National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2014

Revised: 2/2025



Hampton Farm

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 Farm

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300007

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 Farm 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 Farm property includes the 18th century Farm House, around which are outbuildings that include several slave quarters, an ash house, long house/granary, dairy, mule barn, and foundations of a corn crib. Roads and paths connect these features, which are set within lawns and meadows dotted with shade trees. Near the center of the triangular-shaped site is the Farm House Cluster, situated around a slight rise in topography and a natural rock outcropping, and directly visible from the adjacent Hampton Mansion property to the south. In the western portion of the site is the West Farm Field, which is planted with annual ryegrass, oats, and/or corn to evoke its historic agricultural character. In the eastern portion, a stream emanates from a spring directly below the dairy and flows north to a wetland (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 National Historic Site likely served as a hunting ground for the region's two predominant tribes, the Susquehannock and the Shawnee. Twentieth century archeological investigations within the park have revealed a variety of early stone tools and pottery, along with quartz points. In 1652, the colonial government signed a truce with the Susquehannock, and what is now Baltimore County was patented and developed. In 1695, a prominent member of the colonial government, Colonel Henry Darnall, received a 1,500-acre land grant next to the Gunpowder River that he named "Northampton." A portion of this land would later be known as "Hampton." Although the early use of the property is undocumented, these owners may have cultivated tobacco or mined the land for its rich deposits of limestone and iron ore. After Darnall's death in 1712, it appears that Northampton passed through several owners, including Colonel Darnall's son, Henry Darnall, Charles Carroll, and Clement Hill.

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

Captain Charles Ridgely inherited the estate from his father in 1772. As his responsibility at the family ironworks increased after the death of his older brother (1771) and father (1772), it appears that Captain Charles Ridgely took residence, at least seasonally, at Northampton. The Hampton Farm House was centrally located within the original 1,500-acre tract, close to all fields in cultivation and near a regularly flowing stream. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, fields were used for grain production and grazing to support Northampton's growing livestock population. The Northampton landscape also included extensive orchards.

Period of Supremacy, 1790–1829:
By 1790, Northampton had been transformed into a single, unified productive unit surrounding the ironworks and a family estate. Construction of the 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 a 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 Farm 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 Farm 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 Dairy stream still follows its historic course and distinctive rock outcroppings remain at the center of the Farm landscape. Nearby, the Farm House defines the spatial character of the parcel, serving as the core building in a cluster of other wood and stone buildings that include the Log Farm Structure, Ash House, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3. A handful of historic specimen trees remain, while others have been replaced in-kind or with compatible substitute species. The Farm Road and the field access drive trace remain as they did when used for circulation during the period of significance. Nearly all of the historic buildings that were extant at the end of the period of significance remain intact and well-cared for, with the exception of the Corn Crib, which burned in 1988, the cow barn, blacksmith shop, and an ash house. The North Farm Garage was converted to visitor restrooms in 2009. The view to the Mansion from the Farm House remains a clear and a defining characteristic of the Farm landscape. Many reconstructed small-scale features remain as well, including historic field fencing, the Mule Barn trough, and Farm House yard fencing.

Since 1948, the most notable changes to the landscape have been the addition of facilities necessary to accommodate contemporary use, including the parking area, signage, and trash receptacles. Since the end of the period of significance, a mixed planting of evergreen and deciduous trees has been added along much of the perimeter of the Farm parcel to screen incompatible views of adjacent residential development. Growth of successional vegetation in the later part of the historic period and into the beginning of National Park Service stewardship prompted an extensive treatment in 1982, which included clearing by bulldozer and removal of topsoil from portions of the landscape, altering the topography and some evidence of historic uses.

The condition of the Hampton Farm 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 Farm (14.02 acres) is the smaller of the two components. The other is Hampton Mansion (48.02 acres).

Landscape Type:

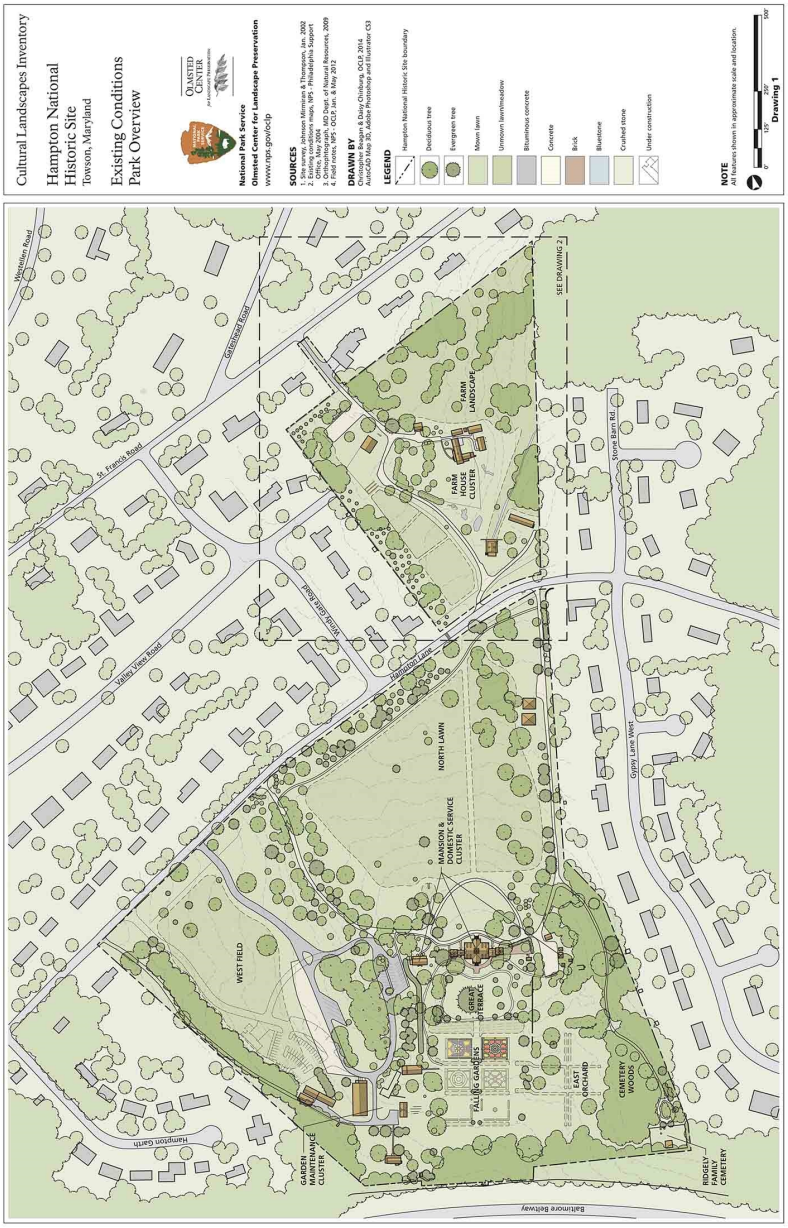
Historic Vernacular Landscape

Historic Designed Landscape

Other Names:

Other Name:	Hampton Farm	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Hampton Plantation	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
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

Site Plan


Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Hampton National Historic Site
Towson, Maryland
Existing Conditions Park Overview
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/olcp
SOURCES
DRAWN BY
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.
Drawing 1
Wetzelton Road
Greenleaf Road
St. Francis Road
Valley View Road
Hampton Lane
Hampton Gate Road
Hampton Garth
Gypsy Lane West
Home Barn Rd.
Baltimore Beltway
SEE DRAWING 2
FARM LANDSCAPE
FARM HOUSE CLUSTER
NORTH LAWN
MANSION & DOMESTIC SERVICE CLUSTER
WEST FIELD
GREAT TERRACE
FALL OF GARDENS
EAST GERMAN
CEMETERY WOODS
GARDEN MAINTENANCE CLUSTER
RIDGELY FAMILY CEMETERY



Site plans for Hampron Farm at Hampton National Historic Site (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2014).

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 Farm was completed by the NPS Northeast Region Philadelphia Support Office 2001. Site visits to document the existing conditions of the Hampton Farm 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 Farm
Hampton National Historic Site

Hampton National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Hampton Farm 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 Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

Gina Cappetta — 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 Farm 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): 14.02

Land Tract Number(s)

01-103

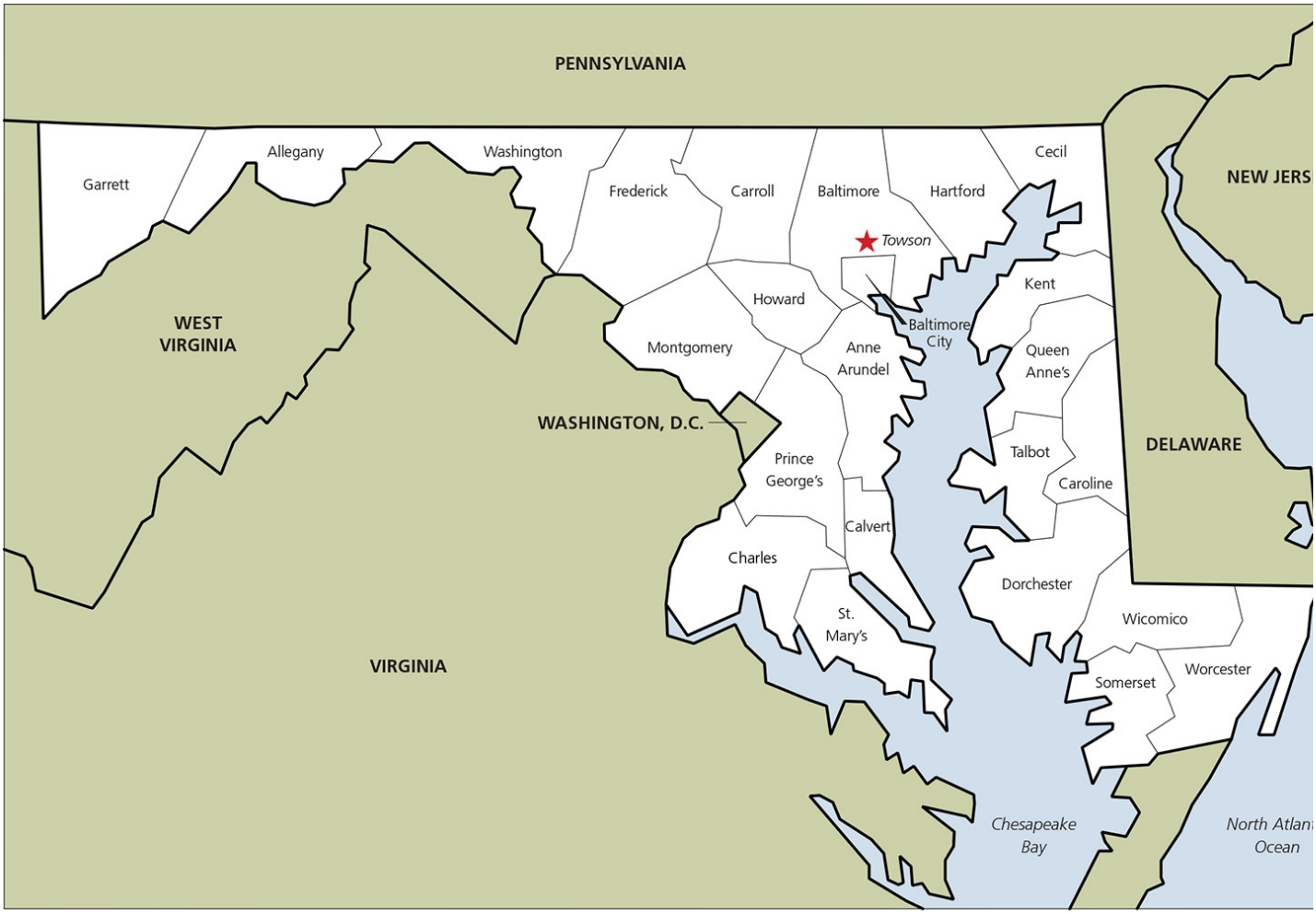
Boundary Description:

The Hampton Farm is an irregular-shaped, 14.02-acre parcel on the north side of Hampton Lane and on the south side of St. Francis Road within Hampton National Historic Site. The study area is one of two component landscapes within the 62.04-acre park area. The other component landscape, Hampton Mansion, is addressed by a separate Cultural Landscape Inventory. The north boundary of the Hampton Farm parcel parallels the alignment of St. Francis Road; the east boundary roughly parallels the alignment of Stone Barn Road; the south boundary parallels the alignment of Hampton Lane; and the west boundary roughly parallels the alignment of Windy Gate Road.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	39.422	-76.585	
	Area	39.419	-76.586	
	Area	39.419	-76.587	
	Area	39.421	-76.588	
	Area	39.422	-76.587	
	Area	39.422	-76.588	
	Area	39.422	-76.587	

Location Map:



Hampton National Historic Site is located outside of Towson, Maryland in Baltimore County, to the north of the city of Baltimore (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, hereinafter OCLP, 2013).


EY
tic

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: 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).

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.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/25/2014

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Hampton Farm landscape meets the requirements of the management category, “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” because the landscape is related to the park’s legislated significance (18 F.R. 8874, 23 December 1953). In 1978, U.S. Senator Charles Mathias Jr. of Maryland proposed the addition of the Hampton Farm to the park because of its potential to illustrate more broadly Hampton’s historic significance. In Senator Mathias’s words, Hampton was “the centerpiece of a once vast estate, of which the farm was a major component” (GMP, ii). On November 10, 1978, the park was expanded by 14.02 acres to include the farm. The legislation states: “In order to preserve, as part of the Hampton National Historic Site, lands and buildings historically associated with Hampton Mansion, the exterior boundaries of such historic site are hereby revised to include the following described lands” (P.L. 95-625, 10 November 1978).

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 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 Farm 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 National Historic Site, the U.S. National Trust for Historic Preservation was formed in 1949 by some of the same individuals involved with Hampton's 1948 designation as a unit of the National Park System. Hampton is also significant as the first property acquired by the National Park Service for its architectural excellence. Hampton is an important example of Georgian architecture in an American country house.

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

CRITERION B

Agriculture, Industry, and Politics/Government:
Two of Hampton's masters, Captain Charles Ridgely (1733–1790) and his heir and nephew General/Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely (1760–1829), are significant at the state level in the 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 build Forge Mill on the 360-acre tract known as Rachel`s Prospect. The mill most likely took pig iron from the furnace and flattened it to make bars and plates.
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.
CE 1790	Land Transfer	Capt. Charles Ridgely dies. The farm, mills, and furnace eventually pass to his nephew, Charles Carnan Ridgely.
CE 1790	Exploited	By this year, there is a sawmill in operation at Northampton near the mill seat. By this time, many of the woodlots on Northampton have been clear-cut, opening land for cultivation but depleting wood supply for the furnace.
CE 1798	Developed	A Federal Direct Tax Survey describes the furnace site, including a stone furnace, stone coal house, a blast house, stone dwelling house, five log dwelling houses, five log stables, one log barn, and one stone granary. It also documents the Hampton Farm landscape, showing two frame dwelling houses, a frame kitchen, nine "negro houses" (of which two were frame, the rest log construction), a stone mill house, hen house, and two meat houses.
CE 1800	Built	Charles Carnan Ridgely builds a dairy just south of the Farm House and north of Hampton Lane, using a nearby spring to cool the building. A substantial stone cow barn is built east of the dairy. There is also a young, ten-acre orchard in the vicinity.
CE 1817	Built	Charles C. Ridgely constructs a lime kiln in an effort to sustain the productivity of his farmland.
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 1831	Built	John Ridgely constructs a race track at Hampton in a field near the mule stable.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1832	Built	John Ridgely pays Benjamin Richardson to construct a second lime kiln.
CE 1843	Developed	John Ridgely commissions Joshua Barney to survey and map 2,293 acres of Hampton. The map shows clusters at the ironworks, Farm House, and mill seat. The ironworks included a cornhouse, smokehouse, henhouse, and hay barn.
CE 1843	Developed	The Barney Map shows the Farm House cluster, including the overseer's house, a quarters west of this house, a root house, a hen house, an ash house, a grouping of three quarters structures, and a meat house, surrounded by a fence.
CE 1843	Developed	The Barney Map shows an agricultural complex to the north of the Farm House including a mule stable, a corn crib, two corn houses, and a hay barracks, all enclosed by a fence. South of the Farm House complex is a shop and livestock area containing the dairy house, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter's shop, a coal house, the cow house, a scales area, a quarters north of the cow barn, and further to the east the wheelwrights house.
CE 1843	Developed	The Barney Map details the Hampton agricultural landscape, including an intricate system of paths and farm roads, evidence of quarries, lime kilns and numerous springs, and a dispersed housing arrangement for renting farmers and slaves. There are five roads that junction near the farm house, providing access to the countryside and nearby thoroughfares.
CE 1843	Developed	The Barney Map shows ornamental vegetation features established around the Hampton mansion. These include mature cedar hedgerows and shrubs lining the south side of Hampton Lane with a gap allowing for views from the façade of the mansion to the Farm House cluster. Hedges also line the east side of the house and the sides of the garden.
CE 1843 - 1860	Altered	John Ridgely completes several renovations and improvements at the Farm House, including a new kitchen and servants' quarters addition. Ridgely also constructs a two-story addition (now called Section D) adjacent to the original section (Section A), and added a belfry to Section B of the Farm House. He also replaces most of the log and frame structures around the Farm House with stone buildings. This includes a new stone ash-house, two stone slave quarters to the east of the Farm House, a mule barn, corn crib, and long house-granary to the southwest.
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 1860	Damaged	A spring flood washes out the mill dam, requiring repairs by John Ridgley.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1864	Built	Ridgely replaces the separate blacksmith and carpenters shops near the Farm House with a single stone rubble masonry building that houses both functions.
CE 1867	Land Transfer	John and Eliza Ridgely die, leaving the farm to their son Charles Ridgely.
CE 1867 - 1872	Altered	A new porch is added to the Hampton Farm House, stretching across the first floor levels of Sections A, B, and C. A porch is also added to the east and south sides of Section D.
CE 1872	Land Transfer	Charles Ridgely dies, leaving Hampton to his eldest son John Ridgely and his wife Margaretta. They put much of Hampton into production as a dairy farm.
CE 1875 - 1925	Graded	Sometime between 1875 and 1925, the rock outcropping on the south of the Hampton Farm House is reduced in size and stripped down to grade.
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 1880 - 1890	Built	The Ridgely's build a pigeon cote northeast of the Hampton Farm House. An unidentified barn 'at Hampton' burns.
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	Abandoned	The mill seat is abandoned, sometime after the turn of the century, likely due to the success of Midwestern grain farming.
CE 1904	Land Transfer	Margaretta Ridgely dies, passing the role of operating Hampton farm to Captain John Ridgely.
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 1925 - 1950	Altered	The farming at Hampton transitions from animal and man-power based to mechanical, including the use of tractors, threshers, and trucks.
CE 1930 - 1939	Altered	Most cash crop farming at Hampton is abandoned as labor prices rice and food prices drop. Excess hay is still sold by the ton.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1936	Built	A new frame barn is constructed north of the cow barn in the vicinity of the former ‘quarters’ shown on the 1843 Barney Map, perhaps to house the mechanized farm machinery. It has small windows on its east and west sides and a large sliding door on the south.
CE 1930	Altered	Around this time, the covered porch on the west façade of the Farm House is removed, replaced soon after by a cantilevered hood and stone steps.
CE 1936	Maintained	A Historic American Buildings Survey documents the landscape. The Farm House is enclosed within a white, weathered picket fence and has several shade trees on the western lawn. The western façade of the Farm House includes several ornamental shrubs. Many of the stone buildings and foundations have been white-washed.
CE 1942	Abandoned	The dairy ceases operations and its associated cattle herd is sold. By this time, all farming operations at Hampton have ceased. Much of the surrounding landscape is sold for residential development.
CE 1947	Land Transfer	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 the Hampton Farm 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 1959	Maintained	A second Historic American Buildings Survey is completed. Most structures beyond the Farm House are now in disrepair and are overgrown by grass and weeds.
CE 1962	Demolished	The cow barn, a ‘quarters,’ and a small blacksmith shop are removed from the Hampton Farm complex to make room for future housing.
CE 1975	Developed	The Hampton Farm complex is completely surrounded by residential development.
CE 1977	Damaged	The roof of the mule barn collapses, exposing the masonry walls and interior framing to the elements.
CE 1979	Land Transfer	The 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.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1982	Altered	The NPS and the U.S. Marine Corps engineers remove overgrown brush from the Hampton Farm property. Two 25 -ton bulldozers clear major portions of the property, removing between 3 inches to 2 feet of topsoil from the core areas. No archeological reporting is completed until after the bulldozing.
CE 1982	Planted	Following the clearing by the NPS and Marines, the NPS grades the Farm House property and plants mixed hardwoods and softwoods on the western boundary of the property as a screen against development.
CE 1984	Restored	Following archeological investigations of the dairy and long barn, they are restored and renovated, including minor planting around the buildings.
CE 1985 - 1995	Maintained	The NPS selectively removes volunteer, diseased, and hazardous trees and thins the wooded landscape of the Farm property. On occasion, removed trees are replaced. The lawn immediately surrounding the Farm House is mown regularly.
CE 1986	Stabilized	An architectural restoration program stabilizes the log quarters and restored one wall of the mule barn.
CE 1988	Destroyed	In August, a fire completely destroys the wood frame corn crib, leaving only the foundations.
CE 1990	Reconstructed	Exterior work on Slave Quarters 2 and 3 at the Farm property repairs the structures and replaces the roofs. The wooden picket fence surrounding the Farm House is repaired. A ‘non-historic’ wooden boardwalk and fence section are added to the eastern façade between the Farm House, slave quarters and ash house structures.
CE 1990	Removed	Invasive vegetation is removed from the Hampton farm.
CE 1998	Maintained	The southwestern area of the Farm property, west of the access road, is maintained as a meadow.
CE 2010	Altered	Portions of Farm Road are slightly realigned to improve circulation and safety.
CE 2010	Built	Portions of the perimeter of the farm parcel are fenced with split rail fence to define the NPS property line.
CE 2011	Built	Stone dust paths are installed in the Farm House cluster for accommodate universal access to the log farm structure, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3.

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, an 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).

Farm House Construction:
It is likely that Colonel Ridgely would have constructed a decent dwelling for himself for visits to Northampton. His primary residence, known as "Ridgely's Delight," was located on the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River, just west of the then small village of Baltimore. It was likely constructed during the initial period of rapid development of the Northampton's quarters. The first section of the Farm House consisted of a simple, one room, one and one half-story, sixteen by twenty-foot building with a gambrel roof and a chimney at one end (Beagan, 2014: 18).

Although the location and exact construction date of the Farm House is undocumented, materials discovered during archeological investigations date the building to circa 1745. Its form, construction technique, and materials are generally consistent with a mid-eighteenth century construction date. No evidence suggests where the first section of the building was located originally, although it is likely it was only a short distance from its present location (Beagan, 2014: 19).

By mid-century, the Northampton landscape was expansive, with five well-defined quarters, each with one or more fields and several tobacco houses. Although the location and form of other buildings at Northampton is unknown, regional evidence suggests that dwellings apart from the Farm House may have been log and/or frame buildings with wooden chimneys. Colonel Ridgely had Northampton resurveyed in 1757. The survey showed that the property included an additional 304 acres, to which 158 acres of additional unpatented, or 'vacant' acres, were added. The 1757 Northampton survey recorded a new total acreage of 1,962 (Beagan, 2014: 19).

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).

Farm House Expansion:
Despite taking residence at his home in Patapsco Neck, southeast of the city of Baltimore, sometime between 1767 and 1769 and undertaking numerous improvements to his Baltimore townhouse from 1767 to 1796, Captain Charles Ridgely appears to have made Northampton at least a part-time, seasonal residence after 1772. It was during this year that Captain Charles Ridgely paid several workers for "stone work on my house" and for other carpentry work at his "Plantation in the Forrest [sic]" (Ridgely Account Book, 35: 94–95). It is possible that "stone work on my house" refers to the construction of a foundation for the second section of the Farm House (Beagan, 2014: 22).

Around this time, it is also likely that Captain Charles Ridgely moved the first section of the Farm House, constructed by his father, to its present location to be linked with the new construction. The north end of section one is believed to have been attached to the south end of section two (Figure 1) (Beagan, 2014: 22).

The reason for Captain Charles Ridgely's investment in the Farm House may be tied to his increased responsibility at the Northampton ironworks after 1772 or his desire to make a more genteel residence for himself at Northampton. By 1783, at the latest, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife, Rebecca, moved permanently to the Farm House. This period also coincided with the arrival of Jehu Howell, who was to be the master builder of Hampton Mansion, Charles and Rebecca Ridgely's future home on a hill to the south. They moved there in 1788 (Beagan, 2014: 22).

The Hampton Farm House was centrally located within the original 1,500-acre tract patented by Colonel Henry Darnall in 1695, and as such was close to all fields in cultivation and equidistant from all property lines. The building was also located on a prominent rocky outcropping, probably to take advantage of views and make good use of the untillable soil surrounding the house. The Farm House was also near a regularly flowing spring, upon which the Dairy was later constructed (Beagan, 2014: 22).

The earliest recorded description of the Farm House and its immediate vicinity comes from Captain Charles Ridgely's 1786 will. In deeding the Hampton Farm House, he described it as "the dwelling house wherein I now reside together with 8 acres of land thereto adjoining for a garden with as many of the outhouses as she [his wife, Rebecca Dorsey Ridgely] may think necessary for her convenience" (Will of Captain Charles Ridgely, 1786. Baltimore County Wills, Book 4, Folio 450–481, Maryland State Archives, Hall of Records). While his description does not go into great detail, it suggests a cluster of outbuildings serving multiple needs surrounding the main Farm House (Beagan, 2014: 23).

The natural features and topography of the land surrounding the Farm House may have directed the arrangement of the outbuildings. They were located to the east of the Farm House, between the main dwelling and the steep embankment that lead to the stream below. To the west of the Farm House, the relatively flat landscape encompassed productive agricultural fields with farm lanes, where fewer outbuildings would have been desirable. With the introduction of substantial livestock during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Farm House may also have been fenced to keep stray animals at a distance (Beagan, 2014: 23).

Fencing was a method of defining property boundaries in an era when surveying relied on fencelines, aged trees, and piles of stones. Fencing was also used to define pastures and control livestock. In 1772, Captain Charles Ridgely paid Thomas Todd for delivering twenty-four posts, each nine feet

long for “garding” [sic]—to keep livestock away from the Farm House or adjacent fields and gardens. Throughout the nineteenth century, fences continued to be repaired and replaced by ‘post and railmen’ (Beagan, 2014: 23).

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, but 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).

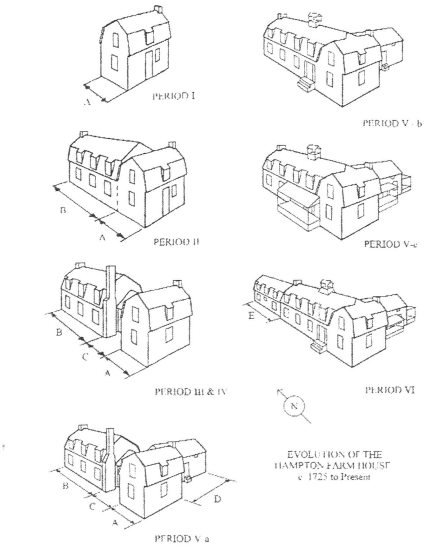


Figure 1. Evolution of the Hampton Farm House. View looking northeast (John Milner Architects, Inc. "Hampton Farm House, Revised Historic Structure Report," 1988).

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).

Few large changes occurred to the Farm landscape during the 1790 to 1829 period, except during the periods circa 1800 to 1815 and 1819 to 1829, when Charles Carnan Ridgely was present at Hampton. State militia, state legislature, and state senate affairs took him away from the estate, removing him from day-to-day management (Beagan, 2014: 30).

The 1798 Direct Tax Assessment reveals that the Hampton Farm remained much as it existed at the time of Captain Charles Ridgely's death in 1790. The complex contained two frame dwelling houses: twenty by thirty and sixteen by twenty. Presumably these were two sections of the Farm House. The frame kitchen is listed as a separate structure. In addition, there were a total of nine 'negro houses' (two frame, seven log), a stone mill house, a hen house, and two meat houses. The log slave houses varied in size from only ten by twelve to fifteen by twenty-three feet. Tenants had dwellings similar to

the slave houses. The major difference between the housing provided for slaves and tenants at Northampton was not necessarily the size and construction, but rather the number of occupants. In 1798, the slave population at Hampton numbered ninety-two, with possibly up to ten occupants for each slave house (Beagan, 2014: 30).

It is likely that some of the slave dwellings listed in the 1798 Direct Tax Assessment were located adjacent to the Farm House, but the majority were probably spread across the larger Farm landscape, near other quarters and fields. Reverend Henry Smith recalled that a Methodist meeting at Hampton was attended by workers, "most of whom lived in what was called Gen. Ridgely's wood-cuttings. They were mostly poor people" (Steffen, 1979: 109) "Gen. Ridgely's woodcuttings" likely refer to lands which were previously harvested to fuel the Northampton Furnace, but not yet cleared of stumps (Beagan, 2014: 31).

The term "overseer's house" to describe the Farm House first begins to appear in the documentary record during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure. Before that, it was not the overseer's house, but the owner's house. Given the size of the estate, Charles Carnan Ridgely required an overseer to ensure the smooth, day-to-day operation of the Farm. This need was likely particularly critical during his terms in the Maryland Legislature and State Senate from 1790 to 1800, and his terms as Governor from 1816 to 1818 (Beagan, 2014: 31).

Tenants were also a major part of the operation of the Hampton Farm, a practice continued by Charles Carnan Ridgely. The 1798 Direct Tax Assessment shows that seven tenants resided on Hampton lands: Dick Anderson, William Coe, Daniel Barber, Nathaniel Corbin, William Ensor, Thomas Burthon, and John Gorsuch. Records indicate that renters contributed a substantial income to the Hampton estate over the years. The rental of Hampton lands appears to have increased toward the end of Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure, particularly during the period 1827 to 1829 (Beagan, 2014: 32).

By the turn of the nineteenth century, Captain Charles Ridgely's "plantation" had become Charles Carnan Ridgely's improved "farm." Tobacco cultivation was largely abandoned in northern Maryland after the Revolutionary War. In the 1790s, reform-minded individuals envisioned a new agrarian society for the Chesapeake region, in which "wheat farmers would replace tobacco planter" (Breen, 1985: xiii; Beagan, 2014: 32).

Richard Parkinson, an Englishman who was particularly attuned to agricultural concerns, provided a portrait of the Hampton Farm in the closing years of the eighteenth century:
"The General's lands are very well cultivated, and much better than most others in the country: his cattle, sheep, horses, &c. of a superior sort, and in a much finer condition than many that I saw in America. He is very famous for race-horses, and usually keeps three or four horses in training, and what enables him to do this is, that he has very extensive iron-works, or otherwise he could not. He is a very genteel man, and is said to keep the best table in America. I continued in friendship with him to the time of my leaving the country; and as he had a house in Baltimore, where he spent his winter, I often experienced his great hospitality" (Parkinson v.1, 1805: 72–3).

On another occasion, Parkinson offered insights into the operation of the Hampton Farm, recounted through the experiences of the English overseer, extending back to Captain Charles Ridgely's tenure in the late 1770s:
"The Englishman told me, that during the twenty two years he had served General Ridgely and his uncle, they never but once had a hundred bushels of potatoes on an acre! Fifty bushels was their general crop – wheat, rye and oats from four to six bushels, barley very little raised. Indeed General Ridgely told me himself at breakfast…that he did not make the taxes for his estate, though it is accounted one of the best in America" (Parkinson v.2, 1805: 411).

Charles Carnan Ridgely attempted to convince Richard Parkinson to stay at the Farm House and cultivate its lands. Parkinson's response provides a rich description of the immediate vicinity:
"The farm which the general had intended for me, was of four hundred acres; with a very good new house, smoke-house, a spring-house for milk and several other useful and profitable things, besides a young orchard of ten acres; and the whole was about four shillings per acre yearly rent. Indeed he

offered it at my own price; and to purchase me ploughs, horses, negros [sic], and everything else I might want for the cultivation, and let me have the money at common interest. I kindly thanked him but, however, rejected his offer" (Parkinson v.1, 1805: 72–3).

Agricultural Showpiece:
Between 1800 to 1815 and 1819 to 1829, when Charles Carnan Ridgely was not active in a political or military role, he was committed to developing Hampton as a model of agricultural improvement. Charles Carnan Ridgely became involved in promoting agriculture at a state level, serving as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society between 1824 and 1826. During this time, agricultural societies had the restoration of soils diminished by the production of tobacco and corn as their focus. Solutions included incorporating manure and lime in fields, and crop rotation. Indeed, according to Captain Charles Ridgely's 1786 will, Charles Carnan Ridgely was required to provide his widow, "manure for the garden as she may want" (Beagan, 2014: 33).

The Hampton Farm, as it was developed throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, was conceived of as something more than an ordinary grouping of utilitarian structures. Over time, an assemblage of ornamented farm buildings, most of which were positioned at picturesque oblique angles to one another, grew up around the prominent outcropping at the focal point, giving the grouping a decidedly English farmstead or village-like appearance. This Farm cluster was within view of the Mansion and created an intentionally picturesque setting. Over a century later, the effect remained. In 1906, Helen Ridgely recorded in her diary: "As we turned to go home, the group of farm buildings, the old house occupied by the overseer, and the outhouses and home of the farm hands looked quite like a settlement, beyond and above which rose the massive structure that we call home, dominating the group, like the castle of some feudal lord." (Helen Stewart Ridgely Diary, 11 March 1906; Beagan, 2014: 33).

Around 1800, a flurry of new construction marked the return of Charles Carnan Ridgely's attention to Hampton. Compared to other building phases at Hampton, the phase of construction under Charles Carnan Ridgely was characterized by its use of stone, a more permanent material. The sixteen by twenty-eight-foot stone Dairy was built just south of the Farm House around the turn of the century. The Dairy was cooled by a spring that emanated from an area of exposed bedrock. The building was partially buried, likely to insulate against extreme temperatures. The spring that fed the Dairy also likely served as the water source for the Farm House. The spring and stream were likely water source for the Cow Barn, although no documentary evidence records their use. The Dairy lent considerable charm to the principal view of the Farm from the Mansion (Beagan, 2014: 33).

About the same time, the Cow Barn was constructed to the east of the Dairy. The Cow Barn was the largest farm-related structure at Hampton, measuring eighteen by ninety-two feet. Later additions combined to make the southeast façade over 122 feet long, with eight arches bays, and buff-pink stucco walls that matched those of the Mansion and of the stone stable, built about 1805, on the North Lawn across Hampton Lane. Construction of both buildings reflects the growing importance of livestock at Hampton, and the growing attention to dairy products (Beagan, 2014: 34).

In 1807, Charles Carnan Ridgely purchased the Epsom property (formerly owned by his grandfather, Colonel Charles Ridgely) from the Holliday family, reestablishing it as part of the larger landscape owned by the Ridgely family. This purchase repositioned the Hampton Mansion and the Farm House complex within the physical center of the Farm landscape (Beagan, 2014: 34).

As one of the most renowned farms in the United States during the early nineteenth century, Hampton was viewed as an American counterpart to the greatest "improved" English estates, Holkham and Woburn. In Britain, the practical concerns of the "rural economy" had been melded with the aesthetic appreciation of the "landscape garden:"
"As the park became more pragmatic, so the Home Farm became more stylish. Their most important rituals where the so-called 'sheep shearings,' agricultural shows like the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn or Thomas Coke's at Holkham, where improved livestock and carcasses were displayed and discussed by connoisseurs of progressive farming" (Daniels, 1990: 487–520).

In America, a few wealthy gentleman farmers sought to follow English agricultural demonstrations.

Charles Carnan Ridgely's emulation of the famous English models is indicated through his importation, sometime before 1811, of swine "descended from a sow of the Duke of Bedford's, for which…a few years since, a silver cup was awarded by the Committee of Farmers, at the sheep shearing and cattle show at Woburn," (Pickering to Parsons, 1816 in Hammond, 1982: 305) and by the account of a modestly similar event at Hampton in 1812: "Rode up to Hampton at 12 o'clock, a large party collected to a Sheep Shearing and a view of the Farm which is in fine condition, the wheat and clover look very well, Merino sheep in good condition, the shearers don't understand that business like the English shepherds. Fifty one People sat down to Dinner in the Hall and had plenty of room" (Henry Thompson of "Clifton," diary entry for 9 May 1812).

At the turn of the century it was not uncommon for wealthy Maryland planters to import rare breeds of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep. A visit to Hampton in 1811 identified Charles Carnan Ridgely as the first importer of the 'Duke and Duchess of Bedford' swine. In 1820, he exhibited full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Devonshire, and Dutch and Irish cattle at the first Maryland Agricultural Society show. In the next year's show he won a silver tumbler "for his dun cow, the best out of four very fine ones of the Dutch and Bakewell cross." He also purchased purebred swine "descended from a sow of the Duke of Bedford's, for which…a few years since, a silver cup was awarded by the Committee of Farmers" ("American Farmer" 3, 22 June 1821; Hastings, 1986: 8–12).

Many, if not all, of the fields at Hampton were fenced. Like his predecessors, Charles Carnan Ridgely had access to acres of woodland, with a virtually unlimited supply of wood. As part of his agreement with Captain Charles Ridgley's widow, Rebecca, he provided her with the 'Dimite Delight' estate and 5,000 chestnut fence rails. Ridgely hired many workers throughout the early nineteenth century whose occupations were listed as 'railer' or 'post and railer,' implying the continual need to maintain the extensive fencing at Hampton (Beagan, 2014: 35).

Despite physical improvements to the landscape, the Hampton Farm failed to become an economically viable enterprise. The expense of maintaining an agricultural showpiece, the fluctuating nature of national and international markets, and the precarious nature of cash crops combined to prohibit commercial success of the Farm. Charles Carnan Ridgely informed Parkinson that the net profits from the Farm did not meet the estate taxes (Beagan, 2014: 35).

Upon Charles Carnan Ridgely's death in 1829, an auction was held to liquidate the stock and farming utensils at the Hampton Farm. The 1832–1833 Account of Sales documents the numerous Hampton Farm structures and their contents. The farm auction began at the Long House (Granary) and proceeded to the Dairy, a (slave) quarter, a meat house, a shoemaker's shop, a fish house, a cider cellar, and a corn house. The farm equipment documented in the account emphasizes the central role of grain production at Hampton, particularly oats, hay, corn, rye, and wheat (Beagan, 2014: 35).

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).

Because Charles Carnan Ridgely divided his vast estate among numerous heirs, John Carnan Ridgely received the Mansion and Farm, but none of the labor, animals, or equipment necessary for operation of the Farm. However, John Ridgley made a commitment to continuing operation of the Farm. He proceeded to purchase the labor, equipment, and animals from his father's estate at auction, a total of over 250 items for more than $6,000. Between 1829 and 1841, he purchased approximately seventy-two slaves. He also hired workers, many of whom were ex-slaves from Hampton. By the early 1830s, Hampton again began to resemble a working farm (Beagan, 2014: 40).

Barney Map of Hampton:
In the early 1840s, John Carnan Ridgely had the 'fenced' lands of Hampton, a total of 2,293 acres, surveyed and mapped by Joshua Barney. This portion of the Hampton estate contained the Mansion, Farm House and associated buildings, the Northampton Furnace, and the mill seat. While Barney's 1843 map does not portray the entire Ridgely lands at Hampton, it probably portrays most, if not all, of the improved acres. The 1843 map appears to be exceptionally accurate in its depiction of the landscape. Both built and natural features detailed by Barney can be verified by later aerial photographs (Figure 2) (Beagan, 2014: 40).

The 1843 Barney Map of Hampton documents three functional areas within the Farm landscape. The first is the area immediately surrounding the Farm House, with a quarter to the west of the house, a root house, a hen house, an ash house, a group of three quarters buildings, and a meat house. The Farm House yard appears to be fenced and may formally incorporate part of the rock outcropping to its south. Comparison of the buildings and structures documented in the "1832–1833 Account of Sales" suggests that during the fourteen year period from 1829 to 1843, the Farm House complex remained relatively unchanged, with the exception of an addition to the Farm House circa 1843 (Beagan, 2014: 41).

To the north of the Farm House complex is a stable and agricultural storage area containing a mule stable, two corn houses, and a hay barracks. The stable and storage area is also fenced. With the exception of the hay barracks, the stable and storage area appears to be consistent with the buildings and structures listed in the "1832–1833 Account of Sales." The Barney Map of Hampton shows two corn houses, the easternmost structure is in a nearly identical location to the structure later documented by the 1959 Historic American Buildings Survey (Beagan, 2014: 41).

To the south of the Farm House complex is the shop and livestock area containing the Dairy, blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, coal house, Cow Barn, 'scales' area, and a 'quarters' to the north of the Cow Barn. Presumably, this area was used in the care of horses, cattle, and other livestock. Further to the east of the Farm House complex, and likely part of the shop and livestock area, was a large barn. According to the "1832–1833 Account of Sales," the barn was used for grain and equipment storage (Beagan, 2014: 41).

Outside of the Farm House complex, the 1843 Barney Map of Hampton details an agricultural landscape with an intricate system of paths and farm roads, evidence of quarries, lime kilns (used to restore fertility to soil), numerous springs, and dispersed housing, presumably for farmers or the slave population. Five roads radiate from the Farm House complex. This radial system of interconnected

roads reinforces the Farm's central road in the larger landscape. One road runs south from the Cow Barn past the horse stables to the Mansion (Stable Drive). A second road runs north from the Cow Barn to the Ridgely Mill complex. A third road runs southwest from the Dairy to its intersection with the 'Old York Road,' which ran to Baltimore. A fourth road, possibly a continuation of the third, runs east from the Dairy to its intersection with 'Mine Bank' road. Lastly, an unidentified farm road runs in a northwesterly direction from the hay barracks and corn house to intersect with the road that led to the Northampton Furnace. All of the roads appear to be fenced and lined with trees (Beagan, 2014: 41).

At least twenty-six individually fenced fields are shown on the Barney Map of Hampton. The fields are connected by roads and bisected by Peterson's Run and several smaller drainages and springs. Gates facilitated the flow of people and animals from field to field. Barney notes many gates on his map, which provides good evidence of how the landscape was used. A total of thirty-two marked springs were identified on Barney's Map of Hampton. The springs were spread throughout the larger farm landscape but were predominantly located in the southern half of the property (Beagan, 2014: 41).

Outside of the Farm House Cluster, a total of five separate complexes are identified within the 2,293 acres at Hampton. Many of these complexes included barns, stables, sheds and other associated outbuildings, suggesting smaller centers of agricultural production. Two of the five complexes had dairy structures associated with them, suggesting the presence of livestock. Without exception, each complex was located adjacent to a spring (Beagan, 2014: 42).

Farm House Complex Improvements:
John Ridgely never held public office like his father, but shared his father's love of rural pursuits and seems to have relished the role of a gentleman farmer. He continued to make improvements to the Farm, particularly during the 1840s and 1850s, by renovating the Farm House (circa 1840) and erecting an array of new stone buildings—two Slave Quarters (circa 1850–55), an Ash House (circa 1850), a Corn Crib (circa 1845–60), a Mule Barn (burned 1850, replaced by current Mule Barn c. 1851), and across from the Carriage House (c. 1850, since demolished), a new stone Stable (1857) to match the earlier Stable (1805). Most of the Farm buildings, as well as the remodeled Caretaker's Cottage, displayed decorative details such as jigsaw bargeboards and louvered cupolas (Beagan, 2014: 42).

Such new construction, as well as the refashioning of old buildings, was an expression of the contemporary aesthetic known as the "ferme ornée," or "cottage ornée." The principal proponent of that taste in mid-nineteenth century America was Andrew Jackson Downing, whose books, "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1841) and "Cottage Residences" (1842), as well as six volumes of the periodical that he edited, "The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste," were present in the Hampton library. Downing wrote that "the embellished farm (ferme ornée) is a pretty mode of combining something of the beauty of the landscape garden with the utility of the farm" (Beagan, 2014: 43).

Between 1843 and 1860, John Ridgely began a major campaign to renovate and improve the Farm House and its surrounding curtilage. Sometime during this period, the Farm House received a new kitchen and a servants' quarters addition. The two-story addition was constructed adjacent to the east side of the original section of the Farm House. It contained a first floor kitchen with a chimney and masonry fireplace at its eastern end. Another significant addition to the Farm House was the belfry. The bell was manufactured by Regester & Webb of Baltimore circa 1850; however, physical evidence suggests that the 1850 bell replaced an earlier bell. The bell could be heard throughout the Farm, and was likely used to mark time of day, ensuring that labor was performed for a stipulated period. Being visible from the Mansion, the bell may also have served an aesthetic purpose (Beagan, 2014: 43).

Other improvements and renovations begun around the Farm House circa 1845 were comprehensive. Almost without exception, the older log and frame buildings that surrounded the Farm House as it appeared on the 1843 Barney Map of Hampton were demolished and replaced with new, more permanent stone buildings. These new buildings were not only significant because they

replaced earlier ones, but because they were prominent, substantial, and included elaborate decorative details. The replacement of buildings between 1843 and 1860 changed the overall spatial relations and design of the Farm House complex . In particular, the addition of the kitchen wing to the Farm House created a small courtyard behind the dwelling. Hedges bordering Hampton Lane reinforced the separation of Farm and Mansion landscapes during this era (Beagan, 2014: 44).

The new Mule Barn (replaced the Mule Barn that burned in 1850), two slave quarters, and Ash House were constructed of rubble stone masonry and incorporated jigsaw-cut fascia boards along the roof eaves. Evidence of paint in scribed joints of the Mule Barn and Slave Quarters #2 suggest that the new buildings may also have been painted with white or red wash at one time. This coherent design and construction likely took place post-1850 based on evidence that the old frame mule stable burned in 1850 (Beagan, 2014: 44).

In addition, the Log Farm Structure was constructed between 1850 and 1862. The building was a chink and daub, hewn pine log building. Architectural evidence suggests that the building may have been constructed from the salvaged remains of two previous farm buildings (Beagan, 2014: 44).

The Long House Granary was also constructed during this period. This building was a two-story, long rectangular building constructed of stone rubble masonry, with a wood shingle roof. It was sited adjacent to the western end of the Cow Barn ell. Scalloped wooden trim under the northern and southern roof eaves matched the decoration on the Cow Barn (Beagan, 2014: 44).

Sometime prior to 1843, separate blacksmith's and carpenter's shops were constructed to the west of the Cow Barn. Another quarters building was also constructed to the north of the Cow Barn. Given the likelihood that their functions were related to the Cow Barn, they were probably constructed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. During the same time, a new Carpenter's-Blacksmith's Shop combined the two buildings in this vicinity that had previously housed the two separate functions. The new one-story building was built of stone rubble masonry and had a brick chimney for a forge (Beagan, 2014: 44).

Livestock:
As part of his attempt to reestablish Hampton as a working farm, John Ridgely purchased a substantial amount of livestock from his father's estate, including 'fat cattle,' thirty-six milk cows, and numerous hogs. Over the years, John Ridgely supplemented his commercial livestock with other imported breeds. In 1855, a (Baltimore) "Advocate" article referred to John Ridgely's Scottish Ayrshire dairy cattle, "always taking highest premiums at our exhibitions" (Beagan, 2014: 45).

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

Mixed grain agriculture continued to characterize the produce of the Farm during John Ridgely's tenure. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Hampton butter and other dairy products were increasingly sold as commercial products and eventually began to significantly supplement the income of the Farm (Beagan, 2014: 45).



Figure 2. Enlargement of "Map of Hampton" by Joshua Barney showing the relationship among the Farm, Mansion, and outlying lands. Plan view (Hampton National Historic Site archives, hereinafter 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).

After the death of his parents in 1867, Charles and his wife, Margaretta Ridgely, traveled widely in Europe, continuing a nineteenth century Ridgely pattern of prolonged absences from Hampton. During this period, several overseers managed the Hampton Farm and wrote almost weekly to Charles Ridgely, keeping him informed about his tenants, the Farm's livestock, agricultural production and sales, and farm news in general (Beagan, 2014: 55).

The conclusion of the Civil War and the imposition of wage labor changed the practice of farming for the Ridgely family. In 1866, Thomas Buckler, Charles Ridgely's brother-in-law, wrote to him from London, "I think we agreed that the time for a gentleman to farm in Maryland has gone by and the mercy of Pennsylvania or Maryland Yankees who are worse than the New England tribe." Buckler urged Charles Ridgely, a southern sympathizer, to employ Scottish farmers because they would improve the land, thereby providing Ridgely with a profit (Beagan, 2014: 55).

The post-war years at the Farm were marked by the transition from a slave-based labor to tenant farmers. Tenancy dominated the socio-economic operation and dramatically affected the physical landscape of Hampton well into the early twentieth century. At Hampton, tenant relationships were based on year to year contracts that were either 'share rents,' in which the Ridgely's received a portion of the produce from each rented farm, or 'money rents,' in which the Ridgelys were paid an annual rent in cash. Visiting Hampton in 1889, a journalist described the vast estate as the Mansion and core grounds surrounded by thousands of acres of tenant farms: "Some 7,000 acres of land are

included, of which all but a thousand are let to tenants. The remainder is partly farmed and partly devoted to cattle and horses; but a liberal area is reserved for wood and ornamental grounds" (Beagan, 2014: 55).

Tenants found it difficult to make a reasonable living at Hampton given the unpredictability of annual harvests, fluctuating market prices, and unreasonable rent rates. The tenant population therefore was a dynamic one, with a high rate of turnover. Characterizing the difficulty of farming in general, and the lands at Hampton in particular, overseer J.M. Anderson informed Charles Ridgely that a tenant named Todd complained that "no man could make an honest living on them" (Anderson to Ridgely, 12 September 1870 in Beagan, 2014: 56).

The contracts to rent a field or farm usually included additional requirements for both the tenant and owner. Charles Ridgley required that the tenants fertilize their fields with lime. This fertilization process benefitted both the tenants and Charles Ridgely, especially when a share rent contract was in use. In early 1871, Anderson reported to Ridgely that the tenants were "burning and hauling cut lime," and later in the same year he reminded him that the "tenants have [a] contract to burn lime in fields." On the other hand, Charles Ridgely was obliged to provide the tenants with a certain amount of seed each year. J.M. Anderson kept a record of the "amount of seeds furnished tenants with its money value" (Anderson to Ridgely, 1871 in Beagan, 2014: 56).

Letters from Anderson to Charles Ridgley also document the agricultural produce, livestock, and dairy sales of the Farm during the postbellum period. In September of 1870, J.M. Anderson reported that approximately 800 bushels of wheat, 1500 bushels of oats, and rye were harvested and the corn was doing "tolerably well." In the following year, the Farm produced corn, oats, straw and rye; wood, butter, cider, and eggs were also sold. Cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs were regularly sold or slaughtered; however, this was largely driven by market demand (Figure 3) (Anderson to Ridgely, 1870 in Beagan, 2014: 56).

Charles Ridgely died in 1872, leaving Hampton to his son, Captain John Ridgely, who had completed his education in Paris and at Trinity College, Cambridge, before becoming the fifth master of Hampton. He inherited an estate much reduced in acreage, down to approximately 1,000 acres. While Captain John Ridgely owned the estate, his mother, Margaretta, also played a role in management of the farm, a traditionally male-dominated venue (Beagan, 2014: 58).

Despite poor profits and slim profit margins, the farm appeared to be a well-organized system. By 1875, a visitor reflected that Hampton possessed, "fertile, open fields, showing careful cultivation and a well-limed soil…Everywhere there is a look of stability, adaptedness and antiquity" (Carpenter, 1875: 578 in Beagan, 2014: 58).

Hampton Farm House Complex:
An 1877 map of Baltimore County produced by G.M. Hopkins details the Hampton estate during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Unlike the 1843 Barney Map of Hampton, the Hopkins map does not identify individual structures. This map documents that shortly after the Civil War, the Hampton Farm House Cluster had achieved the layout and relationship between its features that it would have throughout a majority of the twentieth century (Beagan, 2014: 58).

The original Mule Stable, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Shop, and two 'quarters' had been removed since the 1843 Barney Map of Hampton. The new Mule Barn, Corn Crib, Slave Quarters #1 (Log Farm Structure), Slave Quarters #3, Carpenter's-Blacksmith's Shop, and the Long House Granary are shown on the Hopkins map. Slave Quarters #2 is absent from the map, although it is believed to exist by 1877. The five radiating roads remain from the 1843 Barney Map of Hampton (Beagan, 2014: 58).

During the 1870s, new porches were prominent additions to the Farm House. A new porch was added to the west side of the building, stretching across the first floor. In addition, a porch was also added to the east and south sides of the eastern wing of the building. These changes coincided with the overseer becoming a more permanent position. When the Ridgelys were absent, the overseer was the person responsible for the day to day operation of the entire Hampton Farm. The postbellum

Hampton overseer was a salaried employee who resided at the Farm House, likely with one or more servants to cook and perform other domestic chores (Figures 4 and 5) (Beagan, 2014: 59).

Sometime after 1843, and most likely during the last quarter of the nineteenth or first quarter of the twentieth century, the rock outcropping to the south of the Hampton Farm House was reduced in size and stripped down to grade. Visual inspection of the outcropping shows the remains of vertical drill holes and evenly spaced horizontal grooves on the rock surface, suggesting that the rock was purposefully quarried or reduced. The reasons behind the decision to reduce the rock outcropping are not known. The quarried rock could have been used for construction purposes, burned in a lime kiln if it contained a high lime content, or removed for aesthetic purposes (Beagan, 2014: 60).

Between 1880 and 1890 a pigeon cote was built northeast of the Hampton Farm House across from the Mule Barn. This structure likely had other functions as well. With the subsequent use of automobiles at Hampton, it later served as a garage (Beagan, 2014: 60).

Livestock at Hampton:
Charles and Margaretta Ridgely continued to improve the cattle stock at Hampton. Dairy farming had become popular after the Civil War, and in Baltimore County dairy products were an important export for farmers. In 1871, Charles Ridgely purchased a bull of unknown breed in Europe and shipped it to Hampton. The next year, a Jersey bull was listed as part of the Farm's livestock. After Charles's death, Margaretta and her son, Captain John Ridgely, continued to purchase cattle, buying the bull, named Derby and other imported bulls in Philadelphia in 1879, and the Jersey bull, King Rex, in 1882 (Beagan, 2014: 62).

Margaretta Ridgley's role in the establishment of the Jersey herd at Hampton is significant. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, farm management and the breeding and exhibition of livestock was traditionally a male-dominated activity. All of the nineteenth century agricultural organizations, such as the Maryland Agricultural Society, the Grange, the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County, as well as smaller agricultural clubs were organized and run by men. Yet Margaretta and her son successfully established and maintained the Hampton Jersey herd, often exhibiting at local shows (Beagan, 2014: 62).

The establishment of the Jersey herd and sale of dairy products had an increasingly important commercial role at Hampton. Milk, butter, and eggs were sold for cash to supplement a diminishing farm income. Just before the turn of the century, prices for farm products began to rise and continued to do so through World War I. By about 1900, milk had exceeded beef as a significant product from Maryland farms. Dairy production in general increased after the Civil War to meet the need of the growing city population. In the early 1870s, the annual Hampton Farm income barely exceeded $3,000, and by 1878, the annual income had increased to over $10,000. While dairy farming increased revenues, it also increased expenses. In 1882, the income was only $6,867.69, while expenses had risen to $7,342.32. The Hampton Farm was becoming unprofitable (Figures 6 and 7) (Beagan, 2014: 63).

Given the importance of horses, cattle, and other livestock at the Hampton Farm, all of the farm lands were likely fenced. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, wood rails were still used at Hampton. In 1894, a short item in the "Maryland Journal" reported that "the outer edges of Hampton, the Ridgely estate, have been smoothed by a trimming out of brushwood and stunted trees and new post and rail fences have taken the place of the worn-out fencing that heretofore ran along the Dulaney Valley Pike" (Maryland Journal, 28 April 1894 in Beagan, 2014: 63).



Figure 3. Gelatin print of the Farm Road showing the Corn Crib at center and the West Farm Field at left. Note that corn is shocked for harvest in the field beyond. View looking northwest (HAMP 44216, c.1897).

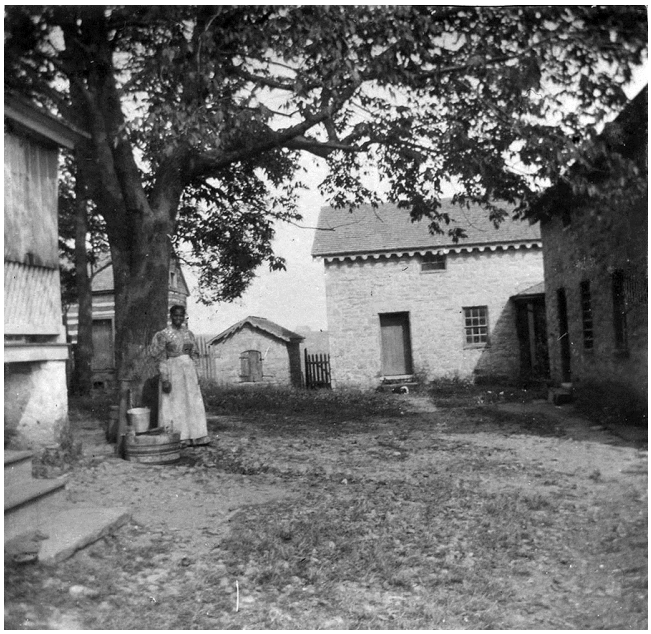


Figure 4. Slave Quarters #2 and #3 are to the right and the back porch of the Farm House is at left. The Log Farm Structure and Ash House are visible beyond. View looking north (HAMP 44214, c.1897).



Figure 5. Gelatin print of the Farm House from the Farm House yard showing 1870s improvements, including a new porch. View looking east (HAMP 19370, c.1900).



Figure 6. Gelatin print of the Hampton Dairy shaded by trees to keep the building cool. View looking southwest (HAMP 44221, c.1897).



Figure 7. Gelatin print of Margaret Ridgely and Leonice Ridgely in the Dairy stream. Slave Quarters #3 is visible beyond. View looking northeast (HAMP 20207, c.1895-1902).

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 (Figures 8 and 9). The most significant changes during Captain John Ridgely's tenure related to the larger landscape and changing land use patterns in the Towson area. Establishment of the Hampton Development Company in 1929 by the family signaled the end of the Farm as an agricultural unit. Substantial portions of the remaining farm acreage were sub-divided for houses and sold. In addition, the Northampton ironworks lands were formally condemned and the property was eventually turned into a public reservoir during this era (Beagan, 2014: 78).

Captain John Ridgely was described by his wife, Helen Ridgely, as a gentleman farmer, frequently "saunter[ing] around with his hands in his pockets leaving work to overseer and men" (Hastings, 1986: 18). The large livestock population at Hampton required the provision of corn, hay, oats, and other grains, all of which were produced at Hampton. Historic photographs from the first quarter of the twentieth century show Hampton fields with hay mounds and horse drawn hay wagons. By the second quarter of the twentieth century, the Ridgelys incorporated mechanized farm machinery into the agricultural operations of Hampton. Historic photographs from this period show tractors, threshers and trucks actively employed in seasonal farm chores (Beagan, 2014: 78).

During the early twentieth century, repairs were made to the Farm House and a new slate roof was installed. The covered porch on the west façade of the building was removed in the late 1920s, and replaced by a cantilevered hood and stone steps in the 1930s. Sometime during the second quarter of the twentieth century, major interior renovations transformed the Farm House. A bathroom and new plumbing were added to the second floor and the building was wired for electricity. These 'modern' amenities may have been added between 1929 and 1938, after the death of Helen Ridgely, who refused to have electricity installed in the Hampton Mansion during her lifetime (Beagan, 2014: 79).

The Log Farm Structure was improved in 1908 with new siding (Figure 10). The building appeared habitable, although long grass and weeds around the building suggest it was not inhabited. A new frame barn was constructed north of the Cow Barn in the vicinity of the former 'quarters' shown on the

1843 Barney Map of Hampton, perhaps to house new mechanized farm equipment. A 1936 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photograph shows this new building with small windows on its east and west sides and a large sliding door on its south side (Beagan, 2014: 79).

Black and white photographs from the 1936 HABS document the Hampton Farm, including the Overseer's House (Farm House), Dairy, Cow Barn (now demolished), Mule Barn, Slave Quarters #2, Slave Quarters #3, Ash House, and Long Barn Granary (Long House Granary). The picket fence surrounding the Farm House yard is in disrepair, although the foundation plantings along the west side of the Farm House appear to be well maintained (Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14) (Beagan, 2014: 79).

Electrical and/or telephone wires are prominent in the HABS photographs, as they run from Hampton Lane to the north along the western edge of the Dairy and connect to a pole near the southeast corner of the Farm House (see Figure 11). A rail fence surrounds the Mule Barn area, extending to include the Corn Crib to its south (Beagan, 2014: 82).

The supervision and maintenance of the Mansion garden was generally left to others, usually gardeners, overseers, and by the mid-nineteenth century, the care and guidance of the Ridgley women. Helen clearly took an interest in both the Farm and garden. Her journal for 1907 records that she periodically attended to the Jersey herd, monitored its milk production and dairy income, raised prize-winning chickens and collected eggs from the hen house. Although Ridgely family fortunes suffered as a result of the decline in profits from farming, Helen Ridgely supplemented the family income by selling eggs from the prize winning chickens (Beagan, 2014: 82).

Livestock at Hampton:
Chickens and cows were an important part of the Farm's commercial operation during Captain John and Helen Ridgely's tenure. In 1906, Joseph Phipps, the Farm manager at Hampton, introduced the White Orphington breed of chickens, known for laying brown eggs year-round. Ledgers show that the Hampton Dairy was one of the few profitable commercial operations at the Hampton Farm. Hampton's Jersey herd produced a substantial amount of milk to be sold or processed into dairy products. Quart-size milk bottles from the 1920s show that the Hampton Dairy was run by the E.E. German family. Other diary entries from 1908 document the diverse fruits and vegetables grown at Hampton, including apples, asparagus, blackberries, cauliflower, currants, damsons (a subspecies of plum), grapes, peas, potatoes, quinces, raspberries, red plums, strawberries, and tomatoes. Other crops detailed were likely intended for market, including corn, hay, oats, straw, timothy, and wheat (Beagan, 2014: 82-83).

The Ridgely equine heritage continued to be prominent at Hampton during Captain John and Helen Ridgely's tenure as well. As the popularity of racehorses waned in the early twentieth century, the steeplechase, or races over fences that evolved from the sport of fox hunting, increased in popularity in the state. Captain John Ridgely participated in the activities of the Elkridge Hunt Club, founded in 1878, hosting local hunts in 1881 and 1884, and the prestigious Maryland Hunt Cup four times, for its second running in 1895, and again in 1903, 1919, and 1920. An 1897 letter from the club's secretary to John Ridgely emphasized the importance of Hampton to the group's sport. All three of John and Eliza's children, along with their daughter-in-law Louise, were active with the Elkridge Hunt Club. As a result of Captain John Ridgely's interest in hunting and Hampton's role as host to the Hunt Cup, the Farm House became known as the "Huntsman's Lodge" by the early twentieth century, a name which it kept until 1948 when John Ridgely Jr. and his wife moved in (Beagan, 2014: 85).

Loch Raven Reservoir:
John and Helen Ridgely were the last owners to see the broader Hampton landscape as it existed for decades before, surrounded by rolling agricultural land, scattered trees, and small clusters of buildings. Helen Ridgely documented the scene in photographs and described her walk in her diary: "On Thursday I had a good solid hour & a half out of doors. I went my rounds, taking the greenhouses by the way, but most of my time was passed in visiting my favorite points of view, my vistas I call them, to see them under their snowy aspect. I took half a dozen snapshots but as the sun was not shining I doubt whether they will amount to anything…" (Helen W.S. Ridgely Dairy, 19 January 1907 in Beagan, 2014: 85).

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Baltimore County officials were looking for a convenient water source to supply the City of Baltimore to supplant Jones Falls, which previously served as the city's water source. From 1875 to 1881, the first in a series of reservoirs was constructed along Gunpowder River, forming the Loch Raven Reservoir, named for area landowner Luke Raven. By 1908, state officials decided that an upper dam would be constructed on the Gunpowder River to form a larger reservoir. In 1914, construction was completed on the 188-foot upper Loch Raven dam. After the upper dam was complete, the city planned to increase its height. In 1918, fifty square miles were annexed for the project. In 1922, the property containing the former Northampton Furnace was formally condemned and a year later a new fifty-two-foot addition to the dam was completed, raising the height of the dam to 240 feet and flooding the land and its industrial structures (Beagan, 2014: 85).

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. By the 1950s, however, aerial photographs document that new houses constructed adjacent to Hampton exceeded one hundred (Beagan, 2014: 97).



Figure 8. Gelatin print of the farm from the fields to the north of the Farm House cluster. Access to the fields to the north was accommodated by a earthen track. View looking south (HAMP 19664, 1906).



Figure 9. Gelatin print of the Farm House cluster from the fields to the southeast. The Farm House yard fences were designed to keep livestock from the residential grounds. View looking northwest (HAMP 19674, c.1910).

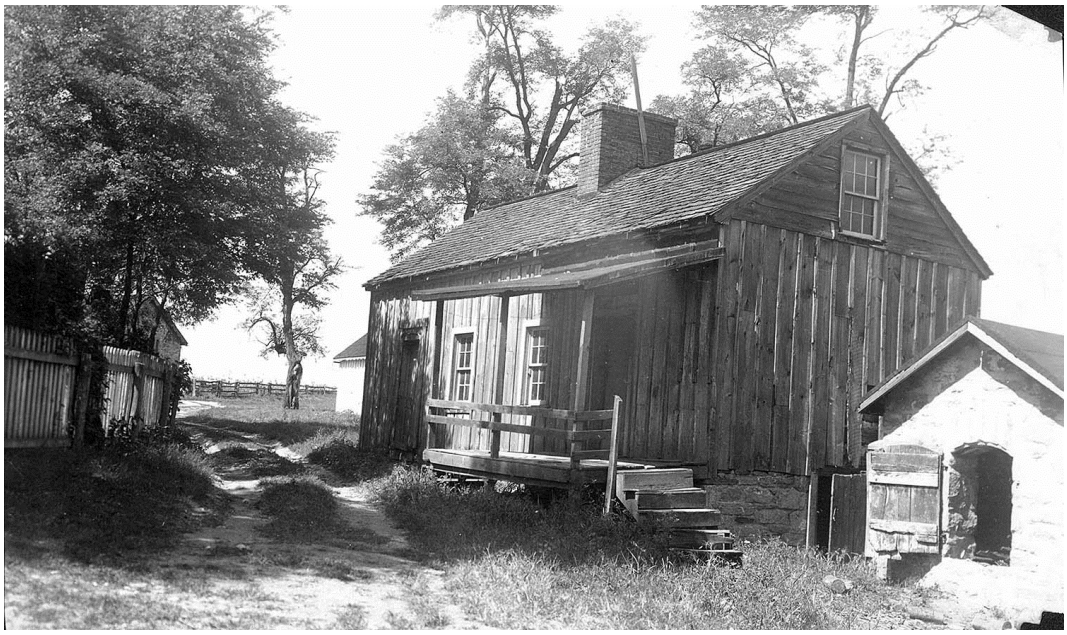


Figure 10. The Log Farm Structure and the Ash House from the vicinity of Slave Quarters #3. Board and batten siding, installed in 1908, is visible on the building. View looking west (HAMP 4337, c.1915).



Figure 11. Farm House cluster from the vicinity of the Dairy stream. Note the overhead utility lines. View looking north (Historic American Buildings Survey, hereinafter HABS MD-226-J, E.H. Pickering, 1936).

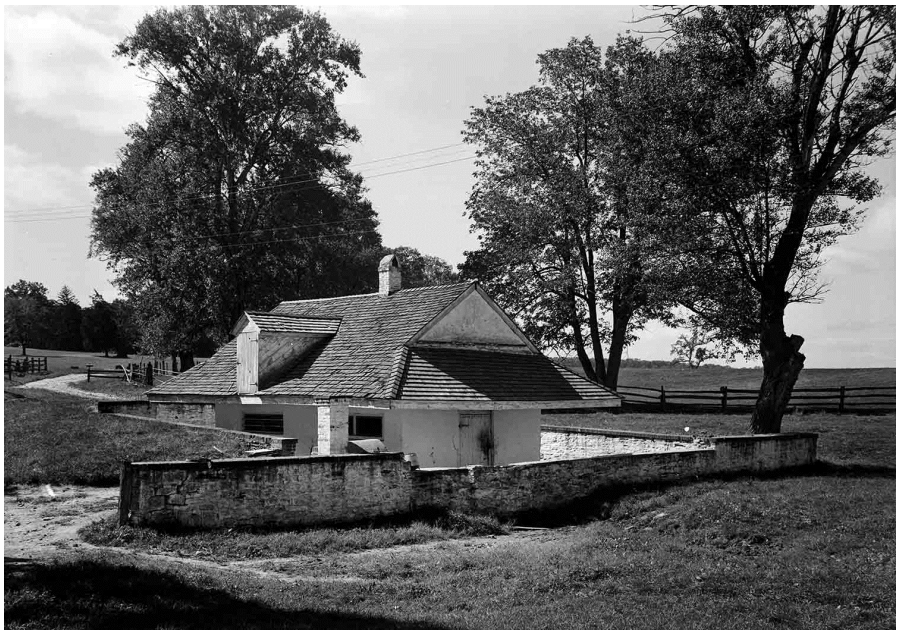


Figure 12. Hampton Dairy showing missing trees, in contrast to the scene shown in Figure 6. View looking southwest (HABS MD-226-F, E.H. Pickering, 1936).



Figure 13. The Cow Barn, with the Long House Granary visible beyond at left. View looking northwest (HABS MD-226-H, E.H. Pickering, 1936).



Figure 14. The Corn Crib from Farm Road. View looking north (HABS MD-226 E.H. Pickering, 1936).

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).

In 1939, the year after John Ridgely Jr. inherited Hampton from his father, he was married to Jane Hartman Rodney. At that time, his son and daughter-in-law, John Ridgely III and Lillian Ketchum Ridgely, moved from the Hampton Mansion to the Farm House. This move marked the return of the Hampton Farm House to a formal residential function for two generations of Ridgelys. John III and Lillian lived in the Hampton Farm House until 1942, when both were assigned service overseas during World War II. Major interior renovations coincided with this move in the early part of the twentieth century, most likely shortly prior to the arrival of John III and Lillian Ridgely (Beagan, 2014: 103).

Residential development on the Hampton Farm property continued during John Ridgely Jr.'s tenure. By 1946, the subdivision of the land at the intersection of Dulaney Valley Road and Hampton Lane, noted on historic plans as "Hampton Village," was complete. Land between the Farm and Loch Raven Reservoir was similarly laid-out with roads designed for suburban development (Beagan, 2014: 103).

In 1945, Henry Vincent Hubbard, of the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm in Boston, was hired as a consultant to the Towson area Neighborhood Planning Committee, convened by Goucher College to address planning in the Towson area. The committee was comprised of college officials and area neighbors, including John Ridgely Jr. The Olmsted Brothers firm was asked to prepare zoning and land use plan for the area north of Joppa Road and east of York Road. Concurrently, Hubbard was working with the Commission on City Plan on a rehabilitation of blighted areas of the city of Baltimore (Beagan, 2014: 104).

In a March 8, 1946 letter to Henry Hubbard, David Robertson, President of Goucher College, noted that "John Ridgley has broken down and is unable to participate in further conferences" (Robinson to Hubbard, 1946). As documented in the Olmsted Brothers' correspondence, John Ridgely Jr.'s participation in committee affairs appears limited thereafter. The Olmsted Brothers' work for the Neighborhood Planning Committee was similarly short-lived, as the committee petitioned the Commissioners of Baltimore County to establish a planning commission for the entire county in April 1946, just one year after Hubbard's work began. Henry Vincent Hubbard subsequently died in 1947 after a short illness (Beagan, 2014: 105).

Despite the short duration of the project, base maps prepared by the Olmsted Brothers firm document the extent of development in the vicinity of Hampton in the mid-1940s, including several notable road improvements. Seminary Avenue was extended between Dulaney Valley Road and York Road; Hampton Lane was formalized to the east of Hampton; and a proposed "freeway" to the south of Goucher College, which was eventually built and became the Baltimore Beltway, was discussed at length. In October 1948, the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities requested a copy of the Olmsted Brothers' base map in relation to their involvement with Hampton, as "the Society is making preparations to act as Custodian for the Hampton Mansion, which is now Federal property" (Figure 15) (Beagan, 2014: 105).

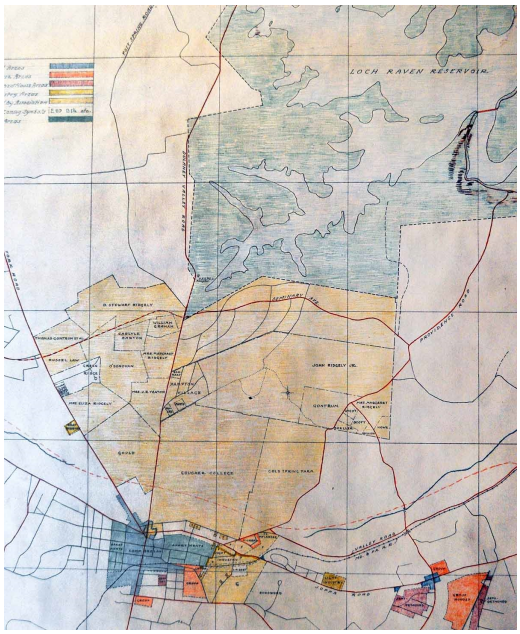


Figure 15. Olmsted Brothers' "Map of Land in the Vicinity of Towson, Maryland..." showing Loch Raven Reservoir and proposed land uses in the Towson area (NPS, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, job 09696, plan 16, print 1, January 1946).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1948–2013

In 1947, the Avalon Foundation, a Mellon family foundation, purchased 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).

In 1948, Jane and John Ridgely Jr. moved into the Farm House, where they lived together until 1959. After John Ridgely Jr.'s death in 1959, Jane Ridgely retained life tenancy of the Hampton Farm House. During her life tenancy, the Farm was legally owned by her son, John Ridgely III, and his siblings. Upon Jane Ridgely's death in 1978, her heirs sold the Hampton Farm to the United States Government to be incorporated into Hampton National Historic Site (Beagan, 2014: 113).

In preparation for John Jr. and Jane Ridgely's move to the Farm House, the Ridgely's completed a major addition between 1947 and 1948. This addition to the north side of the house increased living space by about one quarter and consisted of a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a stone foundation (Beagan, 2014: 114).

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

were overgrown with grass and weeds, and some had fallen into disrepair. Throughout the third and early fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the condition of the remaining buildings continued to deteriorate due to lack of use and maintenance (Beagan, 2014: 114).

For the first time, the HABS photographs also document that barbed wire was used in the vicinity of the Corn Crib and Mule Barn. The barbed wire fence likely extended along the western side of Farm Road as well. Barbed wire was invented in 1886. The presence of limited barbed wire on certain parts of the Farm well into the twenty-first century suggests that the Ridgely's transitioned their farm fencing to a less expensive alternative than split rails. This transition may have been made during the second or third quarter of the twentieth century as parcels were sold for development. Because the farming operations at Hampton had ceased, there was no need for the Ridgelys to maintain the wooden fencing, and much of the wooden fencing throughout the Farm deteriorated in place (Beagan, 2014: 114).

In 1962, the heirs of John Ridgely Jr. removed three buildings from the Farm to make way for future housing development. These buildings included the Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith's shop near the southeastern corner of the property. A 1953 aerial photograph of Hampton shows that development on the former Ridgely property surrounding the Farm proceeded from west to east. By the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Hampton Farm House was entirely surrounded by new development (Beagan, 2014: 115).

Legislation introduced to Congress by Senator Charles Mathias Jr. was passed on November 10, 1978 and authorized the addition of the remaining 14.02-acre farm to the park. Upon the death of Jane Ridgely in 1978, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining farm property from John Ridgely III and other heirs. Shortly after the purchase, the National Park Service began to investigate the condition of the ten buildings and structures then extant within the Farm parcel, including the Ash House, Corn Crib, Dairy, Farm House, Log Farm Structure, Long House Granary, Mule Barn, North Farm Garage, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3 (Beagan, 2014: 115).

In 1982, the National Park Service requested assistance from the U.S. Marine Corp engineers to remove accumulated debris from the East Orchard on the Mansion parcel. However, due to recent rains and unsafe conditions, the team cleared overgrown brush from the Farm instead. Two twenty-five-ton bulldozers were used to clear the majority of the property. In the process, three inches to two feet of topsoil was removed around the entire core of the Farm, including all historic buildings and structures. Clearing was not performed within the Farm House yard, however (Beagan, 2014: 115).

Unfortunately, no archeological advice was sought or received during the process. A National Park Service archeologist examined the area shortly after it was bulldozed in an attempt to salvage information, collected remaining artifacts, and filed a report. Immediately after the clearing, the National Park Service graded the site and planted a screen of mixed hardwoods and softwoods on the western property boundary to screen views to neighboring residential development (Beagan, 2014: 116).

In 1982, and again in 1985, archeological investigations began at the Log Farm Structure. In 1986, an architectural preservation program focused on stabilizing the Log Farm Structure and restoring one wall of the Mule Barn that had been damaged by a failing roof during Jane Ridgely's tenancy. In 1984, archeologists continued investigations at the Dairy and the Long Barn, which were both subsequently repaired and renovated. During the late 1980s, exterior repair work was also completed on Slave Quarters #2 and Slave Quarters #3, including roof replacement. In addition, the Farm House Yard picket fence was repaired and a new wooden boardwalk and fence section was added between the Farm House, the slave quarters, and the Ash House (Beagan, 2014: 116).

From 1985 to 1986, renovation stripped the Hampton Farm House of most of its interior finishings in the course of architectural investigation. Subsequently, the house underwent structural repairs as well. In 1986, archeological excavations at the Hampton Farm House were conducted in concert with architectural analysis and renovation. In August 1988, a fire destroyed the wood frame Corn Crib. The Corn Crib stone foundation was repointed in 1998 and is used for interpretive purposes (Beagan, 2014: 116).

Throughout the late 1980s and 1990s, selective removal of volunteer vegetation and diseased and hazardous trees thinned the wooded landscape on the Farm property. In the 1980s, native flowering dogwood (Cornus florida) were removed due to severe decline. The trees were replaced with a dogwood anthracnose resistant hybrid called 'Constellation.' A major storm in 2004 caused damage to several trees within the Farm parcel. In an effort unrelated to storm damage, the park subsequently replaced select missing deciduous trees within the Farm House yard, including a pin oak (Quercus palustris), sugar maple (Acer saccharum), and flowering crabapple (Malus cv.). A weeping willow (Salix babylonica) was also replanted along Farm Road to replace a missing tree shown in a historic photograph of the Corn Crib (Beagan, 2014: 116).

The grass immediately surrounding the Farm House and adjacent yard was mown regularly, and, beginning in 1998, the West Farm Field, to the west of Farm Road, was maintained as a meadow. In recent years, the park has planted this field with seasonal rye grass to evoke the character of crops that once grew at the Hampton Farm (Beagan, 2014: 116).

In 2010, Farm Road was realigned in two locations to improve vehicular safety along the one-lane road: at the intersection to the south of the Dairy and to the east of the reconstructed Corn Crib foundation. The area to the north and east of the Farm House was regraded in 1980 and again in the 1990s. The area was regraded again in 2011 and new stonedust paths were installed to the north and east of the Farm House in an effort to accommodate universal pedestrian access to the Log Farm Structure, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3 (Beagan, 2014: 117).

Along the western property boundary, the National Park Service added a mixed evergreen and small deciduous tree screen planting to further screen views to and from adjacent residential development. In addition, the National Park Service also began fencing the perimeter of the park with wooden post and rail fence, beginning with the southern, western, and northern boundaries in 2010. Post and rail fencing also borders the West Farm Field and Farm Road. Throughout the 1990s by the National Park Service and in 2010 under contract, invasive understory vegetation was removed from the northern portion of the Farm parcel and trees were thinned within this former Ridgely field area to evoke the historic character of the northern portions of the Farm (Beagan, 2014: 117).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Functional Landscape	Functional Landscape-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	No	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Livestock	Livestock	Yes	No	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 Farm landscape include natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Of those, natural systems, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and views 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 Farm 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 Dairy stream still follows its historic course and distinctive rock outcroppings remain at the center of the Farm landscape. Nearby, the Farm House defines the spatial character of the parcel, serving as the core building in a cluster of other wood and stone buildings that include the Log Farm Structure, Ash House, Slave Quarters #2, and Slave Quarters #3. A handful of historic specimen trees remain, while others have been replaced in-kind or with compatible substitute species. The Farm Road and the field access drive trace remain as they did when used for circulation during the period of significance. All historic buildings remain intact and well-cared for, with the exception of the Corn Crib, which burned in 1988. The North Farm Garage was converted to visitor restrooms in 2009. The view to the Mansion from the Farm House remains a clear and a defining characteristic of the Farm landscape. Many reconstructed small-scale features remain as well, including historic field fencing, the Mule Barn trough, and Farm House yard fencing.

Since 1948, the most notable changes to the landscape have been the addition of facilities necessary to accommodate contemporary use, including the parking area, signage, and trash receptacles. Since the end of the period of significance, a mixed planting of evergreen and deciduous trees has been added along much of the perimeter of the Farm parcel to screen incompatible views of adjacent residential development. Growth of successional vegetation in the later part of the historic period and into the beginning of National Park Service stewardship prompted an extensive treatment in 1982, which included clearing by bulldozer and removal of topsoil from portions of the landscape, altering the topography and some evidence of historic uses.

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

Location:
Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. Hampton Farm landscape remains in the same location as it did when was constructed and occupied by the Ridgely family. The location of the Hampton Farm 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 Farm landscape retains its historic organization and spatial relationships, defined by clusters of buildings and structures, as well as the manipulated topography and structured vistas, created by the designers

of Hampton. Modifications for contemporary use, including construction of the visitor parking area 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 Farm landscape.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. The setting of the Hampton Farm landscape has been altered since the end of the period of significance through the construction of housing developments. 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, 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 the Mansion landscape to the south. The fourteen-acre landscape setting preserves the historic core of the farm.

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, as do many plant materials, but some such as aggregate paving materials and plants have been replaced or altered. However, 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 Farm landscape demonstrates some original workmanship. Common construction methods and innovative approaches are evident on the property, including stripping of the rock outcropping down to grade. Workmanship also evidences the aesthetic principles of the period of significance. However, because many landscape materials have required replacement, workmanship is less evident in the landscape than it is in the site's historic buildings and structures.

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 Farm 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 Farm 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: Buildings and Structures

The Farm House was the earliest building constructed at Hampton, beginning in the early 1700s. The last addition to the building was completed in 1948–49. Unlike any other building at Hampton, improvements to the Farm House reflect large scale changes to the Hampton's management and organization, as members of the Ridgely family, overseers, and, finally, National Park Service staff occupied the building. The Dairy, constructed between 1780 and 1800, was designed to take advantage of the natural topography and hydrology of the site to keep dairy products cool during the summer months. Other buildings and structures within the farm landscape, most of which were complete by 1845, relate directly to specific agricultural uses. While the National Park Service has rehabilitated several buildings on the farm grounds for interpretive and administrative purposes, including the Farm House, Long House Granary, and North Farm Garage, the park has not added any new buildings or structures to the farm landscape since the end of Ridgely family occupancy.

Historic Condition:
Ash House.
An Ash House is shown on the 1843 Map of Hampton to the northeast of the Farm House. By 1936, the Ash House stood to the north of the Farm House between the Log Farm Structure (constructed 1835–69, relocated about 1870) and Slave Quarters #2 (constructed about 1850–55). It is believed that the current Ash House was built around 1850, during John Carnan Ridgely's ownership (1829–67), to replace the earlier structure shown on the 1843 Map of Hampton. Other significant improvements to the Farm during this time included renovation of the Farm House and the addition of support structures to the Farm property. The Ash House was constructed of rubble stone masonry with decorative fascia boards along the roof eaves, and its exterior may have been painted with white or red wash at one time. The bulding was used to collect ashes for making soap, candles, and lime for fertilizer.

Corn Crib.
The Corn Crib was a large, one-story, wooden gabled structure used to air dry corn before it would was ground into corn meal. The large size of the structure, built between 1845 and 1860, indicates the importance of corn at Hampton during that era.

Dairy.
The Dairy was built over a natural spring between 1780 and 1800, and altered between 1830 and 1840. Field fencing that once surrounded the Dairy is absent in a photograph taken in about 1930. The main purpose of the Dairy was to store milk and process butter. The milk was cooled by placing stoneware milk pails in a basin filled with cool spring water. Water circulated under the gothic stone arch at the head of the spring, into the structure via directed channels, then out into a small creek on the north side of the structure. The Dairy was built into a hill to maintain the cool interior temperatures. Dairy storage and production was one of many sources of income for the Ridgely family, and the structure remained in use until the 1940s.

Farm House.
Built in the eighteenth century, the Farm House is the oldest extant building on the Hampton property. During the second half of the eighteenth century, the house served as a temporary residence while the Ridgelys were visiting their iron works and later during construction of the Mansion. Around 1745, the original one-story structure was built. Later, it was expanded to include a three-bay-long addition to the north. Later in the eighteenth century, the older portion of the house was moved approximately 10 feet south and a single-story link was built between the two portions. Renovations to the interior of the house were made in the second half of the eighteenth century (perhaps c.1780), possibly to prepare the residence for Captain Charles Ridgely while the Mansion was under construction. In 1840, the Farm House was expanded to include a three-bay east wing, and porches were built on the east and south façades of the wing. Other alterations to the Farm House during the 1800s include the addition of the west porch, expansion of the kitchen in the 1800s, and the replacement of the link by 1900.

Alterations in the twentieth century include installation of electricity and plumbing, and the removal of the west porch. The Farm House housed the farm overseer throughout the majority of the

nineteenth century, and the farm manager after the abolition of slavery in Maryland. During the 1900s, the Farm House was known as the Huntsman's Lodge, and served house guests who attended fox-hunting events at Hampton.

Log Farm Structure.
The Log Farm Structure, also known as Slave Quarters #1, was built between 1835 and 1869 as a duplex with log plank walls on a rubble stone foundation. The building was moved to its present location north of the Farm House and next to the Ash House around 1870. The building contains a partial basement on the east side, taking advantage of the sloped topography adjacent to the building. It is possible that the Log Farm Structure was constructed of salvaged remains of two former farm buildings.

Long House Granary.
Built in about 1845, the Long House Granary was sited southeast of the Farm House and was aligned with the cow barn (demolished 1969). The Long House Granary was built as a two-story stone structure that served as a hog barn and granary through the historic period. Four low openings on the southwest elevation served as entrances to hog runs.

Mule Barn.
The Mule Barn, also built during the extensive construction campaign during the mid-nineteenth century, was located on the west side of Farm Road, and oriented along a northeast to southwest axis. It was built in about 1851 to replace an earlier Mule Stable destroyed by fire by 1850. The stone two-story building was used to house the primary work animals of the farm, including the mules that pulled plows, mowers, and other farm equipment at the Hampton farm until the early twentieth century. These prize mules were a source of great pride for the Ridgelys, and were often entered in livestock competitions.

North Farm Garage.
The North Farm Garage, originally used as a pigeon cote and possibly chicken house, was built in 1880–90 as a single-story, three-walled structure north and west of the Farm House. The east wall originally had small holes for birds, and the west wall was originally open, but not added until about 1910.

Slave Quarters #2.
Slave Quarters #2, which served as a residence for slave workers and tenant farmers on the home farm, was constructed as a two-story stone building in about 1850–55. At the time of construction, there were about sixty slaves living in various wooden quarters on the property. A unique quality in the Slave Quarters is walnut graining (faux-painting) detail on the interior which was also used in the Mansion's Music Room in about 1854. By the late nineteenth century, the building featured a front porch.

Slave Quarters #3.
Slave Quarters #3 was built in about 1850–55, along with Slave Quarters #2. It is a two-story stone building, which initially housed slaves and later housed tenant farmers. Slave Quarters #3 was built to the east of the Farm House, across from the courtyard area enclosed by the Farm House, the Log Farm Structure, the Ash House, and the other slave quarters.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Ash House.
The Ash House is a 5 by 7-foot structure constructed of rubble stone with a brick vault roof. The vault is parged with mortar on the exterior, and the brick roof is a replacement of a former peaked roof. Following the historic period, the Ash House was rehabilitated in 1979, stabilized in 1985, preserved in 1997, and restored in 2006. The Ash House is currently used for interpretive purposes (Figure 21).

Corn Crib Foundations.
Ruins of the Corn Crib's stone masonry foundations are located to the southwest of the Dairy. The structure was destroyed in 1988 by arson. The foundation walls were stabilized and capped in

1997–98. The structure currently awaits reconstruction.

Dairy.
The Dairy is the first structure encountered by visitors entering Hampton Farm from Hampton Lane. It is located to the east of Farm Road at the source of the Dairy stream. It is a single-story structure with a unique gable and hip roof, and stucco walls. The structure is surrounded by a brick terrace, with stone retaining walls topped with brick coping. The Dairy is currently used for interpretive programming. Following the end of the historic period, the Dairy was stabilized in 1981 and again in 1997–98 (Figure 22).

Farm House.
The Farm House, located in the center of the farm property, is an L-shaped building with a stone foundation, wood frame, and a slate gambrel and gable roof. Following the historic period, the Farm House was expanded to the north during 1948–49 to accommodate Jane and John Ridgely, Jr. after the Mansion property was turned over to the National Park Service. The Farm House was known as the Ridgely House until the death of Jane Ridgely in 1978.

Since acquisition by the National Park Service, work on the exterior included a new wooden roof, restoration of the bell tower, rehanging of the original bell, reconstruction of the west porch, repointing the foundations, and the addition of accessibility features. Restoration on the interior included addition of a modern HVAC system, provisions to make the first story accessible, and the creation of a classroom space (Figure 23).

Log Farm Structure.
The Log Farm Structure, also known as Slave Quarters #1, is part of the Farm House Cluster. Located directly north of the Farm House, the Log Farm Structure is four bays long, one bay wide, and one and a half stories high. It is constructed of log plank walls on a rubble stone foundation, and a wood-shingled gable roof with a central chimney. It is currently used for interpretation (Figure 24).

Long House Granary.
The Long House Granary is located southeast of the Farm House Cluster and is accessed by a short spur off the main Farm Road. It is constructed of stone walls and wood shingle roof. It is five bays long, with the long axis running from northwest to southeast. The Long House Granary underwent significant renovation work to the interior in 1983–85, and was rehabilitated in 1987. It is now used for archival storage.

Mule Barn.
The Mule Barn is located on the west side of Farm Road, in the northwest corner of the site, and is oriented along a northeast to southwest axis. The two-story building consists of granite walls on a rubble stone foundation, is four bays long and three bays wide. The Mule Barn was rehabilitated in 1985, and preserved in 1999–2000. The structure is currently used for storage (Figure 25).

North Farm Garage.
The North Farm Garage is a single-story structure building with clapboard siding and a shingled roof constructed on a stone foundation. It is located northwest of the Farm House, and is partially shielded by adjacent plantings. The North Farm Garage was rehabilitated in 1979 and 2009, and currently serves as a restroom.

Slave Quarters #2.
Slave Quarters #2 is located northwest of the Farm House and directly to the east of the Ash House. It is a two-story building constructed of granite masonry on a rubble stone foundation, with a wood-shingled gable roof and a central chimney. The building is four bays wide and one bay deep, and is currently used as part of the park interpretive program to show the residential quarters for slaves and tenant farmers on the estate.

Slave Quarters #3.
Slave Quarters #3 is constructed with granite masonry walls on a rubble stone foundation with a

wood-shingled gable roof. The building was rehabilitated in 1985, underwent restoration work in 2006 and 2009, and is currently used for storage and interpretative purposes (Figure 26).

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
Ash House	170298	Contributing	80005		Location	27409	Yes
Corn Crib Foundations	170300	Contributing	377191		Location	27414	Yes
Dairy	170302	Contributing	80011		Location	27415	Yes
Farm House	170304	Contributing	80003		Location	27407	Yes
Log Farm Structure	170306	Contributing	80004		Location	27408	Yes
Long House Granary	170308	Contributing	80012		Location	27416	Yes
Mule Barn	170310	Contributing	80009		Location	27413	Yes
North Farm Garage	170312	Contributing	80008		Location	27412	Yes
Slave Quarters #2	170314	Contributing	80006		Location	27410	Yes
Slave Quarters #3	170316	Contributing	80007		Location	27411	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. The Ash House is located between the Log Farm Structure to the left and Slave Quarters #2 to the right. View looking north (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 22. The Dairy from the vicinity of the Long House Granary. The unmown riparian buffer along the Dairy stream and Farm House are visible beyond. View looking north (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 23. The Farm House from the extension of the Farm Road. The Log Farm Structure and Slave Quarters #3 are visible at left and the Farm House yard is visible at right. View looking southeast (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 24. The Log Farm Structure from the vicinity of Slave Quarters #2. The Farm House is visible at left and the Ash House is visible at left. View looking northwest (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 25. The Mule Barn and watering trough from the Farm Road. The Farm House yard fences and West Field fences are visible beyond. View looking southwest (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 26. Slave Quarters #3 from the vicinity of Slave Quarters #2. The Long House Granary is visible beyond. View looking southwest (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historically, circulation within the farm landscape was unstructured, with access to fields and pastures by way of informal roads and paths. A farm road that once lead to the north and east farm fields remains as a trace in the field at the northern end of Farm Road. Two formal circulation features within the farm landscape remain from the historic period, including Farm Road and the flagstone walk to the Farm House. A crushed stone parking area was installed by the National Park Service to the northwest of the Mule Barn to accommodate park visitors and maintenance vehicles after the end of the historic period.

Historic Conditions:
Farm House Flagstone Walk.
The construction date of the flagstone walk leading from the northernmost Farm Road spur to the west entrance of the Farm House is not known. However, a portion of the walk appears in a photograph of the Farm House taken in about 1940.

Farm Parking Area.
The farm parking area did not exist during the historic period.

Farm Road.
The Farm Road was built prior to 1745. The main route led from Hampton Lane to the Farm House Cluster and on to the agricultural fields north of the Farm House, with spurs to various Farm support buildings and structures.

Field Access Drive Trace.
The field access drive began at the northern end of Farm Road (to the west of what is now the North Farm Garage) and extended northeasterly into the North Farm Field. The drive was used to access fields beyond the Farm House Cluster. The drive likely evolved as a utilitarian feature over time and its date of construction is undocumented, although a photograph dated about 1895 shows a dirt path running in this general location.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Farm House Flagstone Walk.
The Farm House flagstone walk begins at the west entrance of the Farm House and makes a wide curve north to pass through a gate in the white picket fence along the northern side of the Farm House yard. The flagstone walk is comprised of irregular paving stones and is bordered by mown lawn (Figure 18).

Farm Parking Area.
The farm parking area is a rectangular, crushed stone surfaced area at the northwest corner of the farm property. Its long axis runs east to west and connects to Farm Road at the eastern end. The parking area is approximately 130 by 50 feet and can accommodate approximately twenty-six vehicles. It is shaded by trees along its north and west sides (Figure 19).

Farm Road.
The remaining portion of Farm Road runs north from Hampton Lane, through the Farm, and to St. Francis Road. The Farm Road is surfaced with crushed stone. The Farm Road was resurfaced in 2003 and rehabilitated in 2010 to provide visitor safety improvements at intersections near the Dairy and Corn Crib foundation. Spurs still lead to the Farm House and Long House Granary.

Field Access Drive Trace.
The field access drive trace extends from the northern end of Farm Road into the North Farm Field. The trace is unmown and its alignment is only evident upon close inspection (Figure 20).

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
Farm House Flagstone Walk	170228	Contributing			Asset	1063556	Yes
Farm Parking Area	170230	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1056735	Yes
Farm Road	170232	Contributing	81209		Asset	411556	Yes
Field Access Drive Trace	170234	Contributing			Asset	1056722	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18. The flagstone walk to the Farm House. The distinctive roofline of the Dairy is visible beyond. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 19. Farm parking area from the extension of Farm Road. The park exit to St. Francis Road is visible at right. View looking north (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 20. Location of the field access drive trace, which remains unmown. View looking northwest (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: **Views and Vistas**

Two key views within the farm landscape existed during the historic period, including the view up to the Mansion from the Farm House and less structured views within the Farm House yard. Views to the Mansion were important in reinforcing the relationship between the Ridgely family and their slaves and hired workers. Distant views to the surroundings that existed during the historic period have been lost to suburban development to the north, east, and west.

Historic Conditions:
View to Mansion from Farm House.
The view looking south to the Mansion from the Farm House was established during the construction of the Mansion in the late eighteenth century. The view was kept clear through active management of vegetation in the Farm House yard, along Hampton Lane, and on the North Lawn on the north side of the Mansion. In addition to the aesthetic appeal of the view to the Mansion, the visual connection to the house on the hill was symbolic of the class hierarchy during the historic period.

Views within Farm House Yard.
Views from within the Farm House yard changed considerably throughout the historic period. The land within the yard was on a higher elevation than the surrounding farm, so views to the fields would have been clear and extensive for overseers, and later tenant farmers and Ridgely family members who occupied the Farm House. Views encompassed the Farm House yard, surrounded by the white picket fence by the first half of the twentieth century, various farm support buildings and structures surrounding the Farm House Cluster, and farm fields beyond. The expansiveness of the views diminished as the farm fields were reduced over time, particularly after the turn of the twentieth century, and as Captain John Ridgely established the Hampton Development Company and began to subdivide and sell former agricultural fields for residential development.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
View to Mansion from Farm House.
The view to the Mansion from the Farm House is largely unobstructed, with the exception of overhead utility lines that parallel Hampton Lane. Vegetation in the northern end of the North Lawn, along Hampton Lane, poses the greatest threat to maintaining the visual connection between the two buildings (Figure 27).

Views within Farm House Yard.
The Farm House yard affords clear views of the farm landscape due to its elevation. Views to the south and east are composed of the Farm House yard lawn and white picket fence in the foreground, with a variety of landscape features beyond throughout the Farm. In the northern and westerly directions, a stand of trees within the yard limits views beyond. The park has planted new trees to block views of surrounding houses (Figure 28).

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 to Mansion from Farm House	170256	Contributing					No
View within Farm House Yard	170258	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27. View from the Farm House to the Mansion, showing the strong axial relationship between the two buildings across the Farm House yard and North Lawn. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 28. View of the Long House Granary, Dairy and Mansion from the Farm House yard. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Hampton Farm is comprised of the core Farm House Cluster and surrounding acreage that was once used for agricultural production, as both fields and pastures. The Farm House yard was fenced by 1745, likely to keep livestock at bay from the Farm House, which was, until 1788, the primary Ridgely residence at Hampton. The outlying farm landscape was once lined with fences and hedgerows that defined 'quarters' and fields. A portion of the West Farm Field remains to the west of Farm Road. This field remnant is planted annually by park staff with annual ryegrass, oats, and/or corn to evoke its historic agricultural character.

Historic Condition:
Farm House Cluster.
The yard surrounding the Farm House has been fenced in since at least 1843, when Joshua Barney's Map of Hampton depicted fencing enclosing the Farm House and surrounding yards, possibly including the rock outcropping. The Farm House yard remained enclosed by fencing throughout the historic period. The Farm House was the only building located within the fenced-in yard; however, several additional buildings were documented in the Farm House Cluster on the 1843 Map of Hampton, including two Quarters, a Meat House, a Hen House, and an Ash House (all later replaced).

Farm Landscape.
During the historic period, the Farm Landscape consisted of both fields and pastures that supported agricultural production. The 1843 Map of Hampton documents a landscape with few fences in the immediate vicinity of what presently comprises the Farm Landscape, with the exception of fencing along Hampton Lane, Farm Road, and surrounding the Mule Barn (demolished) and Corn House to the north (lost to fire). By the nineteenth century, photographs document additional fencing within the Farm Landscape, including fences to the north of the Farm House Cluster. In a photograph dating to about 1897, corn is shown growing in West Farm Field. When Hampton's agricultural functions waned, the broader Farm Landscape transitioned to meadow and successional woodland.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Farm House Cluster.
A white picket fence surrounds the Farm House yard, an area to the east of Farm Road. The only building within the fenced area is the Farm House, at the northeast corner of the yard. The L-shaped Farm House itself defines a small, grassy courtyard area, along with the Log Farm Structure (c.1835–69), Ash House (c.1845–60), Slave Quarters #2 (c.1845–60), and Slave Quarters #3 (c.1845–60). To the south and west of the Farm House is a tree-shaded lawn, which gently slopes down to the south from the Farm House (Figure 17).

Farm Landscape.
Acreage to the north of the Farm House Cluster consists of managed, successional woodland and meadow grass. The area slopes from the Farm House Cluster to a low point at the northern-most extent of Hampton National Historic Site. This area was treated for invasive species and to remove selected non-historic trees in 2010. To the south of the Farm House Cluster, the Farm Landscape consists of trees and mown lawn, with the West Farm Field bordering the east side of Farm Road. The West Farm Field is planted with seasonal ryegrass, oats, and/or corn annually and surrounded by post and rail fencing. To the west, adjacent residential development is screened by a contemporary planting of evergreen and deciduous trees. The majority of the field is mown once or twice per season, while the edges of the field are mown more frequently.

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
Farm House Cluster	170220	Contributing			Location	27587	No
Farm Landscape	170222	Contributing			Location	27587	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. Farm House yard looking toward the Mule Barn. In the background, historic shade trees remain within the domestic yard, with younger same species replacement trees in the foreground. View looking west (OCLP, 2012).

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: Archeological Sites

Historic archeological landscape features within the farm landscape trace the development of the farm beginning in the early eighteenth century. Building materials, ceramics, and other household objects provide information about technology, construction techniques, and lives of Hampton's previous inhabitants. For more information, see the park's National Register documentation.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

The topography of the farm landscape remains intact from the historic period. The landscape rises from east to west, with a gentle rocky knoll at the center of the parcel, where the Farm House and associated yard stand. The Dairy stream flows northeasterly from a spring at the Dairy toward the eastern property boundary. Historically, this spring was one of many on the farm parcel, which provided water for the overseer and laborers who maintained the Ridgely's quarters.

Historic Condition:
Dairy Stream.
The Dairy stream flowed northeast from the spring-fed source at the south side of the Dairy, where it circulated through a perimeter channel and a stone-arched spring basin, designed to keep milk cool, before joining another unnamed stream that eventually led to the area of the future Loch Raven Reservoir to the north.

Rock Outcroppings.
Exposed bedrock in the farm landscape and Farm House Cluster would not have been ideal for agricultural fields at Hampton, so the rock outcroppings may have dictated the location of the Farm House. The most significant rock outcropping, south of the Farm House, was much larger during the earlier periods of the historic period, until the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century when it was reduced in size and stripped down to grade. The reason for the reduction of the rock outcropping is unknown, but the removed stone may have been used for construction, burned in a lime kiln, or removed for aesthetic purposes. The 1843 Map of Hampton shows buildings in the vicinity of the rock outcroppings, which may account for striations on the rocks.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Dairy Stream.
The Dairy stream is a spring-fed stream that flows to the eastern edge of the property from the Dairy. The southern end of the stream is bordered by unmown meadow grass, while the northern end of the stream is surrounded by woodland. The National Park Service established a riparian buffer to protect water quality. The stream exits park land across the eastern property boundary and enters an underground channel through a concrete culvert. The Dairy spring is recorded as USGS site number 392511076351001, site name BA Dd 299.

Rock Outcroppings.
Various rock outcroppings perforate the ground plane in the middle of the farm landscape, where the topography rises to a slight hillock. The most prominent rock outcropping is located south of the Farm House, more or less at grade level. Vertical drill holes and evenly spaced horizontal grooves on the rock surface show signs of deliberate alterations to reduce the size of the rock outcropping (Figure 16).

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
Dairy Stream	170212	Contributing					No
Rock Outcroppings	170214	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Rock outcropping to the south of the Farm House yard. The Farm House yard fence is visible at right and the West Field fence is visible at left. View looking northwest (OCLP, 2013).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation within the farm landscape includes both planted and naturalized trees over mown or unmown lawn, as well as annual plantings of rye grass, oats, and/or corn in the West Farm Field. Historically, the farm landscape was largely devoid of trees, with the exception of deciduous trees within the Farm House yard, in the vicinity of the Dairy, and naturalized along field fences. With the increase in residential development surrounding the park after World War II, the National Park Service planted vegetative screens along the property boundary to obscure non-historic views.

Historic Condition:
Historic Period Trees.
Historically, the farm landscape was relatively open, with fields and pastures defined by fences and scattered deciduous trees among lawn. In many cases, trees within the fields and pastures grew adjacent to fence lines. The only tree stands documented within the farm landscape during the historic period were located in the immediate vicinity of the Farm House cluster and the Dairy, where the shade they cast was beneficial in keeping the Dairy cool during summer months. Trees in the farm landscape remained limited through the 1950s, growing mostly in the vicinity of buildings and along fence lines, where mowing was more difficult.

Post-Historic Period Trees.
Post-historic period trees did not exist during the period of significance.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Historic Period Trees.
By the 1970s, the farm landscape was increasingly covered by a canopy of trees, although many of the historic trees remained on the grounds, particularly within the Farm House yard. Several trees that date to the period of significance remain within the farm landscape, including red maple (Acer rubrum,), sugar maple (Acer saccharum), white oak (Quercus alba), white ash (Fraxinus americana), pin oak (Quercus palustris), and red oak (Quercus rubra). Refer to Appendix E of the CLR for a complete inventory of historic trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

Post-Historic Period Trees.
Successional woodlands occur primarily along the northern and eastern property boundaries of the farm landscape. In recent years these areas have been managed to enhance the historically open appearance of the farm landscape, while maintaining some trees to screen incompatible views. Successional trees have also grown in the northeast farm field since the end of the period of significance. Contemporary vegetative screens are located along the western and northern boundaries of the farm landscape. These evergreen screen plantings are young, but are intended to obscure views of adjacent suburban development from Farm Road. Refer to Appendix E of the CLR for a complete inventory of historic trees at Hampton National Historic Site.

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
Historic Period Trees	170224	Contributing			Location	27587	No
Post-Historic Period Trees	170226	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	27587	No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features within the farm landscape include the features installed by the Ridgelys to support operation of the farm, as well as later features installed by the National Park Service to facilitate safe public use of the grounds as a national park. Historic features include a variety of fences, as well as the Farm House tower bell, which was used to signal time to slaves and laborers in the farm fields beyond. Later additions by the National Park Service include fences, gates, signs, and refuse barrels. These additions are largely compatible with the historic character of the farm grounds.

Historic Conditions:
Farm House Barbeque.
The Farm house barbeque did not exist during the historic period.

Farm House Yard Picket Fence.
The Ridgelys constructed sections of picket fence between 1900 and 1940 to enclose the Farm House, a large lawn to the south and west of the Farm House, and a small yard to the northwest of the Farm House. The fence was an important feature in separating activities around the Farm House from those in the farm fields and support structures beyond. The picket fence began at the south end of the Farm House, ran south, turned west beyond the rock outcropping, and turned north to meet the west side of the north end of the Farm House. The pickets were of varying widths, and stood approximately four feet high. The 1843 Map of Hampton suggests that there may have been a fence surrounding a similar area in the 1800s; it is possible that the picket fence replaced this earlier fence.

Farm House Post and Rail Fence.
In 1772 Captain Charles Ridgely paid Thomas Todd for delivering twenty-four posts to build fencing to keep animals away from the Farm House and surrounding area. Following this initiative, the fencing on the Farm continued to be constructed and replaced by hired “railmen” throughout the nineteenth century.

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

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

Mule Barn Barbed-Wire Fence Remnant.
The barbed-wire fence remnant north of the Mule Barn was originally part of the field fencing enclosing a dairy cattle pastureland north of the Mule Barn.

Mule Barn Trough.
Built in 1898, the Mule Barn trough was a cast iron watering trough resting on a granite foundation with a brick drain weir at one end. Considering its condition after the historic period, it is likely that the trough was well maintained during the historic period.

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

Ridgely Field Fences.
Historically, wooden fences on the farm parcel defined fields and pastures. The alignment and composition of these fences changed over time, as materials deteriorated or fields were reconfigured. The most recent remnants of the Ridgely field fences date to the 1920s and 1930s. They were originally constructed to create a dairy cow pasture behind the Mule Barn and North Farm Garage. Fence styles included both split log and bark log fencing with barbed wire.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Farm House Barbeque.
A brick barbeque is located near the southern corner of the Farm House yard. The U-shaped structure is about 14 inches high, with a 24 by 24-inch metal grate cooking surface set atop the

brick. The Farm House barbeque was constructed by the Ridgelys during their occupation of the Farm House, post-1948.

Farm House Yard Picket Fence.
A picket fence surrounds the Farm House and the Farm House yard. The 4-foot high fence is painted white with pickets of varying widths and four gates. The fence was substantially repaired in the late 1980s, and repair work is ongoing (Figure 29).

Farm House Post and Rail Fence.
A short section of post and rail fence extends north from the northwest corner of the Farm House yard picket fence. It is painted white and terminates before it reaches the Farm Road spur, which runs east towards the Farm House. Another section of rustic post and rail fence borders the West Farm Field and Farm Road.

Farm Landscape Signage (various, contemporary).
Various contemporary signs are located throughout the farm landscape to aid in visitor way-finding (see Figure 29).

Farm Road Entrance Gate.
The Farm Road entrance gate is set back from the intersection of Farm Road with Hampton Lane, and is composed of a contemporary hinged metal gate installed in-line with the wooden field fence. Contemporary signs direct visitors to park entrances and displays park hours. Small rock outcroppings flank the road entrance and gate (Figure 30).

Mule Barn Barbed-Wire Fence Remnant.
The Mule Barn barbed-wire fence remnant is the only piece of the Ridgely field fences that remains extant. The remnant consists of a single wooden fencepost in the lawn to the north of the Mule Barn. Until recently, a short section of barbed-wire was attached to this post, but it was removed out of consideration of visitor safety. This feature has low integrity (Figure 31).

Mule Barn Trough.
The Mule Barn trough is located to the northeast of the Mule Barn. It consists of a cast iron watering trough supported by three piers that rest on a granite foundation with a brick drain weir at one end (see Figure 25).

Refuse Barrels (various, contemporary).
The wooden wine barrel refuse barrels placed throughout the property are contemporary additions to the Farm grounds. The barrels are comprised of wooden staves held together with metal hoops. A circular wooden head tops the barrel, and a hinge allows the cap to be opened for waste to be deposited inside.

Ridgely Field Fences.
Contemporary post and rail replacement fences border the Farm Road and define the West Farm Field and the area between the Corn Crib foundations and the Mule Barn. These replacements of historic fences consist of split log posts connected by four rails (contributing). Additional contemporary post and rail fences border sections of the farm property line, primarily within the southern half of the farm parcel (non-contributing) (Figure 32).

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
Farm House Barbeque	170260	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Farm House Yard Picket Fence	170262	Contributing	81208		Asset	1063573	Yes
Farm House Yard Post and Rail Fence	170264	Contributing	81208		Asset	1063573	Yes
Farm Landscape Signage (various, contemporary)	170266	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1063570	Yes
Farm Road Entrance Gate	170268	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1068204	Yes
Mule Barn Barbed-Wire Fence Remnant	170270	Undetermined					No
Mule Barn Trough	170272	Contributing	81234		Asset	1063572	Yes
Refuse Barrels (various, contemporary)	170274	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Ridgely Field Fences	170276	Contributing	81241		Asset	1063574	Yes
	98868	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. Farm landscape signage and picket fence located near the Farm House. View looking south (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 30. The Farm Road gate from the entrance to the Farm from Hampton Lane. The West Farm Field is visible at left, and the Dairy and Farm House cluster are visible beyond. View looking north (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 31. The Mule Barn and the barbed wire fence post remnant ,on the right side of the image. View looking south (OCLP, 2012).



Figure 32. West Farm Field fence from the vicinity of Hampton Lane. The Farm House cluster is visible beyond. View looking north (OCLP, 2012).

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:

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 Farm 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: 09/30/2014

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: 09/30/2014

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, Norway spruce, white pine, 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: 09/30/2014

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Invasive and successional vegetation on the northern portion of the farm parcel require ongoing management to minimize impacts to the historic landscape.

Date Identified: 09/30/2014

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

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Brown, C. Allan	Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation, Historical Narrative, 50% Preliminary Draft.	1998	Privately printed, Charlottesville, VA			
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