National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2014

Revised: 2/2025



Hampton Mansion

Hampton National Historic Site

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Hampton Mansion

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 975884

Parent Landscape: 300004

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Hampton National Historic Site

Alpha Code: HAMP

Park Organization Code: 4350

Park District: HAMP

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

Hampton Mansion is part of Hampton National Historic Site (NHS), which is located in Towson, Maryland, just thirteen miles north of downtown Baltimore. The park is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood, immediately to the north of Interstate 695, the Baltimore Beltway. The 62.04-acre park retains the core resources 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 domestic, 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 the Mansion property in 1947, but did not assume direct management of it until 1979. The Farm property was acquired in 1980.

The Hampton Mansion property is dominated by the 1783-90 Georgian-style mansion and a multi-terraced formal garden, around which are outbuildings that including greenhouses, an orangery, garden maintenance building, caretaker's house, stables, privies, a smokehouse, paint house, pumphouse, garage, and an icehouse. This assemblage is connected by historic driveways and paths, and set within lawns and meadows dotted with shade trees. The mansion sits atop a ridge overlooking the Dulaney Valley, with the gardens, outbuildings, and the adjacent Hampton Farm property descending from this high point in all directions. Distinct areas defined by use, circulation, and vegetation surround the mansion and 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 (see Site Plans at the end of this report).

Not only is it a significant resource for visitors from across the nation and globe, Hampton NHS is well-visited by Towson schools, residents, and neighbors. With its long history, park resources continue to tell many different stories that resonate with a diversity of visitors, revealing the daily activities of the Ridgely family, laborers, and enslaved persons, and illustrating18th and 19th century history and design. Vibrant 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.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Period of Early Development, 1745–90:
Prior to European settlement, the area that encompasses Hampton NHS 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 three-story Hampton Mansion began in 1783. Although the new residence was not completed until 1790, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife, Rebecca, moved into the house toward the end of 1788. Its Georgian style architecture and landscape suggest that Captain Charles Ridgely's vision for Hampton was in the tradition of an English country residence. The terraces of the Falling Gardens south of the mansion 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 of land. He was the first of the Ridgely family laid to rest in the somber Neoclassical-style 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 barely 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 led improvements to 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," leaving the actual farming work to overseers and tenant farmers. 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 on the entrance drive were constructed as well. Margaretta Ridgely and her son's involvement in the establishment of the Hampton Jersey cow herd were also significant.

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 his wife 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 increasingly 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 of the process that led to Hampton's designation as a national historic site.

In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased 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 (13 F.R. 3783, 22 June 1948). 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.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Hampton Mansion landscape is within Hampton NHS, for which National Register documentation was updated in 2005. The park derives its significance under Criterion A in the areas of conservation, ethnic heritage (black), and social history; Criterion B for its association with the Ridgeley family 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).

Under Criterion A 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. 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.

Under Criterion B in the areas of 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 area of politics/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. Captain Charles Ridgely's participation in the Revolutionary War was mostly political and industrial, although he sent some of his schooners as privateers. After the war he served in the Maryland House of Delegates as a representative of Baltimore County almost continuously from 1773 until his death. He was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence of 1774, a series of Provincial Conventions, the Biltmore Committee of Observation for the Council of Safety, the State Constitutional Convention of 1776, and the Constitutional Convention of 1788. 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. The Ridgelys also built a large iron industry on their land, with several ironworks, including the Northampton Furnace.

Under Criterion C in the area of architecture, Hampton is nationally significant as an outstanding example of Georgian architecture in America. At the time of its construction the Hampton Mansion 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. On a site-wide scale, the park constitutes a rare surviving example of an ornamental residential/agricultural complex. The farm complex demonstrates the "ferme ornée," or ornamental farm, design aesthetic, with the farm buildings deliberately organized for both utility and beauty when viewed from the Mansion. Two park resources, the Ridgely Family Cemetery and the reconstructed Orangery, meet National Register Criteria Considerations D: Cemeteries and E: Reconstructed Properties.

In the area of landscape architecture, Hampton is nationally significant for its residential and agricultural landscapes, which reflect over 200 years of design and horticultural history 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. 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.

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); the end of slavery in Maryland (1864); and establishment of Hampton National Historic Site (1948).

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Hampton Mansion landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1745–1948) with current conditions. Many of the historic characteristics and features remain today. The basic spatial organization of the landscape remains intact, diminished only by the sale and suburban development of outlying land before the end of the period of significance. Topography of the site remains a defining characteristic and has only been modified by the addition of facilities associated with accommodating contemporary use, such as the entrance road and parking areas. Historic circulation routes are extant. The park's diverse collection of trees remains a defining characteristic of the designed landscape. Many plantings from the historic period remain or have been replaced in-kind or with genetically identical propagules. The Hampton Mansion, situated on the high point of the landscape, dominates the grounds as it did during the period of significance. Other buildings and structures throughout the Mansion landscape are organized in relation to the Mansion, including the domestic service cluster buildings and garden maintenance cluster buildings. The views on the north and south sides of the Mansion, along the building's axis of symmetry, remain the dominant views within the landscape. Many small-scale features remain from the period of significance, including the cold frame foundations, Mansion gates, marble urns, cemetery grave markers, and cemetery wall and gates.

Since 1948, the most notable changes to the landscape have been the addition of facilities necessary to accommodate contemporary use of the landscape as a unit of the National Park Service. Significant changes include the addition of the entrance drive and parking areas in the west field, along with the recent addition of the visitor contact station and collections storage building. The Falling Gardens underwent a significant conjectural restoration in the 1950s, but in recent years are being rehabilitated to more accurately reflect historic planting bed configurations and plant composition. A new lower parking area and entrance road is currently under construction.

The condition of the Hampton Mansion landscape is "good." There is no evidence of major negative disturbance or deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are preserved under given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Hampton National Historic Site (62.04 acres) contains one parent landscape and two component landscapes. This study area, the Hampton Mansion (48.02 acres) is the larger of the two components. The other is Hampton Farm (14.02 acres).

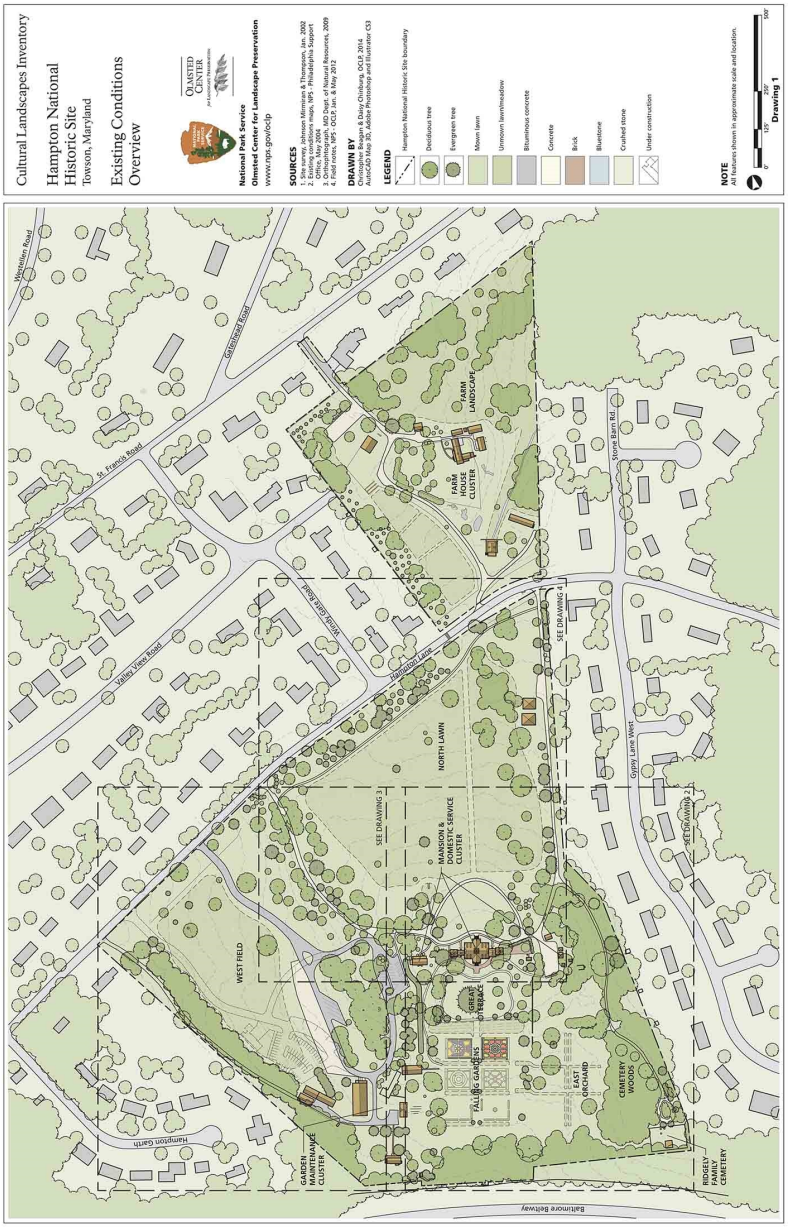
Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

Other Names:

Other Name:	Hampton National Historic Site	**Other Name Type:**	Current
Other Name:	Hampton	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Northampton	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Hampton Hall	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan


Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland
Existing Conditions Overview
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/olcp
SOURCES
1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Existing conditions maps, NPS - Philadelphia Support Office, Aug. 2006
3. Orthophotograph, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012
DRAWN BY
Christy Maniatis & Daisy Chinberg, OCLP, 2014
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
100
200
400'
Drawing 1
Washington Road
Goucher Road
St. Francis Road
Valley View Road
Hampton Lane
Stone Barn Rd.
Gypsy Lane West
Hampton Gate
Baltimore Beltway
FARM LANDSCAPE
FARM HOUSE CLUSTER
NORTH LAWN
MANSION & DOMESTIC SERVICE CLUSTER
SEE DRAWING 2
SEE DRAWING 3
SEE DRAWING 4
WEST FIELD
GREEN TERRACE
FALLING GARDENS
EAST ORCHARD
CEMETERY WOODS
GARDEN MAINTENANCE CLUSTER
RIDGELY FAMILY CEMETERY



Site plans for Hampton Mansion (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2014).


Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland
Existing Conditions
Mansion Landscape East
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/olcp
SOURCES
DRAWN BY
LEGEND
NOTE
All features shown in approximate scale and location.
Drawing 2
SEE DRAWING 4
MATCHLINE SEE DRAWING 3
North Lawn
Historic entrance drive
Orangery
Orangery concrete walk
concrete walk to Mansion
Ice House
heart-shaped carriage drive
Hampton Mansion
East Terrace
Pump House
Octagon Building
Parterre II
Parterre I
Terrace 1
Great Terrace
East Pathway
cobblestone path
Serpentine Wall
Brick Terrace
upper parking lot
geothermal well field
East Service gate
Privy #2
Privy #1
Pole Barn
Foundation
cemetery road
Stable Drive
1910 Garage
Sewage House
Paint House
Coal Gas
Storage ruin
Golf Links West
Cemetery Woods
Greenhouse #2
Bluestone walk
Parterre IV
Parterre III
Sitting Garden
Terrace 2
East Orchard
Greenhouse #1
Parterre II
Terrace 3
Parterre V
Terrace 4
Caretaker's Shed
Caretaker's Cottage
Caretaker's cottage footwalk
Garden Maintenance Building
cold frame foundations
South Spring ruin
Approximate extent of burial section area (1.11 acres)
Approximate locations of burials outside of cemetery
Ridgely Family Cemetery wall and gate
Ridgely Family Vault
Ridgely Family Cemetery
Ridgely Family Cemetery grave markers
Hampton National Historic Site boundary
Deciduous tree
Evergreen tree
Shrub
Mown lawn
Unmown lawn/meadow
Bituminous concrete
Concrete
Brick
Bluestone
Crushed stone


Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland
Existing Conditions
Mansion Landscape West
OLMSTED CENTER
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/olcp
SOURCES
1. Site survey, Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson, Jan. 2002
2. Digital orthophoto, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2005
3. Digital orthophoto, MD Dept. of Natural Resources, 2009
4. Field notes, NPS - OCLP, Jan. & May 2012
DRAWN BY
Christopher Bergart & Daisy Chinburg, OCLP, 2014
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS5
LEGEND
Hampton National Historic Site boundary
Deciduous tree
Evergreen tree
Shrub
Mown lawn
Unmown lawn/meadow
Bituminous concrete
Concrete
Brick
Bluestone
Crushed stone
Under construction
NOTE
All features shown in approximate scale and location.
0' 20' 40' 80' 200'
Drawing 3
SEE DRAWING 4
MATCHLINE SEE DRAWING 2
Hampton Lane
wooden fence
entrance road gate
entrance road
historic entrance drive
upper parking lot
North Lawn
West Field
replacement entrance drive (under construction)
Visitor Contact Station (under construction)
replacement lower parking lot (under construction)
lower parking lot and overflow parking
West Road trace
Hampton Garth
Park Maintenance Building
Green Metal Building
Collections Storage Building
Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking
Greenhouse #1 ruin
Garden Maintenance Building
Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk
Caretaker's Cottage

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/25/2014

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A Level I Cultural Landscape Inventory for Hampton Terraced Gardens was completed by the NPS Northeast Region Philadelphia Support Office in August 2001. Site visits to document the existing conditions of the Hampton Mansion component landscape were conducted in January and May 2012 and August 2013. Christopher Beagan and Margie Coffin Brown, Historical Landscape Architects with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, contributed to this project. The park contact for cultural resources is Anna von Lunz (410-962-4290 x103, anna_von_lunz@nps.gov).

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Hampton Mansion
Hampton National Historic Site

Hampton National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Hampton Mansion including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Hampton Mansion is hereby approved and accepted.

Gina Cappella 9-25-14

Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site Date

Park concurrence form, September 25, 2014.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025

Hampton National Historic Site
Hampton Farm, Hampton Mansion, Hampton NHS Landscape

Hampton National Historic Site concurs with the updates for the following CLIs, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Hampton Farm
Good – Hampton Mansion
Good – Hampton NHS Landscape (parent)

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI Updates at Hampton National Historic Site are hereby approved and accepted.

Marie Sauter — Feb 28, 2025

Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site — Date

Park concurrence form, February 28, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	02/28/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Hampton Mansion CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Maryland	Baltimore County

Size (Acres): 48.02

Land Tract Number(s)

01-001 (43.29 acres)
01-102 (2.13 acres)
01-104 (0.50 acres)
01-105 (2.10 acres)

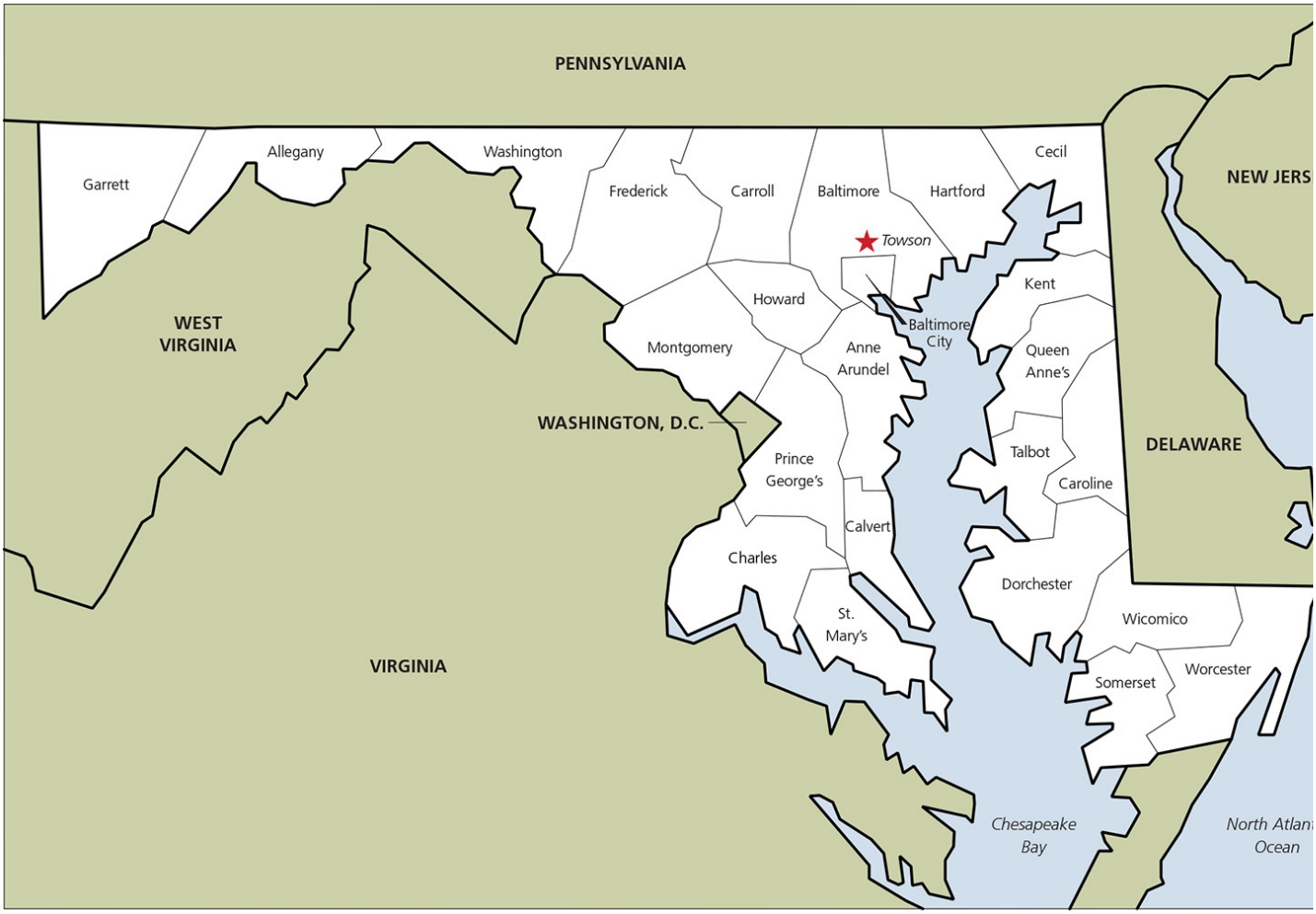
Boundary Description:

Hampton Mansion is an irregular-shaped, 48.02-acre parcel on the south side of Hampton Lane and on the north side of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) within Hampton National Historic Site. The study area is one of two component landscapes within the 62.04-acre park area. The other component, Hampton Farm, is addressed in a separate Cultural Landscape Inventory. The north boundary of the Hampton Mansion parcel follows the alignment of Hampton Lane; the east boundary roughly parallels the alignment of Stable Drive and cemetery road; the south boundary parallels the alignment of the Baltimore Beltway; and the west boundary roughly parallels the alignment of the West Road trace.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	39.419	-76.586	
	Area	39.414	-76.586	
	Area	39.415	-76.59	
	Area	39.417	-76.593	
	Area	39.418	-76.589	
	Area	39.419	-76.586	

Location Map:



Hampton National Historic Site is located outside of Towson, Maryland in Baltimore County, to the north of the city of Baltimore (OCLP, 2013).


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Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Hampton NHS 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.

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. 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 NHS 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 NHS is within the United States Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, where vegetation is hardy to between zero to five degrees Fahrenheit.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Land use in the vicinity of Hampton NHS 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 two units of the National Park Service: Hampton National Historic Site and Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine in the adjacent City of Baltimore.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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 NHS. Baltimore County zoning for properties adjacent to Hampton NHS is Density Residential 1 & 2. This zoning classification permits residential development at one and two dwelling units per acre (Baltimore County Code §1B01.1.A.7 [Bill No 85-1997] and §404.4.A).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/25/2014

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Hampton Mansion landscape meets the requirements of the management category, “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” because the landscape is related to the park’s legislated significance, serving as the setting of a nationally significant building. The park’s enabling legislation states: “Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has declared that ‘Hampton’ is of national historical significance as a splendid example of a great Georgian Mansion illustrating a major phase of the architectural history of the United States, and Whereas the above mentioned building and appropriate grounds is vested in the United States….I do hereby designate the following described lands, with the structures thereon, to be a national historic site.”

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 11/10/2016

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Cooperating Association Agreement with Historic Hampton Inc. signed 11/10/2011 for a 5 year period.

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Memorandum of Understanding with Maryland State Highway Administration signed 4/12/2012 for the duration of the Visitor Center Station project.

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 05/30/2015

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Cooperative Agreement with Living Classrooms Foundation Inc. signed 4/5/2011 for five years. Under the Cooperative Agreement the park has a Task Agreement to utilize Project SERVE to maintain the cultural landscape.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The National Park Service acquired 43 acres of the former 25,000-acre Hampton property from the Avalon Foundation in October 1947, and on June 22, 1948 Congress designated Hampton National Historic Site (NHS). The designation noted "the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has declared that 'Hampton' is of national historical significance as a splendid example of a great Georgian style mansion illustrating a major phase of the architectural history of the United States." The park included the mansion and surrounding grounds, and represented the remnants of the vast agricultural, commercial, and industrial empire built by the Ridgely family of Maryland. At this time, the park was managed by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities (now called Preservation Maryland). The park's boundaries were increased with the addition of two acres on December 23, 1953 to include two horse stables along Stable Drive, and 14 acres on November 10, 1978 to include the Hampton Farm site. The farm site included the core of what had been the home farm, including the lower house (the oldest building on the Hampton Estate), three quarters (two known to have housed enslaved persons), a dairy, mule barn, granary, and other outbuildings. The legislation noted that the addition of the farm "…would transform Hampton from a site of primarily genealogical and architectural interest to what it really was—the centerpiece of a once vast estate, of which the farm was a major component." The National Park Service assumed management of the park on October 1, 1979. In 1991 the park boundary was increased again with the transfer of the 2-acre Ridgely Family cemetery and a 0.5-acre strip of land east of Stable Drive from Preservation Maryland.

Hampton NHS was administratively listed without documentation on October 15, 1966 in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. On October 26, 1995, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Park Service's determination regarding the status of several non-historic features in the park through Determinations of Significance. The entrance drive and parking lot (1992), entrance drive culverts (1950-80), park maintenance building (1980-90), picket fence (cutting garden) (1980), and a brick octagonal herb garden (1970-80) at Hampton Mansion, were evaluated as non-contributing features. The National Park Service also determined that a brick barbeque (1948-53) at the Hampton Farm was non-contributing, but the SHPO deferred their evaluation of this feature until completion of National Register documentation for the property.

On March 11, 2005, documentation for the 62-acre Hampton National Historic Site Historic District was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. The documentation identified significance in the areas of agriculture, conservation, ethnic heritage (black), industry, politics/government, social history, architecture, landscape architecture, and archeology (historic, non-aboriginal). The overall period of significance was listed as 1745-1948, beginning with the year the Ridgely family began purchasing land and ending with the year Hampton NHS was established. Ninety-four contributing resources were listed in the documentation, and organized by specific landscape areas. Seven non-contributing resources were also identified (including the barbeque).

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for Hampton NHS are adequately documented in the National Register. The existing documentation adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Hampton NHS landscape (Mansion and Farm) is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/11/2005

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

As stated in the park's 2005 National Register documentation, Hampton National Historic Site is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of conservation, ethnic heritage (black), and social history; Criterion B in the areas of agriculture, industry, and politics/government as they relate to the work of Captain Charles Ridgely (1733–1790) and his heir and nephew General/Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760–1829); Criterion C in the areas of architecture (criteria considerations D and E) and landscape architecture; and Criterion D in the area of archeology (historic, non-aboriginal). Each area of significance that pertains to the Hampton Mansion component landscape is described below.

The period of significance for Hampton NHS extends from 1745 to 1948. The period begins in 1745 when Colonel Charles Ridgely acquired the first 1,500-acre tract of "Northampton," initiating the 234 consecutive years of Ridgely family ownership. Significant dates identified in the National Register documentation, 1783–1867, correspond to construction and modifications to the Mansion. The establishment of Hampton NHS in 1948 marks the end of the period of significance.

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 NHS, 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 area of politics/government for their contributions to Maryland's history, agriculture, and industry. Both men held a variety of government positions. Captain Charles Ridgely's participation in the Revolutionary War was mostly political and industrial, although he sent some of his schooners as privateers. After the war he

served in the Maryland House of Delegates as a representative of Baltimore County almost continuously from 1773 until his death. He was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence of 1774, a series of Provincial Conventions, the Biltmore Committee of Observation for the Council of Safety, the State Constitutional Convention of 1776, and the Constitutional Convention of 1788. 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 AND CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS D AND E

Architecture and Landscape Architecture:
The Hampton Mansion, at times known as Hampton Hall, is a nationally significant example of Georgian architecture in America. At the time of its construction, from 1783–90, 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 (1974–76), meet National Register Criteria Considerations D: Cemeteries and E: Reconstructed Properties, respectively.

Hampton NHS is also nationally significant in the area of landscape architecture for its residential and agricultural landscapes, which reflect over 200 years of design and horticultural history 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 that 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 allude to the long-established English country house tradition, in the manner of "Capability" Brown, with formal gardens near the residence and vast areas of lawn planted with a scattering of trees beyond. The designs of the Falling Gardens themselves suggest formal French and Italian influences, with formality and order in the design and planting of the beds.

In management of their agricultural holdings, the Ridgelys employed an organizational system common on southern plantations called the 'quarters system,' under which 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, which is characterized by an estate laid out partly for its aesthetic qualities and partly for agricultural production. 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 archeological resources at Hampton NHS 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.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

D -- A cemetery

E -- A reconstructed building, object, or structure

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1745 - CE 1829

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Extraction or Mining Industries	Iron And Ferro Alloys	

Time Period: CE 1745 - CE 1864

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Slavery And Plantation Life	

Time Period: CE 1745 - CE 1948

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Domesticity And Family Life	
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Plantation Agriculture	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Colonial Traditions In The New World	

Time Period: CE 1783 - CE 1910

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Georgian (1730-1780)	

Time Period: CE 1790 - CE 1818

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860	Early Federal Period, 1789-1800	

Time Period: CE 1945 - CE 1948

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Ethnic Heritage

Area of Significance Subcategory: Black

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Industry

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS ID:	66000389
Primary Certification Date:	03/11/2005

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1652	Colonized	The Maryland colonial government establishes a peace with the Susquehannock, allowing European settlement into northern Maryland.
CE 1695	Land Transfer	On September 28, Col. Henry Darnall receives a grant for 1500 acres of land that he names `Northampton,` located in Baltimore County, Md.
CE 1712	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.
CE 1731	Purchased/Sold	Henry Darnall sells a portion of the Northampton property to Charles Carroll. The tract is heavily wooded.
CE 1737	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.
CE 1740 - 1750	Built	The earliest section of the Hampton Farm House is possibly built. Construction may have been at a different location than its present location.
CE 1743	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.
CE 1745	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.
CE 1747 - 1748	Expanded	Col. 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.
CE 1747	Built	Through his own work force and contracted labor, Col. Ridgely builds seven tobacco houses throughout the Northampton tract.
CE 1748	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.
CE 1754	Built	By this year, the Ridgely`s builds 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.
CE 1760	Built	The Ridgely`s builds 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.
CE 1761	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.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1770	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.
CE 1770 - 1779	Built	The western portion of Hampton Lane (from the farm to York Turnpike) was likely constructed during this decade.
CE 1772	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.
CE 1773	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.
CE 1780 - 1789	Cultivated	By the late-1780s, grains such as wheat become a more important cash crop in Northampton's fields than tobacco.
CE 1785	Built	The firm Pennington and Jessop completes a new "country mill" for Capt. Charles Ridgely to replace the grist mill at the mill seat.
CE 1783 - 1790	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 includes regularly-spaced tree and shrub plantings on the terraces, including red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), and two northern catalpas (Catalpa speciosa).
CE 1790	Planted	Capt. Ridgely arranges with Moses Dillon to plant approximately 250 "large" trees on the grounds of Hampton Hall.
CE 1801	Built	Charles C. Ridgely oversees the construction of an extensive ditch and wooden pipe network that provides water to the house and to the garden and meadows at Hampton.
CE 1805	Built	Around this year, a stone horse stable is built near the Mansion to house Charles C. Ridgely's growing herd of champion thoroughbreds.
CE 1829	Land Transfer	Charles Carnan Ridgely dies. He divides the Northampton estate into several parcels, leaving the Hampton Mansion and Farm properties to his son John.
CE 1829 - 1832	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.
CE 1830	Planted	Around this year, a specimen of "blood-leaved" beech (copper beech, Fagus sylvatica) is planted on the Great Terrace, although the exact location is undocumented.
CE 1832	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.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1839	Built	An account documents plastering a greenhouse, probably the first constructed at Hampton.
CE 1843	Developed	John Ridgely commissions Joshua Barney to survey and map 2,293 acres of Hampton. The Barney Map shows ornamental 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 looking north from the mansion to the Farm House cluster. Hedges also line the east side of the house and the sides of the garden.
CE 1843	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.
CE 1850	Abandoned	By mid-century, the Northampton ironworks ceases production.
CE 1850 - 1862	Built	By 1862, Ridgely constructs the Log Farm Structure near the Farm House, built of chink and daub with hewn pine logs, possibly using materials from nearby buildings.
CE 1854	Built	Ridgely builds a third greenhouse at Hampton.
CE 1857	Built	Ridgely builds an additional stone stable northeast of the mansion to support his interest in horse racing.
CE 1867	Land Transfer	John and Eliza Ridgely die, leaving the mansion and farm to their son Charles Ridgely.
CE 1872	Built	Charles Ridgely constructs a road from the avenue in the rear of the cedar hedge between the orangery and greenhouse.
CE 1872	Land Transfer	Charles Ridgely dies, leaving Hampton to his eldest son John Ridgely and his wife Margaretta.
CE 1875	Built	The Ridgely’s construct a “lofty iron gateway flanked with massive pillars of white marble” at the entrance to Hampton Lane.
CE 1877	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.
CE 1881	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 area 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.
CE 1885	Maintained	The orchard area includes apple, cherry, and peach trees.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1894	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.”
CE 1900	Altered	By the turn of the century, the kitchen garden is established northeast of Hampton Hall.
CE 1904	Land Transfer	Margaretta Ridgely dies, passing the role of operating Hampton farm to Captain John Ridgely.
CE 1906	Altered	Helen Ridgely renovates the parterres and flower beds in the Falling Gardens.
CE 1914	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.
CE 1922	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.
CE 1926	Destroyed	The Orangery is destroyed by fire.
CE 1947	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.
CE 1947	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.
CE 1948	Established	The Secretary of the Interior designates Hampton a National Historic Site (NHS) on June 22, 1948.
CE 1948	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.
CE 1953	Purchased/Sold	The U.S. Government acquires an additional 2.118 acres, including two stables.
CE 1955 - 1956	Rehabilitated	The upper two terraces of the Falling Gardens are rehabilitated according to plans prepared by Alden Hopkins.
CE 1975 - 1976	Reconstructed	The orangery is reconstructed.
CE 1979	Land Transfer	NPS assumes full responsibility for Hampton NHS, ending their agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities.
CE 1980	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.
CE 2009 - 2010	Restored	The NPS restores the layout of parterres on the upper two terraces and installs rehabilitation plantings on the upper terrace.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2013	Built	Construction of the collections storage building is completed.

Physical History:

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. Much of the information is extracted from the 1998 “Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History & Contextual Documentation,” 2002 “Hampton Farm, Landscape History and Contextual Documentation,” 2014 “Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation.”

EARLY HISTORY TO 1745

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 (Beagan, 2014: 14).

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 CE). 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 (Beagan, 2014: 14).

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, and 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 which the patent was usually recorded in the Land Office (Beagan, 2014: 14).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 15).

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 plot 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. By his death in 1712, Colonel Darnall owned over 18,000 acres of land, one hundred slaves, and operated five plantations (Beagan, 2014: 15).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 15).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 15).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 15).

COLONEL CHARLES RIDGELY, 1745–1772

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. Evidently, Carroll added these features between 1731 and 1743. In 1731, Charles Carroll had purchased property just over £.2 per acre, and by 1745 Charles Ridgely paid £.4 per acre. By 1760, Colonel Charles Ridgely had amassed some twenty-nine parcels totaling over 7,000 acres. Some estimates put his land acquisitions between 1745 and 1757 at over 10,000 acres (Beagan, 2014: 17).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 17).

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. Over the next few years, Colonel Ridgely also purchased Oakhampton, Hampton Court, and Haile’s Fellowship, all quarters adjacent to Northampton (Beagan, 2014: 17).

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. 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. In 1755, Northampton produced forty-five hogsheads of tobacco (Beagan, 2014: 17).

However, tobacco was not the only crop Colonel Ridgely grew. In 1755, Northampton produced 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 (Beagan, 2014: 18).

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 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 (Beagan, 2014: 18).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 18).

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. 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. By 1773, there was a substantial orchard of more than 700 apple trees at Northampton in an unidentified location (Beagan, 2014: 18).

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. 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. By 1762 the furnace was in operation, and for over half a century it produced bar and pig iron that was marketed both locally and overseas (Beagan, 2014: 20).

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" (Singewalk, 1922: 169, 222, 225). In addition, Peterson's Run, a convenient water power source, passed through the site and drained into the Gunpowder River. 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]" (Ridgely Papers, Account Book XXIV (Daybook 1772–1775), 14 February 1773). The Northampton Furnace was surrounded by a small community that was almost self-sufficient (Beagan, 2014: 20).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 20).

CAPTAIN CHARLES AND REBECCA RIDGELY, 1772–1790

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, but Captain Charles Ridgely remained in charge of the business. During the Revolutionary War years, the ironworks were particularly productive (Beagan, 2014: 22).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 24).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 24).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 24).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 24).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 25).

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. 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. After 1790, the Farm House complex, no longer the central unifying element within the larger landscape, was overshadowed by the new Hampton Mansion (Beagan, 2014: 25).

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, and Rebecca Ridgely noted in her diary that from her window she could see the Mansion under construction. 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 Georgian style Mansion. The Hampton Mansion was a five part, three-story building consisting of a central block with two flanking pavilions connected by hyphens. The central block featured porches on the north and south façades, as well as a cupola. It was sited on a gentle rise overlooking the Hampton farm to the north (Figure 1) (Beagan, 2014: 25).

Georgian architecture was 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 (Beagan, 2014: 25).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 25).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 26).

In 1783, the year that construction of the Hampton Mansion began, the Northampton property totaled 2,650 acres. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 26).

Garden Construction:
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" (Bollard to Ridgely, 1784). 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. It seems likely that Healy was involved in the initial development of the Falling Gardens, which may have begun by early 1785 (Beagan, 2014: 26).

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. 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" (James, 1712:17 in Beagan, 2014: 26).

The principal convention was the establishment of dimensions throughout the garden that were based on the width of the main block of the house. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 27).

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…" (Switzer, 1718: 60).

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. The best estimate of construction date based on current documentation is sometime between the 1780s and the 1830s (Beagan, 2014: 27).

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" (Visits to Country Places, 1857: 256-7).

The oldest surviving trees at the time of an inventory survey in 1949 were two trees, mistakenly identified as northern catalpas, which were determined to date from about 1775 to 1790. Correctly identified, 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. Thomas Jefferson did not lay out his "winding walk" at Monticello until 1808 (Beagan, 2014: 27).

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 (Dillon to Ridgely, 1790). 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 (Beagan, 2014: 27).

By the time of Captain Charles Ridgely's death in the summer of 1790, he had amassed landholdings of more than 24,000 acres. 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. 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…" (Baltimore County Wills, Liber 4, f. 481). 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 (Beagan, 2014: 28).

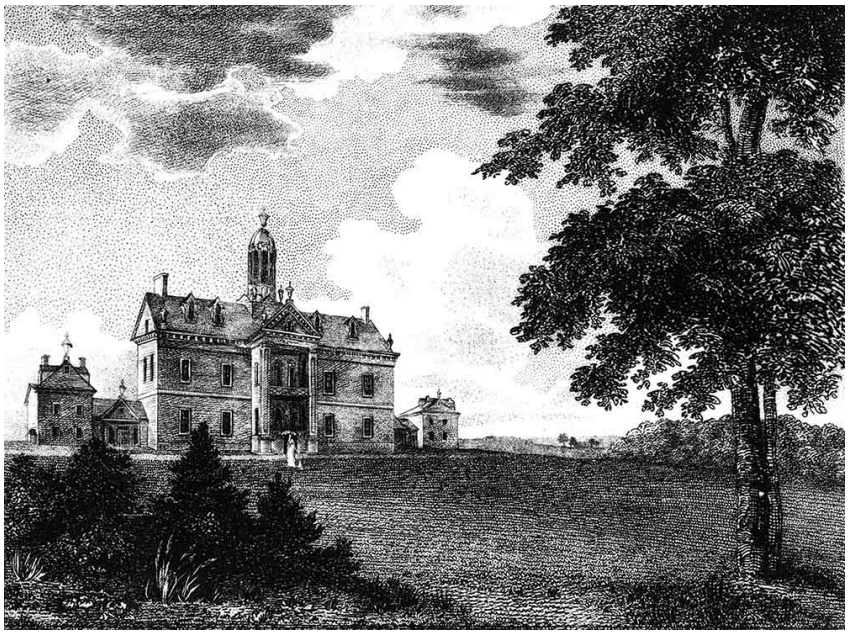


Figure 1. Engraving titled "Hampton, the Seat of Gen. Chas. Ridgely, Maryland, drawn, engraved and published by W. Birch/Springland near Bristol Penns/a." View looking southwest (Hampton National Historic Site archives, hereinafter HAMP 4645, c.1808).

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. 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. In time, Charles Carnan Ridgely acquired as much land as his uncle had owned, approximately 23,000 acres. Unlike his uncle, Charles Carnan Ridgely 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. He also became a brigadier-general in the state militia in 1794. Not least among his accomplishments was his tenure as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society from 1824 to 1826 (Beagan, 2014: 30).

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. Some of the fields that had been used to support the ironworks were then rented-out (Beagan, 2014: 30).

Charles Carnan Ridgely inherited the 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 (Beagan, 2014: 35).

After his visit to Hampton, Richard Parkinson, an Englishman who toured America in 1798–1800, 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." 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" (Parkinson

v. 1, 1805: 73). 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" (Beagan, 2014: 35).

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 design of the Falling Gardens in the first decade of the nineteenth century. I n 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 [historian J. Thomas] 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.'" (Ridgely, 1915; n.p. in Beagan, 2014: 36).

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" (Scharf, 1881: 771). 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" (Howard, 1894: 23 in Beagan, 2014: 36).

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. 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" (Birch , :81 in Beagan, 2014: 36).

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. The somewhat irregular siting of the mounded, subterranean Ice House, northwest of the Mansion also 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 (Beagan, 2014: 37).

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." 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 (Beagan, 2014: 37).

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" (Baltimore American, 1832).

JOHN CARNAN AND ELIZA RIDGELY, 1829–1867

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, and the estate went to John Carnan Ridgely, his second son. John Carnan Ridgely, who was the first heir born at Hampton, had been managing his father's affairs there since the early 1820s. 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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 40).

While 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" (J.C., 1854: 212).

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. 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. 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. By 1857, there was also a "Rose House," "Grapery," and "Hot House," in addition to the "Propagating House," "Green House," and "Orangery" (Beagan, 2014: 46).

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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 46).

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 by John Feast was growing on the Great Terrace around 1831. By 1881, it had reached fifty feet in diameter. 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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 46).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 46).

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 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, and setees (Beagan, 2014: 47).

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" (Goldsborough, 1848). This is the first reference to the circular beds that once adorned the lawn defined by the heart-shaped carriage drive (Figure 2) (Beagan, 2014: 47).

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" (Goldsborough, 1849).

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." 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 (Beagan, 2014: 48).

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” (The Horticulturist, 1857).

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…” 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…” (Carpenter, 1775).

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” (Sargent, 1859: 557).

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 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” (Howard, 1894 in Beagan, 2014: 49).



Figure 2. Enlargement of "Map of Hampton" by Joshua Barney showing the relationship among the Farm, Mansion, and outlying lands. Plan view (HAMP 1127, 1843).

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. 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. In terms of gardening matters, however, it seems Margaretta Ridgely remained in charge until her death in 1904 (Beagan, 2014:55).

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. 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 (Fraser to Ridgely, 1771). 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 (Fraser to Ridgely, 1771-2 in Beagan, 2014: 66).

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 and matching views of the Falling Gardens, looking down the parterres from the Great Terrace (Figure 3). One set, dating to 1872, shows the view along the central axis of the Falling Gardens and Parterre I. Two other paired photographs show the upper parterres and bracket the development of the garden around the height of its horticultural opulence; one set dates from about 1879, and the other set dates from about 1890 (Figures 4 and 5). 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, 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…The first terrace, which is merely an extension of the ground on which the house stands, is broad and spacious, ornamented with orange and lemon trees in bearing, and clumping pyramidal Norway spruces of great age…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…" (Carpenter, 1875: 577-9 in Beagan, 2014: 65).

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. 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 (Figure 6). 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 (Beagan, 2014: 68).

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" (Beagan, 2014: 72).

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" (American Farmer, 1881).

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." An orchard plan, which survives from 1885, lists an assortment of twelve apple, five cherry, and eight peach varieties (Beagan, 2014: 72).

About 1875, a "lofty iron gateway flanked with massive pillars of white marble" was added at the entrance from Hampton Lane (Figure 7). 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, 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" (Carpenter, 579 in Beagan, 2014: 73).

The Mansion grounds incorporated noteworthy rustic furnishings as well, including the grapery adjacent to the Garden Maintenance Building and benches along the northern precipice of the Great Terrace, overlooking the Falling Gardens. 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." 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 8). 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 (Beagan, 2014: 76).

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 Gardens beds is first documented by this idealized plan, which 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 9) (Beagan, 2014: 74).



Figure 3. The Falling Gardens and Greenhouse #2 from the Great Terrace. Note the garden furnishings in the foreground, which remain on the Brick Terrace to the south of the Mansion. View looking southwest (HAMP 3493, c.1870-75).



Figure 4. Hand tinted slide of Parterre I of the Falling Gardens around the height of their development. View looking south (HAMP 21966, c.1890).

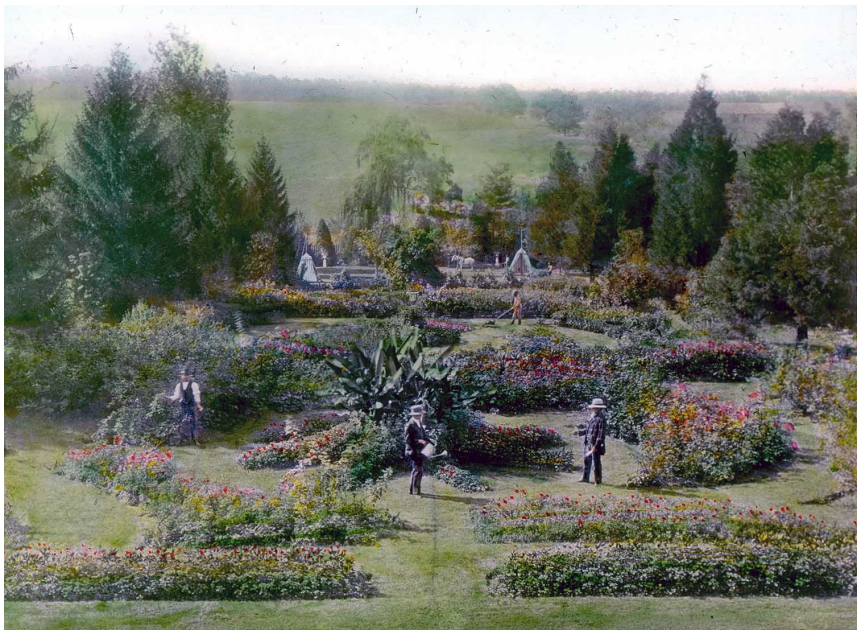


Figure 5. Hand tinted slide of Parterre II of the Falling Gardens around the height of their development. View looking south (HAMP 21967, c.1890).



Figure 6. Stereograph of the North Lawn. Fencing associated with the stables is visible along the ground plane to the right. View looking north (HAMP 20236, 1872).



Figure 7. Gelatin print of the Mansion gates from the entrance road. View looking north (HAMP 18575, c.1900).



Figure 8. Gelatin print of the serpentine walk on the Great Terrace showing marble urns and boxed citrus trees. View looking northwest (HAMP 22497, c.1900).

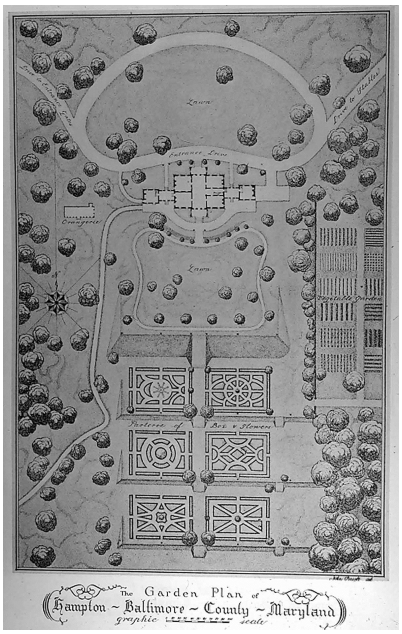


Figure 9. The Garden Plan of Hampton by Lawrence Hall Fowler from "Great Georgian Houses of America." Plan view (v. 1, 1933, HAMP).

CAPTAIN JOHN AND HELEN RIDGELY, 1904–1938

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 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. 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 by the family in 1929 signaled the end of the Farm as an agricultural unit. Substantial portions of the remaining farm acreage were sub-divided for houses and sold. In addition, the Northampton ironworks lands were formally condemned and the property was eventually turned into a public water supply reservoir during this era (Beagan, 2014: 78).

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. 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'" (Ridgely Dairy, 1906 in Beagan, 2014: 86).

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 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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 87).

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…"(Ridgely Diary, 1906 in Beagan, 2014: 87).

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." By July 1906, 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.)…" (Ridgely Dairy, 1906 in Beagan, 2014: 87).

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:
"…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 slanting 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" (Ridgely Diary, 1906 in Beagan, 2014: 88).

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. 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" (Ridgely Dairy, 1908 in Beagan, 2014: 88).

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 (Figure 10). 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 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. 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…" (Ridgely Dairy, 1907 in Beagan, 2014: 90).

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…" (Ridgely Dairy, 1909).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 90).

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. The 1910 Garage, located to the east of the East Terrace, 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 11 and 12). The terrace was bordered by a lattice fence on the interior and a picket fence on the exterior, adjacent to the bucolic scene across the North Lawn beyond the adjacent carriage drive. On the opposite side of the Mansion, the Orangery, constructed a decade earlier between 1928 and 1932, burned in 1926 (Beagan, 2014: 93).

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 did not reflect the horticultural exuberance of decades before. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 93).

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. By the end of the 1930s, they phased out contracts and relationships with tenants (Beagan, 2014: 95).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 96).

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. The Dairy ceased operation in 1942 when the famous Hampton Jersey herd was sold. Only a handful of cows were kept for home use (Beagan, 2014: 96).

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 residential building boom. Examination of a 1920s aerial photograph of the Hampton area shows few houses in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion (Figure 13). By the 1950s, however, aerial photographs document that the number of new houses constructed adjacent to Hampton exceeded

one hundred (Beagan, 2014: 96).



Figure 10. Gelatin print of the Ridgely Family Cemetery showing ground cover and trees that once grew within the cemetery. View looking southwest (HAMP 20526 p. 08, 1908).



Figure 11. The East Terrace showing historic lattice fencing and the Octagon Building. View looking east (HAMP 6365, c.1913).



Figure 12. The Octagon House from the heart-shaped carriage drive. By 1930, the East Terrace was surrounded by a picket fence and evergreen hedge. View looking south (HAMP 3216, 1930).



Figure 13. Aerial view of Hampton, showing the Ridgely orchards and fields beyond to the east before post-war residential development. View looking northeast (HAMP 18662, c.1920).

JOHN JR. AND JANE RIDGELY, 1938–1948

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 (Beagan, 2014: 103).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 105).

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. The Great Terrace appeared in similar condition, with vines climbing the arborvitae at the precipice of the lawn and wisteria covering the south portico (Beagan, 2014: 105).

However, the cobblestone walk and other features showed signs of a lack of maintenance. A major storm in 1940 wrought damage to Hampton's trees, including a large beech to the west of the Mansion. Photographs taken 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. 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 (Beagan, 2014: 107).

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. Finley purchased the painting and also received Sully's portrait of Charles Carnan Ridgely as a gift. Finley recommended acquiring Hampton 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. Lee orchestrated an agreement among John Ridgely Jr., the Avalon Foundation, and the National Park Service (Beagan, 2014: 108).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1948–2013

In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased 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. The park was officially dedicated on April 30, 1950 (Beagan, 2014: 113).

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. 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 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS, first in 1936), the Mansion and grounds appeared in better condition than they were a decade before at the time of acquisition (Beagan, 2014: 118).

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. Alden Hopkins first visited the site on June 5, 1948 and submitted a report on "Tree Care at Hampton" on June 14, 1948. His report built upon a tree condition assessment prepared earlier in the month by W.L. Savage, a forester with the National Park Service (Beagan, 2014: 118).

Alden Hopkins had made a second visit to the site by June 30, when he submitted a formal proposal for landscape restoration plans. 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. Hopkins' report stated that "the year 1830 has been selected as the ultimate date of reconstruction," yet he proposed new parterre arrangements based largely on English precedents (Penshurst Place, Chevening House, Fragnall) from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. 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. 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. Historic aerial photographs show that this parking lot was under construction or complete by 1952 (Beagan, 2014: 119).

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 14). 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." Aerial photographs from 1952 to 1988 trace the evolution of the grounds under the stewardship of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities and the early years of the National Park Service (Figure 15) (Beagan, 2014: 120).

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 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. 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. On December 23, 1953, the park was expanded by 2.118 acres to include the two horse stables along Stable Drive (Beagan, 2014: 122).

Between 1955 and 1956, three parterres on Terraces 1 and 2 were 'reconstructed' according to Hopkins' plans, including Parterres I, II, and III. 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. In 1976, the National Park Service also reconstructed the Orangery, which had burned to its foundation in 1926, in its original location (Beagan, 2014: 120).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 122).

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" (Snell, 1980: xi in Beagan, 2014: 128).

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 acreage 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 (Beagan, 2014: 128).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 128).

In 1998, the National Park Service began a cultural landscape report to support implementation of the 1983 General Management Plan, which noted that, "Hampton National Historic Site is important primarily due to its significance in both architectural and social history. Therefore, the chief emphasis of this plan is the preservation and restoration of the historic scene of the mansion, outbuildings, and farm complex. Additionally, the National Park Service is charged by the acquisition legislation to illustrate and commemorate 'a major phase of architectural and social history.'" 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 (Beagan, 2014: 128).

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 (Beagan, 2014: 129).

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. 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. A new entrance road and lower parking lot, to replace the existing non-contributing entrance road, are currently under construction (Beagan, 2014: 129).

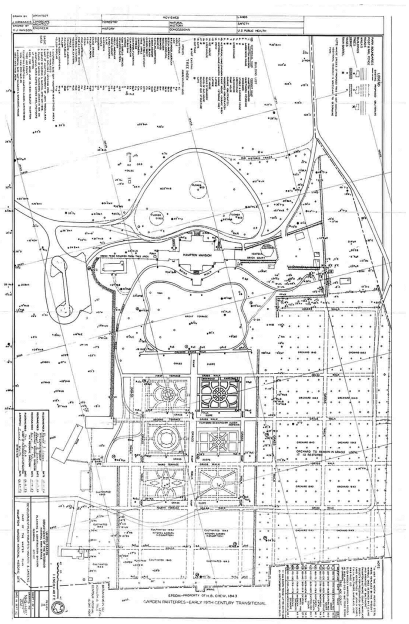


Figure 14. "Development Plan - Hampton Mansion & gardens, part of the Master Plan, Hampton National Historic Site." Plan view (HAMP, 1952).



Figure 15. Hampton prior to construction of the Baltimore Beltway (completed 1968). Note the dramatic change in the landscape to the north with new residential development. View looking north (HAMP 32029, 1955).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Estate Landscape	Estate Landscape	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Functional Landscape	Functional Landscape-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	No	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Museum (Exhibition Hall)-Other	No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The grounds of Hampton NHS are open to the public daily from dawn to dusk, with garden and grounds tours offered as visitors express interest and staff is available. There is no entry fee for the park.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Hampton Mansion landscape include spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Of those, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views, and small-scale features are the most important characteristics and include features that contribute to the site's overall historic character. The features that contribute were either present during the period of significance or are in-kind replacements of historic features.

The physical integrity of the Hampton Mansion landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1745–1948) with current conditions. Many of the historic characteristics and features remain today. The basic spatial organization of the landscape remains intact, diminished only by the sale and suburban development of outlying land before the end of the period of significance. Topography of the site remains a defining characteristic and has only been modified by the addition of facilities associated with accommodating contemporary use, such as the entrance road and parking areas. Historic circulation routes are extant. The park's diverse collection of trees remains a defining characteristic of the designed landscape. Many plantings from the historic period remain or have been replaced in-kind or with genetically identical propagules. The Hampton Mansion, situated on the high point of the landscape, dominates the grounds as it did during the period of significance. Other buildings and structures throughout the Mansion landscape are organized in relation to the Mansion, including the domestic service cluster buildings and garden maintenance cluster buildings. The views on the north and south sides of the Mansion, along the building's axis of symmetry, remain the dominant views within the landscape. Many small-scale features remain from the period of significance, including the cold frame foundations, Mansion gates, marble urns, cemetery grave markers, and cemetery wall and gates.

Since 1948, the most notable changes to the landscape have been the addition of facilities necessary to accommodate contemporary use of the landscape as a national park. Significant changes include the addition of the entrance drive and parking areas in the west field, along with the recent addition of the visitor contact station and collections storage building. The Falling Gardens underwent a significant conjectural restoration in the 1950s, but in recent years are being rehabilitated to more accurately reflect historic planting bed configurations and plant composition. A new lower parking area and entrance road is currently under construction.

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 Mansion 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, parking areas, 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 Mansion landscape 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.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The Hampton Mansion landscape retains its historic organization and spatial relationships, defined by clusters of buildings and structures and garden areas organized around the Hampton Mansion, as well as the manipulated topography and structured vistas, created by the designers of Hampton. The upper two terraces of the Falling Gardens have been rehabilitated to reflect historic bed layouts and the upper terrace has been replanted to evoke the original planting scheme. Modifications for contemporary use, including construction of visitor access roads, parking areas, 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.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. The setting of the Hampton Mansion landscape has been altered 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 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, tree-dotted lawns, and gardens. The forty-eight-acre landscape setting preserves the historic core of the estate.

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. Many trees remain from the historic period, but 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.

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 Mansion 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 some landscape materials have required replacement, workmanship is less evident in the landscape than it is in the site's historic buildings and structures.

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 Mansion landscape 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.

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

Landscape Characteristic:

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1745–1948), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

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. These ten 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.

Historic Condition:
Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery.
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 that the vault was built. Trees lining the road matured 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.

East Orchard.
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.

Garden Maintenance Cluster.
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, but as the West Orchard trees died the character of the area became more open. 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.

Great Terrace and Falling Gardens.
The Great Terrace, located just 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 its center. 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 it was constructed around the same time as the Mansion.

The Falling Garden's terraces—large, successional flat surfaces with sloped transitions running south from the Mansion and Great Terrace—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 remained intact until about 1840, when Eliza Ridgely began altering all but one parterre in accordance to her taste for lush planting 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, although her results appear to be slightly more modest.

Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster.
The Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster was comprised of a linear cluster of buildings and structures. 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, and 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.

North Lawn.
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. Along this same axis, the view from the Mansion to the farm remained open throughout the historic period.

West Field.
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.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery.
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 that 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. 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-foot 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 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 16).

East Orchard.
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 17).

Garden Maintenance Cluster.
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 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 18).

Great Terrace and Falling Gardens.
The Great Terrace begins south of the Mansion's Brick Terrace and is predominantly lawn, with a variety of large deciduous and evergreen trees. An evenly spaced, circa 1840 planting of eastern redcedars (Juniperus virginiana) grows along its southern edge. 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 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. A grass ramp is located on the central axis of the Falling Gardens as well. The Great Terrace currently measures approximately 160 feet by 240 feet.

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 lower terraces are wider at approximately 80 feet by 290 feet. Each successive terrace falls in decreasing height: the fall from the Great Terrace to Terrace 1 measures 18 feet; from Terrace 1 to Terrace 2, 6.5 feet; from Terrace 2 to Terrace 3, 5.5 feet; and from Terrace 3 to Terrace 4: 3 feet. Turf ramps connect the terraces. Regularly-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 (Terrace 1) are planted with perennials and annuals to reflect their historic appearance, while Parterres III and IV (Terrace 2) 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 Great Terrace is separated from the upper parking lot by an American arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) hedge. An evergreen hedge of Cephalotaxus fastigiata, a replacement species for the arborvitae, separates the Great Terrace from the area formerly used as a cutting garden. Eastern white pines (Pinus strobus), crabapples (Malus sp.), and Norway spruces (Picea abies) separate the Falling Gardens from the orchard to the east. There is no hedge along the west side of the Falling Gardens. A wooded area to the south of the Falling Gardens, consisting mostly of successional species, provides a buffer between the park 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 19).

Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster.
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, Privy #2, and Pole Barn Foundation 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 Octagon Building foundation is located on the East Terrace. 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.

North Lawn.
The North Lawn has remained largely unchanged since the end of the historic period. Clusters of specimen trees mark its boundaries, leaving the view between 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 feet. 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 have declined 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.

West Field.
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. Views from the field are obscured by mature vegetation. 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. A drainage/sediment control swale, construction date unknown, extends through West Field, beginning about 200 feet 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 corner of the site. 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.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery	169930	Contributing			Location	27587	No
East Orchard	169932	Contributing			Location	27587	No
Garden Maintenance Cluster	169934	Contributing			Location	27587	No
Great Terrace and Falling Gardens	169936	Contributing			Location	27424	No
Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster	169938	Contributing			Location	27424	No
North Lawn	169940	Contributing			Location	27587	No
West Field	169942	Contributing			Location	27587	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Ridgely Family Cemetery showing the family vault, grave markers, and brick wall that surrounds the cemetery. View looking west (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 17. The East Orchard area showing the distinctive terracing and shade trees that have matured since the loss of orchard specimens. View looking southwest (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 18. View of the Garden Maintenance Area, including the Garden Maintenance Building (at center) from the lower terraces of the Falling Gardens. View looking west (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 19. The Falling Gardens from the southern edge of the Great Terrace. Parterre II is at right and Parterre I is at left. View looking southeast (OCLP, 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: 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 in 2006.

Historic Condition:
East Orchard Terraces.
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).

Falling Garden Terraces.
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 by 50-foot 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 feet, 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.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
East Orchard Terraces.
Subtle remains of four terraces are evident on the East Orchard, mimicking 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 (see Figure 17).

Falling Garden Terraces.
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 feet. The falls to the second, third, and fourth terraces are 6.5, 5.5, and 3 feet, respectively. The fifth fall, barely visible today, leads to a final level terrace that ended at the South Spring house, now a ruin (see Figure 19).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
East Orchard Terraces	169952	Contributing			Location	27587	No
Falling Gardens Terraces	169956	Contributing			Location	27424	No

Landscape Characteristic: 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 constructed several new buildings to support park operations, including the Park Maintenance Building (c.1985), Caretaker's Shed (c.1985), Collections Storage Building (2013), and new Visitor Contact Station (2013–14). Twenty-seven buildings and structures in the Mansion area are listed below in alphabetical order and described in detail.

Historic Condition:
1910 Garage.
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.

Caretaker's Cottage.
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.

Caretaker's Shed.
The Caretaker's Shed did not exist during the historic period.

Coal Gas Storage Ruin.
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.

Collections Storage Building.
The Collections Storage Building did not exist during the historic period.

Entrance Road Swales and Culverts.
The entrance road swales and culverts did not exist during the historic period.

Garden Maintenance Building.
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. 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.

Geothermal Well Field.
The geothermal well field did not exist during the historic period.

Green Metal Building.
The Green Metal Building did not exist during the historic period.

Greenhouse #1 Ruin.
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.

Greenhouse #2.
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.

Hampton Mansion.
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, which 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 three-story 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.

Ice House.
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 Ice House was designed and built to last for generations. It was larger and deeper than typical commercial 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, and on the south side a wider tunneled passage with steps provided access for ice retrieval.

Octagon Building Foundation.
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 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.

Orangery.
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.

Paint House.
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.

Park Maintenance Building.
The Park Maintenance Building did not exist during the historic period.

Pole Barn Foundation.
The Pole Barn was to the southeast of Privy #1. The structure was most likely built in the twentieth century because its 8 by 12-foot 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.

Privy #1.
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 was likely used until the installation of the Mansion's bathrooms in the 1850s. Privy #1 was located approximately 200 feet east of the Mansion.

Privy #2.
Privy #2 was built after 1843, likely between 1879 and 1899, and was originally a single-story, four-hole structure built of wood. Privy #2 was located approximately 200 feet east of the Mansion.

Pump House.
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 shingle siding. It housed the pump and associated equipment needed to move water from the east side springs to Hampton Mansion.

Ridgely Family Vault.
The Ridgelys built their Family Vault in the Greek Revival style with Egyptian Revival decorative elements, 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.

Smoke House.
Smoke houses were an essential support structure in the domestic landscape during Hampton's historic period, used to cure fish or meats, and sometimes to store food. The Ridgelys built the 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.

South Spring Ruin.
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.

Stable #1.
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 number of stalls from five to thirteen.

Stable #2.
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 a pyramidal roof topped with a wooden cupola. The interior of Stable #2 was divided into one open stall and several box stalls, which housed race horses.

Summer Kitchen.
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. 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 L-shape over the East Terrace. The brick firebox, an important component of the Summer Kitchen, was bricked over after the flue, chimney structure, and shed roof were removed in 1950.

Visitor Contact Station.
The Visitor Contact Station did not exist during the historic period.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
1910 Garage.
The garage is located approximately 200 feet 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 was impacted by construction of the geothermal well field in 2006 and underwent preservation work in 2007. It is currently used for storage.

Caretaker's Cottage.
The Caretaker's Cottage is a two-story building 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, including new kitchen and bathroom fixtures, and carpeting. The door on the north side of the west structure is 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.

Caretaker's Shed.
The Caretaker's Shed is located southeast of the Caretaker's Cottage. It was constructed in 1985, and is planned for removal.

Coal Gas Storage Ruin.
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.

Collections Storage Building.
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.

Entrance Road Swales and Culverts.
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.

Garden Maintenance Building.
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, and continues to serve as storage space today.

Geothermal Well Field.
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.

Green Metal Building.
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.

Greenhouse #1 Ruin.
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 feet 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.

Greenhouse #2.
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 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 feet deep and 12 feet 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, glazing is currently failing and glass panes are coming loose. The original furnace and clay pot racks remain in the stone potting room.

Hampton Mansion.
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 feet 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, and 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 25).

Ice House.

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 feet in diameter at the top and 7 feet diameter at the bottom. It extends approximately 30 feet below grade. The Ice House is visible from the outside as an ovular mound of earth measuring approximately 10 feet high and 47 feet in diameter along its north/south axis and 42 feet 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 feet 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 26).

Octagon Building Foundation.
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.

Orangery.
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, and was guided by historic photographs and archaeological evidence. The building is nine bays long and three bays wide, with a brick lean-to on the west side. It was designed in Grecian 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.

Paint House.
The Paint House is adjacent to Privy #2 and located about 200 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.

Park Maintenance Building.
The Park Maintenance Building is a square, single story, pole barn style building with a garage door opening, built in c.1985. It is clad in green siding that evokes clapboard siding and has an asphalt shingle gable roof. The Park Maintenance Building houses maintenance equipment.

Pole Barn Foundation.
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 feet wide and 12 feet long.

Privy #1.
Privy #1 is a single-story building with a hipped, wood shingle roof and white clapboard siding. The building measures 8 by 10 feet 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.

Privy #2.
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.

Pump House.
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.

Ridgely Family Vault.
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 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.

Smoke House.
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.

South Spring Ruin.
The South Spring is in disrepair, as the top is damaged and lies next to the structure. The remnants of the structure are in a grouping approximately 5 by 5 feet wide and 3.5 feet 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.

Stable #1.
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 that 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. 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 27).

Stable #2.
Stable #2 is located on the west side of the Stable Drive directly north of Stable #1. Similar in design 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 (see Figure 27).

Visitor Contact Station.
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.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
1910 Garage (Garage)	170080	Contributing	80013		Location	27397	Yes
Caretaker's Cottage (Caretaker's House)	170082	Contributing	6911		Location	170080	Yes
Caretaker's Shed	170084	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Coal Gas Storage Ruin	170086	Contributing	81238		Asset	1063567	Yes
Collections Storage Building	170088	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	230578	Yes
Entrance Road Swales and Culverts	170090	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Garden Maintenance Building	170092	Contributing	535		Location	27393	Yes
Geothermal Well Field	170094	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	27587	No
Green Metal Building	170096	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	27591	Yes
Greenhouse #1 Ruin	170098	Contributing	536		Location	27394	Yes
Greenhouse #2	170100	Contributing	6912		Location	27395	Yes
Hampton Mansion	170102	Contributing	533		Location	27391	Yes
Ice House	170104	Contributing	6909		Location	27401	Yes
Octagon Building Foundation	170106	Contributing			Location	87719	Yes
Orangery	170108	Contributing	532		Location	27402	Yes
Paint House	170110	Contributing	80014		Location	27398	Yes
Park Maintenance Building	170112	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Pole Barn Foundation	170114	Undetermined			Location	99354	Yes
Privy #1	170116	Contributing	6907		Location	27399	Yes
Privy #2	170118	Contributing	6908		Location	27400	Yes
Pump House	170122	Contributing	6910		Location	27396	Yes
Ridgely Family Vault	170124	Contributing	6913		Location	27406	Yes
Smoke House	170126	Contributing	80016		Location	27417	Yes
South Spring Ruin	170128	Contributing	81236		Location	27423	Yes
Stable #1	170130	Contributing	531		Location	27404	Yes
Stable #2	170132	Contributing	534		Location	27405	Yes
Visitor Contact Station	170134	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	229824	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. The north facade of the Hampton Mansion from the lawn defined by the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 26. Ice House from the heart-shaped carriage drive. View looking northwest (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 27. Stable #2 (foreground) and Stable #1(background) from the northern end of the North Lawn. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: 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 a cemetery road, the 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 of the site 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 convey visitors from parking areas to key buildings. These contemporary circulation features exist in addition to historic features. Twenty circulation features are listed below in alphabetical order and described in more detail.

Historic Condition:
Bluestone Walk to Greenhouse #2.
Documentation about the conditions of the bluestone walk from Terrace 2 to Greenhouse #2 during the historic period is scarce. A 1920s aerial photo shows the walk, but does not provide details about its materials or construction methods. 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 feet from Greenhouse #2 suggests that the eastern end of the path may have been extended after the western end was initially installed.

Brick Terrace.
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.

Caretaker's Cottage Boardwalk.
The Caretaker's Cottage boardwalk did not exist during the historic period.

Cemetery Road.
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 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.

Cobblestone Path.
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. A second spur once connected the Garden Maintenance Building to the headhouse of Greenhouse #2.

Concrete Walk to Mansion.
The concrete walk to mansion did not exist during the historic period.

East Pathway.
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.

East Terrace.
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.

Entrance Road.
The entrance road did not exist during the historic period.

Formal Gardens Walk.
The Formal Garden walks consisted of lawn and gravel walks on the Falling Garden Terraces. The walks were defined by the edges of parterre beds and laid out in axial and geometric relation to the parterres. A lawn walk also extended along the central axis of the Falling Gardens. The walks date to the initial layout of the Falling Garden beds, believed to be before 1843. The walks are first documented by the 1843 "Map of Hampton" and again in greater detail by the 1933 "Garden Plan of Hampton" (see Figure 9).

Garden Maintenance Area Service Road and Parking.
The Garden Maintenance Area service road and parking did not exist during the historic period.

Hampton Lane Mulched Path.
The Hampton Lane mulched path did not exist during the historic period.

Heart-shaped Carriage Drive.
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.

Historic Entrance Drive.
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.

Lower Parking Lot.
The lower parking lot did not exist during the historic period.

Orangery Concrete Walk.
The Orangery concrete walk did not exist during the historic period.

Serpentine Walk.
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 5.5 feet.

Stable Drive.
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.

Upper Parking Lot.
The upper parking lot did not exist during the historic period.

West Road Trace.
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.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Bluestone Walk to Greenhouse #2.
A 3-foot 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 inches. Historically, the bluestone walk is documented as connecting with the cobblestone path, but it currently terminates short of this juncture.

Brick Terrace.
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 20).

Caretaker's Cottage Boardwalk.

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-foot wide walk consists of pressure-treated lumber.

Cemetery Road.
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 feet wide and 1,000 feet long.

Cobblestone Path.
The existing cobblestone path begins at the Brick Terrace and terminates just short of the bluestone walk to Greenhouse #2. The path is approximately 5.5 feet wide and 376 feet long and has a surface of white quartz stones. Only 3 to 4 feet of the Orangery spur remains visible, and the remaining portion 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.

Concrete Walk to Mansion.
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.

East Pathway.
The East Pathway begins at the Brick Terrace and winds in the direction of the privies under a tree canopy. The 5.5-foot 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.

East Terrace.
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, while 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 21).

Entrance Road.
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 being relocated to the west in conjunction with construction of a new Visitor Contact Station.

Formal Gardens Walk.
The gravel walks in Parterre I and mown lawn paths in Parterres II, III, and IV were rehabilitated in 2009–10 to reflect their historic appearances, as evidences in historic photographs and measured drawings. The raked gravel walks in Parterre I are maintained at 2.5 feet in width and mown lawn walks on Parterres II, III, and IV are maintained at varying historical widths between 2.5 and 3 feet. Walks that once existed between planting beds on Terrace 3 (lower terrace) are missing, along with the planting beds associated with Parterres V and VI on this terrace.

Garden Maintenance Area Service Road and Parking.
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.

Hampton Lane Mulched Path.

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-foot landscape buffer that includes both evergreen and shade trees. The mulched path extends from the historic entrance drive to the Stable Drive.

Heart-shaped Carriage Drive.
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 22).

Historic Entrance Drive.
Intersecting Hampton Lane about 250 feet 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 23).

Lower Parking Lot.
The park constructed 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. This lot was recently expanded and paved in conjunction with construction of the new Visitor Contact Station.

Orangery Concrete Walk.
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.

Serpentine Walk.
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 5.5 feet wide and 800 feet long (Figure 24).

Stable Drive.
Stable Drive is approximately 10 feet wide and 1,210 feet long, and runs along the eastern park boundary. The drive is surfaced with coarse white gravel. The drive is currently used for service access and pedestrian circulation between the Mansion and farm landscapes.

Upper Parking Lot.
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 and completed 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.

West Road Trace.
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 feet wide and 850 feet 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 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.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bluestone Walk to Greenhouse #2	170022	Undetermined			Location	27424	No
Brick Terrace	170024	Contributing			Asset	1063601	Yes
Caretaker's Cottage Boardwalk	170026	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1063565	Yes
Cemetery Road	170028	Contributing	81235		Asset	411457	Yes
Cobblestone Path	170030	Contributing	81240		Asset	1063595	Yes
Concrete Walk to Mansion	170032	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	27587	No
East Pathway	170034	Contributing	81242		Asset	1063605	Yes
East Terrace	170036	Contributing			Asset	1063601	Yes
Entrance Road	170038	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	411623	Yes
Formal Gardens Walk	170040	Contributing	81252		Location	27434	Yes
Garden Maintenance Area Service Road and Parking Area	170060	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	412976	Yes
Hampton Lane Mulched Path	170062	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1159200	Yes
Heart-Shaped Carriage Drive	170064	Contributing	379759		Asset	411479	Yes
Historic Entrance Drive	170066	Contributing	81211		Asset	411479	Yes
Lower Parking Lot	170068	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	411729	Yes
Orangery Concrete Walk	170070	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	27424	No
Serpentine Walk	170072	Contributing	81237		Asset	1063609	Yes
Stable Drive	170074	Contributing	81243		Asset	411501	Yes
Upper Parking Lot	170076	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
West Road Trace (West Service Road)	170078	Contributing	81233		Asset	411520	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. View along the central axis of the Falling Gardens from the Mansion's south porch showing the Brick Terrace in the foreground and Great Terrace in the middle ground. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 21. Mansion and domestic service cluster to the east of the building, showing the Brick Terrace in the foreground, with the East Terrace beyond. View looking east (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 22. Eastern portion of the heart-shaped carriage drive looking toward the North Lawn. View looking north (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 23. Tree-lined historic entrance drive, with crushed stone surface. The park's non-historic entrance road is visible on the right. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 24. The Serpentine Walk on the Great Terrace, showing the aged catalpa and some of the many marble urns located throughout the Mansion grounds. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Within the Hampton estate, two key expansive views existed during the historic period and have been preserved to the present: one looking north toward Hampton Farm and the other looking south at 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 views of the farm and garden are still intact as described below.

Historic Condition:
View across North Lawn to Farm House.
The Mansion was sited on a knoll, a location that 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 of the North Lawn 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.

View along Central Axis of Falling Gardens.
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, as 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.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
View across North Lawn to Farm House.
The elevation of the Mansion still emphasizes the view to the Farm House Cluster. An opening in the plantings along Hampton Lane frames the view of the Farm House, aided by an axial strip of the North Lawn that is maintained as mown lawn and accentuates the line of sight from the Mansion to the Farm House, and vice versa. Despite suburban housing developments immediately surrounding Hampton, the historic view of the Farm House from the Mansion has been maintained and is intact. Vegetation in the foreground shields contemporary houses that border the park (Figure 28).

View along Central Axis of Falling Gardens.
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. 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 (Figure 29).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View across North Lawn to Farm House	170136	Contributing					No
View along Central Axis of Falling Gardens	170138	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 28. View across the North Lawn from the Mansion to the Farm House cluster. View looking north (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 29. View along the central axis of the Falling Gardens, showing the annual planting on the Terrace 1 and historic bed configuration on Terrace 2. The South Spring ruin is located in the wooded area beyond. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: 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 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 safe 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. Today, many historic and contemporary small-scale features exist throughout the Mansion grounds.

Historic Condition:
Benches (various, contemporary).
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.

Cold Frame Foundations (2).
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.

East Terrace Gate.
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. However, more research is needed.

Hitching Post.
The hitching post is one of six original posts connected by a metal rail that ran east to west, and were located near the Paint House. It is possible that the condition of the hitching posts deteriorated with less use as gas-powered machinery replaced horse power.

Entrance Road Gate.
The entrance road gate did not exist during the historic period.

Mansion Gates.
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-foot wide cast iron sections designed to accommodate horse-drawn carriages and vehicles. These gates are flanked by matching 5-foot 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-foot tall granite posts stand in the juncture points between the walls and gates. The ironwork is adorned with the Ridgely family's stag head crest.

Mansion Landscape Signage (various, contemporary).
The mansion landscape signage did not exist during the historic period.

Marble Urns (42).
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.

Marble Watering Trough.

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.

Picnic Tables (various, contemporary).
The picnic tables did not exist during the historic period.

Refuse Barrels (various, contemporary).
The refuse barrels did not exist during the historic period.

Ridgely Cemetery Grave Markers.
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.

Ridgely Family Cemetery Wall and Gate.
The walls and gate of the Ridgely Family Cemetery were constructed in 1818–19. The 7-foot-7-inch 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 feet. A pair of 9-foot-8-inch high cast iron gates was mounted to square posts in the center of the north wall and opened to the cemetery road.

Stable Drive Entrance Gate.
The Stable Drive entrance gate did not exist during the historic period.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Benches (various, contemporary).
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.

Cold Frame Foundations (2).
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 37.5 feet long. The east foundation is 7 feet-8 inches wide, and the west foundation is 6 feet-8 inches wide. The National Park Service stabilized the foundations in 2010–11.

East Terrace Gate.
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.

Hitching Post.
The hitching post is one of six original posts that 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 feet-7.5 inches high and 6 inches in diameter. The top of the post is tapered and topped with an iron cap.

Entrance Road Gate.
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.

Mansion Gates.
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 30).

Mansion Landscape Signage (various, contemporary).
Various forms of contemporary signage are placed throughout the property to aid in visitor interpretation, resource protection, and wayfinding.

Marble Urns (42).
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 remainder 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 main entry are set directly on the balustrade, and others by the Mansion have a cylindrical base. They are 36 inches high, excluding the pedestals, and 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.

Marble Watering Trough.
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.

Picnic Tables (various, contemporary).
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.

Refuse Barrels (various, contemporary).
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.

Ridgely Cemetery Grave Markers.
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.

Ridgely Family Cemetery Wall and Gate.
The perimeter wall, at a height of 7 feet-7 inches, encloses the Ridgely Family Cemetery on all four sides. The wall is composed of 1 foot-7 inches of exposed stone foundation topped with a 5-foot-10-inch high brick wall that is then topped with a 2-inch high cap stone with iron flashing. The pair of cast iron gates are 5 feet-7 inches wide and 9 feet-8 inches high each, and are mounted to 2-foot-2-inch square posts.

Stable Drive Entrance Gate.
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. The gate is perpendicular to the adjacent vegetative border that runs along the eastern boundary of the property.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Benches (various, contemporary)	170140	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Cold Frame Foundations (2)	170142	Contributing			Asset	1063569	Yes
East Terrace Gate	170144	Undetermined					No
Hitching Post	170146	Contributing	81239		Location	27421	Yes
Entrance Road Gate	170148	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1068207	Yes
Mansion Gates	170150	Contributing	6906		Location	27403	Yes
Mansion Landscape Signage (various, contemporary)	170152	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1063570	Yes
Marble Urns (42)	170154	Contributing	379904		Asset	1063626	Yes
Marble Watering Trough	170156	Contributing					No
Picnic Tables (various, contemporary)	170158	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1067721	Yes
Refuse Barrels (various, contemporary)	170160	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Ridgely Cemetery Grave Markers	170162	Contributing	379965		Asset	1159799	Yes
Ridgely Family Cemetery Wall and Gate	170164	Contributing	81246		Asset	1063632	No
Stable Drive Entrance Gate	170166	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1068208	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. Mansion gates from Hampton Lane. The historic entrance drive extends beyond the image frame to the right to the Mansion. View looking east (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

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. For more information, see the park's National Register documentation.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 02/28/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 02/28/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. Consultations with park staff regarding the condition assessment occurred in October 2023. Delays due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages have prevented a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update, in coordination with the Historic Structures Inventory, is underway.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/25/2014

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Hampton Mansion landscape is “good.” There is no evidence of major negative disturbance or deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are preserved under given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Residential development on tracts adjacent to Hampton National Historic Site before and after the end of the period of significance has impacted the historic character of the setting of the estate.

Date Identified: 09/26/2014

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Cultural landscape deferred maintenance tasks are identified in the Cultural Landscape Report Volume II (2014). These needs include modifications to existing topography, circulation patterns, vegetation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features to better reflect their appearance during the period of significance.

2025: The park has planted over 500 new trees in the last two years. Interns over the last 2 or 3 years have updated in ArcGIS location of every tree. Using that data is the best way to update the maps in the inventory.

Date Identified: 09/26/2014

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: A variety of pests and diseases pose threats to Hampton’s trees and shrubs, including flowering dogwood, ash, eastern redcedar, Norway spruce, white pine, eastern sycamore, hemlock, and American elm.

2025: Hampton has lost many ash trees to the emerald ash borer. However, the park has treated and saved those significant to the cultural landscapes.

Date Identified: 09/26/2014

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 2011-01-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park's General Management Plan, finalized in summer 2011, presented three management alternatives, including a no action alternative (Alternative 1) and two action alternatives (Alternatives 2 and 3). Based on a thorough evaluation of the three management alternatives, the park selected Alternative 3 as the preferred management approach. Alternative 3—Broadening the Hampton Experience—establishes two management zones within the park: a historic zone, comprised on the bulk of the site's acreage, and a support zone, comprised of the entrance road and parking lot areas, the Stable Drive area, and the Farm Road area. Within the historic zone, the park will permit preservation and rehabilitation activities to support interpretive and administrative uses. Within the support zone, the park will permit preservation, rehabilitation, and limited new construction to support park operations.

The park and Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation developed the "Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Volume II: Treatment and Record of Treatment" in 2014. This document outlines a program of recommendations and tasks that seek to rehabilitate the Hampton National Historic Site landscape, consistent with the park's enabling legislation (1948), National Register of Historic Places documentation (2005), General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (2011), Long Range Interpretive Plan (2005), and Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation (2014).

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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n/a	“Baltimore American,” 15 November	1832	Baltimore American, Baltimore, MD			
n/a	“The Horticulturist,” June	1857	Luther Tucker, Albany, NY			
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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
HAMP_Hampton Farm-Hampton Mansion-NHS Landscape_CLI Update Notes_2025.pdf		

Source