
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2014

Revised: 2/2025



Hampton NHS Landscape
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 NHS Landscape
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300004
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:	Yes

Landscape Description:

Hampton National Historic Site (NHS) 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 NHS landscape is comprised of two distinct component landscapes: 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.

Hampton Mansion:

The Hampton Mansion property is dominated by the 1783-90 Georgian-style mansion and a multi-terraced formal garden, around which are outbuildings that including greenhouses, an orangery, garden maintenance building, caretaker's house, stables, privies, a smokehouse, paint house, pumphouse, garage, and an icehouse. This assemblage is connected by historic driveways and paths, and set within lawns and meadows dotted with shade trees. The mansion sits atop a ridge overlooking the Dulaney Valley, with the gardens, outbuildings, and the adjacent Hampton Farm property descending from this high point in all directions. Distinct areas defined by use, circulation, and vegetation surround the mansion and include the Cemetery Woods and Ridgely Family Cemetery, East Orchard, Garden Maintenance Cluster, Great Terrace and Falling Gardens, Mansion and Domestic Service Cluster, North Lawn, and West Field.

Hampton Farm:

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.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Period of Early Development, 1745–90:

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

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

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

Period of Supremacy, 1790–1829:

By 1790, Northampton had been transformed into a single, unified productive unit surrounding the ironworks and a family estate. Construction of the three-story Hampton Mansion began in 1783. Although the new residence was not completed until 1790, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife, Rebecca, moved into the house toward the end of 1788. Its Georgian style architecture and landscape suggest that Captain Charles Ridgely's vision for Hampton was in the tradition of 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 Ridgely 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 two component landscapes lie within the Hampton NHS Historic District, for which 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

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

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

At Hampton Farm, many of the historic characteristics and features also 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 Hampton Mansion landscape have been the addition of facilities necessary to accommodate contemporary use of the landscape as a national park. Significant changes include the addition of the entrance drive and parking areas in the west field, along with the recent addition of the visitor contact station and collections storage building. The Falling Gardens underwent a significant conjectural restoration in the 1950s, but in recent years are being rehabilitated to more accurately reflect historic planting bed configurations and plant composition. A new lower parking area and entrance road is currently under construction. At the Hampton Farm landscape, there has 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 overall condition of the Hampton NHS Landscape is "good" because the two component landscapes are in good condition. 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, Hampton NHS Landscape, and two component landscapes: Hampton Mansion (48.02 acres) and Hampton Farm (14.02 acres).

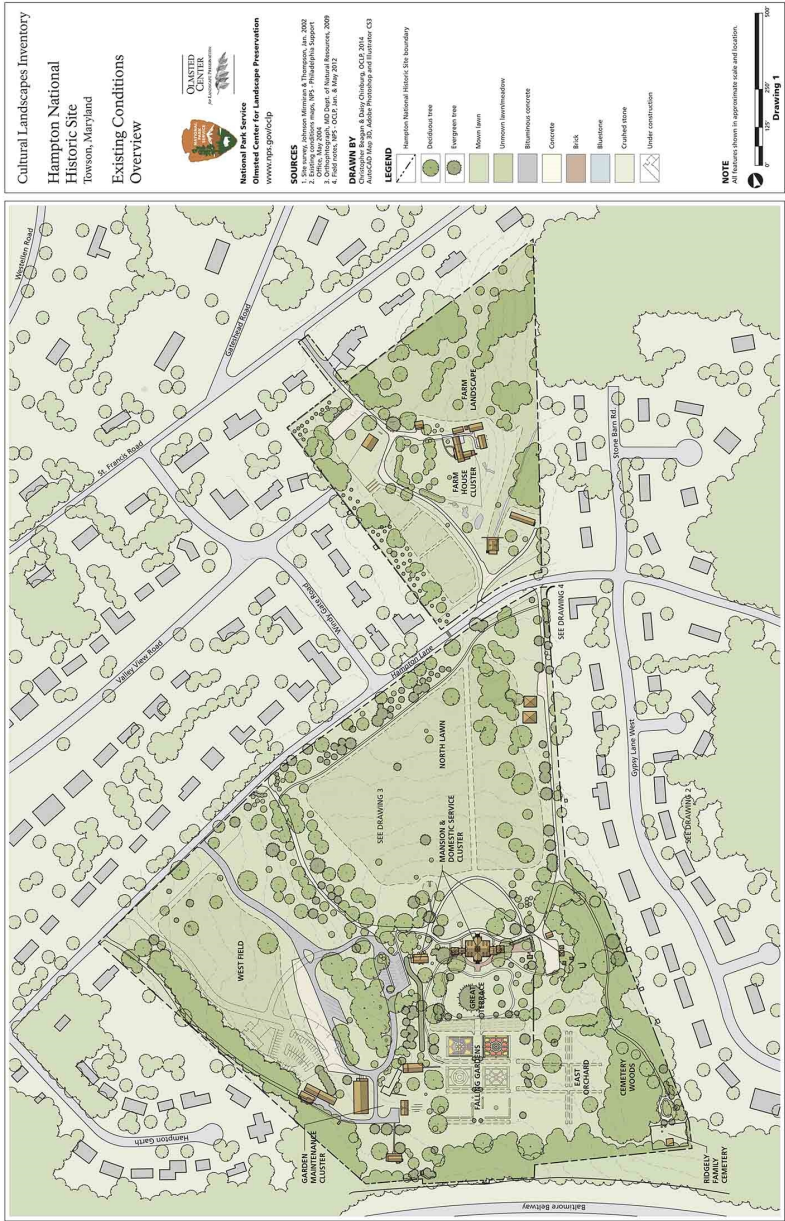
Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape
Historic Vernacular Landscape

Other Names:

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

Site Plan



Site plan for the Hampton NHS Landscape (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:

Level I Cultural Landscape Inventories for the Hampton Farm and Hampton Terraced Gardens were completed by the NPS Northeast Region Philadelphia Support Office in 2001. Site visits to document the existing conditions of the Hampton Mansion and Hampton Farm component landscapes 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. This CLI, the Hampton NHS Landscape, was administratively added by Jeff Killion, NER CLI Coordinator, upon completion of the two component landscapes. 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

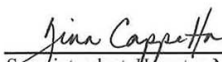
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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.



Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site

9-25-14

Date

Park concurrence form (Farm), September 25, 2014.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Hampton Mansion
Hampton National Historic Site

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

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



Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site 9-25-14
Date

Park concurrence form (Mansion), September 25, 2014.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Hampton NHS Landscape
Hampton National Historic Site

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



Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site

9-25-14

Date

Park concurrence form (NHS Landscape), 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
Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site

Date Feb 28, 2025

Park concurrence form, February 28, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	02/28/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Hampton Mansion, Hampton Mansion, and Hampton NHS Landscape (parent) CLIs 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): 62.04

Land Tract Number(s)

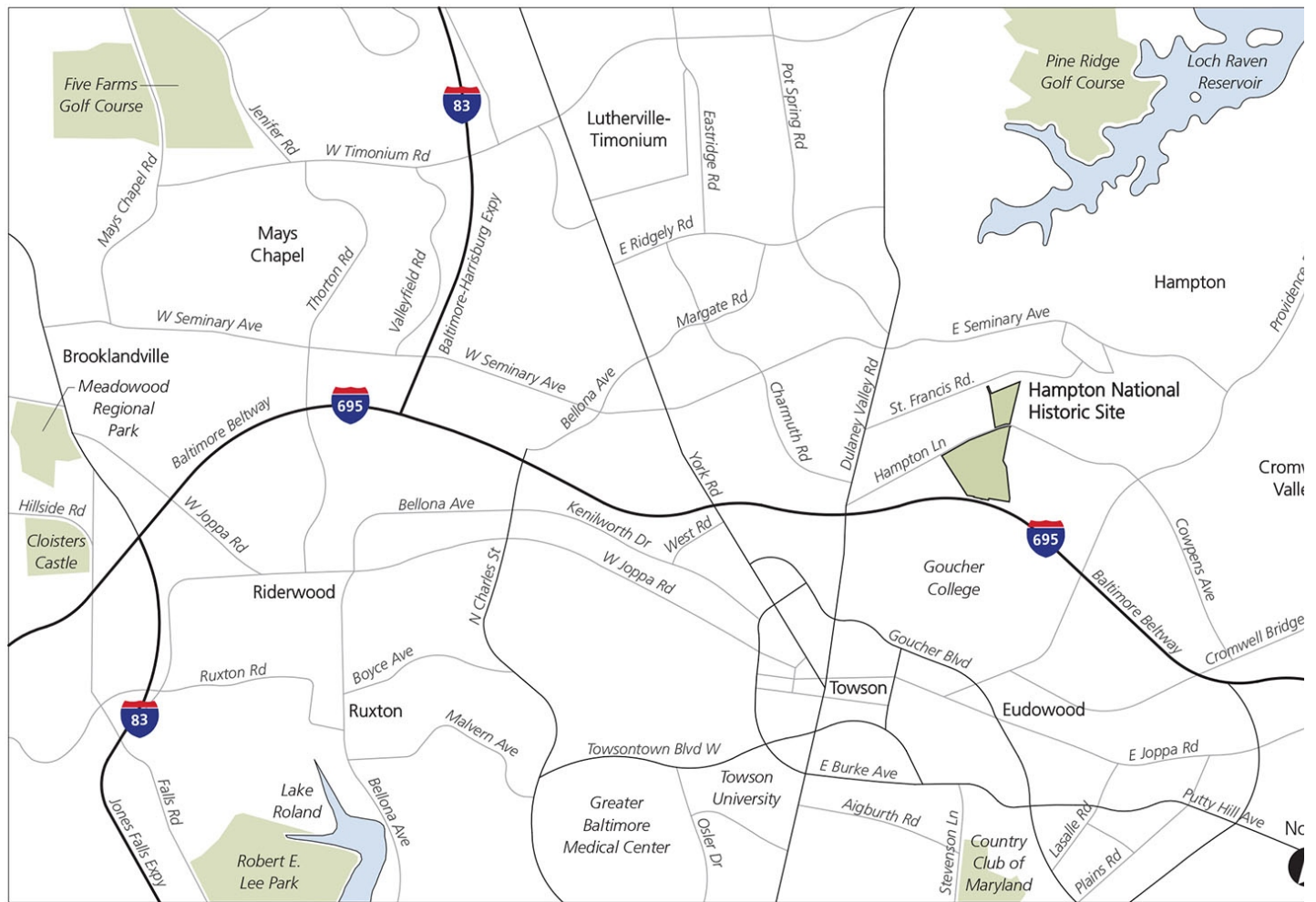
Boundary Description:

Hampton NHS is 62.04 acres in size. The Hampton Mansion component landscape is an irregular-shaped, 48.02-acre parcel on the south side of Hampton Lane and on the north side of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) within Hampton NHS. The north boundary of the Hampton Mansion parcel follows the alignment of Hampton Lane; the east boundary roughly parallels the alignment of Stable Drive and cemetery road; the south boundary parallels the alignment of the Baltimore Beltway; and the west boundary roughly parallels the alignment of the West Road trace. The Hampton Farm component landscape 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 NHS. 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	39.42225	-76.58513	
	Area	39.416881	-76.586415	
	Area	39.416251	-76.58606	
	Area	39.413937	-76.585945	
	Area	39.414339	-76.587607	
	Area	39.414191	-76.587681	
	Area	39.414541	-76.590003	
	Area	39.417362	-76.591665	
	Area	39.418498	-76.589077	
	Area	39.41914	-76.586959	
	Area	39.421388	-76.588086	

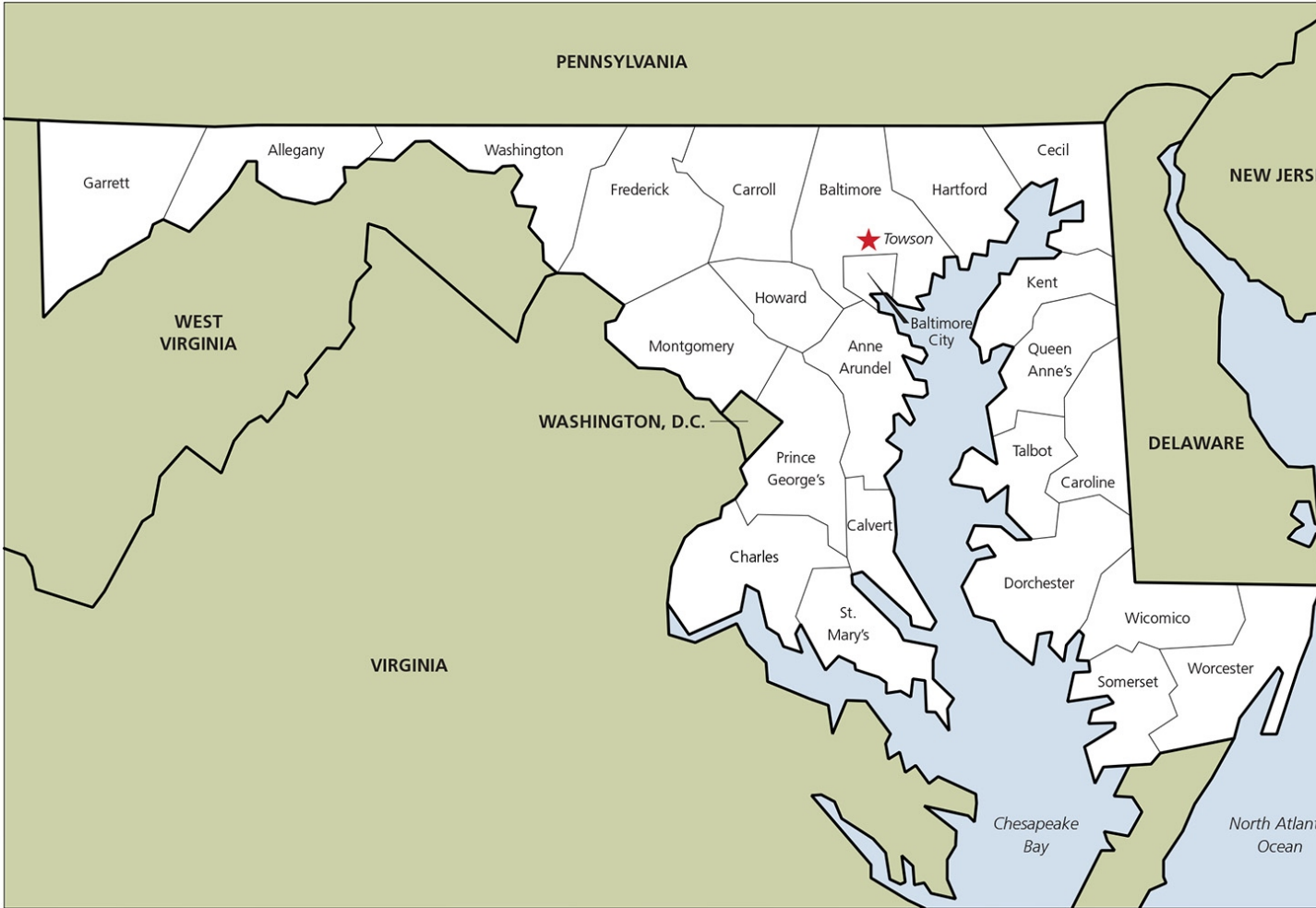
Location Map:



Maps showing the location of Hampton National Historic Site, outside of Towson, Maryland in Baltimore County, to the north of the city of Baltimore (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2013).



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Regional Landscape Contexts:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/25/2014

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Hampton NHS Landscape meets the requirements of the management category, "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" because both component landscapes are related to the park's legislated significance. For Hampton Mansion, the park's enabling legislation states: "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has declared that 'Hampton' is of national historical significance as a splendid example of a great Georgian Mansion illustrating a major phase of the architectural history of the United States, and Whereas the above mentioned building and appropriate grounds is vested in the United States....I do hereby designate the following described lands, with the structures thereon, to be a national historic site." For Hampton Farm, in 1978 U.S. Senator Charles Mathias Jr. of Maryland proposed the addition of the property 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:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

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

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

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

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

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/11/2005

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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

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

CRITERION A

Conservation, Ethnic Heritage, and Social History:

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

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

CRITERION B

Agriculture, Industry, and Politics/Government:

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

variety of government positions. Captain Charles Ridgely's participation in the Revolutionary War was mostly political and industrial, although he sent some of his schooners as privateers. After the war he served in the Maryland House of Delegates as a representative of Baltimore County almost continuously from 1773 until his death. He was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence of 1774, a series of Provincial Conventions, the Baltimore 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 1948

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 1745 - 1948	Developed	The period of significance for the Hampton NHS Landscape is 1745 to 1948. For a comprehensive chronology, see the CLI reports for the two component landscapes of Hampton NHS.

Physical History:

For a comprehensive physical history, see the CLI reports for the two component landscapes of Hampton NHS.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	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:

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Hampton NHS landscape retains integrity to the period of significance, with all seven aspects of integrity evidenced on the grounds. At the Hampton Mansion component landscape, only design, setting, and materials are diminished by minor alterations to the site's layout by the addition of park access roads, parking areas, and buildings, adjacent suburban development, and the loss of some historic plant materials, paving materials, and small-scale features. At the Hampton Farm component landscape, 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.

For a detailed analysis of integrity for the two component landscapes of Hampton NHS, see the CLI reports.

Landscape Characteristic:

For a comprehensive analysis of landscape characteristics and features, see the CLIs for the two component landscapes of Hampton NHS.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6
Next Assessment Due Date: 02/28/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 02/28/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The two component landscapes are in good condition; therefore the NHS Landscape parent landscape is also in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. Consultations with park staff regarding the condition assessment occurred in October 2023. The overall condition of the Hampton NHS Landscape is “good” because the two component landscapes are in good condition.

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 overall condition of the Hampton NHS Landscape is “good” because the two component landscapes are in good condition. 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.

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:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2008-10-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report, Volumes 1 – 3

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2286942>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2014-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2219020>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2014-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site, Volume II: Treatment and Record of Treatment

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2219035>

Narrative:

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
See below.	For a full bibliography, see the CLIs for the two component landscapes of Hampton NHS for more information.					

Landscape Documents:

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

Source