1	Pruned 2000		
014g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	39.5 @ 1'	Replacement planted post-1948	Twin-leader; old storm damage; deadwood	English ivy on trunk
015g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1790	5.5 @ grade	Replacement planted post-1948		
016g	Mag vi	*Magnolia virginiana*	sweetbay magnolia	Missing	Non-contributing					
017g	Cry ja	*Cryptomeria japonica*	Japanese cedar	Original	Contributing	1860-80	17.2	Pruned 2002	Deadwood	
018g	Pau to	*Paulownia tomentosa*	princess tree	Original	Contributing	1840-60	59	Propagated by OCLP; pruned 2002		
019g	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Same species replacement	Contributing		5.2	Replacement planted post-1948; twin-leader		
020g	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Non-contributing		11.5	Shaped 1998		
021g	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Original	Contributing	1900-48				Powdery mildew
022g	Cat bi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	southern catalpa	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1774-89				
023g	Cat bi	*Catalpa bignonioides*	southern catalpa	Missing	Contributing					
024g	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1901	22	Pruned 2002		
025g	Mag gr	*Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia	Original	Non-contributing	post-1948	7.1			
026g	Pau to	*Paulownia tomentosa*	princess tree	Original	Contributing	1860-80	44	Pruned 2002		Volunteer *Campsis radicans* on trunk
027g	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple 'Schwedleri'	Substitute species	Contributing	1998	2.3	Replacement for #115 in 1998		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
028g	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Missing	Contributing			Removed in 1997; replacement planted in 1998 (see 27g); stump ground in 2002		
029g			cutting garden	Missing	Unevaluated	altered 20th century				
030g	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
031g	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
032g	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1919	17.9			
033g	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
034g	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Original	Contributing		18.9			
035g	Mor al	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Original	Contributing		43.2 @ 1'		Poor condition; half has been removed	English ivy on trunk
036g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing		26.5 @ 1'		2 leaders; leaning; vertical fissures in trunk bark; decay in base of leader on NE side	
037g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1902	19.5		Minor deadwood	English ivy on trunk
038g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1915	17			Trunk en-shrouded with adult English ivy
039g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1941	11.7		Shaded	
040g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1911	17.8			
041g	Fra sp.	*Fraxinus* sp.	ash	Missing	Non-contributing					
042g	Mor al	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Missing	Contributing					
043g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1895	21		Ivy on trunk; shaded; crowded; leaning to light	
044g	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Original	Contributing	c. 1907	18.6		Shaded	Ivy on trunk
045g	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1955	9		Minor root flare damage from mower; crowded	
046g	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Original	Non-contributing				2 leaders; crowded and leaning	
047g	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Original	Non-contributing				Crowded; shaded; 1-sided	Wild grape on trunk

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
048g	Ail al	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree-of-heaven	Missing	Non-contributing					
049g	Ail al	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree-of-heaven	Missing	Non-contributing					
050g	Ail al	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree-of-heaven	Original	Non-contributing		8.7		Weak; crowded; debarked on west side; volunteer?	
051g			meadow grass	Original	Contributing					
052g	Pyr sp.	*Pyrus* sp.	pear	Missing	Contributing					
053g	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Contributing		25.3 @1'		Heavy deadwood	Adult ivy on trunk
054g	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Missing	Contributing					
055g	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1689	62.2		Storm damaged; pruned 1999	
056g	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1887	25.1		Old basal injury on W side-healing nicely	Ivy on trunk
057g	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1886	29.8			
058g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1906	18.7		Shaded	Witches broom on north side
059g	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Contributing		40 @ 1'		Unstable	
060g	Fra sp.	*Fraxinus* sp.	ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1892	36		Split trunk	
061g	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Non-contributing					
062g	Mor al	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Missing	Non-contributing			Tree removed in 1990s; stump remains		
063g	Cep ha	*Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata'	upright Japanese plum yew	Substitute species	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse; replaced in 2000s		
064g	Cep ha	*Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata'	upright Japanese plum yew	Substitute species	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse; replaced in 2000s		
065g	Cep ha	*Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata'	upright Japanese plum yew	Substitute species	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse; replaced in 2000s		
066g	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
067g	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse		
068g	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse		
069g	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing			Replacement planted in 1970s/80s; removed due to shading & deer browse		
070g	Ile op	*Ilex opaca* 'Miss Helen'	Miss Helen American holly (female)	Original	Contributing		12.0 @ grade			Deer browsed; wild grape and poison ivy; foliage is slightly chlorotic
071g	Pla oc	*Platanus occidentalis*	American planetree	Original	Contributing	c. 1734	66		Root damage from mower	
072g			south woodland	Original	Contributing	20th century				
073g	Cas mo	*Castanea mollissima*	Chinese chestnut	Original	Contributing	1900-20	29.3		3-leader; flowers but no fruit	
074g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing		10.1			
075g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Collection of peony hybrids; shades of pink predominant; transplanted from the grounds by Mr/Mrs John Ridgely III	
076g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	
077g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	
078g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	
079g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
080g	Sop ja	*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'	weeping scholar-tree	Original	Contributing	1860-80	23.4	Maryland state champion	Grafted @ 8'; flowers & fruits; when propagated from seed does not come true to type; post supports main lateral	
080g-1	Sop ja	*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'	weeping scholar-tree	MIssing	Contributing	1860-80				
081g	Cha sp	*Chaenomeles* sp.	flowering quince	Original	Contributing	1920-40	12' tall			
081g-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
082g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Original	Contributing		5'h x 6'w		Storm damage; deadwood	Cankor, mites, and leaf psyllid
082g-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
083g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	
084g	Syr vu	*Syringa vulgaris*	lilac (white)	Original	Contributing	1880-1900			White flower	
085g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Original	Contributing	1880-1900			Storm damage; deadwood	Cankor, mites, and leaf psyllid
086g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Original	Contributing	1880-1900	8'h x 12'w for all three		Storm damage; deadwood	Cankor, mites, and leaf psyllid
087g	Pae sp.	*Paeonia* sp.	peonies	Original	Contributing	1940s?			Historic collection of peony hybrids	
088g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20	14.9 @ 1'			
089g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1847	30.5		Branched on one side from previous crowding	
090g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.9	Replaced in-kind 1995		
091g	Mal sp.	*Malus* sp.	flowering crabapple	Original	Non-contributing	post-1948	13.7 @ 1'		Grafted, tight crotch; small fruit; mower damage	Deer browse; sap-sucker damage
092g	Mal sp.	*Malus* sp.	flowering crabapple	Original	Non-contributing	post-1948	16.3 @ 1'		Different variety than #7; medium fruit; root flare damage from mower	
093g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1847	1.5	Replaced in-kind 1998		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
094g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing	c. 1864				
095g	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	c. 1825	34.9		Root damage from mower	
096g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
097g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
097g-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
098g	Mal ha	*Malus halliana* 'Parkmanii'	Parkman's flowering crabapple	Missing	Non-contributing	post-1948				
099g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Same species replacement	Contributing					
100g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Same species replacement	Contributing					
101g	Mal ha	*Malus halliana* 'Parkmanii'	Parkman's flowering crabapple	Missing	Non-contributing	post-1948				
102g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1880-1900				
103g	Mag gr	*Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia	Original	Contributing	1880-1900	27.2			
104g	Tax ba	*Taxus baccata* 'Fastigiata'	Irish yew	Original	Contributing	1860-80	36.0 @ grade		Multi-stem	
105g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1880-1900				
105g-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
106g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
107g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
108g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing	post-1948				
109g	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
109g-1	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2011		
110g	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	English boxwood	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
111g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing					
112g	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Contributing	1900-20				
113g			herbaceous annuals	Same species replacement	Contributing	20th century				
114g			grass walk and slopes	Original	Contributing					

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
Mansion & Domestic Service Cluster										
001m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
002m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae (stump)	Missing	Non-contributing			Part of a screen that was removed by NPS		
003m	Mag vi	*Magnolia virginiana*	sweetbay magnolia	Original	Contributing		4.1			
004m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		8.6 @ grade	Park of a screen that was removed by NPS; deadwood removed	2 leaders	
005m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		12.5 @ grade	Part of a screen that was removed by NPS	3 leaders (measure is at the largest)	
006m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Same species replacement	Contributing		13.3 @ grade	Part of a screen that was removed by NPS; topped to reduce height; replaced deer-browsed specimen	Multi-stem	
007m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		21.3 @ grade	Part of a screen that was removed by NPS	Multi-stem	
008m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing			Part of a screen that was removed by NPS		
009m	Ace pa	*Acer palmatum* 'Tamukeyama'	Japanese maple 'Tamukeyama'	Original	Non-contributing	1976	1.6	Planted in memory of NPS parent		
010m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood	Original	Non-contributing	1998		Memorial plant		
011m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood	Original	Non-contributing	1976				Spider mites; leaf psyllid
012m	Fra bi	*Fraxinus biltmoriana*	Biltmore ash	Propagule	Contributing	c. 1764		2010 replacement of state champion		
013m	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Missing	Non-contributing	1976				
014m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	MIssing	Non-contributing			Replaced 1976 American holly		
015m	Car ca	*Carpinus caroliniana*	American hornbeam	Original	Contributing		21.6 @ grade	May be a Hopkins planting		Leaf spot of foliage
016m	Gin bi	*Ginkgo biloba*	maidenhair tree (male)	Original	Contributing		28		Twin leader with v-crotch	Sapsucker damage
017m	Chi vi	*Chionanthus virginicus*	white fringetree (male)	Original	Non-contributing		5.0 @ grade	Better bloomer than #78		May have borers
018m	Chi vi	*Davidia involucrata*	dove tree	Same species replacement	Non-contributing		4.9 @ grade			May have borers
019m	Mah be	*Mahonia bealei*	leatherleaf mahonia	Original	Unevaluated				Minor winter damage	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
020m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwoods (multiple specimens)	Original	Unevaluated		14.0 @ grade	May be a volunteer seedlings	Storm damage	Leaf psyllid
021m	Euo bu	*Euonymus bungeanus*	winterberry euonymus	Original	Unevaluated		20.5 @ grade		Two leaders and crossed; storm damage	
022m	Euo bu	*Euonymus bungeanus*	winterberry euonymus	Original	Unevaluated		11.5		Storm damage	
023m	Euo bu	*Euonymus bungeanus*	winterberry euonymus	Original	Unevaluated		6.7		Storm damage	
024m	Euo bu	*Euonymus bungeanus*	winterberry euonymus	Original	Unevaluated		11.0 clump		Storm damage	
025m	Vin sp.	*Vinca* sp.	periwinkle	Original	Unevaluated					
026m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Original	Unevaluated				Same vintage in group of three; storm damage	Spider mites; leaf psyllid
027m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Original	Unevaluated				Same vintage in group of three; storm damage	Spider mites; leaf psyllid
028m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Original	Unevaluated				Same vintage in group of three; storm damage	Spider mites; leaf psyllid
029m	Mag x	*Magnolia* x 'Vulcan'	Vulcan magnolia	Original	Non-contributing		1.7		Crown dieback	Vinca ground-cover; deer browse
030m	Mor al	*Morus alba* 'Pendula'	weeping mulberry	Missing	Non-contributing					
031m	Til eu	*Tilia* x *euchlora*	Crimean linden	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.2	Remnant of historic tree?		Japanese beetle damage; deer browse
032m	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1877	41		Burl on west side of trunk	
033m	Rho sp.	*Rhododendron* sp.	azalea	Original	Non-contributing				Part of parking lot landscaping; severely impacted by adjacent tree #28	
034m	Rho sp.	*Rhododendron* sp.	azalea	Original	Non-contributing				Part of parking lot landscaping; severely impacted by adjacent tree #28	
035m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1776	44.7	Pistillate specimen		
035m-1	Mag x	*Magnolia* x 'Vulcan'	Vulcan magnolia	Substitute species	Non-contributing					

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
036m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1859	28.1		Leaning; hanger; root flare and surface root; mower damage	
036m-1	Cot co	*Cotinus coggygria*	smokebush	Original	Non-contributing					
037m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		7.4		Crowded	Cooley spruce gall adelgid present
038m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Nowray spruce	Original	Contributing		13.6	Similar in age to tree #37	Twin leaders; one broken and long-dead; fragile	
039m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1880	24			English ivy on trunk
040m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1847	30.5		Sapsucker damage with excessive bleeding	
041m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1895	21		Mower damage to surface roots	Cooley spruce gall adelgid present
042m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing		6.1		Crowded by adjacent white ash and ginkgo	
043m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1945	11	Nice specimen		
044m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.9	Replacement of historic specimen planted as memorial to Doris Kaufmann's grandchild (member of the Hampton Garden Club)		
045m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		7.7	Planted with trees #43, 46, 47		
046m	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		7.3		Crowded; deadwood	
047m	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		17.6		Twin leaders; one long-dead	
047m-1	Thu oc	*Thjua occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing					
048m	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Original	Contributing	c. 1929	23.5	Major lateral limb removed previously is callousing nicely	Shading arborvitae hedge	
049m	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Original	Contributing	c. 1938	20.6	Nice specimen	Old lightning injury on both sides of trunk; old root flare mower injury	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
050m	Cer ca	*Cercis canadensis*	redbud	Original	Contributing				Crowded	
051m	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Non-contributing		3.7		V-crotch	Anthracnose, poor health
052m	Thu oc	*Thuja* 'Green Giant'	Green Giant arborvitae	Substitute species	Contributing	early 1980s		*Thuja occidentalis* replaced with *Thuja* 'Green Giant' in 2013		
053m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood	Same species replacement	Non-contributing	1976				
054m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing	1976				Spider mites; leaf psyllid damage
055m	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Missing	Contributing	c. 1859		Removed in 2011 due to storm damage		
056m	Jug ni	*Juglas nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1757	53.9	Pruned in 1998	Trunk decay; #48 is cabled to tree	
057m	Sop ja	*Sophora japonia* 'Pendula'	weeping scholar-tree	Original	Contributing		11.8	Grafted at 9'	Trunk has severe decay on west side; minor deadwood	
058m	Ced li	*Cedrus libani*	cedar of Lebanon	Original	Contributing		30	Topped to remove deadwood; no root flare concern	Damage on branch; sapsucker damage	
059m	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1848	50.6	Pruned and cabled in 2000		
060m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
061m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
062m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
063m	Wis si	*Wisteria sinensis*	Chinese wisteria	Original	Contributing		4.8	Trained as standard in 1980s	Tuteur is failing under weight	
064m	Wis si	*Wisteria sinensis*	Chinese wisteria	Original	Contributing		2	Trained as standard in 1980s	Tuteur is failing under weight	
065m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
066m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
067m	Til sp.	*Tilia* sp.	linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1938	20.6			
068m	Gin bi	*Ginkgo biloba*	maidenhair tree	Original	Contributing		34.8	Female; pruned in 2000	Twin-leader; many seedlings	
069m			herb garden	Original	Non-contributing	1966		Maintained by volunteers		
070m	Ste ps	*Stewartia pseudocamellia*	Japanese stewartia	Missing	Unevaluated					
071m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood	Original	Non-contributing					

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
072m	Pon tr	*Poncirus trifoliata*	bitter-orange	Missing	Non-contributing					
073m	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Contributing		11.5	Shaped 1998	Lower branches damaged by mower	Ivy ground-cover
074m	Mag vi	*Magnolia virginiana*	sweetbay magnolia	Original	Unevaluated		3.0 @ 1' each		Two leaders	
075m	Tax di	*Taxodium distichum*	common baldcypress	Original	Unevaluated		25.9		One-sided due to shade	Ivy on trunk
076m	Fra sp.	*Fraxinus* sp.	ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1926	16.4		Old root flare injury from mower; crowded	
077m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1841	31.7			
078m	Hib sy	*Hibiscus syriacus*	Rose-of-Sharon	Same species replacement	Unevaluated			Replaced in alternative location at southern end of geothermal well field		
079m	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Missing	Contributing	c. 1909				
080m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Unevaluated					
081m	Ulm sp.	*Ulmus sp.*	elm	Missing	Contributing					
082m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1870				
083m	Ulm sp.	*Ulmus* sp.	elm	Original	Contributing	c. 1904	21.3		Girdling roots; lightning damage (7/14/00); crowded	
084m	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Contributing	c. 1916	18.7		Crowded but adapted; leaning trunk; minor deadwood	
085m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1815	37		Light deadwood	
086m	various	*Paeonia* sp., *Narcissus* sp., and *Amaryllis* sp.	peonies, daffodils, and naked ladies	Original	Non-contributing			Naturalized planting?		
087m	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Missing	Unevaluated					
088m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1820				
089m	Jug ni	*Juglas nigra*	black walnut	Missing	Contributing					
090m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Same species replacement	Contributing					
091m	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana* 'Liberty'	American elm 'Liberty'	Substitute species	Contributing			Replaced in May 2000 with *Ulmus ameriana* 'Liberty'		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
092m	Fra am	*Fraxinus ameriana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1915	17		Distorted due to crowding from #88	Ivy on trunk
093m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing				Crowded by #95; minor deadwood	Ivy on trunk
094m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Non-contributing					
095m	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Original	Contributing	c. 1825	18.8		Old root flare damage from mower; crowded	
096m	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana* 'Liberty'	American elm 'Liberty'	Missing	Contributing			Original removed early 1990s		
097m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing			Removed spring 2000 due to hazard		
098m	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Missing	Contributing	c. 1915				
099m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1918	16.4		Crowded; light deadwood; limb overhangs structure	Ivy on trunk
100m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1871	25.8		Crowded by #97	Ivy on trunk
101m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1835	33		Deadwood	Ivy on trunk
102m	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Original	Contributing	c. 1920	20		Crowded; basal decay; medium deadwood	Poison ivy on trunk
103m	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Original	Contributing	c. 1925	18.7		Root flare damage from mower; crowded; v-crotch	Ivy on trunk
104m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1941	11.8		Crowded	
105m	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1938	13.7		Root flare damage from mower	Ivy on trunk
106m	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1825	58.2	Upgraded lightning protection in 1999	Small amount of basal decay	
107m	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Missing	Unevaluated					
108m	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Same species replacement	Contributing		15' tall	Treated for mites and adelgid; sheared to semi-formal appearance		
109m	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1762	47.5	Pruned and cables inspected in 2000	Cabled; three leaders	Anthrac-nose in spring
110m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
111m	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Missing	Non-contributing					
Garden Maintenance Area										
01a	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Missing	Contributing					
02a	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Missing	Contributing					
03a	Aes pa	*Aesculus parviflora*	bottlebrush buckeye	Original	Non-contributing		12'h x 30'w		Crowded by filberts	
04a	Cor ma	*Corylus maxima* 'Purpurea'	purpleaf filbert	Original	Contributing				Clump due to suckering	
05a	Cor ma	*Corylus maxima* 'Purpurea'	purpleaf filbert	Original	Contributing				Clump due to suckering	
06a	Ace pa	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese maple	Missing	Non-contributing			Seedling, probably from adjacent historic specimen		
07a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1847		Removed due to hazard to adjacent historic structure		
08a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1867			Decay in space between trunk and tree #49	
09a	Gin bi	*Ginkgo biloba*	maidenhair tree	Original	Contributing		26.3		Pistillate specimen. Congested canopy with tight crotch angles	
10a	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Contributing		6.2		Clump of four trees; 1 is dead. Oldest has large burl on trunk	
11a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1875	24.9		Crowded; minor deadwood	
12a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1922	15.6		Pistillate specimen	
13a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Unevaluated	c. 1902	19.5	Removed due to hazard to adjacent historic structure		
14a	Phi co	*Philadelphus coronarius*	mockorange	Missing	Unevaluated					
15a	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac (white)	Original	Contributing				Cultivar; renewal pruned 1998; white flowers	Lilac borer
16a			unidentified species	Missing	Unevaluated					
17a	Lag in	*Lagerstroemin indica*	common crapemyrtle (pink)	Original	Contributing		38		Pink flower.	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
18a	Lag in	*Lagerstroemin indica*	common crapemyrtle (pink)	Original	Contributing		38		Darker pink flower and more vigorous than neighbor	
19a	Ace pa	*Acer palmatum* 'Atropurpur-eum'	Japanese maple 'Atropurpur-eum'	Original	Contributing		29.7 @ 1'			English ivy on trunk
20a	Mag so	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*	saucer magnolia	Propagule	Non-contributing		17.2		Crowded by mother tree 22a; twin leader	
21a	Mag so	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*	saucer magnolia	Original	Non-contributing		6.4		Crowded by mother tree #22a	
22a	Mag so	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*	saucer magnolia	Propagule	Non-contributing	c. 1830	56.3 @ 1'	Cables checked in 1999 ; third largest *Magnolia* x *soulangiana* in Maryland	Pink-white blossoms	
23a	Car il	*Carya illinoinensis*	pecan	Propagule	Contributing	c. 1829-39		Original was Maryland state champion	Fruits but does not ripen	
24a	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1891	36.2			
25a	Aes pa	*Aesculus parviflora*	bottlebrush buckeye	Original	Unevaluated		30'h x 30'w			
26a	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Non-contributing	1980s	4 to 13.5 @1'		Part of double hedge	
27a	Cha sp.	*Chaenomeles* sp.	flowering quince	Original	Unevaluated					
28a	Phi sp.	*Philadelphus* sp.	mockorange	Missing	Unevaluated			Should be *Philadelphus* cultivar, but was naturally replaced with spicebush (not historic)		
29a	Cha sp.	*Chaenomeles* sp.	flowering quince	Original	Unevaluated					
30a	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Missing	Contributing	c. 1903	32.4	Lost in 2012 storm		
31a	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing		40.0 @ 1'		3-stem	
32a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1930	14			
33a	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Missing	Contributing					
34a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1788	42.4			English ivy on trunk
35a	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Contributing		24.2		Leaning; no fruit; under-planted with vinca and ivy	Slime flux
36a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
37a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
38a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
39a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
40a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
41a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
41a-1	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Original	Unevaluated					
42a	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing	early 1980s	4 to 13.5 @ 1'		Part of double hedge	
42a-1	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Original	Unevaluated					
43a	Mac po	*Maclura pomifera*	osage-orange	Original	Contributing		21		Fallen over, but surviving; many suckers	
44a	Mag gr	*Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia	Original	Contributing		17.1 @ grade		Nice form	
45a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1850	28.8		Minor deadwood	
46a	Cha pi	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Japanese falsecypress	Missing	Contributing					
47a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1880	23.9		Twin leaders; shaded by tree #73; minor deadwood	
48a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1879	24.2		Trunk burls; minor deadwood	
49a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		4	Replacement planted in memory of Mrs. Doris Kaufman's grandchild (member of the Hampton Garden Club)		
50a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing					
51a	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1895	16.2		Two leaders; branches to ground; thin foliage with diffuse deadwood	
52a	Jug ni	*Juglas nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1917	24.5			
53a	Ail al	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree-of-heaven	Missing	Contributing	c. 1885				
54a	Ace pa	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese maple	Missing	Contributing					
55a	Pla oc	*Platanus occidentalis*	American planetree	Original	Contributing	c. 1856	36			Chronic anthrac-nose infection
56a	Pla oc	*Platanus occidentalis*	American planetree	Missing	Contributing	c. 1859				

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
57a	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Missing	Contributing	c. 1888				
58a	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Missing	Contributing	c. 1912				
59a	Jug ni	*Juglas nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1891	24.3		Root flare decay	
60a	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Missing	Contributing	c. 1850				
61a	Aes sp.	*Aesculus* sp.	buckeye	Missing	Contributing	c. 1883				
62a	Jug ni	*Juglas nigra*	black walnut	Missing	Contributing	c. 1879				
63a	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1801				
64a			mown lawn	Original	Contributing					
West Field										
001w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Missing	Contributing					
002w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		10.7		Leaning; two split leaders; storm damaged in May 2004	
003w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		5.1	Cabled	Leaning	
004w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Same species replacement	Contributing		8			
005w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Same species replacement	Contributing					
006w	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Propagule	Contributing		6.9	New cable installed in 1996		
007w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1864	10		Blown down in May 2004	
008w	Pse am	*Pseudolarix amabilis*	golden larch	Missing	Contributing				Blown down in May 2004	
009w	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing					
010w	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.6		Poor condition	
011w	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		3.2		Serious trunk decay; mower damage; deadwood	Signs of borers and anthrac-nose
012w	Fag sy	*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'	purple European beech	Original	Contributing		20.7	Cabled	Poor condition; twin leaders; girdling roots	
013w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1791	33.6			Signs of anthrac-nose
014w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1966	14			

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
015w	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Missing	Contributing					
016w	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1837	64.5	Two cables installed in 1997 ; pruned in 2011		
017w	Que pr	*Quercus prinus*	chestnut oak	Original	Contributing		36.4			
018w	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1951	17	Pruned in 2011		
019w	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1898	7	Replaced with disease tolerant cultivar after 2001		
020w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1879	28.7	Pruned in 2011		
021w	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Same species replacement	Contributing		3.8	Pruned in 2011		Scale infestation
022w	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Missing	Contributing					
023w	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1897	35.5	Pruned in 2011	Broken leader; decay in trunk	
024w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1943	15.6	Pruned in 2011	Girdling root	Sapsucker injury on trunk
025w	Pin ni	*Pinus nigra*	Austrian pine	Original	Contributing	c. 1838	37.1	Maryland state champion; pruned in 2011		Signs of diplodia
026w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1975	7.5	Pruned in 2011		
027w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1803	8	Original removed in 2002 and replaced in 2003		
028w	Mor al	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Original	Contributing		43.6		Crossed branches created bridge grafts and natural cables; old storm damage	Signs of deer browse
029w	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1973	9		Congested growth, mower damage on root flare	
030w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1813	40			
031w	Car ov	*Carya ovalis*	red hickory	Missing	Contributing					
032w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1825	5.9	Removed in early 2000s and replaced in 2008		
033w	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Unevaluated		34.6			
034w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1870	30.3		Hanger, mower damage to surface roots	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
035w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Same species replacement	Contributing		10.9	1989 replacement of historic specimen removed due to hazard; planted in memory of David Ridgely's mother; pruned in 2011		Deer rub on trunk
036w	Til sp.	*Tilia* sp.	linden	Original	Contributing		31	Pruned in 2011	Mower damage to roots	Oriole nest
037w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1824	42.1		Mower damage to surface roots; leaning due to crowding by original tree #448; suckers	Honeybee nest in trunk
038w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		10	Replacement of historic specimen planted by Ms. Doris Kauffman to honor grandchild		Minor bagworm infestation
039w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1945	16.7		Twin leaders; root flare mower damage	
039w-1	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replacement planted 2012		
040w	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Original	Contributing	c. 1931	26.8	Pruned in 2011	Old lightning injury	
041w	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated		1.5 @ grade			
042w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Substitute species	Contributing	c. 1809	5	Replaced original Norway maple		
043w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1928	19.7			
044w	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1916	31.9			
045w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1798	6.6	Original removed in 2002; replaced in 2003		
046w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1798		stump ground in 2002		
047w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1747	9.5	Replacement for tree #47W; planted 4/3/98 by Maxalea Nurseries, Baltimore with funds from the Hampton Garden Club		
048w	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Unevaluated					

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
049w	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Unevaluated					
050w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1633				
051w	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1750	83.2	Cables installed in 1997; pruned in 2011	Very heavy crown with many leaders; 10-year-old lightning strike; trunk decay at old pruning cut	
052w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1878	27			
053w	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	c. 1893	21.3		Mower damage to surface roots	
054w	Aes oc	*Aesculus octandra*	yellow buckeye	Original	Contributing	c. 1848				
055w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1799	44.7	Pruned in 2011	Basal damage; old trunk injury healing well; some decay at base of wound	
056w	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1870	43.3	Pruned in 2011	Natural bridge graft in lower trunk	
057w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1870	28.9	Pruned in 2011	Old lightning strike calloused over; storm damage with broken leader	
058w	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Missing	Contributing					
059w	Gin bi	*Gingko biloba*	maidenhair tree (male)	Original	Contributing		22.2	Pruned in 2011	Congested growth with tight crotch angles	
060w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing	c. 1825				
061w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1858	28.3	Pruned in 2011	Leaning	
062w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1805	38.9	Pruned in 2011	Decay in crown at junction of two leaders	
063w	Aes gl	*Aesculus glabra*	Ohio buckeye	Original	Contributing	c. 1885	22.9	Pruned in 2011	In tree well; frost crack on trunk; broken leader and snags; root sprouts	
064w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1864	27.2	Pruned in 2011		
065w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1851	33	Pruned in 2011	Good, balanced form	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
066w	Fag gr	*Fagus grandiflora*	American beech	Original	Contributing	c. 1826	29	Pruned in 2011	Old mower damage to root flares and roots; cavity decay	
067w	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana* 'Liberty'	American elm 'Liberty'	Same species replacement	Contributing		0.5	Pruned in 2011	Mower damage to trunk	
068w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1722	54.5	Pruned in 2011	In tree well	Basal fungus
069w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1881	26.5		Trunk injury healing nicely	
070w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1870	28.8	Pruned in 2011	In tree well; heavy limb overhanging road	
071w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1833	29.4	Pruned in 2011	In decline; suckers	
072w	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1841			Girdling root; tight crotch angle between leaders	
073w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1875	27.7	Pruned in 2011		
074w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1936	16		Hangers	
075w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1865	29.9	Pruned in 2011	Minor injury to root flare; minor deadwood and hangers	
076w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1802	39.5	Pruned in 2011	Girdling roots; minor deadwood and hangers	
077w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra* or *texana*	red oak or texas red oak	Original	Contributing		0.25	Seedling of tree #15 propagated by the MD Department of Natural Resources as part of the state reforestation program in 1997; replacement for 78w		Deer browse
078w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Missing	Contributing			Last of four comparably sized red oaks to be removed due to decline; removed in the mid-1990s		
079w	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Missing	Non-contributing			Removed during construction of new Visitor Contact Station in 2013		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
080w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Missing	Contributing	c. 1861		Removed during construction of new Visitor Contact Station in 2013		
081w	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1862	46.1			Ground-hog activity; sooty mold on leaves
082w			rough grass	Original	Contributing					
083w	Mac po	*Maclura pomifera*	osage-orange	Original	Contributing		34.6, 31		Twin leader	Ground-hog activity
084w	Yuc fi	*Yucca filamentosa*	yucca	Original	Unevaluated			Perhaps a historic planting that has colonized throughout the West Meadow and around #13		
085w	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Missing	Unevaluated			Removed after 1999		
086w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Missing	Contributing	c. 1859				
087w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1849	33.5			
088w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1807		Replaced after 2011		
089w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1879	30.2	Pruned in 2011		Some leaf spotting
090w	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Non-contributing	c. 1955	9	Planted in 1980s as a replacement of c. 1955 original		
091w	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Contributing		31.5	Pruned in 2011	Girdling roots and mower damage	Deer browse; old mite damage has been treated; no adelgid
092w	Aes sp.	*Aesculus* sp.	buckeye	Original	Unevaluated			Pruned in 2011	Old damage at root flare; tree looks stressed	
093w	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Unevaluated		10.7		Leader splits at 8'; some decay on root flare	
094w		stump		Missing				removed in 2013 for new entrance road		
095w	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Missing	Contributing	c. 1796		Planted in early 1980s as a replacement of original; removed in 2013 for new entrance road		
096w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing			Removed c. 2000		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
097w	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Contributing	c. 1800	19	Treated for adelgid in 1999	Thin crown from crowding	Spider mites
098w	Pru ye	*Prunus* x *yedoensis*	Yoshino cherry	Propagule	Contributing		23.7 @ 1'		Four leader, volunteer from an adjacent - possibly historic - stump	Sapsucker damage
099w	Que sp.	*Quercus* sp.	oak	Original	Contributing					
100w	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1760	48	Pruned in 2002 and 2011		
101w	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	c. 1923	17			
102w	Pla oc	*Platanus occidentalis*	eastern sycamore	Original	Contributing	c. 1788	53	Pruned in 2002 and 2011		Anthrac-nose
103w	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	white pine screen planting	Original	Non-contributing	1980s	35'h			Pine bark beetle
North Lawn										
001n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		30.9	Cabled	Two leaders	
002n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		24.6			
003n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Same species replacement	Contributing		16.8		Two leaders	
004n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		47.4	Pruned in 2011	Two leaders, poor pruning cuts	
005n	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Contributing		11.2			
006n	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Contributing		6.9 1' from grade		Two leaders	
007n	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1891	41.5		Two leaders; mower damage; trunk decay	
008n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1903	26.2			
009n	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Missing	Non-contributing	c. 1954		Storm damaged in May 2004; removed after 2001		
010n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Missing	Contributing			Propagated from original on site in 2000; removed after 2001		
011n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1906	17		Storm damaged leader; crowded	
012n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1864	27.1	Pruned to clear utilities in 2011		
013n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1860	28	Pruned to clear utility lines	Snags	*Rhus radicans* on trunk

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014n	Thu oc	*Thuga occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		47	Much character	Deadwood; twin trunks with broken leader	
015n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1909	34.4		Open habit; no main leader; heavy fruit set; old mower damage	Canker
016n	Fag gr	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	Original	Contributing	1897	17.1		No leader but beautiful form	
017n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing	1860				
018n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Missing		1876				
019n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Missing	Contributing	1862				
020n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1910				
021n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1870				
022n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1902				
023n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1889				
024n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1888	22.4	One of the best	Deadwood on lower trunk	
025n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1831	33.8		Major deadwood on trunk and main limbs	
025n-1	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing					
026n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1886	22.75		Leaning due to shading from #391	
027n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1913	29.1			
028n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis* 'Emerald'	eastern arborvitae	Same species replacement	Contributing		6	Planted by Pinehurst Nursery, Glen Arm, May 1995, with funds provided by the Hampton Garden Club to replace storm-damaged specimens		Deer-rub damage
029n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1792	41.5		Growth impacted by adjacent #386; broken leader	Ivy on trunk

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
030n	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Same species replacement	Contributing					
031n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Same species replacement	Contributing		1.5	Planted by Pinehurst Nursery, Glen Arm, May 1995, with funds provided by the Hampton Garden Club to replace storm-damaged specimen		Deer rub on trunk; some scale present
032n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1883	23.3		Leaning; deadwood in lower half of tree	
032n-1	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
033n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1888	22.4		Much deadwood on lower half of tree	
034n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1932				
034n-1	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
034n-2	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
034n-3	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
034n-4	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
035n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar (staminate)	Original	Contributing		27.6			Ground-hog activity in root zone; signs of cedar-apple rust
036n	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Same species replacement	Contributing				Trunk decay; broken leader	Ground-hog activity; witches broom in crown
036n-1	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Same species replacement	Contributing			Young replacement for 36n		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
037n	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Same species replacement	Contributing		1.6	Planted by Pinehurst Nursery, Glen Arm, May 1995, with funds provided by the Hampton Garden Club to replace historic specimen		
038n	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing	1893	26.7		Mower damage on root flares	Leaf scorch on SW side
039n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1929	23.7		Mower damage at root flare deadwood	
040n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1881	39.3		Double trunk; minor deadwood	
041n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1900	33.3		Strong, healthy tree	
042n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Missing	Contributing	1841				
043n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1870		Replaced in-kind after severe storm damage to trunk from March 1987 blizzard		
044n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1867				
045n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1868		Original storm damaged in May 2004		
046n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1916		Original storm damaged in May 2004		
047n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1872		Original storm damaged in May 2004		
048n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Same species replacement	Contributing	1887		Original storm damaged in May 2004		
049n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1862	27.5		Deadwood	
050n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1890	22.6		Deadwood	
051n	Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Contributing	1889	22.2		Deadwood	
052 n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing				Abnormal suckers growth; deadwood; line of decay in trunk--lightning strike?	
053n	Fag gr	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	Original	Contributing	1925	12.5			

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
054n	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Original	Contributing		multi: 14.5, 12.7, 13.6		Deadwood	
055n	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Original	Contributing		17		Leaning	
056n	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Original	Contributing		15.6			
057n		*Juglans nigra, Robinia pseudoacacia, Fraxinus americana, Aesculus* spp.	mixed hardwood fence line/ hedge	Original	Unevaluated					Bramble vines
058n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing		multi: 25.7, 18		Three leaders; trunk decay	
059n	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Contributing		35		Multi-stem, crown dieback	
060n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1814	19			Crowded with *Rhus radicans*, *Lonicera* sp., and *Partheno-cissus* sp.
061n	Aes gl	*Aesculus glabra*	Ohio buckeye	Original	Contributing		34.1		Deadwood, crossed branches; split leader; v-crotch	Extremely crowded by vines
062n	Lon ta	*Lonicera tatarica*	tatarian honeysuckle	Missing	Non-contributing					
063n	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
064n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar (staminate)	Missing	Contributing					
065n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar (staminate)	Original	Contributing					
066n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar (staminate)	Original	Contributing		20.2	May be two trees		Sings of cedar-apple rust
067n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar (staminate)	Original	Contributing		16.5			Sings of cedar-apple rust
068n	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Missing	Unevaluated			Unknown species; removed around 1990		
069n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing		twin: 23.3, 13.8		Scattered deadwood	*Rhus radicans* on trunk
070n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1902	19.6		Scattered deadwood	
071n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1855	28.9		Scattered deadwood, mower damage to root flare	*Rhus radicans* on trunk

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
072n	Gle tr	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	honey locust	Same species replacement	Contributing		60	Removed as hazard in 2000 and replaced		
073n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1925	15			Covered with *Rhus radicans*
074n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1895	21			*Rhus radicans* present
075n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing		1.3	Original tree blew down around 1990; replacement of historic specimen planted in 1996 by Pinehurst Nurseries, Glen Arm, with funds provided by the Hampton Garden Club		
075n-1	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-2	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-3	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-4	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-5	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-6	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-7	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-8	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-9	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-10	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-11	Pic ab	*Acer platanoides*	Norway spruce	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-12	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-13	Mor sp.	*Morus* sp.	mulberry	Original	Unevaluated					
075n-14	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Original	Unevaluated					
076n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana* 'Autumn Purple'	white ash 'Autumn Purple'	Substitute species	Contributing		2	Original tree blew down around 1990; replacement of historic specimen planted in 1996 by Pinehurst Nurseries, Glen Arm, with funds provided by the Hampton Garden Club		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
077n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		8.5		Will require elevation to clear Stable Drive	
078n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		8.8	Excellent specimen; exceptional foliage		
079n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1904	21.3		Sandwiched in tree grove	
080n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1881	26.9		Sparse branching	
081n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1824	39		Twin leaders	
082n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Unevaluated		7.7		Adjacent walnut #338 could be affecting growth	
083n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Same species replacement	Contributing	1876				
084n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Same species replacement	Contributing	1867				
085n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1801	39.8			
086n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1734	53.2		Scattered deadwood	
087n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1884	23.1			Minor spider mite damage
088n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1869	26.2		Severe dead branches	
089n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		9.9			
090n	Til eu	*Tilia* x *euchlora*	Crimean linden	Missing	Non-contributing		1	Planted 4/3/98 in honor of Carol Anne Westcott (Mrs. Charles L. Baker) by husband for marriage; replaced historic specimen that blew down in 1997; planted as 8'-10" specimen		
091n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Unevaluated		9.8	Nice form	Deadwood; broken hanger	
092n	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Missing	Contributing	1876				
093n	Pin ni	*Pinus nigra*	Austrian pine	Missing	Contributing	1867				
094n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1830	34		Dead branch on top	Some spider mite damage
095n	Til eu	*Tilia* x *euchlora*	European linden	Original	Contributing		multi: 22.7, 20.5, 18.8		Multi-stem; needs thinning	
096n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	1815	37		Minor deadwood	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
097n	Pla ac	*Platanus* x *acerifolia*	London planetree	Original	Contributing		37.8		Large dead limb	
098n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		8			
099n	Cha pi	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Japanese false cypress	Original	Contributing		12.8	Tree with predominantly needlelike juvenile foliage, some branchlets feathery, very gracious, cultivar resembles 'Squarrosa'		
100n	Cha pi	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Japanese false cypress	Original	Contributing		10	Tree with predominantly needlelike juvenile foliage, some branchlets feathery, very gracious, cultivar resembles 'Squarrosa'		
101n	Fra pe	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	green ash	Original	Contributing	1855	28.9			
102n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing					
103n	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Original	Non-contributing	1958	8.3		8' from ground, leader splits into two leaders	
104n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	1946	9.7			
105n	Oxy ar	*Oxydendrum arboreum*	sourwood	Original	Unevaluated		3.7	Questionable significance	Broken leader	
106n	Thu oc	*Thuja occidentalis*	American arborvitae	Original	Contributing		24.7		Side branch	
107n	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Unevaluated				Replacement for 108n	
108n	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Unevaluated		6.4			
109n	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	dwarf English boxwood	Original	Unevaluated		4'7"h x 8'6"w			
110n	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood 'Suffruticosa'	Original	Unevaluated		6'h x 10'w		Some dead branches and possible root rot	
111n	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood 'Suffruticosa'	Original	Unevaluated		6'h x 10'6" w			
112n	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	boxwood 'Suffruticosa'	Original	Unevaluated		6'h x 8'6"w	Nice shape		
113n	Nys sy	*Nyssa sylvatica*	sour gum	Same species replacement	Unevaluated		8.4	Questionable significance		
114n	Fag gr	*Fagus grandifolia*	American beech	Original	Contributing	1857	23.7		Leader cut out	
115n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1856	47.9			

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
116n	Fag gr	*Fagus grandiflora*	American beech	Missing	Contributing					
117n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Same species replacement	Contributing	1870				
118n	Ulm am	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	Same species replacement	Contributing	1958	10.4	Historic tree replacement, probably 'Liberty'	Weak v-crotch	
119n	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	dwarf English boxwood	Missing	Unevaluated		5'8"h x 7'w			
120n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1899	20.2		Dead lateral branch	
121n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	1910	18	Same age as #1; ivy groundcover; treated for mites in 1999		
122n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1801	44.2	Pruning is up-to-date	Twin-leader	
123n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	1914	29.5	Planted around the same time as #2		Minor sooty mold
124n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Original	Contributing	1782	48.5	Pruned and cabled inspected in 2000		
125n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Same species replacement	Contributing	1832		Replaced after 2000		
126n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1897	20.5			Cooley spruce gall adelgid
127n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Contributing	c. 1912	29.5		Minor crowding	Aphids and sitting mold
128n	Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	Missing	Contributing	c. 1804		Removed after 2001		
129n	Gin bi	*Gingko biloba*	maidenhair tree (male)	Original	Contributing		29.6		Shaded on south side resulting in fewer branches	
130n	Fag sy	*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'	purple European beech	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.7		Poor form	Deer browse
131n	Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern redcedar	Original	Contributing		30.6			
132n	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Same species replacement	Contributing		6.9	Removed in 2000; replaced		
133n	Fag sy	*Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'	purple European beech	Same species replacement	Contributing		2.3			Deer browse
134n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1771	43.6			Early fall dieback
135n	Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock	Missing	Contributing			Removed before 2011		

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
136n	Lar de	*Larix decidua*	European larch	Original	Contributing		24.5		Trunk damaged by waterline; crowded; old root damage by mowing	
137n	Aes fl	*Aesculus falva*	yellow buckeye	Original	Contributing	c. 1850	31.1	Pruned in 2011	Cavity decay; crowded; root damaged by waterline	
138n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1908	22.3		Root flare damaged by waterline; old root damage by mowing; sapsucker damage to trunk; crowded	Old mite damage
139n	Pla oc	*Platanus occidentalis*	eastern sycamore	Original	Contributing	c. 1880	32	Pruned in 2011	Crowded	Anthrac-nose
140n	Fag sy	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	Original	Contributing	c. 1817	49.7	Through-rod and high-up cabling ; pruned in 2011	Twin leader; old root damage from mower; suckers at root flare	Deer browse
141n	Pla ac	*Platanus* x *acerifolia*	London planetree	Original	Contributing		44.5	Lightning rod ; pruned in 2011	Old root damage from mower	
142n	Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1954	21	Pruned in 2011	Sapsucker damage	Bacterial influx oozing from trunk
143n	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing	c. 1899	38		Two leaders; suckers at root flare	Deer browse; Japanese beetle damage; leaf stippled by sucking insect
144n	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1925	18.5	Pruned in 2011	Crowded; small girdling root	
145n	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly (female)	Original	Unevaluated		15	Pruned in 1998	Shaded	Leaf minor damage
146n	Liq st	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	sweet gum	Original	Non-contributing	c. 1966	12.6	Pruned in 2011	Frost crack	
146n-1	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Same species replacement	Contributing					
147n	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Unevaluated		21.2			
148n	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1947	29.9	Pruned in 12011	Weak crotches; mower damage	
149n	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1924	23	Pruned in 2011		Insect damage on foliage
150n	Ile op	*Ilex opaca*	American holly	Original	Contributing		28.4		Crowded	

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151n	Til eu	*Tilia* x *europaea*	European linden	Original	Contributing		32.1			
152n	Gin bi	*Gingko biloba*	maidenhair tree (male)	Original	Contributing		22		Burlap rope girdled at ground	Sapsucker damage
153n	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing		22			
154n	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Missing	Contributing	c. 1948				
155n	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing		44.2			
156n	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Original	Contributing		21.8			
157n	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing		28.2			
158n	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Original	Contributing		36.6			
159n	Aes sp.	*Aesculus* sp.	buckeye	Original	Contributing	c. 1771	40.6	Pruned in 2011	Leaf blights; bacterial ooze from wound on root flare; decay in two trunk cavities; decay on one leader	
160n	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1751				
161n	Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree	Original	Contributing					
162n		rough grass	fescue, rye grass, bur grass, red clover, asters, chickorie, wood sorrel, creeping charlie, violets, indian strawberry, raspberry, wild rose, poison ivy, mint, beebalm	Original	Contributing					
Farm										
01f	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1908	18.4			
02f			west screen planting; evergreen & deciduous; natives & exotics	Original	Non-contributing	pre-1987				White pines being lost to bark beetles; tip blight on Austrian pines
03f	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Missing	Contributing	c. 1813				
03f-1	Sal ba	*Salix babylonica*	weeping willow	Original	Non-contributing					
04f	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum* 'Legacy'	sugar maple 'Legacy'	Substitute species	Contributing	early 1990s	4.2	Replaced historic specimen	Damaged root flare	

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05f	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Substitute species	Contributing	c. 1860		Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) removed 2002; replaced with sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) in 2003		
06f	Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1869	29.2	Pruned 2002	Root flare damage from mower; broken leader with decay; deadwood; storm damage from May 2004	
06f-1	Bet ni	*Betula nigra*	river birch	Original	Non-contributing					
07f	Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1925	15	Pruned 2002; blown down May 2004; replaced		
08f			rough grass	Original	Contributing	20th century				
09f	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
10f	Sed ac	*Sedum acre*	sedum	Original	Contributing					
11f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Contributing		13.2 @ grade	Pruned 2002		Monitor for borers, Discula, anthrac-nose
12f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		11.5 @ grade	Blown down May 2004; replaced		Monitor for borers, Discula, anthrac-nose
13f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000	Wounded	
14f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
15f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
16f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
17f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000	Leaning	
18f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
19f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1. 5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
20f	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Contributing	c. 1897	20.5		Twin leaders; lightning damaged	

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
21f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1.5 @ grade	Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000	Wounded	
22f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing			Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
23f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Same species replacement	Contributing			Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
24f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing			Replaced *Cornus florida* in spring 2000		
25f	Ace ne	*Acer negundo*	boxelder	Original	Contributing		18	Pruned 2002		Line of decay in trunk; calloused
26f	Ulm pu	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm	Missing	Contributing					
27f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing				3 leaders	
27f-1	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing					
28f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		12.3 @ grade			
29f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing			Removed in spring 2000 (dead)		
30f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		11.4 @ grade			
31f	Mal sp.	*Malus* 'Donald Wyman'	flowering crabapple 'Donald Wyman'	Substitute species	Contributing		2.8	Replacement installed 1998	Split trunk; suckers	
32f	Mal sp.	*Malus* sp. or cv.	flowering crabapple	Original	Contributing		17.1		Poor health	
33f	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Same species replacement	Contributing				Encroaching fence	
34f	Ace ne	*Acer negundo*	boxelder	Original	Non-contributing	20th century				
35f	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1831	37.8	Pruned 2002	Old root flare damage from mower; serious trunk decay	
36f	Que al	*Quercus alba*	white oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1840	32	Pruned 2002	Thin canopy	
37f	Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce	Original	Contributing	c. 1897	20.5			Vines
38f	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Missing	Contributing					
39f	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1869	29	Pruned 2002	Old storm damage	Vines
40f	Ace ru	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	Original	Contributing	c. 1902	21.8	Pruned 2002		
41f	Mag so	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana* cv.	saucer magnolia	Original	Contributing		18.8 @ 1'	Pruned 2002	Old storm damage in crown; decay in one leader; decay at base	'Lennel'?

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
42f	Bux se	*Buxus sempervirens*	boxwood	Original	Contributing				Mower damage to trunk	Mites, leaf miner, psyllid
42f-1	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Unevaluated				Poor health	
43f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Unevaluated					
44f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Unevaluated		2.5			
45f	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Same species replacement	Contributing			Removed 1998 due to hazard; replaced		
46f	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp. or cv.	lilac	Missing	Contributing					
47f	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp. or cv.	lilac	Missing	Contributing					
48f	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp. or cv.	lilac	Original	Contributing			Renewal pruned in 1998		Borers
49f	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp. or cv.	lilac	Original	Contributing			Renewal pruned in 1998		Borers
50f	Cel oc	*Celtic occidentalis*	common hackberry	Original	Contributing		12.3		Encroaching on fence	Leaf gall
51f	Syr sp.	*Syringa* sp.	lilac	Missing	Contributing					
52f	Pop al	*Populus alba*	white poplar	Missing	Contributing					
53f	Rob ps	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	black locust	Original	Contributing		16.1	Pruned 2002		
54f	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1920	26.6	Pruned 2003	Deadwood; in decline	
55f	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1888	28	Pruned 2003	Old root flare damage from mower; in decline	
56f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		7.9	Replaced		
57f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1.5 @ grade	Replaced spring 2000		
58f	Cor ru	*Cornus* x *rutgersensis*	dogwood 'Rutcan' Constellation®	Substitute species	Contributing		1.5 @ grade	Replaced spring 2000		
59f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		8.5 @ grade	Removed dead tree spring 2000; replaced		
60f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		8.1 @ grade			Borers
61f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Same species replacement	Contributing		5.5 @ grade	Removed dead tree spring 2000; replaced		
62f	Mag vi	*Magnolia virginiana*	sweetbay magnolia	Original	Contributing		25.78 @ grade		Multi-stem clump	
63f	Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak	Original	Contributing	c. 1900	23	Pruned 2002	Deadwood; flared root	Leaf spot; remove poison ivy

Num. ID	Name ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Evaluation	Original Planted	DBH (Inch)	Preservation Maintenance Completed	Structural Issues	Diseases & Pests
64f	Mal sa	*Malus sargentii* 'Tina'	Tina flowering crabapple	Same species replacement	Contributing					
65f	Pru se	*Prunus serrulata*	Japanese flowering cherry	Same species replacement	Contributing		14.4	Removed 2002; replaced	Deadwood	
66f	Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1908	23	Pruned 2002; blown down May 2004; replaced		Poison ivy; wisteria
67f	Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple	Same species replacement	Contributing	c. 1858		Replaced in 2011		
68f			mown lawn	Original	Contributing					
69f	Ulm pu	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm	Missing	Contributing			Blown down May 2004		
70f	Lon ta	*Lonicera tatarica*	tatarian honeysuckle	Missing	Non-contributing					
71f	Lon ta	*Lonicera tatarica*	tatarian honeysuckle	Missing	Non-contributing					
72f	Ros sp.	*Rosa* sp.	rose	Missing	Non-contributing					
72f-1			bulbs	Original	Unevaluated					
73f			woodland fragments	Original	Non-contributing	evolved 20th century				
74f	Ace ne	*Acer negundo*	boxelder	Original	Non-contributing					
74f-1	Ulm sp.	*Ulmus* sp.	elm	MIssing	Unevaluated					
75f	Ile sp.	*Ilex* sp.	holly	Original	Non-contributing					
75f-1	Vib sp.	*Viburnum* sp.	viburnum	Original	Non-contributing					
76f	Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood	Original	Unevaluated					
76f-1	Cer ca	*Cercis canadensis*	redbud	Original	Unevaluated					
77f	un-known	unknown	unknown	Missing	Unevaluated					
78f	Fra am	*Fraxinus americana*	white ash	Original	Non-contributing					
79f	Vib sp.	*Viburnum* sp.	viburnum	Original	Non-contributing			screen planting		
80f	Mal sp.	*Malus* sp.	crabapple	Original	Contributing					
81f	Nys sy	*Nyssa sylvatica*	tupelo	Original	Unevaluated					
82f	Pin st	*Plnus strobus*	eastern white pine	Original	Non-contributing			12 specimens; screen planting		

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