



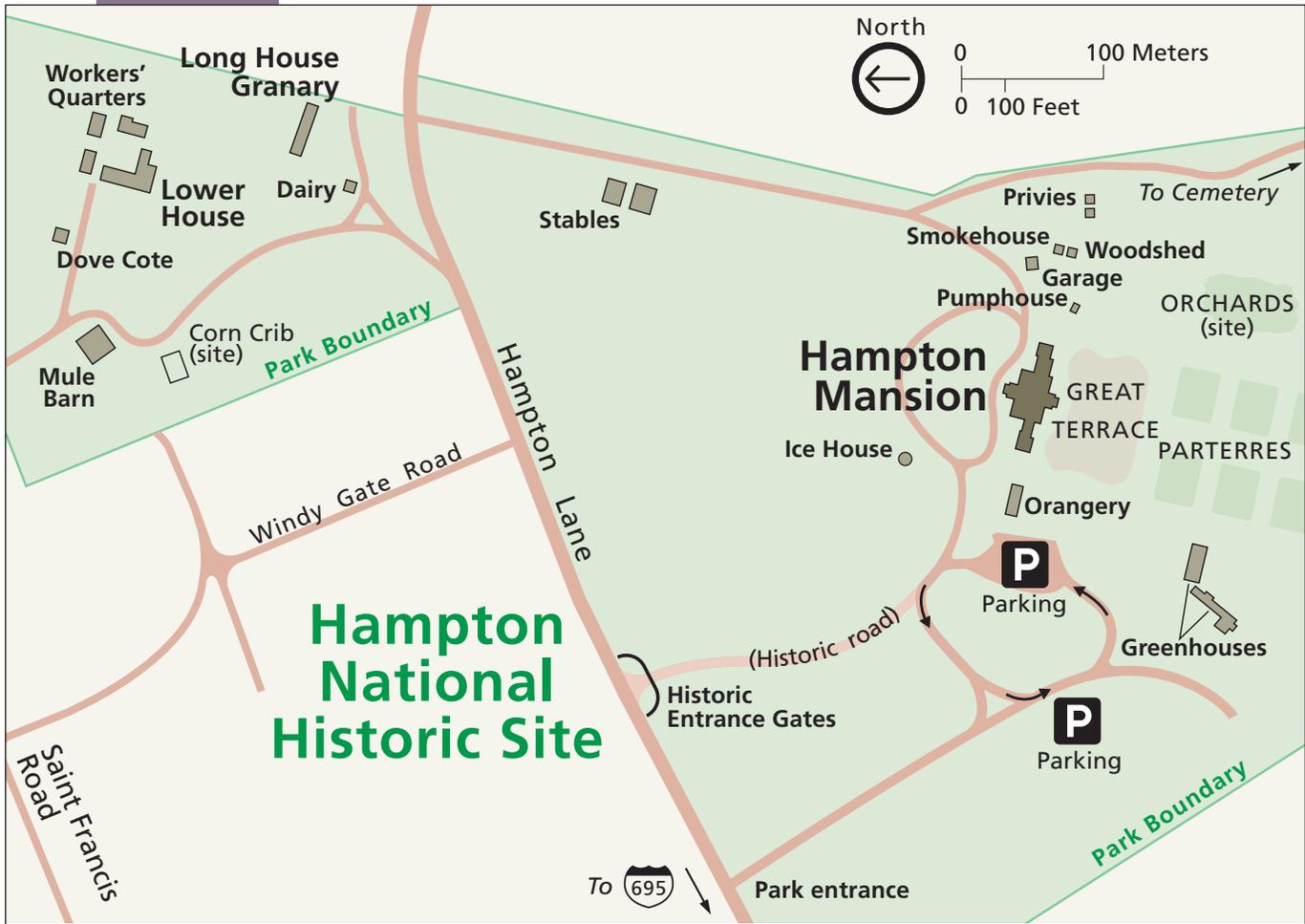
Foundation Document

Hampton National Historic Site

Maryland

May 2016





Contents

Mission of the National Park Service 1

Introduction. 2

Part 1: Core Components 3

 Brief Description of the Park. 3

 Park Purpose 5

 Park Significance 6

 Fundamental Resources and Values 7

 Interpretive Themes 8

Part 2: Dynamic Components 9

 Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments 9

 Special Mandates. 9

 Administrative Commitments. 9

 Assessment of Planning and Data Needs 10

 Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values 10

 Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs . . . 18

 Planning and Data Needs 18

Part 3: Contributors 21

 Hampton National Historic Site 21

 NPS Northeast Region. 21

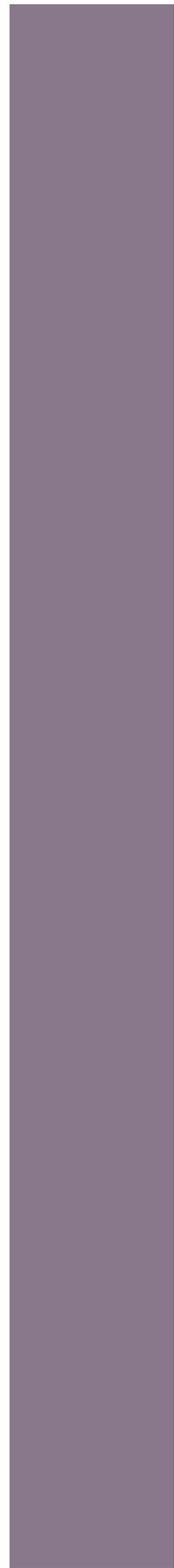
 Other NPS Staff 21

Appendixes 22

 Appendix A: Executive Orders and Associated Congressional Actions
 Related to Hampton National Historic Site 22

 Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments 25

 Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and
 Data Collection Efforts 26





Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Hampton National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



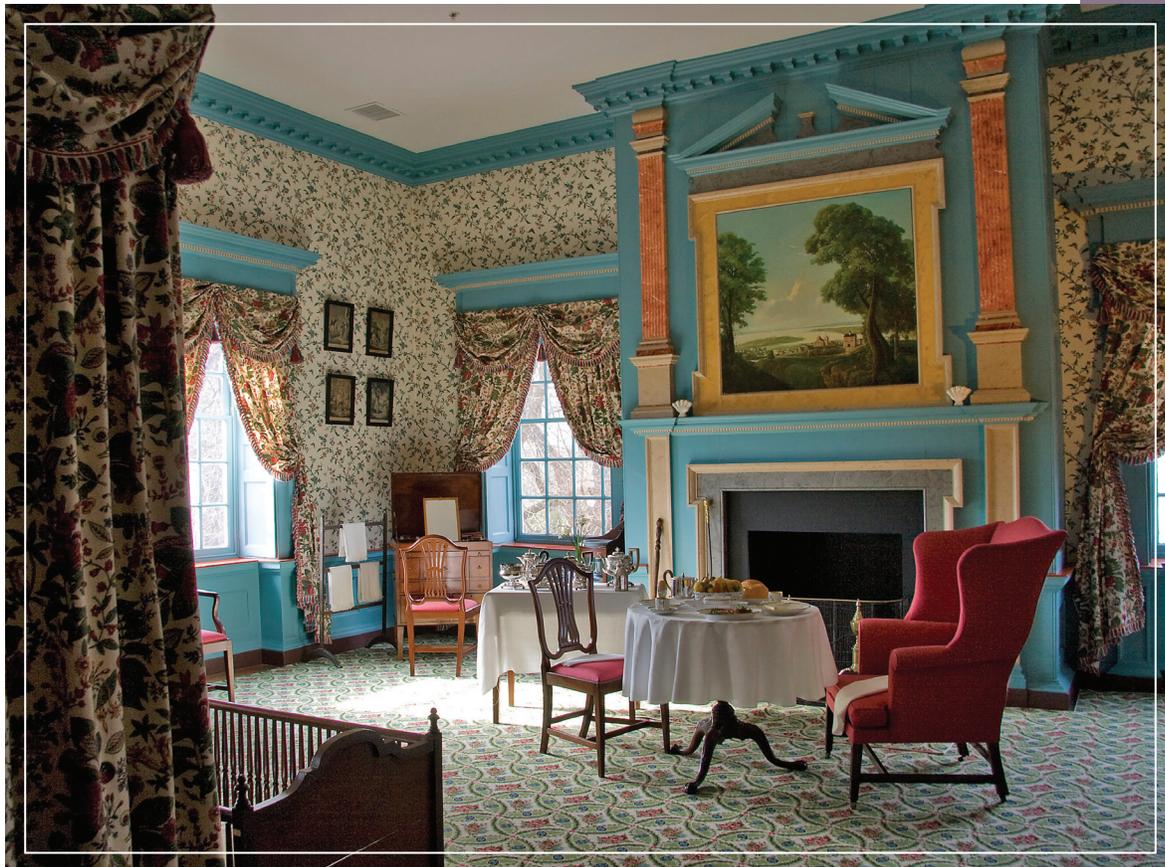
Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Hampton National Historic Site is a 64-acre unit of the national park system in Baltimore County, Maryland, located approximately nine miles north of downtown Baltimore. The park is the remnant of a 24,000-acre industrial and agricultural estate amassed and operated by one Maryland family, the Ridgelys, for more than 200 years of America's development as a nation, from before the Revolutionary War until after World War II.

Funded by the family's iron works and sale of munitions during the Revolutionary War, Captain Charles Ridgely built Hampton Mansion, originally called Hampton Hall, between 1783 and 1790. During the late 19th century, the residence was probably the largest home in America with its 24,000 square feet dwarfing both George Washington's Mount Vernon and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. Over the next 150 years, the Ridgelys weathered economic and social change that shifted the family's commercial focus from 18th-century iron works to 19th-century slave-supported agriculture and tenant farmers to 20th-century residential development. The mansion remained in the Ridgely family for seven generations until a small parcel encompassing the main house and support buildings was transferred to the National Park Service in 1948.





During the first decades of the site's management under the National Park Service, most interpretation centered on the Ridgely family and the main house as a site of genealogical and architectural interest. The main house at Hampton stands as one of the largest and most ornate Georgian style residences in the country. The house features hallmarks of regional post-Revolutionary War Georgian architecture: rigid symmetry, five-part composition, axial entrances, geometrical proportions, pedimented gable ends, and sash windows.

The acquisition of the lower farm in 1980 allowed a wider story of plantation life and its workers to be told. Needing labor in abundance, the Ridgely family employed many types of workers, first in their industrial endeavors and then primarily to support the plantation's agriculture. In the last 50 years of the 18th century, they employed more than 300 indentured servants as well as free workers, British prisoners of war, and enslaved African Americans. Slaves were instrumental in building the mansion and their work undergirded the gracious lifestyle of the Ridgelys in the mansion. The park's historic structures, which include slave quarters, and the broader cultural landscape is a rare surviving ensemble from a late antebellum Maryland slave estate. Through surviving accounts, records, structures, and objects, the stories of the Ridgely family and of the indentured, enslaved, and paid workers who made the estate function are told. This material culture reveals details about the lives of those who designed, built, lived in, and died at the estate.

Hampton National Historic Site reflects the evolution of American social, economic, and cultural history through the lens of one family and their large and diverse labor force from 1745 to 1948. The present site encompasses the family mansion with its formal terraced gardens, numerous state champion trees, landscaped grounds, and support buildings, and the original lower farm, with barns, dairy, slave and servant quarters, and other farm structures, which supported the needs of the mansion and the workers in its immediate area.

Visitors to the site approach the mansion from the southwest lower parking area and visitor center. Staff and volunteers provide visitors with 45- to 60-minute guided tours through the furnished first and second floors of the house. The lower farm offers guided tours of the overseer's house and slave quarters as well as self-guided tours of the grounds. Second Sunday interpretive programs, African American history lectures, and special events are also popular. In 2011, Hampton National Historic Site completed a general management plan. The park shares a superintendent and senior park managers with Fort McHenry National Monument and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Hampton National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling executive order and associated legislative history. The park was established by order of the Secretary of the Interior on June 22, 1948 (see appendix A for the order). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of this rare commercial, industrial, and agricultural estate in the Chesapeake region, and to stimulate understanding of how national events and social change are revealed in the site's resources and the interrelationships of the family and the workers who lived and labored on the estate as it took shape and changed throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Hampton National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Hampton National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Hampton National Historic Site was once the center of a vast and regionally important commercial, industrial, and agricultural estate that ran on a system based on free, paid, indentured, and enslaved labor under the ownership of the Ridgely family, who presided over the estate from 1745 to 1948.
- Hampton National Historic Site structures, landscape features, museum objects, archives, and archeological and ethnographic resources form an exceptionally comprehensive assemblage that represents key periods in American history including the American Revolution, establishment of a new economy, slavery, the Civil War, Emancipation, and Reconstruction. This ensemble, preserved by one family over seven generations, is an unusually complete chronicle that reveals the daily activities of the Ridgely family and the estate's laborers, both free and enslaved, and illustrates 18th and 19th century history and design.
- Once called "a palace rising in the wilderness," the Hampton Mansion is a premier example of Georgian architecture and landscape design, and is one of the largest and most ornate late-Georgian houses in America. Hampton was the first national historic site recognized for its architectural significance.
- Hampton National Historic Site's mansion and farm along with its domestic landscape are the core of what was once an immense 24,000-acre estate, and today includes rare surviving examples of slave quarters and other outbuildings in Maryland.
- Hampton Mansion's fine and decorative arts and furnishings are an internationally recognized collection that represents the social and economic activities of one of the largest and grandest Georgian estates in America during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- The 18th- and 19th-century formal gardens and grounds surrounding the Hampton Mansion are an exceptionally intact and rare example of English Renaissance landscape design principles in the United States.
- Hampton National Historic Site's wealth of artifacts, estate equipment, written records, photographs, and archeological collections recreates a world where, for the better part of two centuries, a community of hundreds of individuals played out the comedies and dramas of their own lives against the backdrop of America's development as a nation.

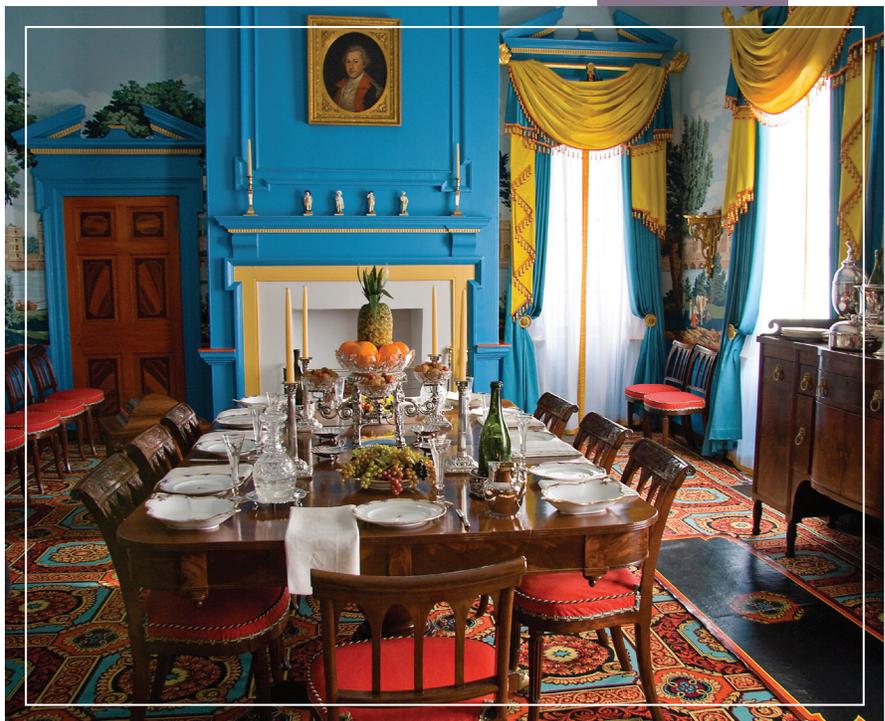
Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Hampton National Historic Site:

- Buildings, structures, landscapes, and associated archeological resources that are related to the historic Ridgely estate known as “Hampton”**—There are 24 historic structures at Hampton National Historic Site, reflecting the many activities that supported its role as a country estate and working farm, as well as the social and economic relationships of its people. These structures include the mansion (cited in the site's designation as a premier example of Georgian architecture and design), slave and other quarters, orangery, stables, icehouse, outhouses, greenhouses, lower house, barns, and dairy. All but one of these structures date from the 18th or 19th century. Park historic structures, both as an assemblage and individually, retain remarkable historic integrity. These structures are sited within the park's cultural landscape, itself a complex collection of designed landscape features, formal gardens, and agricultural fields. The associated archeological resources represent buried evidence of the development, uses, and modifications of structures and landscapes. The physical collection of structures and cultural landscape is primary to the park's national significance, and all elements described here are considered contributing resources in the park's national register documentation.
- Museum collections and archives**—The historic collections at Hampton National Historic Site represent more than 160 years of life and work on the estate, with a concentration on the period between 1790 and 1870. They consist of more than 45,000 historic objects, 100,000 archival items, and 30,000 archeological artifacts associated with the Ridgely family, enslaved people, tenant farmers, and other people historically associated with the plantation. Surviving in their original context, the collection's historic objects and archives greatly enhance understanding of trends in American history and culture and are specially mentioned in the park's national register documentation.



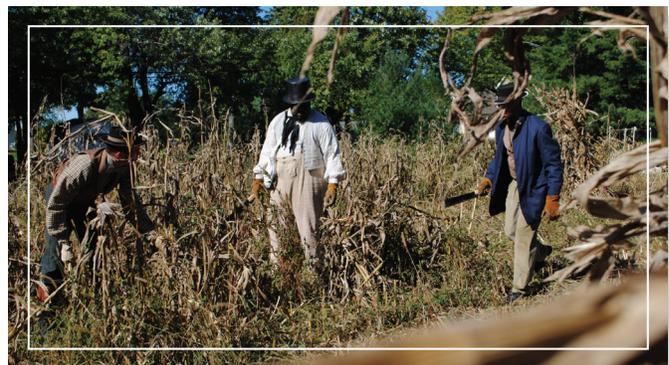
Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Hampton National Historic Site:

- The park reflects a central irony in US history, that a nation newly created on the principles of equality and freedom could accept the institution of slavery. The estate was created and evolved through the actions of diverse groups in a nation struggling to define its concept of freedom. Hampton was built by wealth derived from agriculture, industry, and commerce made possible by the institution of slavery. Economic endeavors initiated and managed by the Ridgely family—one of the wealthiest and most prominent in the Chesapeake region—were dependent on the labor of their employees, indentured servants, and enslaved workers for success and growth.
- The nature of the estate and its enterprises changed and evolved to reflect national events and trends. The Ridgely family owned and managed Hampton for more than 200 years. Over the course of that time, major economic, political, and social influences, such as the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the emancipation of slaves, and the development of new technology, affected the profitability of agriculture and other enterprises supporting the estate, as well as its designed landscape and interior spaces.
- Hampton’s structures, landscape, historic objects, archives, and archeological resources reflect the estate’s activities, its diverse communities, and the relationships between the two. The design and placement of the ornate Georgian mansion, gardens, and the estate outbuildings in contrast to the slave quarters and overseer house located near the farm illustrate the social and economic differences and relationships among the people associated with the estate. The unmatched assemblage of cultural resources associated with a formerly vast commercial, industrial, and agricultural estate forged by indentured and enslaved labor informs understanding of these resources and the activities of the family and workers—paid, indentured, and enslaved—who lived and labored on this estate as it took shape and changed over the 18th and 19th centuries.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Hampton National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

Hampton National Historic Site does not have any special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

- **1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement:** The US Environmental Protection Agency joined with the State of Maryland, the Commonwealths of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission in an agreement “to reduce and control point and non-point sources of pollution to attain the water quality conditions necessary to support the living resources of the Bay” (Chesapeake Bay Agreement, 1992 Amendments). This agreement established an interagency partnership committed to managing the Chesapeake Bay as an integrated ecosystem. The goal is to “provide for the restoration and protection of the living resources, their habitats, and ecological relationships.” Because of Hampton National Historic Site’s location, the park participates in the stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- **Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay:** The National Park Service, as a formal partner of the Chesapeake Bay Program, is part of a network of public agencies leading the effort to protect the bay and its 64,000-square-mile watershed. In joining the Chesapeake Bay Program, the National Park Service agreed to contribute to the restoration, interpretation, and conservation of the many valuable resources within the watershed. In 1994 the Secretary of the Interior and NPS director signed the “Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management” in the Chesapeake Bay. Under this agreement, the National Park Service committed to work with the participating states, federal agencies, and other program partners to manage the watershed as a cohesive ecosystem through the 26 national park units within it, including Hampton National Historic Site. Through a 1998 update known as the “Federal Agencies Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan,” the National Park Service (including Hampton National Historic Site), and other federal agency partners recommitted to cooperative ecosystem management, watershed protection, living resources and habitat stewardship, nutrient and toxins prevention and reduction, and sustainability.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

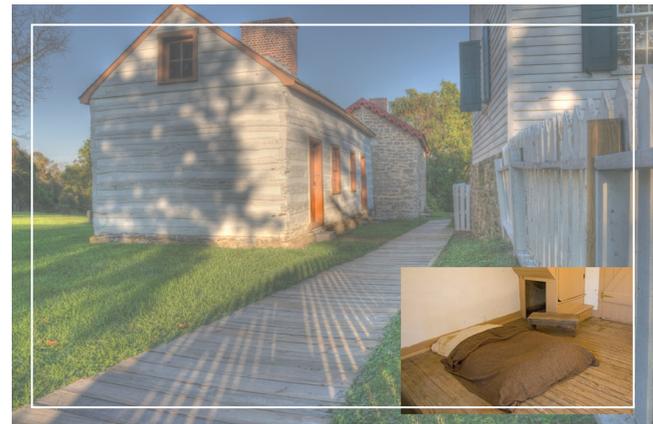
The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings, structures, landscapes, and associated archeological resources that are related to the historic Ridgely estate known as "Hampton"
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampton National Historic Site was once the center of a vast and regionally important commercial, industrial, and agricultural estate that ran on a system based on free, paid, indentured, and enslaved labor under the ownership of the Ridgely family, who presided over the estate from 1745 to 1948. • Hampton National Historic Site structures, landscape features, museum objects, archives, and archeological and ethnographic resources form an exceptionally comprehensive assemblage that represents key periods in American history including the American Revolution, establishment of a new economy, slavery, the Civil War, Emancipation, and Reconstruction. This ensemble, preserved by one family over seven generations, is an unusually complete chronicle that reveals the daily activities of the Ridgely family and the estate's laborers, both free and enslaved, and illustrates 18th and 19th century history and design. • Once called "a palace rising in the wilderness," the Hampton Mansion is a premier example of Georgian architecture and landscape design, and is one of the largest and most ornate late-Georgian houses in America. Hampton was the first national historic site recognized for its architectural significance. • Hampton National Historic Site's mansion and farm along with its domestic landscape are the core of what was once an immense 24,000-acre estate, and today includes rare surviving examples of slave quarters and other outbuildings in Maryland. • The 18th- and 19th-century formal gardens and grounds surrounding the Hampton Mansion are an exceptionally intact and rare example of English Renaissance landscape design principles in the United States.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site includes the Hampton Mansion and numerous outbuildings. In 1980 the site expanded to include the lower house cultural landscape and farm buildings and now covers 64 acres. • There is exceptional historic integrity representing the site's period of significance. • Of the site's 24 historic buildings identified in the List of Classified Structures database, 14 are in fair/good condition 7, are in poor condition, and 3 are in seriously poor condition. • Several historic support buildings (octagonal servants' quarters and corn crib) are no longer extant, and one has been reconstructed (orangery). • The site's 24 buildings have an average Asset Priority Index of 71, with the mansion scoring 100. • A fire suppression system; new heating, ventilation and cooling system; and climate control measures were installed in the mansion during the 2000s. • The guided tours of the mansion and outbuildings are only offered four days a week. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All structures are stabilized and require cyclical maintenance in order to address weathering and standard wear and tear. • There is a strong public interest to have the story of slavery and enslaved people told at the park. • Park visitation has increased since introducing the broader story of the plantation and antebellum Maryland. • Interpretive facilities and programs are diversifying to reflect slavery and the lives of the enslaved in more comprehensive and explicit ways, including expansion of programs and exhibits at the farm complex and modifications to the mansion programs and exhibits.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings, structures, landscapes, and associated archeological resources that are related to the historic Ridgely estate known as "Hampton"
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the surrounding suburban neighborhood is increasing the potential for larger, more visible development around the site’s boundary, and may cause visual encroachment on the historic landscape. • There are incidents of crime in the surrounding neighborhood and this may lead to potential for vandalism and law enforcement issues at the site. • Growing deer populations may result in damage to vegetation on the cultural landscapes within the site. • There are issues of increasing air pollution and noise pollution from Interstate 695, which runs along the site’s boundary. • Changes in the landscapes or structures to accommodate visitor access could have an adverse impact on the historic character of site resources. • Inadequate grading of the area around the geothermal well is creating drainage issues and water damage that is impacting important outbuildings (smokehouse, woodsheds). • Aging trees can be damaged by infestation of pests or diseases (such as the Emerald Ash Borer) or damaged during weather events. Falling limbs could pose a risk to staff and visitors as well as damage buildings and historic structures on the landscape. • Increases in mean annual temperature, storm frequency/intensity, and extreme heat events and droughts projected for the region due to climate change could impact the infrastructure (e.g., storm damage), landscape (e.g., increase in invasive species), and archeological resources (e.g., accelerated erosion). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening cooperation with Historic Hampton, Inc. and other partners would increase protection of site resources and provide high-quality interpretation and visitor experiences. • Continued evaluation of archeological resources in the area would provide new data and better interpretation of the site and its history. • The top terrace of the formal garden could be rehabilitated to its historic design, and appearance while the lower terraces and the gardens as well as the agricultural fields around the farm could be managed to evoke the original uses and designs with a limited gardening staff. • Rehabilitation of the historic orchard and field would evoke the character of the historic estate. • Replanting the parterres would help restore a portion of the grounds to their historic appearance. • Better integration of the farm into the visitor experience could be facilitated by improved access to these resources. • Additional rooms in the mansion could be furnished and interpreted in order to tell a more complete story of the people who worked in the house as well as those who lived there. • Potential reconstruction or rehabilitation of the summer kitchen and domestic service cluster, including the octagonal servants’ quarters, would enhance visitor experiences and provide interpretive opportunities into the lives of the enslaved individuals who lived and worked at Hampton. • Conduct additional scholarly research and studies to expand understanding of the African American experience at Hampton. This research could also inform and expand public offerings and interpretive programming. • Rehabilitation of the lower house and stone slave quarters could offer new interpretation and other educational programs for small groups of visitors. • The site could pursue community partnerships with descendants of enslaved workers in order to build support and advocacy for the site.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Buildings, structures, landscapes, and associated archeological resources that are related to the historic Ridgely estate known as "Hampton"
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS mapping data of tree inventory. • GIS mapping data of all previous archeological investigations and sites with potential archeological resources. • Additional research of octagonal servants' quarters and domestic service cluster. • Historic structure report – domestic cluster, phase 1. • Historic structure report – Hampton Mansion. • Administrative history. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Collect baseline soundscape data. • Visual resource / viewshed analysis study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Hampton Mansion historic furnishings report. • Hazardous tree management plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Viewshed management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management 1998</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology 2004</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum collections and archives
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampton National Historic Site was once the center of a vast and regionally important commercial, industrial, and agricultural estate that ran on a system based on free, paid, indentured, and enslaved labor under the ownership of the Ridgely family, who presided over the estate from 1745 to 1948. • Hampton Mansion's fine and decorative arts and furnishings are an internationally recognized collection that represents the social and economic activities of one of the largest and grandest Georgian estates in America during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. • Hampton National Historic Site's wealth of artifacts, estate equipment, written records, photographs, and archeological collections recreates a world where, for the better part of three centuries, a community of hundreds of individuals played out the comedies and dramas of their own lives against the backdrop of America's development as a nation.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collections total more than 235,000 items that primarily consist of site-associated Ridgely family items from 1745 to 1948. • The collections represent every period of occupancy, with a high concentration of items from the period between 1790 and 1870. • The vast artifact collection includes internationally renowned artwork and furnishings, including paintings by leading American artists. • The large photograph collection documents 19th-century interiors of the mansion, laborers at work, family pets, and trips abroad, as well as everyday life on the estate. • Most of the collections are Ridgely family possessions, which reflect the long-time interpretive emphasis on the family itself. • Artifacts relating to plantation operations over time, indentured servants, enslaved communities, tenant farmers, and the significance of the Ridgely's 18th-century iron works are not well represented, probably because not many artifacts relating to these themes survive. • Currently, the site is interpreting many aspects of American history and is working to improve interpretive programming related to slavery and the lives of the enslaved at Hampton. The park archives contain oral histories of descendants of enslaved people who worked at Hampton Plantation as well as escape notices relating to Hampton enslaved workers. • Overall the site museum program is highly developed, professional, and successful, consisting of an NPS curator and temporary staff. • Management is currently guided by the collection management plan and updated scope of collections (2011). • Detailed historic furnishing reports have been completed for many of the rooms within the Hampton Mansion. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridgely descendants are still actively donating family heirlooms to be added to the collection. • Since 2000, numerous collection-related projects, including the construction of a new curation center and various conservation projects, have been completed. • Over the next two years, historic furnishings reports will be completed for the remaining rooms at the Hampton Mansion.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum collections and archives
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage from lack of environmental control and pest issues continue to be threats to the collections stored and displayed in the historic buildings. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The storage of museum collections in the new collections facility provides appropriate environmental conditions, fire protection, and security. • Providing additional special events and programs, exhibits, media, and scholarship, reflecting the breadth of lives and events experienced by all of Hampton’s residents and workers, could better connect those stories with visitors’ lives today. • The site could also propose partnerships with universities and historic societies interested in the stories of enslaved workers, indentured servants, or other social, economic, and labor topics.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history. • Museum collections metals condition survey. • Ethnographic overview and assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete outstanding room historic furnishings reports for the Hampton Mansion.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.2, 4.2, 8.10, chapter 5) • Director’s Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management 1998 • Director’s Order 28A: Archeology 2004 • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) “General Management Concepts” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) “Partnerships” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) “Studies and Collections” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) “Research” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) “Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities” • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archeological Documentation • The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following is a key issue for Hampton National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address it:

- **Accessibility** – A key issue related to visitor use at Hampton National Historic Site is accessibility. The terrain of the historic landscapes of the Hampton Mansion grounds and farm are uneven, which presents issues for those with limited mobility. Balancing the need to provide safe access with the integrity of the historically significant cultural landscapes of the site is an important issue that must be considered during project planning. Designated parking areas, such as the upper parking area, are available for individuals with disabilities. Walkways around the grounds are a mix of paved surfaces, gravel surfaces, and marble rock walking paths, which provide varying level of accessibility. A lift provides access to the first floor of the Hampton Mansion from the visitor entrance area, but the second floor of the mansion is not fully accessible. The slave quarters, tenant quarters, log building, and dairy at the farm site are currently not accessible. The challenge of providing comprehensive access to historic structures throughout the site is a key parkwide issue. A condition assessment has been completed for both the mansion and the farm site and various strategies have been implemented to improve access, but no comprehensive accessibility planning has been conducted for the site. A comprehensive accessibility plan was identified as a high priority need for Hampton National Historic Site.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Complete outstanding room historic furnishings reports for the Hampton Mansion	H	Instead of pursuing a historic furnishings report for the entire mansion, Hampton National Historic Site staff members have been addressing furnishings on a more extensive and detailed room-by-room basis. Future funding and staff efforts are focused on completing the outstanding historic furnishing reports for individual rooms over the next two years.
Key Issue	Comprehensive accessibility plan	H	A comprehensive accessibility plan would help the park improve overall visitor experiences and access throughout the site while meeting legal requirements related to visitor access. Although the site has completed a number of assessments and addressed accessibility in certain places, this plan would look at the site as a whole, balancing the overall need for access with the needs of historic structures and landscapes.
FRV	Historic structure report – domestic cluster phase 1	H	Additional information on the summer kitchen (no longer extant) would help interpret the experiences of Hampton’s servant class.
FRV	Historic structure report – Hampton Mansion	H	Historic furnishing reports have been completed for some of the interpreted rooms of the mansion, but the park is lacking a report on the mansion itself. A historic structure report would include historic context, a narrative of the house’s construction and evolution, a detailed architectural description, and treatment/preservation recommendations.
FRV	Hazardous tree management plan	M	Aging trees on the landscape may look healthy but can be diseased or otherwise compromised. Falling limbs or toppled trees could physically impact the mansion or visitor safety. A management plan would allow the park to proactively deal with potentially hazardous trees and provide a strategy for their removal and replanting.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	M	The historic landscape surrounding the mansion is vulnerable to invasive plant species as well as destructive insects such as the emerald ash borer. An integrated pest management plan would provide guidance on managing these pests and give park staff a tool for implementing pest removal and achieving cultural landscape stewardship objectives.
FRV	Viewshed management plan	L	A viewshed management plan would be developed using data collected during a visual resource / viewshed analysis study and would provide guidance for the long-term protection of historic views and vistas at the park.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	Information collected through an ethnographic overview and assessment would inform the interpretation and representation of enslaved and indentured individuals who lived and worked at Hampton. These data would strengthen interpretive programming and help visitors better understand the complexity of the property’s history. (A related project has been submitted to the Project Management Information System and is slated to begin in 2016.)
FRV	GIS mapping data of tree inventory	H	Documentation and mapping of the site’s trees would support condition assessments and future planning related to potentially hazardous trees and the threat of the emerald ash borer. These data would support the development of a hazardous tree management plan.
FRV	Administrative history	H	An administrative history is needed to capture the evolution of the site since the National Park Service began managing it and the rationale behind past management decisions.
FRV	GIS mapping data of all previous archeological investigations and sites with potential archeological resources	M	This archeological information would be useful when planning facilities projects that require digging in potentially significant areas, allowing for proactive management and compliance of archeological resources. Access to existing mapping data from previous investigations would also lead to a better understanding of the sites’ uses and history and support interpretive programming.
FRV	Additional research on octagonal servants’ quarters and domestic service cluster	L	Information relating to the domestic service cluster and servants’ quarters would help add context and inform interpretation related to Hampton’s servant class.
FRV	Museum collections metals condition survey	L	The metal object condition survey is a multiyear project that is currently ongoing.
FRV	Visual resource / viewshed analysis study	L	A visual resource / viewshed analysis study of the park is needed in order to provide data for park managers on the stewardship and monitoring of important historic views and vistas within the park. These data would be needed before a viewshed management plan could be developed.
FRV	Collect soundscape baseline data	L	The collection of baseline soundscape data would allow the park to monitor changes of noise levels at Hampton National Historic Site over time and provide data for park managers making decisions on how to address the impacts surrounding noise may have on visitor experiences within the park.

Part 3: Contributors

Hampton National Historic Site

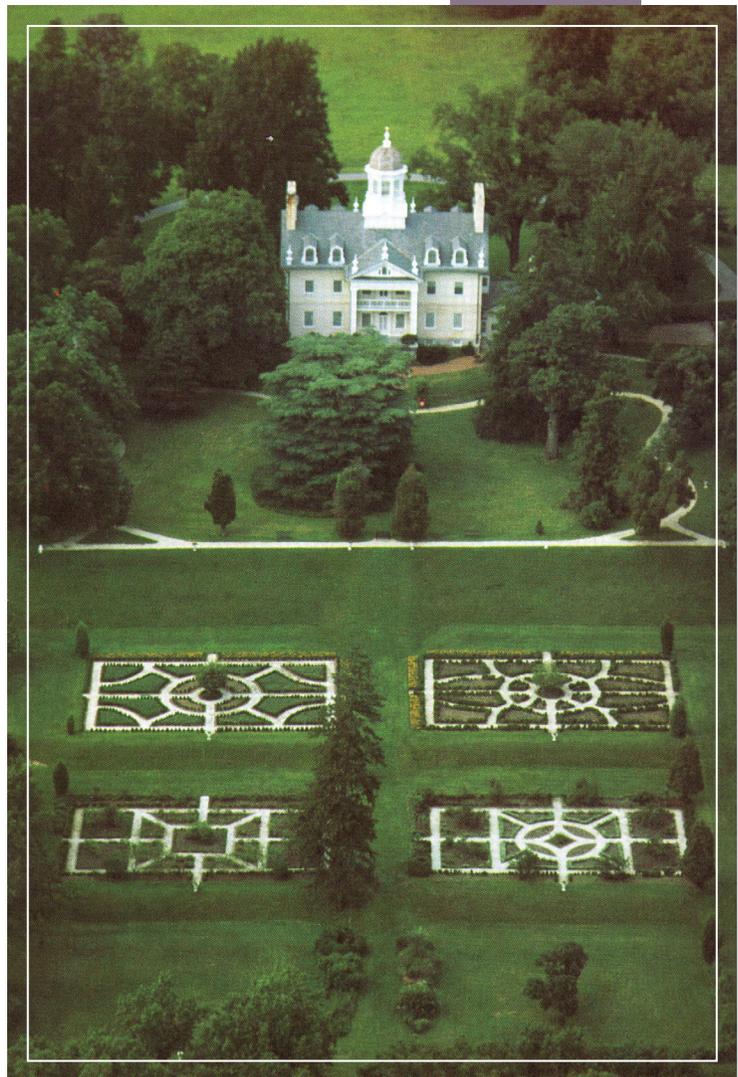
Wayne Boyd, Chief, Facilities Management
Tina Cappetta, Superintendent
Glen Clark, Chief Ranger
Chuck Grady, Chief of Administration
John Holztinger, Project Manager
Anna Von Lunz, Acting Chief of Resources Management
Vince Vaise, Chief of Interpretation

NPS Northeast Region

Natalya Apostolou, Regional GIS Liaison
Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, Architectural Historian / Planner, Regional Liaison

Other NPS Staff

Justin Henderson, Project Manager, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Carrie Miller, Cultural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Hilary Retseck, Cultural Resource Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Ken Bingenheimer, Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Laura Watt, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
Rebecca Corning, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center – Planning Division
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning Division



Appendixes

Appendix A: Executive Orders and Associated Congressional Actions Related to Hampton National Historic Site

Thursday, July 8, 1948

FEDERAL REGISTER

3783

TITLE 36—PARKS AND FORESTS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 1—AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DESIGNATION OF HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE NEAR TOWSON, MD.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the benefit of inspiration of the people of the United States, and

Whereas historic "Hampton," near Towson, Maryland, built between 1733 and 1790 and one of the finest Georgian Mansions in America, has been acquired for the people of the United States through a generous private gift to the Nation, and

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 title to the above mentioned building and appropriate grounds is vested in the United States:

Now, therefore, I, J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461-467), do hereby designate the following-described lands, with the structures thereon, to be a national historic site, having the name "Hampton National Historic Site:"

That certain parcel of land, together with the structures thereon, situated in the Ninth Election District of Baltimore County, State of Maryland, conveyed to the United States of America by John Ridgely, Jr., and Jean R. Ridgely, his wife, by deed dated January 23, 1948, and recorded in the Baltimore County Registry of Deeds on February 19, 1948, which, according to a survey made by Doltenberg Brothers on December 29, 1947, is found to be within the following metes, bounds, courses, and distances, to wit:

Beginning at a stone heretofore set at the beginning of the fifth or south twenty-two and one-half degrees west sixteen feet line of a parcel of land containing one thousand acres allotted to John Ridgely of Hampton in certain partition proceedings in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County and recorded in Judicial Liber W. P. C. No. 209 folio 235 in the case of John Ridgely of Hampton vs. Otho E. Ridgely, et al., and running thence with and binding on the outline of said parcel of land as the bearings are now referred to true meridian as established on "Flat No. 1 of Hampton" the eight following courses and distance viz: south thirteen degrees thirty-five minutes west sixteen feet to a stone, south seventy-seven degrees thirty-one minutes east one hundred ninety-nine and sixty-five one-hundredths feet, south nineteen degrees thirty-seven

minutes west ten feet to a stone, south seventy-five degrees twelve minutes east twenty feet to a stone, north eighteen degrees two minutes east ten and eighteen one-hundredths feet to a stone, south seventy-seven degrees four minutes east one hundred forty-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths feet to a stone, north seventeen degrees fifty-five minutes east forty-two and fifty one-hundredths feet to a stone and south eighty degrees fifteen minutes east three hundred eighty-five and sixty one-hundredths feet to a pipe; thence leaving said outlines and running for lines of division the six following courses and distances viz: north nine degrees eighteen minutes east, running parallel with and distant five feet westerly from the west wall of the Burial Ground there situate, one hundred eighty-four feet to a pipe, north one degree forty-seven minutes west six hundred seventy-four and fifty one-hundredths feet to a pipe, north twenty degrees eleven minutes west one hundred forty-one and two one-hundredths feet to a pipe, north eleven degrees forty-nine minutes east, binding in the center of a fifty foot road now laid out with the right and use thereof in common with others entitled thereto, four hundred feet, north seventy-one degrees fifty-six minutes west one hundred seventy-six and forty-five one-hundredths feet to a pipe and north four degrees twenty-seven minutes east three hundred ninety-three and twenty-five one-hundredths feet to a pipe set on the southeast side of Hampton Lane, fifty feet wide, thence binding on the southeast side of said Lane the two following courses and distances viz: south sixty-nine degrees sixteen minutes west eight hundred fourteen and fifty-five one-hundredths feet and south sixty-one degrees fourteen minutes west seven hundred ninety feet to a pipe, thence leaving said Lane and running for a line of division south thirty-two degrees east eleven hundred eighty-three and five one-hundredths feet to a pipe set in the fourth or south seventy-four degrees east one hundred nine and four-tenths perches line of the above referred to one thousand acres of land allotted to John Ridgely of Hampton; and thence running with and binding on a part of said line, south seventy-nine degrees eighteen minutes east one hundred seventy-eight and seventeen one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning. Containing 43.295 acres of land more or less.

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the city of Washington, this 22d day of June 1948.

[SEAL]

J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior

[F. R. Doc. 48-6048; Filed, July 7, 1948;
9:15 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE,
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

ORDER ADDING CERTAIN LANDS

Whereas, the following parcel of land adjoining Hampton National Historic Site in the Ninth Election District of Baltimore County, State of Maryland, has been purchased by the United States as an addition to, and for use in administering, developing, protecting and interpreting, the said National Historic Site:

Now, therefore, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., secs. 461, et seq.), the following described land is hereby added to and made a part of the Hampton National Historic Site:

All that parcel of land situate in the Ninth Election District of Baltimore County, in the State of Maryland, and which, according to a survey dated January 27, 1953, prepared by Dollenberg Brothers, Surveyors, is found to be within the following metes, bounds, courses and distances, to wit:

Beginning for the same at a point in the center of a 50-foot road heretofore laid out, and at the beginning of the thirteenth or N. 71° 56' W., 176.45 feet line of a parcel of land which by a deed dated January 23, 1948, and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County in Liber J. W. B. No. 1618, folio 391, was conveyed by John Rldgely, Jr., and wife to the United States of America, and running thence with and binding on the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of said parcel of land, as the courses are referred to in the true meridian, the two following courses and distances, viz: N. 71° 56' W., 170.45 feet and N. 4° 27' E., 393.25 feet to the south side of Hampton Lane, heretofore laid out 50 feet wide, thence binding on the south side of said Lane as now extended, with the right and use thereof in common with others entitled thereto, N. 76° 0' E., 250.87 feet to the center of the first herein mentioned 50-foot road, as now extended, and thence binding in the center of said 50-foot road, with the right and use thereof in common with others entitled thereto, S. 11° 49' W., 518.50 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing 2.118 acres of land, more or less.

The administration, protection, and development of the land hereinabove described as a part of the said National Historic Site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, supra.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this addition to said Site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the city of Washington, this 23d day of December 1953.

[SEAL] FRED G. AANDAHL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior
[F. R. Doc. 53-10792; Filed, Dec. 29, 1953;
8:48 a. m.]

TITLE XIII—REPORT AND BOUNDARY REVISION

BEAVERHEAD OR GALLATIN NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 1301. Within ninety days from enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the nature and extent of the progress of any proposal to exchange lands owned by the Burlington Northern Railroad on either the Beaverhead or Gallatin National Forests in the State of Montana for lands owned by the United States elsewhere in the State of Montana. Such report shall also discuss any study or appraisal work done by any agency of the Federal Government concerning the feasibility, impact, or cost of any such an exchange between the Burlington Northern Railroad and the Federal Government, including the sharing of cost of such study. The Department of Agriculture shall not proceed with the processing of any exchange of more than 6,400 acres until and unless authorized to do so by a concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Report to congressional committees.

Congressional authorization requirement.

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 1302. (a) 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:

Boundary revisions, description.

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in Baltimore County, Maryland, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Hampton Lane (50 feet wide), said corner being common to the lands now or formerly of Hampton Village, Incorporated and the lands of Gertrude C. Ridgely, et al; thence, with the northern right-of-way line of said Hampton Lane, the two following courses and distances:

north 69 degrees 19 minutes 40 seconds east, 188.75 feet; and easterly by a line curving toward the right having a radius of 408.59 feet for a distance of 196 feet (the chord bearing of north 83 degrees 04 minutes 12 seconds east, 194.12 feet); thence, leaving said Hampton Road, north 14 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds east, 1,095.18 feet to the westernmost corner of Lot numbered 1 as shown on Plat "D" of Hampton and filed for record in Plat Book G.L.B. numbered 20, folio 32; thence, running along the southerly line of the lots fronting on Saint Francis Road (as shown on said plat) on a line parallel to and 200 feet from said street, south 68 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west, 777.75 feet to a point on the easterly side of a 40 feet wide road; thence, with said road, north 21 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west, 200.00 feet to a point on the southerly right-of-way line of Saint Francis Road; thence, leaving said 40 feet wide road and with said Saint Francis Road, south 68 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west, 40.00 feet to a point on the westerly side of said 40 feet wide road; thence, leaving said Saint Francis Road and with said 40 feet wide road, south 21 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds east, 200.00 feet to a pipe; thence, leaving said 40 foot wide road, south 68 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west, 200.00 feet to a corner common to said Hampton Village, Incorporated and the lands of subject owner; thence, with said Hampton Village, Incorporated, south 21 degrees 29 minutes 33 seconds east, 835.03 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 14.02 acres, more or less.

Lands and interests, acquisition.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in furtherance of the purposes of this section, is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, or exchange lands and interests in lands described in subsection (a) of this section.

Administration.

(c) The Secretary shall administer lands acquired under the authority of this section as part of the Hampton National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

16 USC 1 *et seq.*
16 USC 461 note.
Appropriation authorization.

(d) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Approved November 10, 1978.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Agreement between the National Park Service and Historic Hampton, Inc.	Fundraising Agreement	1999 –	Historic Hampton, Inc.	To establish policies, procedures, and other terms under which the fundraising efforts will be carried out.
Agreement between the National Park Service and Historic Hampton, Inc.	Cooperating Association Agreement	2011 – 2016	Historic Hampton, Inc.	To encourage and promote a cooperative relationship between the National Park Service and the nonprofit partner Historic Hampton, Inc., allowing commercial activities in the park.
Agreement between the National Park Service and Historic Hampton, Inc.	Cooperative Agreement (Draft)	2016 – 2021	Historic Hampton, Inc.	To cooperate with each other for the benefit of Hampton National Historic Site in order to build educational programming, resource stewardship, and job training opportunities.
Agreement between the National Park Service and the Baltimore County Fire Department	Letter of Agreement	2012 – 2017	Baltimore County Fire Department	To notify the park that the Baltimore County Fire Department will respond to emergency incidents at Hampton National Historic Site.

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Title	Date
Cultural Landscape Plan and Treatment Study	2015
List of Classified Structures Database	2014
Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority	2014
General Management Plan	2012
Collection Management Plan	2011
Long-range Interpretive Plan	2010
Archeological Monitoring – Environmental Controls System Project (PMIS #77437)	2008
Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management – Exotic Vegetation Management Report	2007
Road Inventory	2005
Archeological Testing and Monitoring – Waterlines Replacement Project	2003
Strategic Park Management Plan	1997
Historical Interpretation and the National Park Service at Hampton National Historic Site	1996
Resource Management Plan	1994
Archeological Investigation – Subsurface Drainage and Cistern Systems	1990
Land Protection Plan	1985
Hampton Perspectives	1979
Master Plan	1970
Historic Structures Survey	1958

**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Hampton National Historic Site**

April 2016

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.


RECOMMENDED _____ April 28, 2016
Tina Cappetta, Superintendent, Hampton National Historic Site Date


APPROVED _____ May 2, 2016
 Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast Region Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

HAMP 390/130482
May 2016

Foundation Document • Hampton National Historic Site



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR