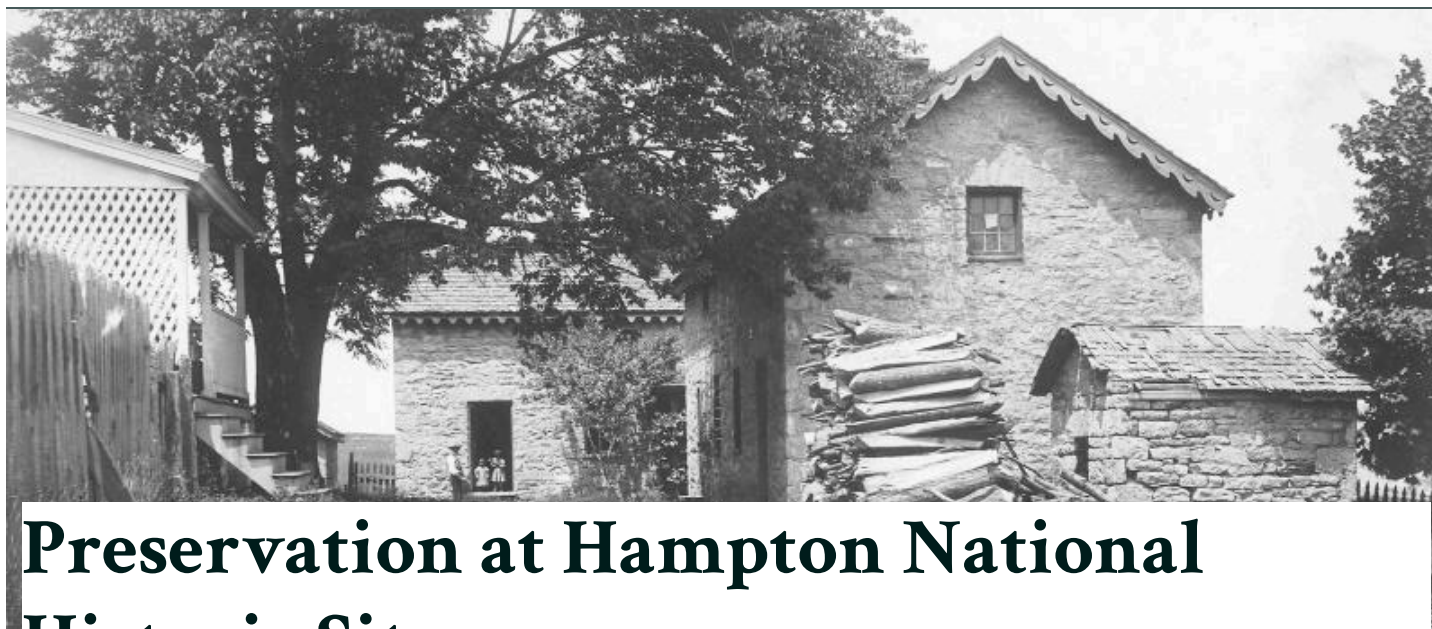




Preservation at Hampton National Historic Site



Preservation at Hampton National Historic Site

Funded by the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020, an effort is underway to protect historic structures at Hampton National Historic Site.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

January 17, 2024



Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 (left) and Enslaved Workers' Quarters #3 (right), both built in ca. 1854 by the Ridgely family on Hampton plantation, part of which is preserved today as Hampton National Historic Site. These historic structures, which help to tell the story of the enslaved people who lived and labored at Hampton, will be repaired as part of a major historic preservation project. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



A "living history" performer standing within the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site in 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)

Introduction

The National Park Service is currently advancing plans for a major preservation project at Hampton National Historic Site, which preserves the core of a historic

plantation in Towson, Maryland. Scheduled to begin construction at the end of 2024, the project will repair up to fourteen historic structures and improve accessibility within surrounding landscape areas.

Improving building conditions and accessibility will support the National Park Service's goal of enhancing visitor experience at Hampton National Historic Site. The work will facilitate the public's exploration and understanding of the complex history of Hampton and the people who lived and labored there, including those who were enslaved by the Ridgely family, the plantation's historic owners.

This interactive Story Map is intended to share information about the project and the history of Hampton National Historic Site with interested members of the public. It is organized into six sections: Hampton Site Overview, Project Overview, Project Details, Project Timeline, Interactive Project Map, and

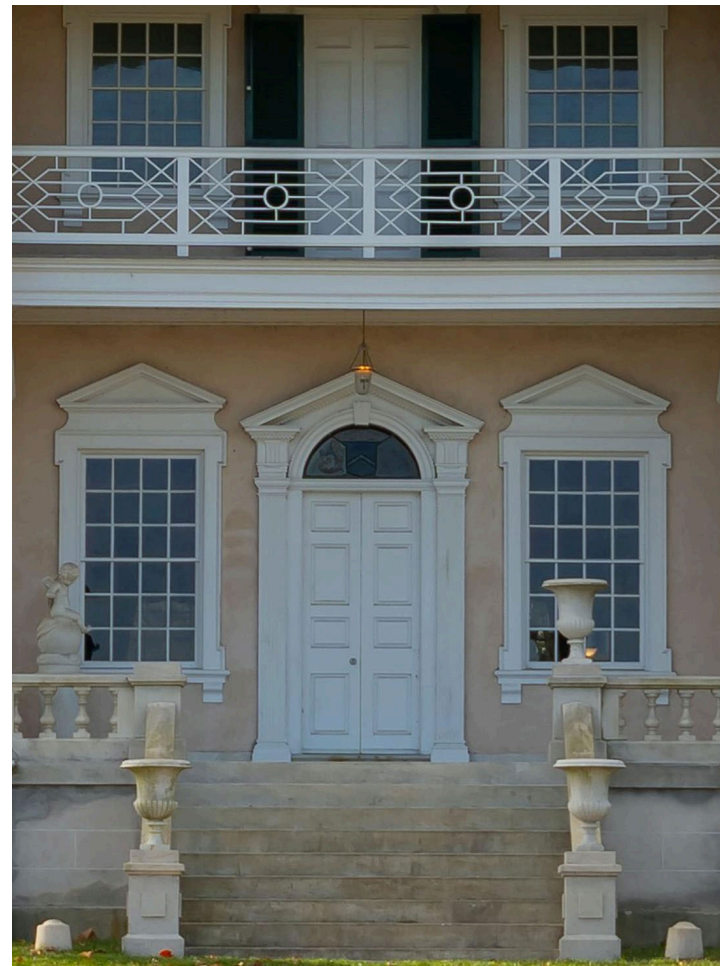
Additional Resources. Please continue to scroll below to proceed sequentially through each section. You may also navigate directly to a specific section by using the navigation menu at the top of the page.

Hampton Site Overview



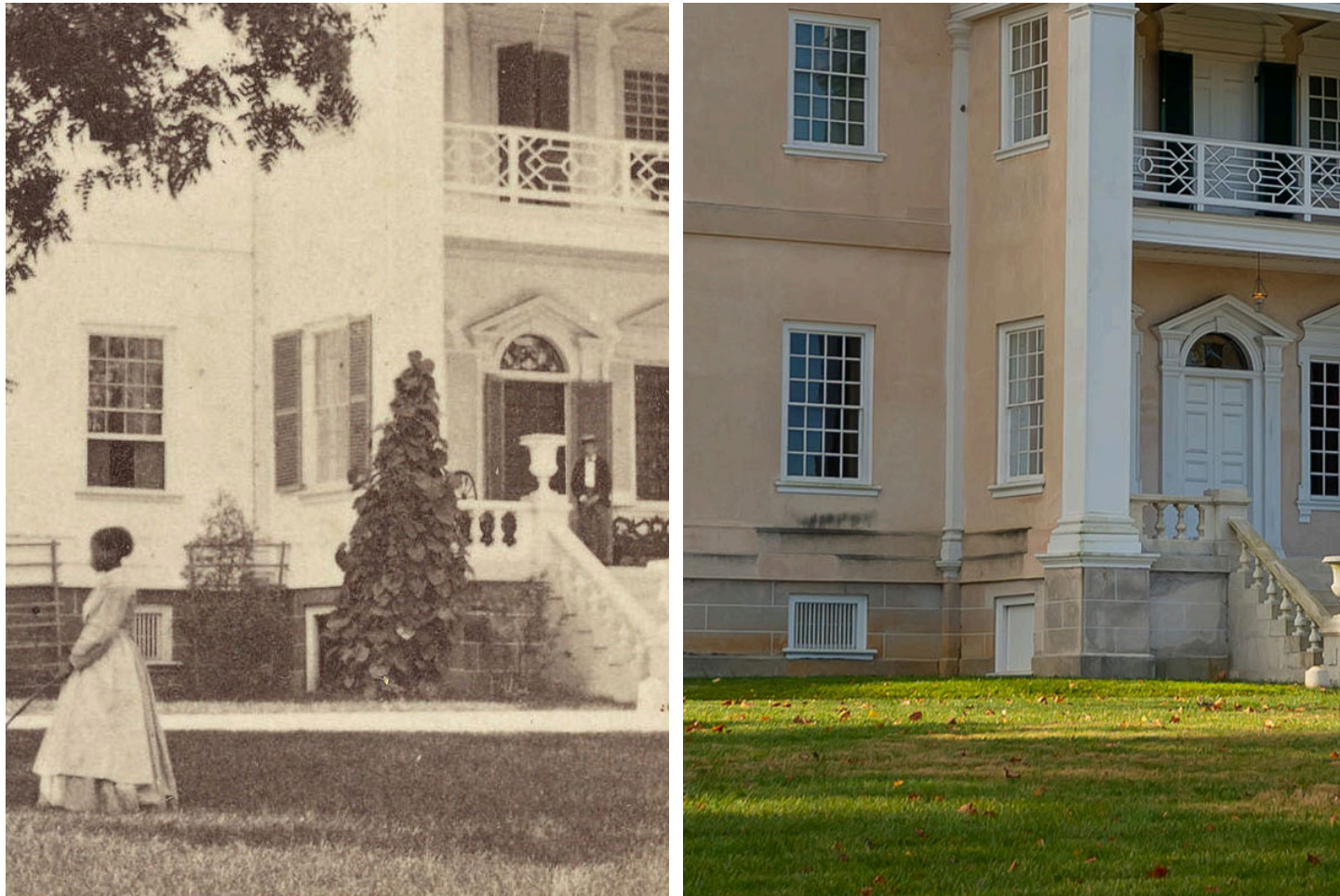
Hampton National Historic Site preserves the
core of what was once a vast commercial,
industrial, and agricultural estate that
encompassed nearly 25,000 acres at its
height, dominating the landscape and
economy of what is now northeastern
Baltimore County, Maryland.

Opposite: Interactive map showing the present-day boundaries of
Hampton National Historic Site and the 1829 extent of the Ridgely
family's historical landholdings in Baltimore County.



At Hampton National Historic Site, historic buildings, landscapes, and museum collections tell the story of seven generations of the Ridgely family, who owned the Hampton plantation, and the people whose labor enabled the family's aristocratic lifestyle.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of an 1878 historic photograph showing four generations of Ridgely women and girls on the north portico of Hampton Mansion (left) and a 2021 photograph from a similar vantage point (right). Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs. (Image Credit: National Park Service and Maximilian Franz Photography)



From the mid-1700s through the mid-1800s, enslaved people labored alongside indentured

and free workers to make Hampton prosperous. In the early 1800s, when Hampton was at its greatest extent, the Ridgely family enslaved approximately 350 people.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of an 1872 historic photograph showing Nancy Davis, a long-time Hampton domestic worker both in slavery and in freedom, pushing three-year-old Margie Ridgely in a carriage in front of Hampton Mansion (left) and a 2021 photograph from a similar vantage point (right). Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs. (Image Credit: National Park Service and Maximilian Franz Photography)



By 1843, the core of the Hampton plantation consisted of approximately 2,300 "improved" acres that included the Ridgely mansion, ornate gardens, orchards, agricultural fields, pastures, outbuildings, and quarters for enslaved and free laborers.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of an 1843 map of the Hampton plantation's fenced core (left) and present-day aerial imagery (right). Use the slider at the center of the imagery pane to swipe between the maps. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



Today, Hampton National Historic Site preserves 62 acres of Hampton's historic core. Visitors are invited to explore the landscape and tour surviving historic buildings, including the Ridgely family mansion, a farm overseer's house, and quarters that housed enslaved, and later free, workers.

Opposite: Visitors enjoying "Harvest Day" at Hampton National Historic Site's Farm Landscape in October 2021. (Image Credit: Tim Ervin)



According to the National Register of Historic Places, Hampton National Historic Site's **period of significance** stretches from 1745 to 1948. This marks the period from which Hampton derives its historic status, primarily

for its association with the Ridgely family and broader aspects of U.S. history, including slavery, agriculture, and economic development. Existing site features that were created during the period of significance are **contributing** to Hampton's historic significance. Features added to the site in 1948 or later are **non-contributing**.

Opposite: Hampton Mansion, looking south across the North Lawn, 2022. (Image Credit: Tim Ervin)

Project Overview

Rehabilitation of historic buildings is one of the park's highest priorities and is necessary to ensure preservation of these important historic assets for the benefit of the public. The preservation of these buildings and creation of new visitor experiences enables the public to explore and understand the complex story of

Hampton and the people who lived and labored here.

The preservation work at Hampton National Historic Site is made possible by the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020, P.L. 116-152, which established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address priority deferred maintenance projects on National Park Service and other federal lands. The National Park Service anticipates receiving a maximum of \$1.33 billion per year for fiscal years 2021 through 2025. Funding of this magnitude provides the National Park Service with the opportunity to reduce its maintenance backlog, protect critical resources, expand recreational opportunities, and focus on long-term sustainable operations for the next century. Use of these funds on National Park Service projects will also support jobs and business activity in local economies across the nation.



At Hampton National Historic Site, the Legacy Restoration Fund is funding rehabilitation of up to fourteen historic structures. The work includes rehabilitation of each structure's exterior envelope and interior finishes as well as repairs to address structural deficiencies and abatement of hazardous materials.

Opposite: The Overseer's House (left), Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 (center right) and Enslaved Workers' Quarters #3 (far right), looking north, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



Mechanical, electrical, fire detection and suppression, security, and plumbing systems will be repaired or replaced as needed. Project improvements also include incorporating

Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS), addressing landscape and drainage issues, improving or adding utility connections, and removing non-contributing or non-historic elements.

Opposite: A selection of photographs demonstrating features of historic buildings and landscapes at Hampton NHS that will be addressed as part of the current project, including utility systems at the Overseer's House (left), exterior stucco finishes at the Hampton Mansion (center top), accessibility at the Overseer's House (center bottom), and exterior finishes at the Domestic Service Cluster (right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



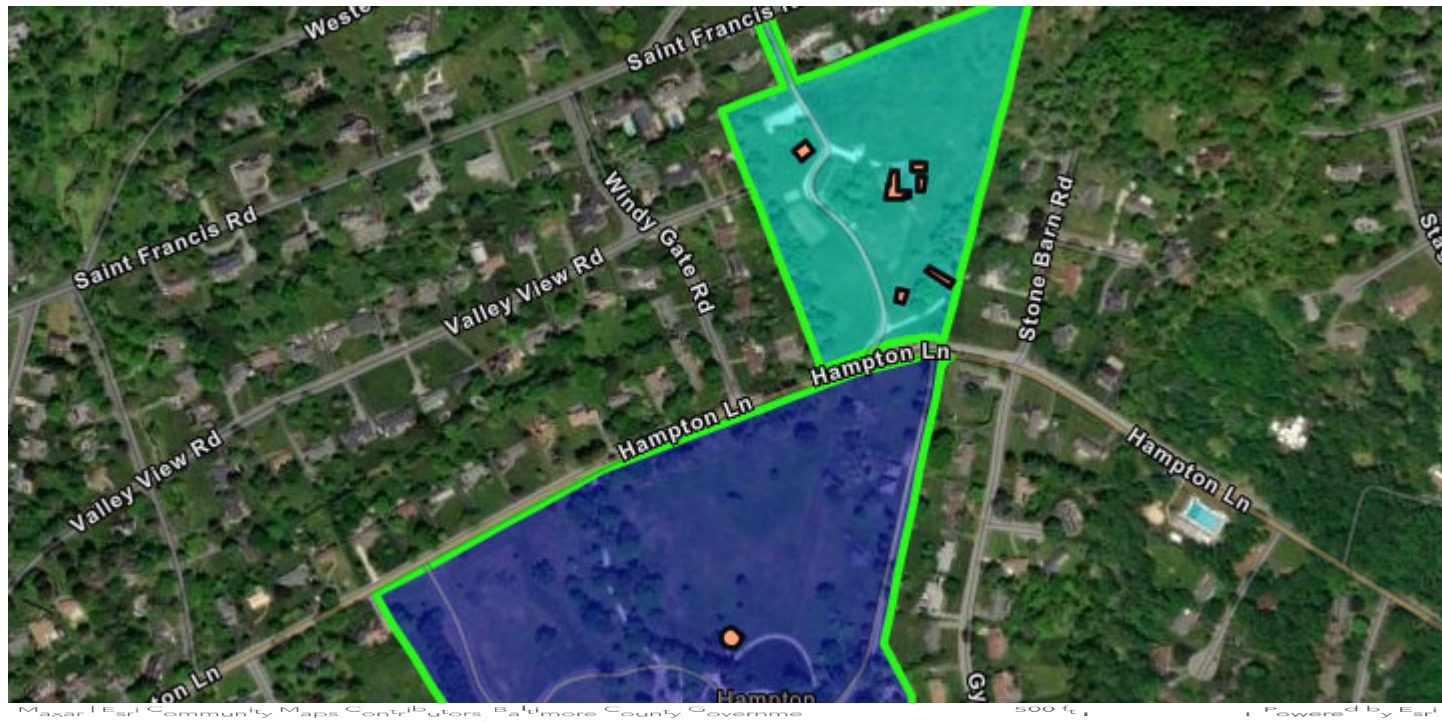
Extensive archeology is being professionally conducted wherever excavation will occur to document and preserve any historic artifacts or features that are encountered. Consultations are being conducted with participating Tribal Nations, descendants of the Ridgely family, descendants of enslaved

individuals, and partner organizations to understand perspectives on the potential impacts of the project.

Opposite: A ground-penetrating radar investigation in progress at Hampton National Historic Site in 2023, in preparation for the current project. Ground-penetrating radar is a non-invasive technique that captures data about underground features, which will inform future archeological studies and land management practices. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Project Details

This section identifies the buildings and structures at Hampton National Historic Site that will be rehabilitated as part of this project and provides information about their history and the nature of the preservation work to be completed.



Historic buildings and structures that will be rehabilitated as part of this project are located in both the **Farm Landscape** and **Mansion Landscape** areas of Hampton National Historic Site.

The **Farm Landscape** is located north of Hampton Lane and contains historic buildings related to Hampton's agricultural history, including the Overseer's House, Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2, Enslaved Workers' Quarters #3, the Mule Barn, the Dairy, and the Long House Granary.

The [Mansion Landscape](#) is located south of Hampton Lane and contains historic buildings primarily related to Hampton's domestic history, including the Hampton Mansion, the Domestic Service Cluster, the Gardener's Cottage, Greenhouse #1, and Greenhouse #2.



Farm Landscape Structures to Be Rehabilitated

1. Overseer's House
2. Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3
3. Long House Granary
4. Dairy
5. Mule Barn





Map of the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Overseer's House. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

1. Overseer's House

The **Overseer's House** was built beginning in ca. 1745 and is one of the oldest surviving structures at Hampton National Historic Site. Now made up of five sections, it was altered and expanded over three centuries. Historically, the building has also been known as the "Lower House" and the "Farm House".

Opposite: Interactive overlay of a 1910 historic photograph showing the front (western) facade of the Overseer's House (left) and a 2021

photograph from a similar vantage point (right). Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs.

(Image Credit: National Park Service and Maximilian Franz Photography)



1. Overseer's House (Cont.)

The **oldest part of the structure**, pictured at the far right, may have been built elsewhere on

the estate and then moved to its current location during the 1760s–1770s.

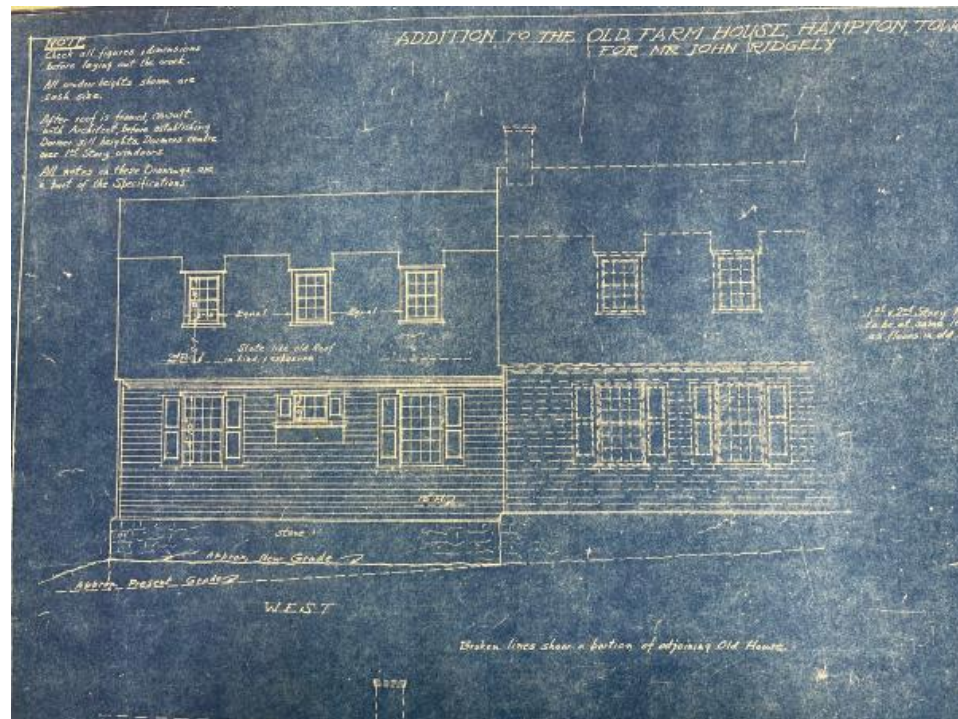
Opposite: Interactive overlay of a 1910 historic photograph showing the front (western) facade of the Overseer's House (left) and a 2021 photograph from a similar vantage point (right). Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs.

(Image Credit: National Park Service and Maximilian Franz Photography)



1. Overseer's House (Cont.)

In 1948, **an addition was constructed on the northern side of the Overseer's House** to increase living space for John Ridgely, Jr. and Jane Ridgely, who moved from the mansion when it was sold to the National Park Service that year.



Blueprint for the 1948 addition to the Overseer's House, 1948.

(Image Credit: National Park Service)

The 1948 addition, which post-dates Hampton National Historic Site's period of significance (1745–1948), will be removed as part of this project. Removal of the 1948 addition will support rehabilitation of the cultural landscape to reflect pre-1948 conditions. This will allow for a more accurate and immersive experience for visitors to learn about the history of enslavement at Hampton. Removing the non-historic 1948 addition will also reduce maintenance costs, allowing funds to be refocused into the historic sections of the building.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of a 1910 historic photograph showing the front (western) facade of the Overseer's House (left) and a 2021 photograph from a similar vantage point (right). Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs.

(Image Credit: National Park Service and Maximilian Franz Photography)

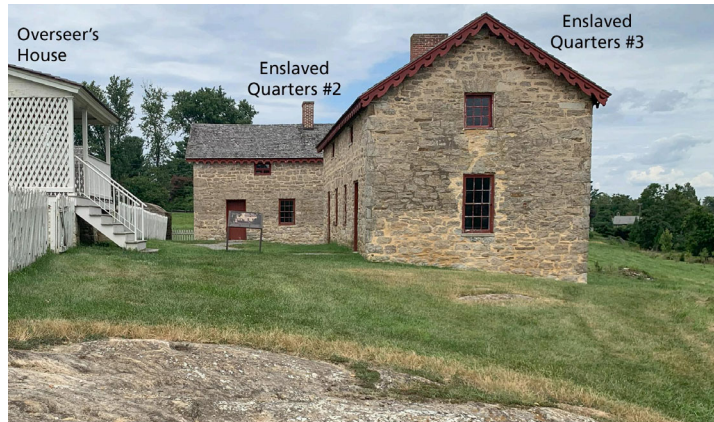


1. Overseer's House (Cont.)

Additional work to be completed at the Overseer's House may include improving accessibility into the building, repairing deteriorating wooden features, repairing interior finishes, and upgrading building systems.

Following rehabilitation, the Overseer's House will continue to be used for educational, exhibition, and interpretation purposes.

Opposite: A selection of photographs demonstrating features of the Overseer's House that will be addressed as part of the current project, including accessibility at the building's front entrance (left), exterior wooden features (center bottom), and interior finishes (center top, right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



2. Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3



Map of the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3.

(Image Credit: National Park Service)

Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3 are located directly behind the Overseer's House and were built in ca. 1854. At the time of construction, about 60 enslaved persons lived in various quarters on the Hampton property. Most housing for enslaved workers, which was likely built of wood, no longer survives.

However, the stone construction of Enslaved Workers Quarters #2 and #3 has contributed to the survival of these structures, and they are now the only existing purpose-built housing for enslaved people at Hampton National Historic Site.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of a ca. 1895 historic photograph showing the back of the Overseer's House (left), Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 (center) and Enslaved Workers' Quarters #3 (right) and a 2023 photograph from a similar vantage point. Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs. (Image Credit: National Park Service and Liz Sargent Historical Landscape Architecture)



2. Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3 (Cont.)

This project will improve accessibility at the entrances to Enslaved Quarters #2 and #3 and will also repair the buildings' roofs, replace rotting woodwork, and repoint masonry walls.

Opposite: A selection of photographs demonstrating features of Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3 that will be addressed as part of the current project, including exterior masonry walls (left), interior features (center top, center bottom), and woodwork (right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



2. Enslaved Workers Quarters #2 and #3 (Cont.)

The Enslaved Workers' Quarters buildings and the Overseer's House surround a historic work

yard that was used by enslaved, tenant, and free laborers. The project will also enhance accessibility in this space and will create more opportunities for interpretation of the landscape from the perspectives of enslaved and free individuals pre- and post-Emancipation.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of a ca. 1895 historic photograph probably showing Amanda Norris, wife of farm laborer James Norris, standing in the Work Yard between the Overseer's House and Enslaved Workers' Quarters #2 and #3 (left) and a 2023 photograph from a similar vantage point. Use the slider at the center of the image pane to swipe between the photographs. (Image Credit: National Park Service and Liz Sargent Historical Landscape Architecture)



3. Long House Granary



Map of the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Long House Granary. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

The **Long House Granary**, constructed ca. 1850–1855, was used to house hogs on the ground floor and grain on the second floor. Raising pigs for food was one of the largest and most important aspects of agricultural production on Hampton Plantation in the 1800s. A record book notes that in 1852, 116 hogs weighing 14,843 lbs. were killed and 216 hams made. The enormous amount of labor involved in this effort was principally carried

out by the enslaved farm workers, both men and women.

Opposite: The Long House Granary, looking east, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



3. Long House Granary (Cont.)

This project may include repairing the Long House Granary's rubble stone masonry walls, replacing the building's gabled wood shingle roof, replacing other deteriorated wooden features, and installing interior high-efficiency lighting. Following completion of the project, the Long House Granary will continue to serve as a landscape feature and provide storage for Park operations.

Opposite: Features of the Long House Granary that will be addressed as part of this project, including rubble stone masonry walls (left) and wooden features (right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



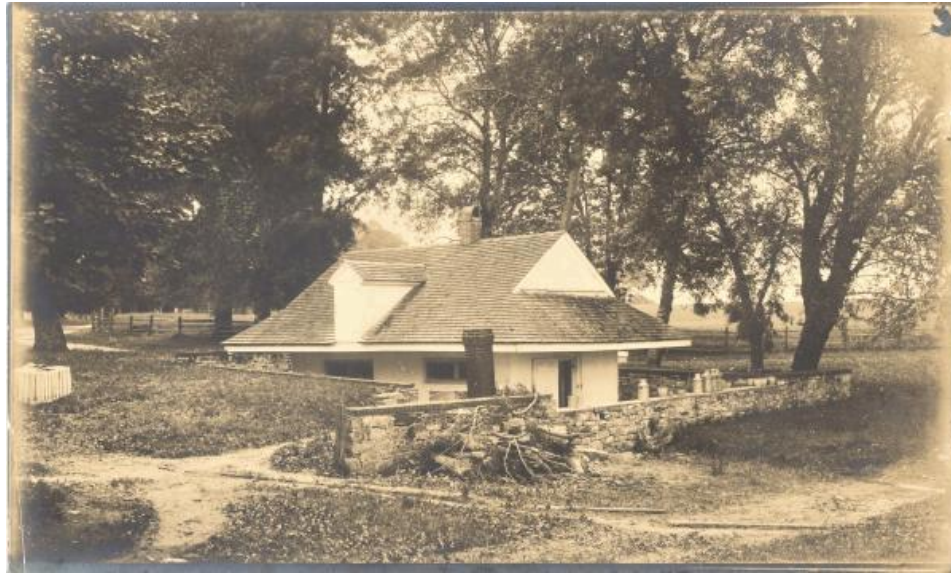
4. Dairy



Map of the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Dairy. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Constructed ca. 1790, the **Dairy** was built over a spring to help cool the milk processed in the structure. Dairymaids like Amelia “Milly” Sheredine (b. 1799-lv.1867) and Lucy Williams (b. 1798-lv.1833) were responsible for running daily operations in the dairy, such as processing and storing milk and butter. The dairy earned income throughout the 1800s and into the early 1940s. In 1822, for example, 5,215 lbs of butter were produced at Hampton.

Opposite: The Dairy, looking northwest, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



The Dairy from the northwest corner of the Long House Granary, looking southwest, ca. 1895. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



4. Dairy (Cont.)

Improvements at the Dairy as part of this project may include replacing the building's shingle roof, repairs to masonry retaining walls, and repairs to deteriorated woodwork. The goal is to preserve and maintain this building as a landscape feature for site interpretation.

When not under construction, the Dairy is open to visitors Thursday through Sunday.

Opposite: Features of the Dairy that will be addressed as part of this project, including masonry retaining walls (left), and the shingle roof (right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



5. Mule Barn



Map of the Farm Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Mule Barn. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

The **Mule Barn** was constructed in 1851. Mules were an essential part of agricultural operations at Hampton. Until the 1930s, the mules housed in this barn were used to pull wagons that transported hay, crops, and other materials.

Opposite: The Mule Barn, looking north, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



Farm workers with a team of mules at Hampton, ca. 1930. (Image
Credit: National Park Service)



5. Mule Barn (Cont.)

Improvements may include replacing the Mule Barn's roof, repairing deteriorated wooden features, rubble stone masonry repairs, and updating fire detection. The goal is to preserve and maintain the building as a landscape feature to view from the exterior for site

interpretation and storage area for Park operations.

Opposite: Features of the Mule Barn that will be addressed as part of this project, including wooden features (left, center bottom, and right) and rubble stone masonry walls (center top). (Image Credit: National Park Service)

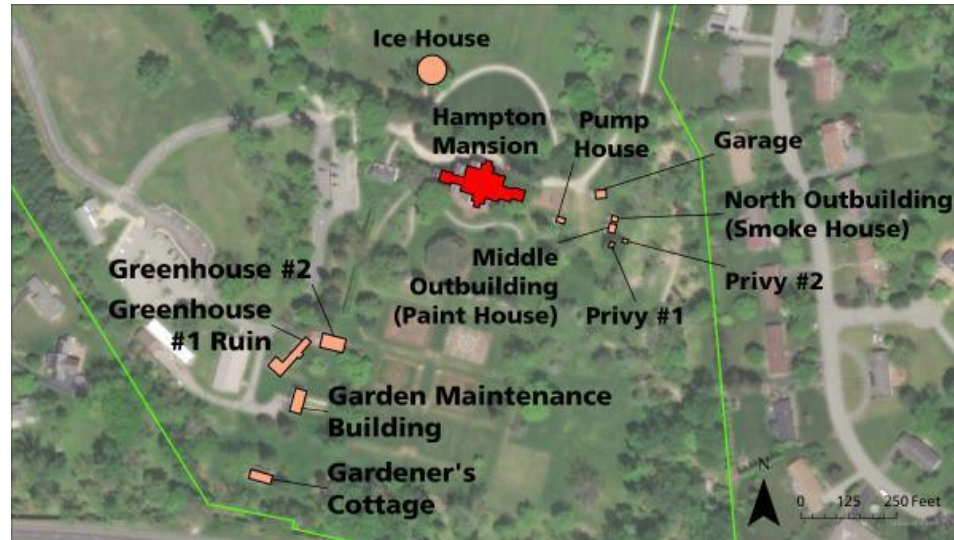


Mansion Landscape Structures to Be Rehabilitated

1. Hampton Mansion
2. Domestic Service Cluster
3. Ice House
4. Greenhouses
5. Garden Maintenance Building
6. Gardener's Cottage



1. Hampton Mansion



Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of Hampton Mansion. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Hampton Mansion, or “Hampton Hall,” as it was originally called, is a prime example of the plantation houses built in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia in the late 1700s. Its symmetry, classical proportions, and details are hallmarks of the Georgian style of architecture, transplanted to the United States

from Britain. At 24,000 square feet, the mansion may have been the largest private residence in the country when it was completed in 1790. The Ridgely family inhabited the mansion for seven generations until 1948.

Opposite: North facade of Hampton Mansion, 2021. (Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



South facade of Hampton Mansion, ca. 1900. (Image Credit: Hampton National Historic Site)



1. Hampton Mansion (Cont.)

This project will replace stucco covering the exterior of the mansion where it is failing, and the surface will be recoated. Project tasks also include replacing rotted wood trim, making improvements to an existing accessible entrance ramp, and interior painting.

Opposite: North facade of Hampton Mansion, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



1. Hampton Mansion (Cont.)

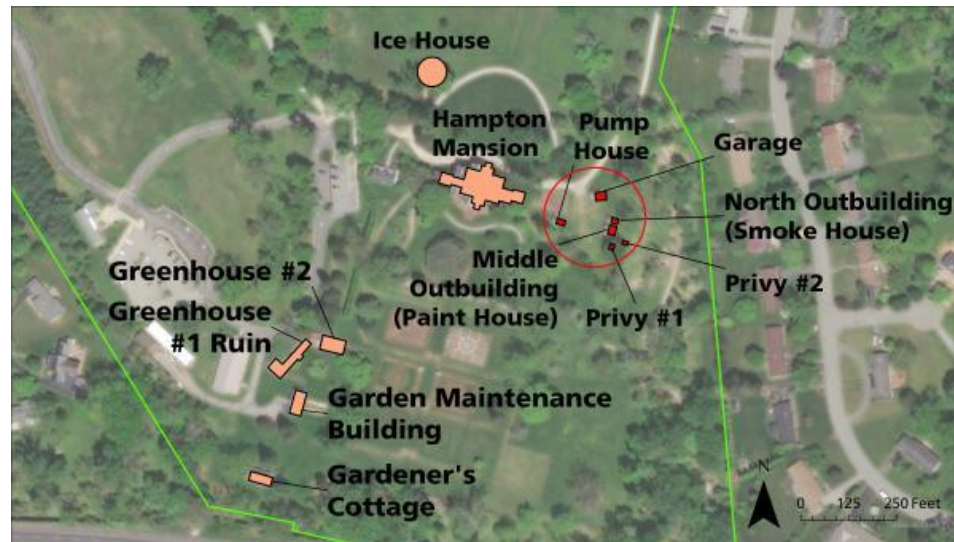
The outcome of the project will preserve and improve the condition of the mansion. The Mansion is used primarily as a space for interpretation, with period rooms displaying

original furnishings and museum exhibits.
When not under construction, it is open to the public via ticketed entrance Thursday through Sunday.

Opposite: Visitors enjoy a holiday concert in the Great Hall of Hampton Mansion in December 2023. (Image Credit: Tim Ervin)



2. Domestic Service Cluster



Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Domestic Service Cluster. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

The **Domestic Service Cluster** includes six outbuildings located east of Hampton Mansion. The Ridgely's domestic servants, enslaved and free, used, inhabited, and worked in these outbuildings and the surrounding work yard over more than 150 years.

Opposite: Structures within the Domestic Service Cluster, including (from left) the Garage, North Outbuilding, Middle Outbuilding, and Privy #1, looking southeast, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



Members of the Ridgely family in the east yard adjacent to Hampton Mansion in ca. 1940. The Domestic Service Cluster is visible through woods in the background. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

The project intends to address stormwater drainage issues to prevent damage to the historic outbuildings from water runoff.

Wooden elements of the structures will be repaired, as will their foundations.



The Domestic Service Cluster in ca. 1931, looking southeast through woods. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Following rehabilitation, the structures will continue to serve NPS operational needs and will be preserved as landscape features that provide insight into the workspaces and stories of enslaved and free laborers at Hampton.



2. Domestic Service Cluster (Cont.)

Privy #1 (left) was constructed ca. 1790 as a single-story wooden structure with a hipped, wood shingle roof and white clapboard siding. The detailed architecture and more prominent location indicate this privy was used by the

family and their guests and not enslaved individuals.

Privy #2 (right) was constructed ca. 1844–1900 and includes two rooms with two seats each. It is unclear if the division was intended to segregate sex or race. It was built for the workers laboring at Hampton.

Opposite: Privy #1 (left) and Privy #2 (right), 2023. (Image Credit: Building Conservation Associates, Inc. and National Park Service)



2. Domestic Service Cluster (Cont.)

The **Pump House** (left) was constructed ca. 1890–1898 as a single-story wooden structure with fish-scale wooden shingled walls and hipped roof. The foundation is constructed of brick masonry and local stone.

The **North Outbuilding** (right), formerly referred to as a smokehouse, was likely constructed ca. 1790 and could have originally been used for storage. Later, in the early 20th century, it served as a dwelling for paid servants including Bryan Lewis and Gassaway Turner.

Opposite: The Pump House (left) and the North Outbuilding (right), 2023. (Image Credit: Building Conservation Associates, Inc. and National Park Service)



2. Domestic Service Cluster (Cont.)

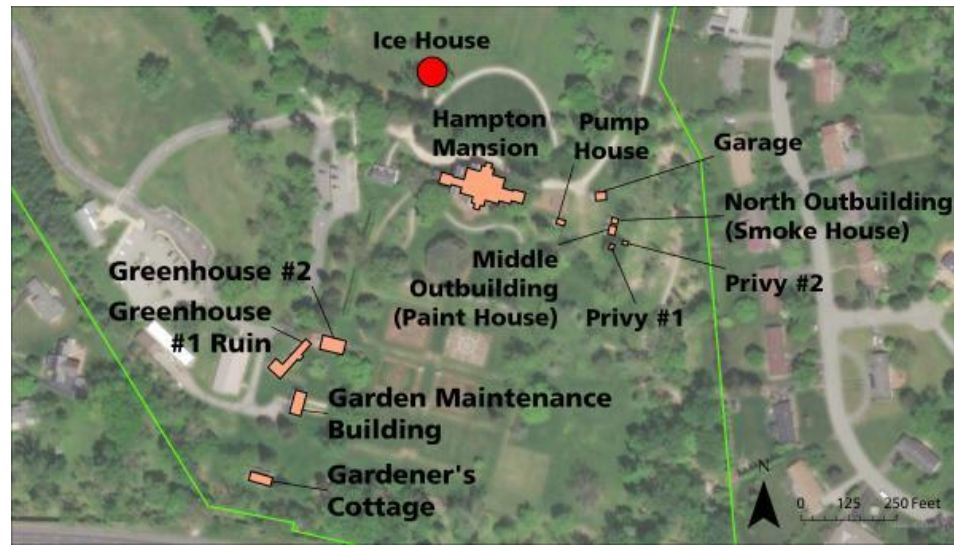
The **Garage** (left) was constructed ca. 1919–1923 and includes a central sliding door flanked by two hinged doors for vehicle access.

The **Middle Outbuilding** (right), formerly referred to as a paint house, was constructed ca. 1810. Its original use is unknown, but it probably contained nesting boxes for doves. It was likely also used for storage and then later as a garage for Helen Ridgely's Model T.

Opposite: The Garage (left) and Middle Outbuilding (right), 2020 and 2023, respectively. (Image Credit: Building Conservation Associates, Inc. and National Park Service)



3. Ice House



Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Ice House. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Constructed ca. 1790, the **Ice House** is a subterranean pit covered with an earthen mound. A common domestic outbuilding for country houses, Hampton's Ice House was used well into the 20th century.

It provided cold storage for fresh food and the ability to serve ice year-round. Ice was harvested from the estate's mill pond and packed into the pit of the Ice House.

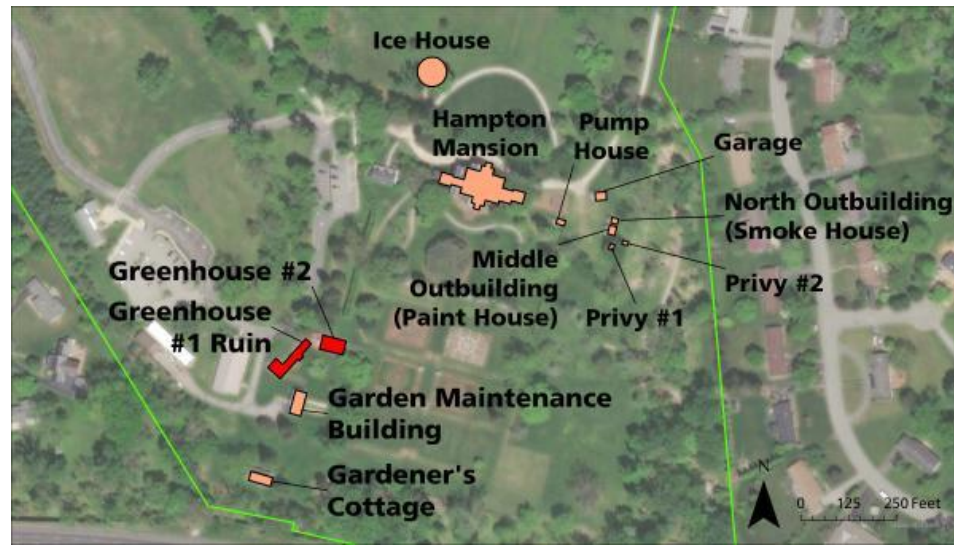
This project intends to repair masonry, repaint metal fixtures, replace the structure's lintel, and replace existing lighting with energy efficient LED fixtures.

The goal is to preserve and stabilize the Ice House for continued use as a landscape feature for interpretation.

Opposite: The entrance to the Ice House, looking south, 2021.
(Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



4. Greenhouses

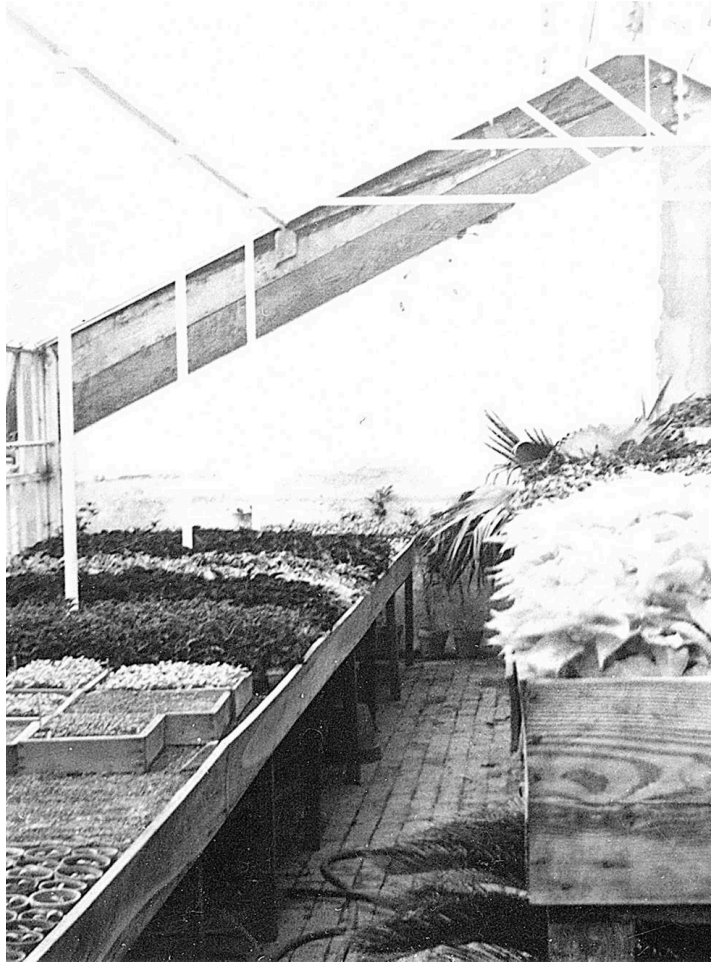


Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of Greenhouses #1 and #2. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Greenhouses #1 and #2 are located southwest of the Hampton Mansion, adjacent to the estate's terraced Falling Gardens. During the historic period, enslaved laborers and paid gardeners worked in the greenhouses nearly year-round to grow ornamental plants as well as produce for the Ridgely family and to sell at market.

Opposite: Greenhouse #1 (bottom) and Greenhouse #2 (top), 2023. (Image Credit: Building Conservation Associates, Inc. and National

Park Service)



4. Greenhouses (Cont.)

Many gardeners worked here over the years, including enslaved individuals (Daniel Harris, Phill Martin) and free professional gardeners (James Galbraith, Wilbur Fisk Massey, Edmund Prince among others).

Daniel Harris (1789–ca. 1867) was manumitted from slavery and worked as a paid gardener for John Ridgely from 1829 into the early 1830s. Daniel labored at Hampton and made enough money to purchase the freedom of his daughter Mary in 1831.

Daniel left Hampton about 1834 and continued to work in the area, earning enough by 1853 to become the first free person of color to purchase property in the area that is now East Towson.

Opposite: Interactive overlay of a ca. 1940 historic photograph showing the interior of Greenhouse #2 and a 2021 photograph from a similar vantage point. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



4. Greenhouses (Cont.)

Greenhouse #1 was constructed ca. 1853 and consisted mostly of metal and glass with a stone headhouse. The addition of this greenhouse is a testament to the scale of horticultural activity at Hampton during the mid-1800s.

Opposite: Greenhouse #1, looking south, 2023. (Image Credit: Building Conservation Associates, Inc. and National Park Service)



Greenhouse #1, looking north, 1959. (Image Credit: Historic American Buildings Survey)

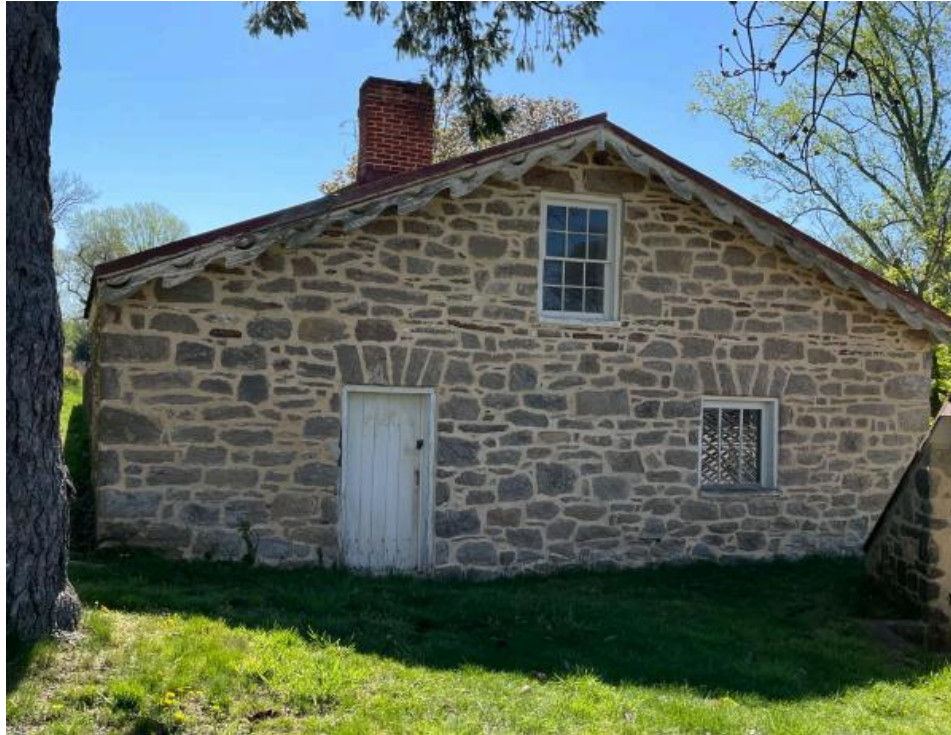


4. Greenhouses (Cont.)

Greenhouse #2 was originally a glazed timber frame structure constructed 1838–1840. In addition to a stone headhouse (potting shed), by the 1850s the structure consisted of two sections, a fernery and a grapery. The wood

structure was razed and replaced with a metal and glass structure in 1936.

Opposite: Greenhouse #2, looking west, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



The headhouse located at the western end of Greenhouse #2, looking east, 2023. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



Greenhouse #2, looking northwest, 1897. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



4. Greenhouses (Cont.)

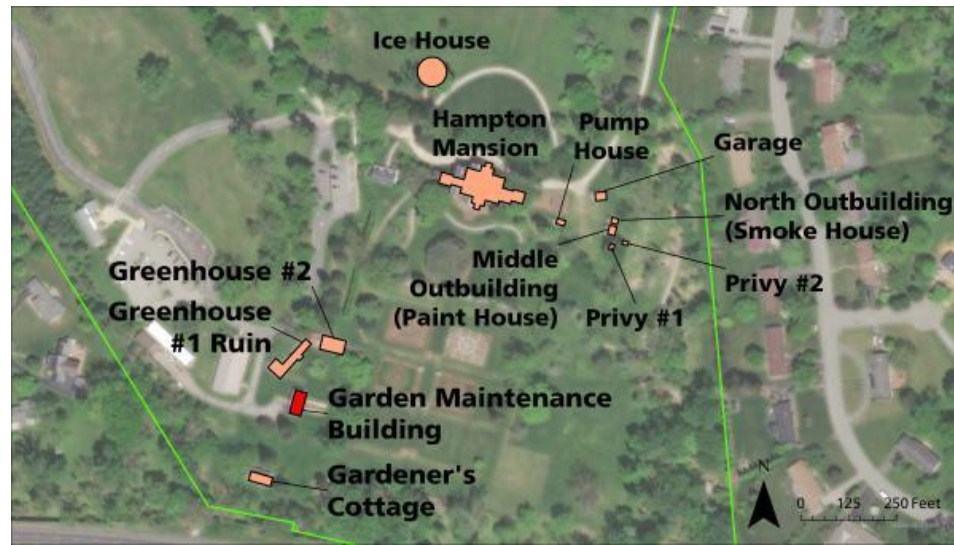
Improvements at the Greenhouses may include masonry and woodwork repair, replacing flooring, frames and glazing, rebuilding Greenhouse #1's head house, addressing accessibility, and installing utilities.

The primary goal of the project is to preserve the Greenhouses as landscape features for interpretation. Additionally, the greenhouses may be rehabilitated for adaptive reuse or educational programming.

Opposite: Selection of images depicting features of Greenhouses #1 and #2 that will be addressed as part of this project, including masonry (left and center) and woodwork (right). (Image Credit: National Park Service)



5. Garden Maintenance Building



Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Garden Maintenance Building.

(Image Credit: National Park Service)

The **Garden Maintenance Building** was probably constructed in the mid- or late-1870s. The central portion of the building functioned as a storage area for horse-drawn, then gas-powered, farm equipment. One of the side bays was used as a feed room and stable, and the other was used as living quarters for various groundskeepers, gardeners, and a chauffeur.

Opposite: The Garden Maintenance Building, looking southwest,
2011. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



Garden Maintenance Building, looking northwest, 1950. (Image
Credit: National Park Service)



5. Garden Maintenance Building (Cont.)

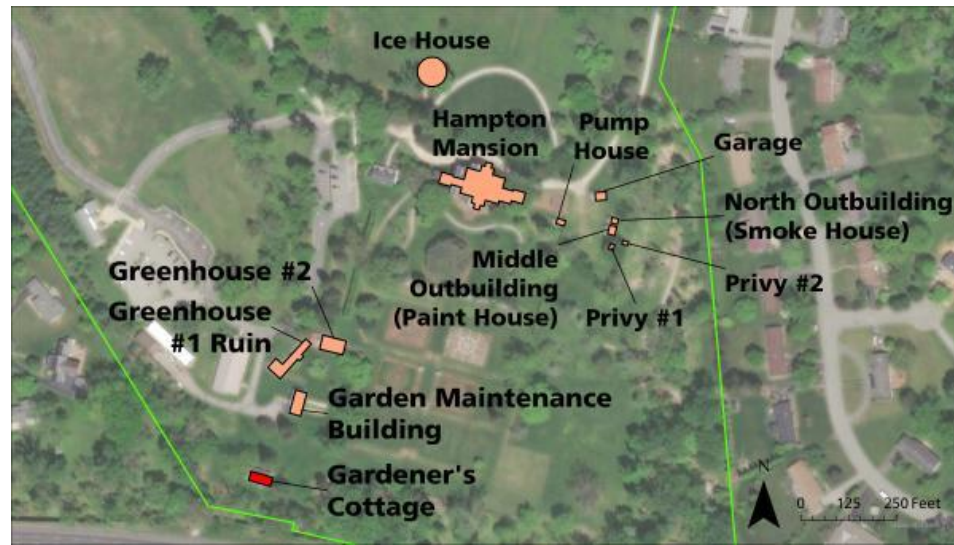
Garden Maintenance Building improvements may include replacing the wood shingle roof, repairing deteriorating wooden features, and interior renovation.

The goal of the project is to preserve the building as a landscape feature for interpretation and as a storage space for National Park Service operations. Additionally, the building may be rehabilitated to serve other National Park Service operational needs.

Opposite: Garden Maintenance Building, looking southwest across Parterre 4 of the Terraced Gardens at Hampton National Historic Site, 2021. (Image Credit: Maximilian Franz Photography and National Park Service)



6. Gardener's Cottage



Map of the Mansion Landscape at Hampton National Historic Site highlighting the location of the Gardener's Cottage. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

The **Gardener's Cottage** may consist of a 1700s structure and additions to the north and west that were constructed during the mid-1800s. It was used as housing for professional gardeners, such as James Galbraith in the 1850s and later Edmund Prince. After Prince's wedding to Martha Lyons was held in the Gardener's Cottage in 1887, they continued to live there and raise eight children.

Opposite: The Gardener's Cottage, looking south, 2023. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



The Gardener's Cottage, looking north, 1897. (Image Credit: National Park Service)



6. Gardener's Cottage (Cont.)

At the Gardener's Cottage, the project may include repair of deteriorated wooden features, porches, stucco, and masonry as well as basement waterproofing, system upgrades, and improved accessibility.

The primary goal of the project is to preserve the Gardener's Cottage as a landscape feature for interpretation. Additionally, the building rehabilitation could prepare the Gardener's Cottage for new uses to benefit visitors and the local community.

Opposite: The Gardener's Cottage, looking south, 2023. (Image Credit: National Park Service)

Project Timeline

This section provides a high-level overview of the anticipated timeline for the current preservation project at Hampton National Historic Site. This project, like most National Park Service construction projects, is organized into three distinct phases: the Predesign Phase, the Design Phase, and the Construction Phase.

Throughout the three phases, compliance activities ensure the project's adherence to

laws and regulations protecting natural and cultural resources, including the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

As of March 2024, the project is in the Design Phase. This section will be updated to document progress and milestones as the project continues to advance.



Predesign Phase: March 2023–July 2023

The Predesign Phase consists of various planning activities to inform the goals and requirements of the project. These activities included a workshop at Hampton National Historic Site in June 2023 that brought together descendants of enslaved individuals and the Ridgely family as well as representatives of the National Park Service, the project designers, the Maryland Historical Trust, and other park partners.

Design Phase: July 2023–June 2024 (CURRENT PHASE)

The Design Phase consists of three subphases: Schematic Design, Design Development, and Construction Documentation. Within each subphase, the project designers work closely with the National Park Service and various technical experts to ensure that the design will achieve the project goals and meet the needs of visitors and park management.



Construction Phase: July 2024–December 2025

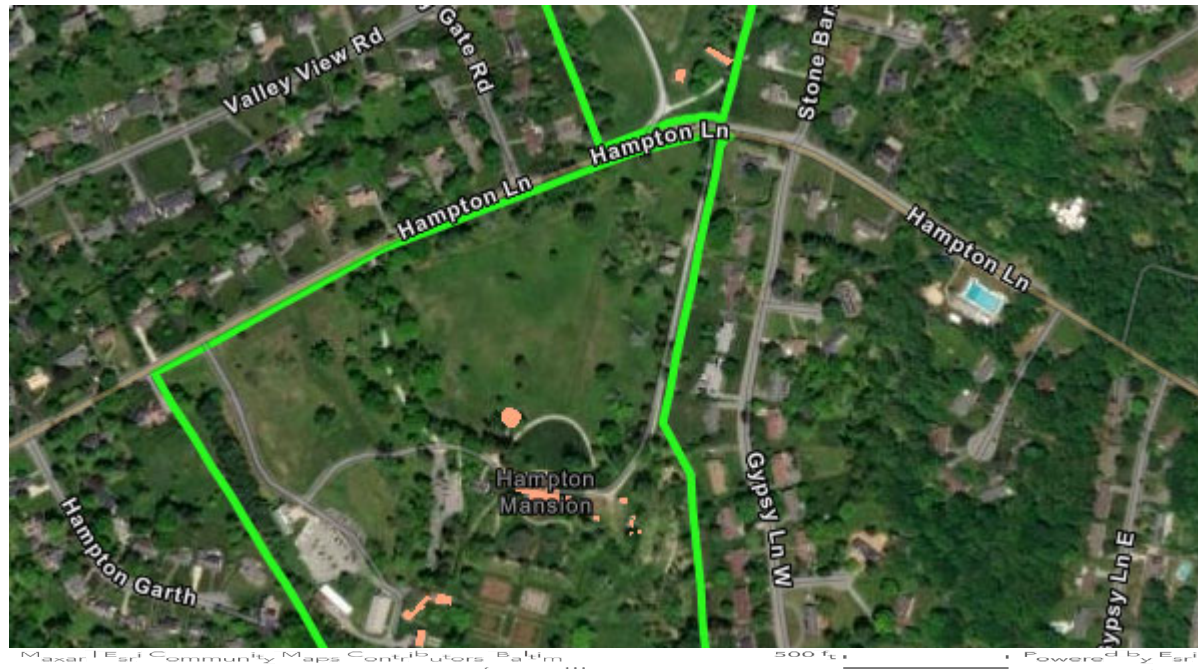
During the Construction Phase, the final project design will be implemented by specialized contractors qualified to perform the specified work on historic buildings, structures, and landscapes at Hampton National Historic Site. Throughout this phase, the National Park Service and its partners will closely monitor construction progress to ensure work is performed in accordance with the design documents and that historic resources are protected.

Expected Project Completion: December 2025

Interactive Project Map

This section includes an interactive map for exploring details about the current historic preservation project at Hampton National Historic Site. Use your mouse and the tools within the map frame below to navigate around the park by zooming and panning. Click on a building to view information about its history and improvements that will be implemented by the project. Click the

button in the top-right corner of the map frame to expand the map to full screen.



Hampton National Historic Site, Interactive Project Map

Additional Resources

Follow the links listed below to learn more about Hampton National Historic Site, the Great American Outdoors Act, and the historic buildings, structures, and landscapes that will be rehabilitated by this project.

Websites

[Hampton National Historic Site Website](#)

[Great American Outdoors Act Overview](#)

Reports

[Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site,
Volume I: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation
\(2014\)](#)

[Cultural Landscape Report for Hampton National Historic Site,
Volume II: Treatment and Record of Treatment \(2014\)](#)

[Resistance to Slavery in Maryland: Strategies for Freedom \(NPS
Special History Study, 2007\)](#)

[Tracing Lives in Slavery: Reclaiming Families in Freedom \(NPS
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Report, Hampton National
Historic Site, 2020\)](#)

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