

Harry
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1978

HAMPTON PERSPECTIVES

Hampton National Historic Site was established on December 19, 1947, when the Secretary of the Interior entered into an agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities with respect to the property known as Hampton, located in Towson, Maryland. On June 22, 1948, the property was designated as Hampton National Historic Site by order of Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug. The purpose of the park as stated in this order was as follows:

Preserve, enhance, and exhibit with its allied formal gardens and outbuildings one of the finest Georgian Mansions of late 18th century America, largest and most significant element of a vast estate and symbol of its grandiose scale of life and commemorating a major phase of United States architectural and social history.

The Order of June 22, 1948, stated that the lands and the structures at Hampton were designated "to be a national historic site, having the name 'Hampton National Historic Site' . . . "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. 461-462 . . ." The order further states that "the administration, protection, and development" of Hampton "shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 . . ." This Historic Sites Act states that "it is a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the United States."

The Act establishing the National Park Service (39 Stat. 355) further defines the purpose of parks and monuments under the administration of the National Park Service as, " . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them for the enjoyment of future generations."

According to this legislation the National Park Service has a clear mandate to preserve, enhance and exhibit Hampton with its allied formal gardens and outbuildings in such a way that will conserve the scenery of the historic objects and provide for the enjoyment of them in such a way that will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

Description of Hampton

Hampton National Historic Site is 45.42 acres that remain from what once was a vast estate. The site's principle resource is Hampton Mansion itself. The Mansion is an excellent example of late Georgian architecture. The estate maintained more than two hundred slaves who worked in the gardens, the dairy, as house servants and in the breeding of race horses which became an important facet of life at Hampton and in Maryland. Next in importance are the formal gardens of the estate whose origin may be earlier than the mansion itself, for there are records of gardeners being kept by the Ridgely's before 1783. Also on the grounds are several other structures which played an important part in the life of Hampton. These are the horse stables, privy, wood shed, smoke house, ice house, orangery, caretaker's house, greenhouse and the Ridgely family crypt.

Associated with the estate but not currently a part of it is the estate farm complex. This is a group of farm buildings on a 14 acre parcel north of the site across from Hampton Lane. It includes the following structures.

MULE BARN: Two story stone barn built sometime prior to 1843. Heavy snow of January 1978 collapsed central portion of roof, however, masonry seems to be sound.

LONG BARN/GRAINERY: Two story stone barn shaped like a long, narrow rectangle. Interior flooring is weak; exterior walls and roof appear to be sound. Door and window frames are missing and damaged in some instances. Spray paint graffiti decorates the interior walls. This structure was built sometime after 1843; possibly 1850's or 1860's.

HAMPTON DAIRY: Constructed prior to 1843 this stone structure sits partially below grade and incorporates a spring stream. Architecturally unique, this building has suffered a great deal due to neglect and vandalism. At present, the roof is partially collapsed and the masonry needs desperate attention.

SHED/GARAGE: This wooden structure is now serving as a garage but may have been converted from another use. Date of construction is unknown but the building is structurally sound.

CORN CRIB: Wooden structure built on "stilts" with ventilated siding. Constructed after 1843. Appears to be in fair condition exhibiting little visual damage.

SLAVE QUARTERS 1, 2, 3: Two story stone dwellings, all appearing to be in good condition. At least one of them (possibly #3) was constructed prior to 1843, although they exhibit identical architectural embellishments.

BAKE OVEN: Small stone oven located between slave quarters 1 and 2. Structurally sound.

OVERSEER'S HOUSE: Magnificent wooden structure. While date of construction is unknown, the earliest portion is thought to have been built in the early 18th century. Other additions were added at an early date. Ridgely's were known to have inhabited it as early as 1734. Latest addition was added ca. 1945 and minor partitions were added and re-arranged. House is in good shape with no apparent structural problems. Presently inhabited by Mrs. John Ridgely III of Hampton.

The COW HOUSE, CARPENTER/BLACKSMITH SHOP and QUARTERS (unidentified) were demolished in 1962-3 for an extension of the housing development. All these structures were constructed prior to 1843.

This property is now occupied by Mrs. John Ridgely, Jr., widow of the last master of the Hampton estates.

History of Hampton

Hampton Mansion was erected during the period 1783 to 1790 under the direction of Jehu Howell for Captain Charles Ridgely. The Mansion is an outstanding example of post-Revolutionary War Georgian architecture of massive proportion.

The Ridgely family was active in the early development of Baltimore City and County affairs. Within three generations they established themselves as merchants, acquired enough land to establish a sizable estate, build a large house, operate iron furnaces and mines and provide one member of the family as Governor of the State of Maryland.

Captain Charles Ridgely, the builder, was a mariner, merchant, and ironmaster. His ironworks supplied ammunition for the revolutionary armies and later cast stoves. Starting with 2,000 acres and a one-third interest in the ironworks, Captain Ridgely at his death owned at least 10,000 acres in Baltimore County alone, and controlling interest in the ironworks. From 1773 to 1790 Captain Ridgely also served as a representative to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Six months after the house was completed, Captain Ridgely died leaving the estate to Charles Carnan Ridgely, who was Governor of Maryland from 1816 to 1819, brought Hampton to its present grandeur by the addition of the formal parterre gardens to the south of the Mansion, and the erection of a number of additional buildings. It was probably during his ownership that the earlier of the two greenhouses and orangery were built.

Due to the death of Charles Carnan Ridgely's eldest son Charles in 1819, the entail was again broken when the estate passed the second son, John Carnan Ridgely (1790-1867).

When John Carnan Ridgely inherited the estate it had been reduced to 4,000 acres, but through his marriage to Eliza Eichelberger, a heiress, the Ridgelys were able to maintain their standard of living. Eliza Ridgely was responsible for a number of changes to Hampton in the 1850's, including the marble north entrance, garden urns and the installation of a gas lighting system in 1856.

Successive owners were Charles Ridgely of Hampton (1830-1872) and John Ridgely of Hampton (1851-1938). John Ridgely's eldest son John, who died in 1959, inherited the mansion and one thousand acres. The rest of the estate was divided among the other children. A portion of the estate was condemned by the City of Baltimore for the construction of the Loch Raven Reservoir. The estate lands were further depleted by housing developments. The Avalon Foundation attempted to save the mansion by acquiring the house and 42 acres in 1948.

Hampton was formally dedicated to the National Park Service in 1949. The Maryland Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, who are custodians of the Mansion, requested the conversion of the kitchen into a tearoom and the hyphen room into a kitchen. Similarly, the Society has converted the west wing into an antique shop. The other changes were the addition of public and help's rest rooms in the basement and extensions to the heating and electrical systems.

Hampton Perspectives

Hampton is historically significant and interesting to the modern visitor for many different reasons. These reasons can be summarized as follows:

Architectural - Practically the only method to interpret Hampton in the years immediately after its acquisition by the National

Park Service was by means of its architectural history.

Hampton, measuring 75 X 55 feet is one of the largest and most ornate mansions built during the post-Revolutionary War period from 1783 to 1790. Constructed of local stone and stuccoed, its 2 1/2-story main section with wide porticos was set off by two story wings. The symmetrical design presented a stately appearance, relieved by the "lively" skyline consisting of an unusually large cupola, ornate dormers, and decorative urn finials. The architect was Jehu Howell, a local carpenter, who received approximately \$3,500 in payment for his work. He also received 68 quarts of rum.

It is believed that many of the Charles Ridgely's (the builder of Hampton) own ideas went into Hampton. The cupola, which imitates that of Castle Howard in Yorkshire, England, was probably the inspiration of Ridgely who claimed a family connection with the Howards through his mother. The house seems also to have been subject to economic conditions which changed markedly in the seven years that it was being built. The upstairs rooms are more elaborately finished than those downstairs which have simpler paneling. Just how the house differs from the original plans, we can never know for the plans have all vanished.

Iron Industry - While the architectural theme has been dominant at Hampton, new historical evidence and interpretation have brought to light the importance of the Ridgely estate as an early industrial-agricultural complex. This part of Hampton's history has not been stressed in the past due to lack of basic information and the disappearance of the industrial remains under the waters of the Lock Raven Reservoir. In light of increased knowledge of the economic base that supported Hampton it is desirable to reveal this story to the modern visitor.

Colonel Charles Ridgely (1702-1772) erected the Northampton furnace on his property about the year 1760.¹ Charles Senior and his two sons, John and Captain Charles both owned of the furnace. When John offered his share for sale in 1770 the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis described the property as follows:

¹ "Northampton" was an old name for the area and Charles Ridgely used this name for his furnace. Much of the material for this section was taken from Charles E. Peterson, "Notes on Hampton Mansion" (Unpublished Report, National Park Service, 1970).

The said Furnace, Casting-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distance from Baltimore-Town . . . and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound in Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Qualities, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all around the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime Stone, which is made Use of for Flux, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a vew days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much Indian Corn as I suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good repair²

The advertisement dated September 10, 1770, was carried in the issue of September 20. Captain Charles purchased this one-third interest in the works.

In addition to the furnace - which produced pig iron and castings such as stove plates and hollow ware -- the Ridgelys also owned the "Long Cam" forge on Gunpowder Falls where iron was wrought into bars.³

Ridgely was exporting substantial amounts of iron in this period, as related by Dr. William D. Hoyt, Jr., in his excellent essay "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce:"⁴

. . . much of the output of the furnaces was shipped in ballast, and every vessel sailing eastward carried a number of tons. Consequently, there was no large cargoes of iron, and the individual transactions

² Anne C. Edmonds, *The Land Holdings of the Ridgelys of Hampton, 1726-1834* (Typescript dissertation for M.A., John Hopkins University) Baltimore, 1959, p. 44.

³ Joseph T. Singewald Jr., Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland with an Account of the Iron Industry (Baltimore, 1911) pp. 150-152.

⁴ William D. Hoyt, Jr., "Captain Ridgely's London Commerce." Americana, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2 (April 1943) p. 349

varied in size according to the amount of space left after the tobacco and other goods were loaded . . . Captain Ridgely did not send iron only in the vessels of his agents, but contributed pigs and bars for any ships which needed weight for the ocean voyage.

By 1770 the furnace tract comprised 2,000 acres.⁵ Historian Carl Bridenbaugh has shown that the great size of such an iron-making establishment was typical:

By its very nature, the iron industry was easily adapted to plantation economy: a large tract of undeveloped woodlands was needed to supply charcoal for a furnace: a farm had to be operated to furnish food and other necessaries for the labor force -- altogether, the services of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty slaves were needed for such a business; and housing had to be provided for all. Care of the wagons, tools, machinery, and other equipment required the work of carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, cartwrights, millers, and sawyers to such an extent that an iron plantation was probably the most self-sufficient large economic unit in America.⁶

Hampton can be thought of as one of the pioneers of the Industrial Revolution in both Baltimore -- where the iron-steel business is still of great importance -- and in America.

The Revolutionary War found Ridgely aligned with the American cause. During the war the Northampton furnace was apparently busy with defense work. The extent of the military orders and the growth of the ironworks can be seen in the expansion of the plant brought on as a result of war production.

The growth of the Ironworks is shown by a comparison of the tax lists of the county for 1773 and 1783. In 1773 a list of taxes recorded by William Hutson for the Back River Upper Hundred indicated that there were forty-seven persons at the Northampton Quarter, owned by Captain Charles Ridgely. Ten years later the assessors returns

⁵ Edmonds, pp. 37, 38. The tract was acquired in 1760 by Captian Ridgely by Deed of Gift from his father.

⁶ Carl Bridenbaugh, *The Colonial Craftsmen*, New York & London, 1950, p. 17.

showed that there were one hundred and seventeen slaves on Captain Ridgely's properties in the Middle River and Back River Upper Hundreds and placed a valuation of \$ 6500 on the four thousand acres of lands and improvements which comprised "The Hampton Estate and Ironworks."⁷

After the war the ironworks remained an important source of support for Charles Ridgely. He used the profits from the ironworks and profits from the speculation in war-confiscated real estate to build Hampton and establish his family fortune.

During the early nineteenth century the Northampton Ironworks began to decline in importance. The reasons were many. The nearby forest which had supplied an abundance of charcoal for the works were exhausted. In light of new technology, the Northampton Furnace's machinery and methods of production were obsolete. Transportation cost were high, especially in view of new furnaces that were being built in the large urban centers with good water and rail transportation. The rural manufacturing technology that Northampton Ironworks represented was no longer economical and by 1850 the ironworks were abandoned.⁸

At the present time this story of Hampton's past is almost totally neglected. The visitor to Hampton can be shown a few of the products of the furnace at the mansion but there are no physical remains located at the mansion that relate directly to the production of iron. It is highly unlikely that this lack in the interpretation of the story of Hampton can ever be corrected in view of the fact that the site of the Ironworks is now under water and part of a reservoir for the City of Baltimore.

Agriculture - In addition to the production of iron, the economic base of Hampton rested on agriculture which always formed an important part of the underpinning of the Hampton estate. As early as 1761 Charles Ridgely oversaw the agricultural production of his lands as well as the Iron Works.⁹

⁷ Edmonds, pp. 45-46.

⁸ Singwald, p. 177

⁹ Lionel J. Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters 1745-1959" (Unpublished Paper) Hampton National Historic Site, March 1963. p. 4

Charles Carnan Ridgely began to improve the breed of livestock at Hampton in the 1790's and within a few years prize cattle were produced on the estate.¹⁰

Visitors recorded that the lands at Hampton were well cultivated with the best breeds of sheep, cattle and horses. ¹¹ Hogs were also raised on the farm and marketed in Baltimore.

As the profitability of Northampton Ironworks declined the reliance on agriculture increased. In the years immediately prior to the Civil War Hampton was operated as a deep South Antebellum plantation complex.¹²

John Ridgely, the owner of Hampton during these years, employed overseers managers, bookkeepers, managers and trained specialists to run his farm. Many of the overseers lived in the overseers' house which is still located adjacent to Hampton Mansion.

Agricultural activities continued to dominate the economic life of Hampton in the years after the Civil War. Prize livestock was bought and sold and horse breeding and racing continued.

¹⁰ Baltimore A Century Ago, an article in "Baltimore American," Sunday, May 28, 1898 quoting entry for Monday, May 7, 1798:

Mr. Harry D. Gough, of Perry Hall, in 1785 imported, from England, three cows (in calf) and a bull, and three years afterwards imported another cow, from which stock he had since been breeding Among those who had some of his stock, long after the originals were imported, were General Washington, General Ridgely, of Hampton

¹¹ Semmes, Raphael, Baltimore As Seen By Visitors, 1783-1860, (Baltimore Maryland Historical Society, 1953), p. 2.

The General's lands are very well cultivated . . . his cattle, sheep, horses etc. of a superior sort, and in much finer condition than many that I saw in America. He is very famous for race horses and usually keeps three or four such horses in training, and what enables him to do this is that he owns a very extensive iron works, or otherwise he could not. He is a very genteel man and is said to keep the best table in America. I continued in friendship with him until the time of my leaving the country, and as he had a house in Baltimore where he spent his winters, I often experienced his great hospitality.

¹² Bienvenu, p. 29.

As late as 1907, Helen Ridgely, wife of Captain John Ridgely, took charge of the dairy industry at Hampton and wrote of her interest in Jersey cows.

. . . I painted the cows names on cards to tack up in the Stable that John may be able to keep the names of them . . . There have been many changes . . . Whereas all the milk and nearly all the butter was consumed by the family, now milk is sent to town and Towson gets a supply, which adds greatly to the income of the farm. ¹³

In that same year apples, cider, and potatoes were also sold from Hampton. During the First World War, Helen Ridgely also raised chickens to sell and to keep meat and eggs on the family table. ¹⁴

Although very little is currently being done to interpret the support agriculture gave to Hampton, there is a potential resource just awaiting development - this is the group of farm outbuildings located on the 14 acre site north of Hampton across Hampton Lane. Of the ten buildings on this site, several relate directly to agricultural production at Hampton. These buildings provide a rare opportunity to develop this side of Hampton's story. Unlike the ironworks which are now under water these buildings are still present and accessible to the public. With effort they could be integrated with the mansion to present a balance picture of life at Hampton Mansion during its prime. The mansion is the prime showplace of the Hampton Estate but in order to interpret it correctly it is necessary to show it in its relation to what was around it so as to understand the entire story of the estate. The mansion was built to exhibit the great wealth the Ridgely family acquired during and before the Revolutionary War and continued to exist only as long as it could be supported. After the iron furnace shut down, the agricultural production of Hampton continued this function. In light of our knowledge of the Ridgely family, the two themes of agriculture and iron need to be developed. Special emphasis should be given to agriculture in view of the important buildings that still stand that were devoted to this activity.

Slavery - A fourth theme of interest to the visitor at Hampton is the role of slavery in the operation of the estate. Slaves were an

¹³ Ridgely Collection, Maryland Historical Society, Ridgely Journal, 1907-1908, Wednesday, January 16, 1907

¹⁴ Bienvenu, p. 46

important part of the estate and contributed greatly to its successful functioning. Captain Charles Ridgely owned many slaves and was known as a harsh taskmaster and gave his slaves too little food and medicine and too much work. ¹⁵

Slaves performed many different functions on the estate. They worked in the fields, the iron works, and in the mansion. Captain Charles Ridgely owned 92 slaves and his nephew General Ridgely possessed over 200 in 1798. ¹⁶ General Ridgely freed most of his slaves in his will in 1829. In spite of this, slavery remained an important part of Hampton down to the Civil War. John Ridgely, the next owner of Hampton, inherited many of his slaves from other relatives and still found it necessary to spend \$7,267.46 to purchase slaves in 1841 alone. In 1844, his wife, Eliza, bought clothes for 67 slaves and in 1850 for 82 slaves. ¹⁷

Slaves remained an important part of the estate until 1864 when they were freed. The changeover of slaves to wage-earners was an easy one and did not disrupt the operation of the estate. ¹⁸ Apparently many of the slaves remained on the estate and now worked for wages.

This theme also could be developed at Hampton. Slavery was an important part of the estate and provided a cheap source of labor upon which the Iron and Agricultural industries could prosper and provide the economic surplus needed to build Hampton and operate the estate. Three remaining outbuildings are still standing that were used as slave quarters. They are part of the 14 acre parcel situated immediately north of the estate and could be used to further enhance the interpretation of Hampton.

Other reasons for acquiring the property.

Several other additional reasons also made it highly desirable to acquire the property that houses the historic outbuildings of the Hampton Estate.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 8

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 18-19

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 28

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 37

1. The estate outbuildings include several historic structures. The Overseer's house is a very valuable structure, parts of which date from the early 1700's. It was occupied by predecessors of the Ridgely family, by Charles Ridgely while the mansion was being erected and subsequently by the overseers of the estate. The house is now occupied by Mrs. John Ridgely, Jr., the widow of the last master of Hampton.

Most of the remaining structures date from the early 19th century and are listed on the estate inventory taken after the death of General Ridgely in 1829.

2. The land upon which these estate outbuildings are located represents the last open land around Hampton to give the visitor the feel of Hampton in its prime. The estate has been almost completely surrounded by single dwelling homes which restrict the spacious setting of Hampton. The acquisition of this property would preserve the feeling of open agricultural land that was part of the Hampton Estate.

3. A final reason to acquire the property is to properly relate the story of Hampton in light of recent historical research and the changing interests of park visitors. Hampton Mansion was part of a large economic and social unit. It was built as a result of a long chain of economic activities which gave the Ridgely family the money necessary to construct and maintain the estate.

The Ridgely family made its fortune in the eighteenth century in land speculation and in trade. As the years passed they took advantage of the changing economic climate to operate a rural industrial complex - the Northampton Furnace. With the growth of large concentrations of urban industry in America the family found it could not compete with its small rural iron furnace and was forced to seek other sources of income. Since farming had always been an important part of the estate this was pursued more vigorously. A large market for farm produced developed in nearby Baltimore and the family took advantage of the situation.

The modern visitor is interested in the total story of the estate and not just in the architecture of the mansion. The architecture of Hampton is very important, but there are other themes to be developed as well. The iron industry is difficult to interpret because of the

lack of physical remains of the ironworks. The agricultural and slavery themes can be easily interpreted because of the remaining agricultural outbuildings associated with the mansion. Acquisition of these outbuildings will add to the depth of interpretation of Hampton and provide the visitor with an enhanced understanding of the Ridgely family and their home.

Hampton National Historic Site offers the National Park Service a unique opportunity to relate the story of the growth and development of America as reflected in the history of the Ridgely family.

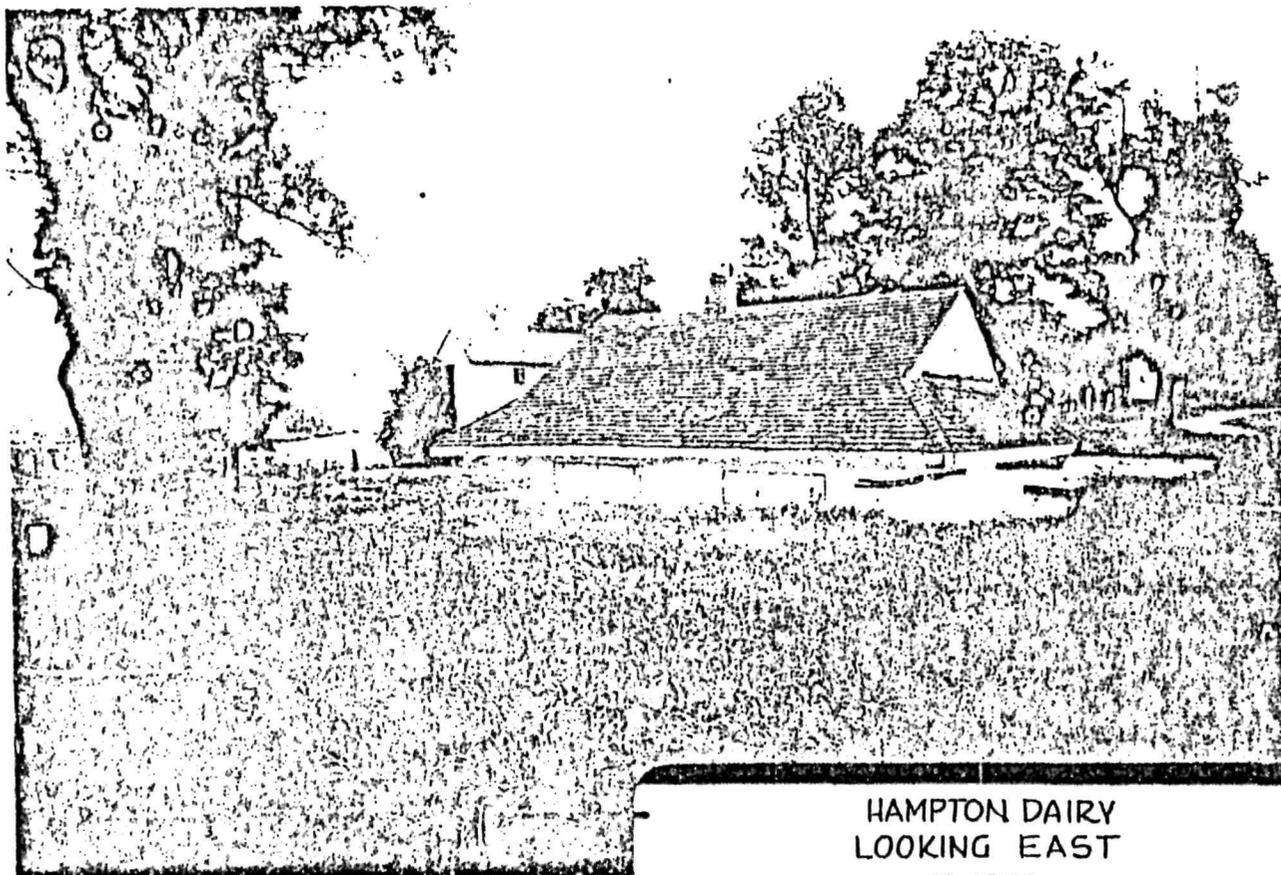
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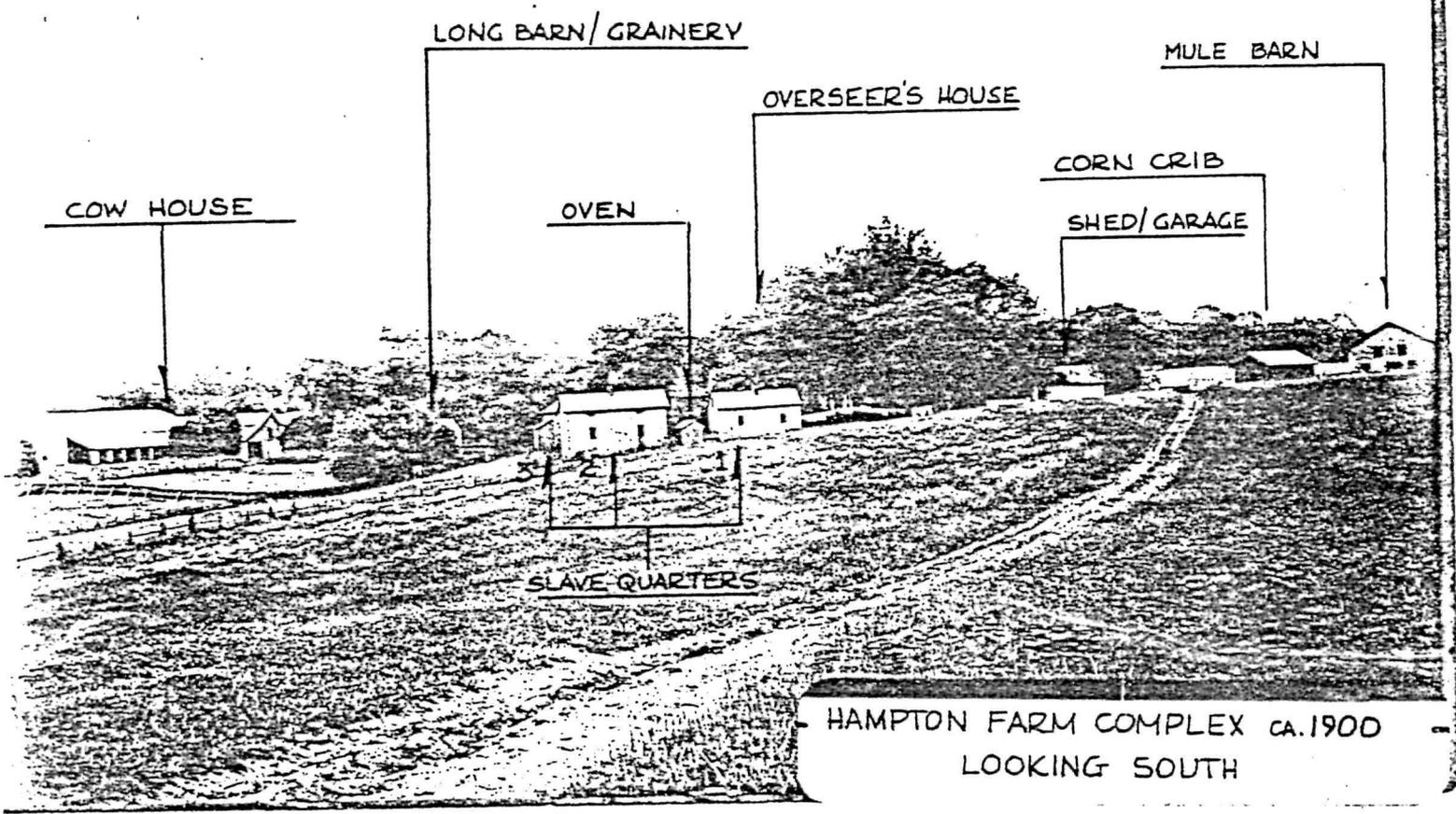
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3. Ridgely, Manuscript Collection, Maryland Historical Society.

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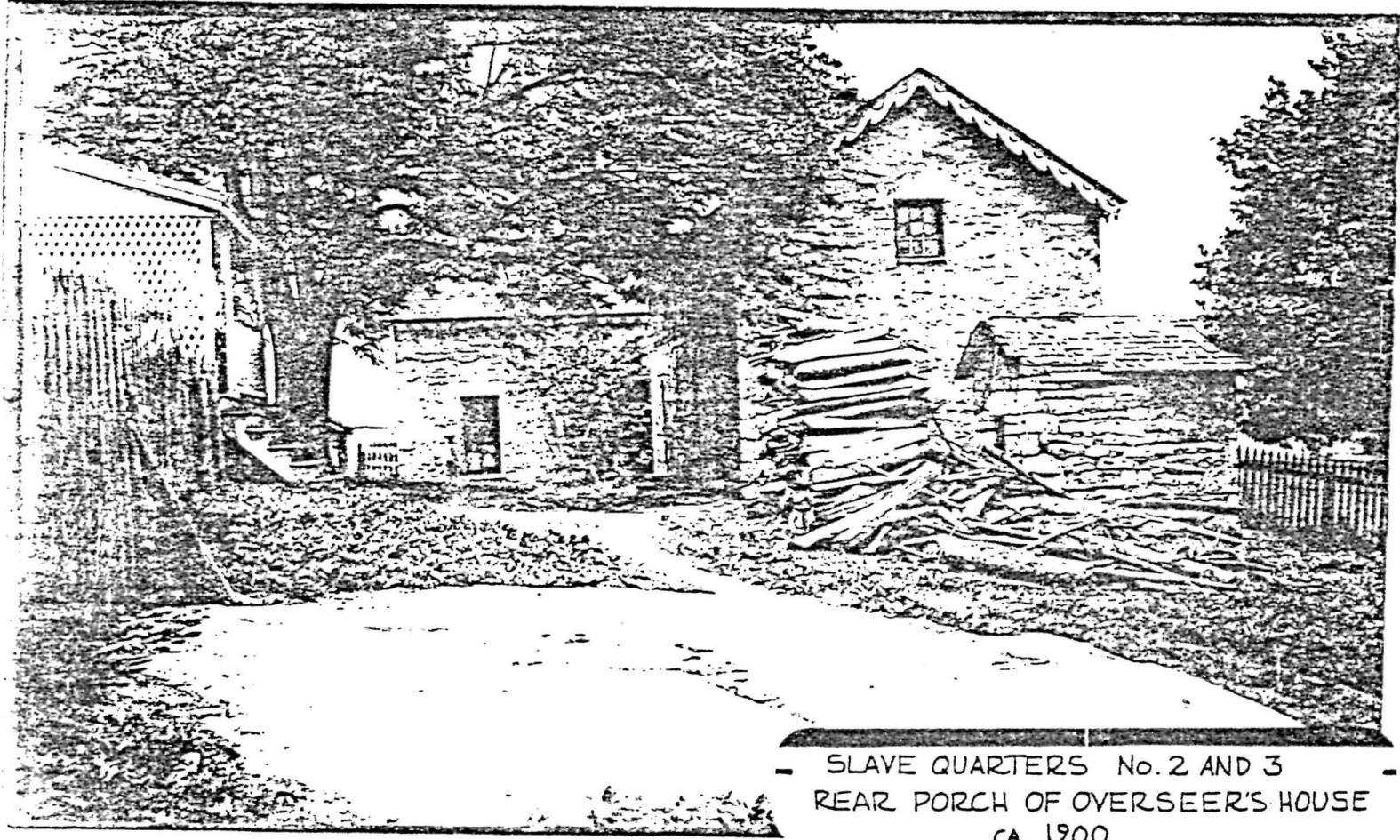
4. Baltimore American, "Baltimore A Century Ago." issue of May 28, 1898.
5. Bienvenu, Lionel J., "Hampton and Its Masters 1745-1959." Unpublished Report, National Park Service, 1963.
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12. Semmes, Raphael, Baltimore as Seen by Visitors, 1783-1860 Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, 1953.
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14. Snell, Peter, "Historic Structure Report-Hampton Mansion." Unpublished Report, National Park Service, 1978.



HAMPTON DAIRY
LOOKING EAST
CA. 1959



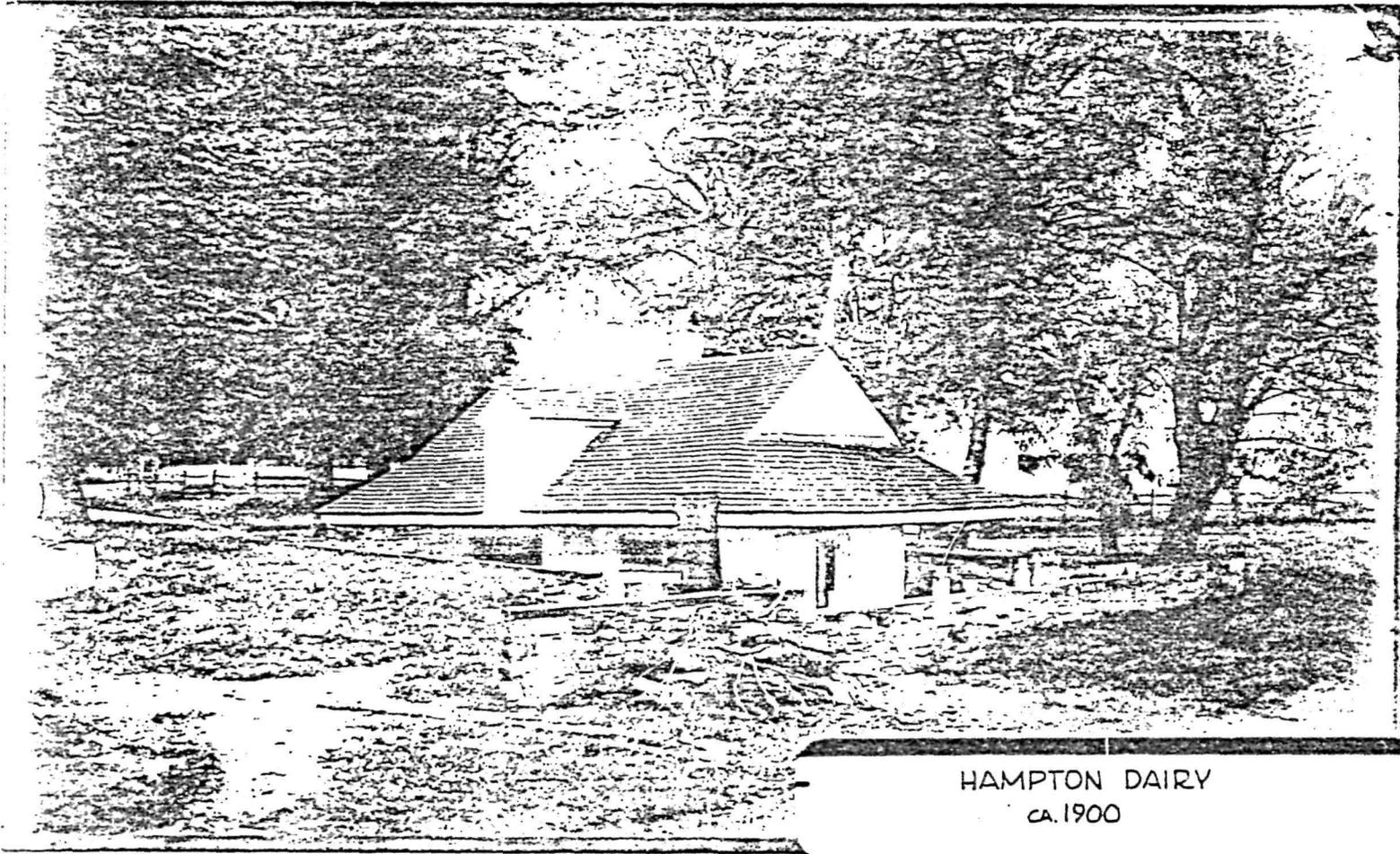
HAMPTON FARM COMPLEX ca.1900
LOOKING SOUTH



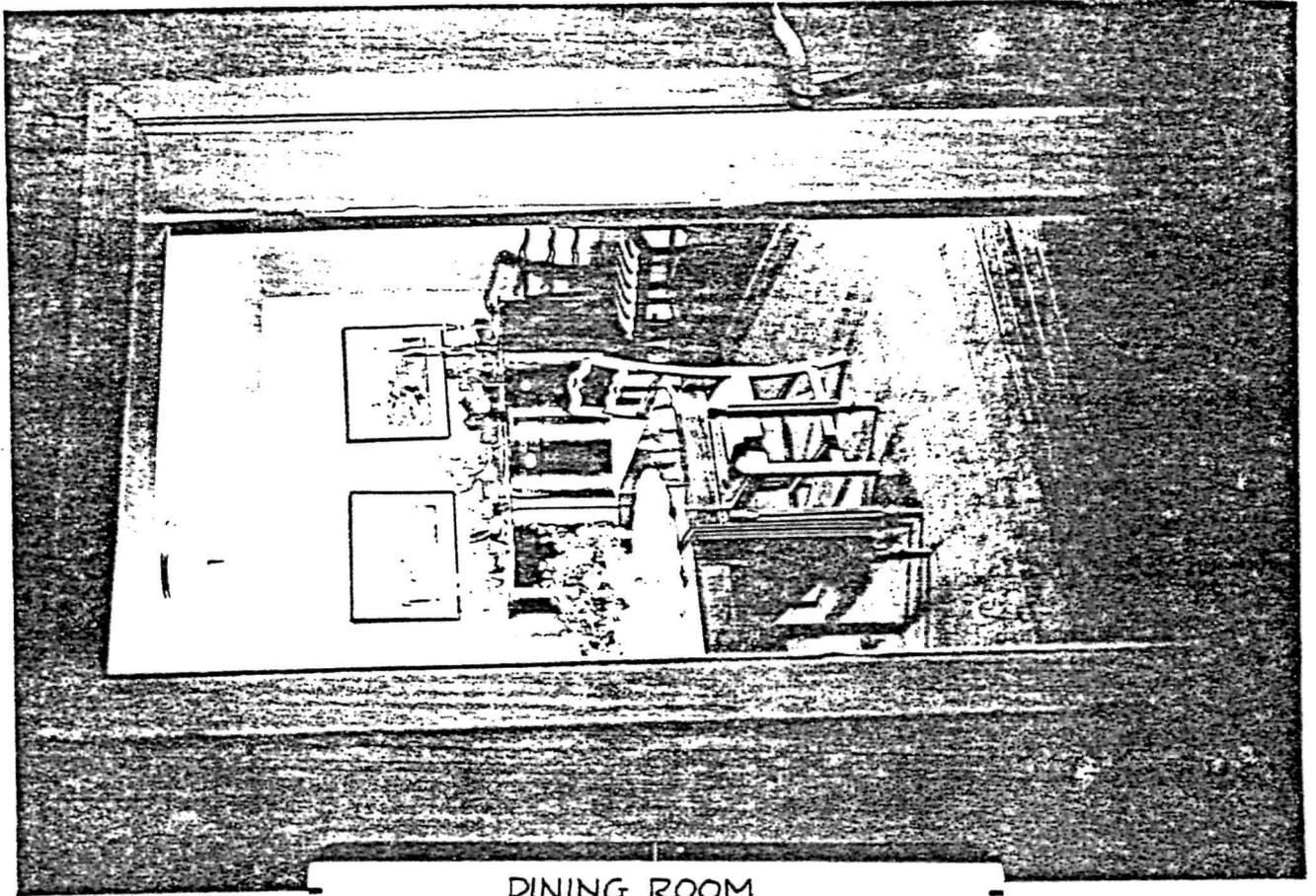
SLAVE QUARTERS No. 2 AND 3
REAR PORCH OF OVERSEER'S HOUSE
ca. 1900



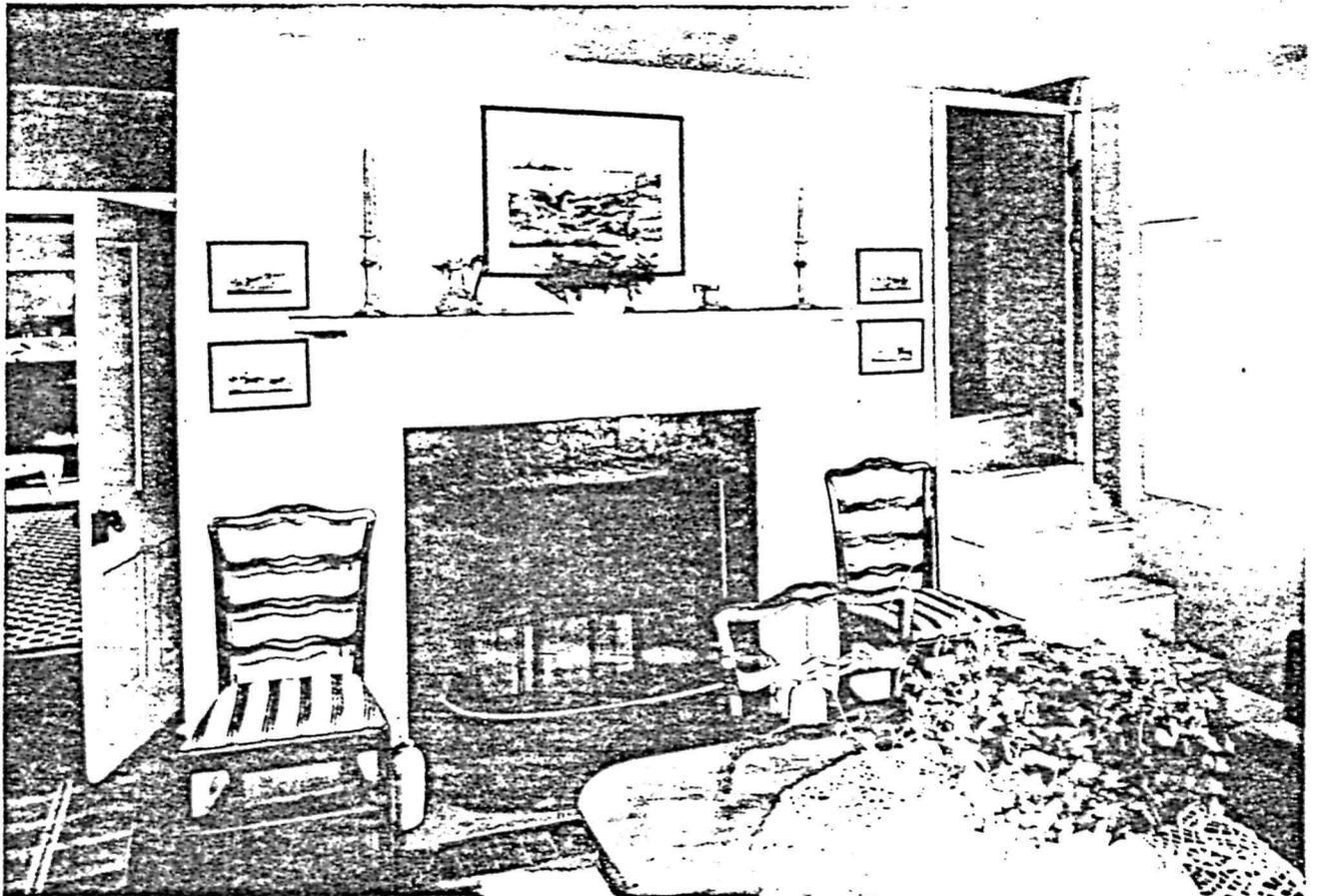
OVERSEER'S HOUSE
(FRONT)
ca. 1900

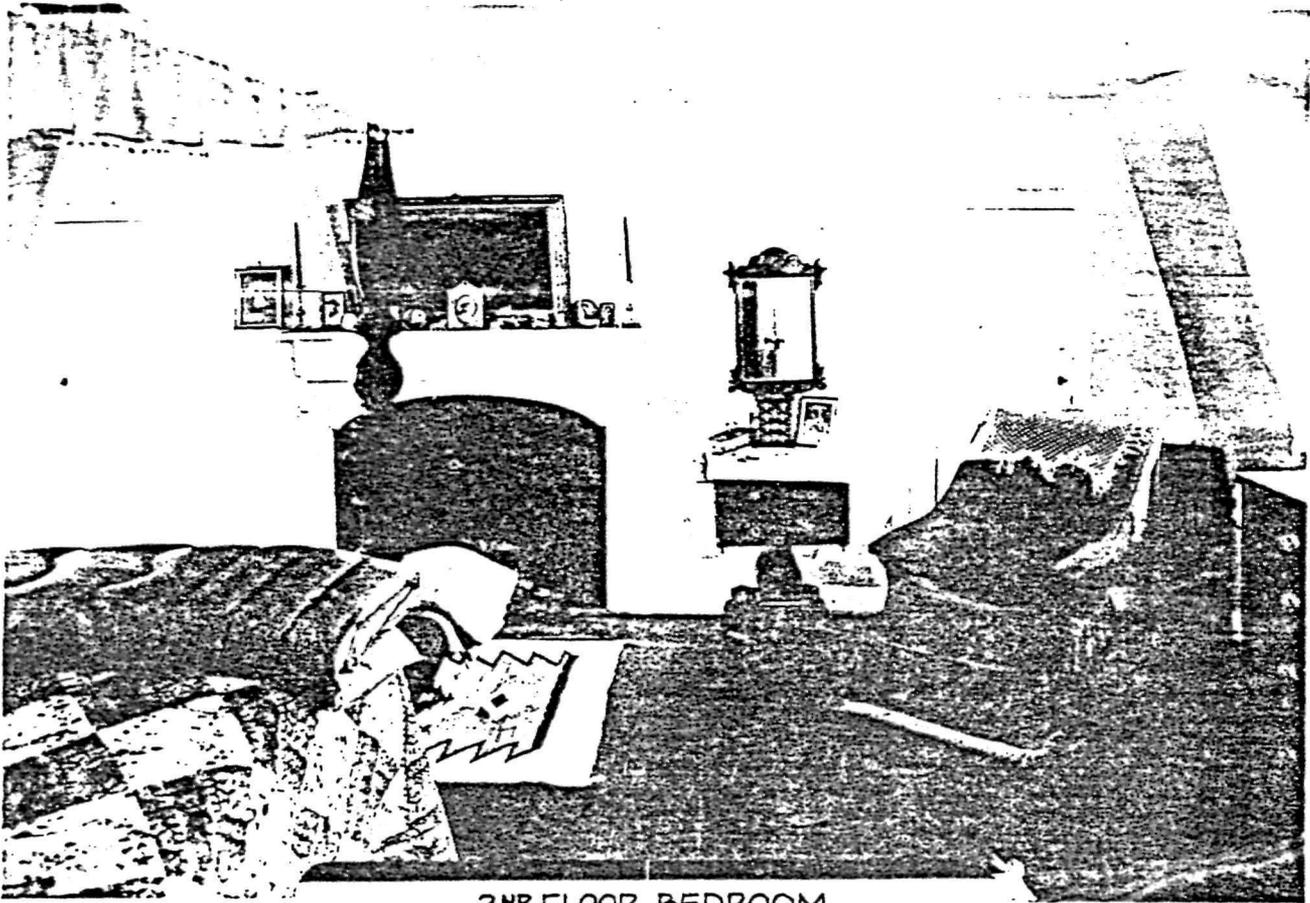


HAMPTON DAIRY
ca. 1900



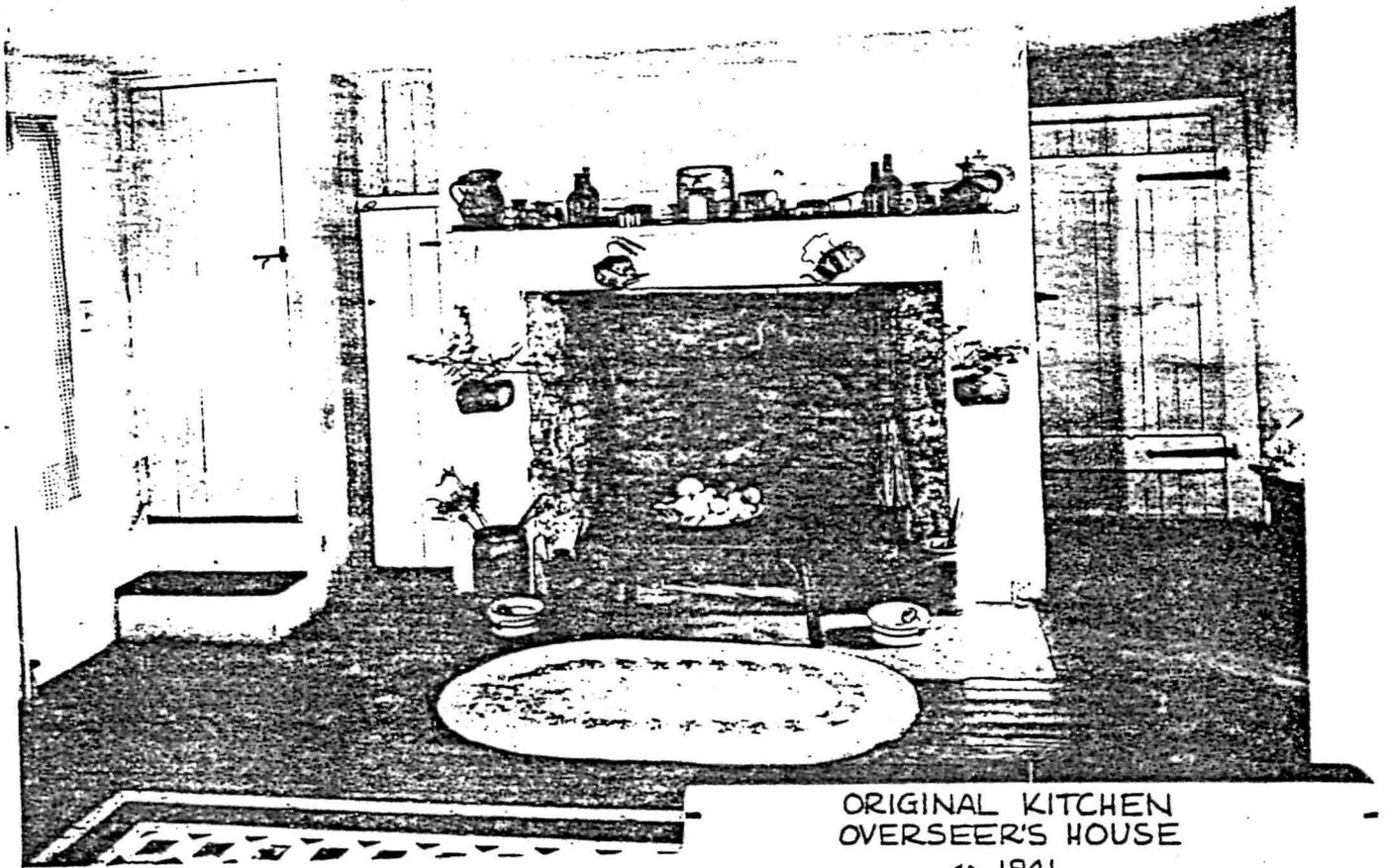
DINING ROOM
OVERSEER'S HOUSE
ca. 1941





2ND FLOOR BEDROOM
OVERSEER'S HOUSE
CA.1941

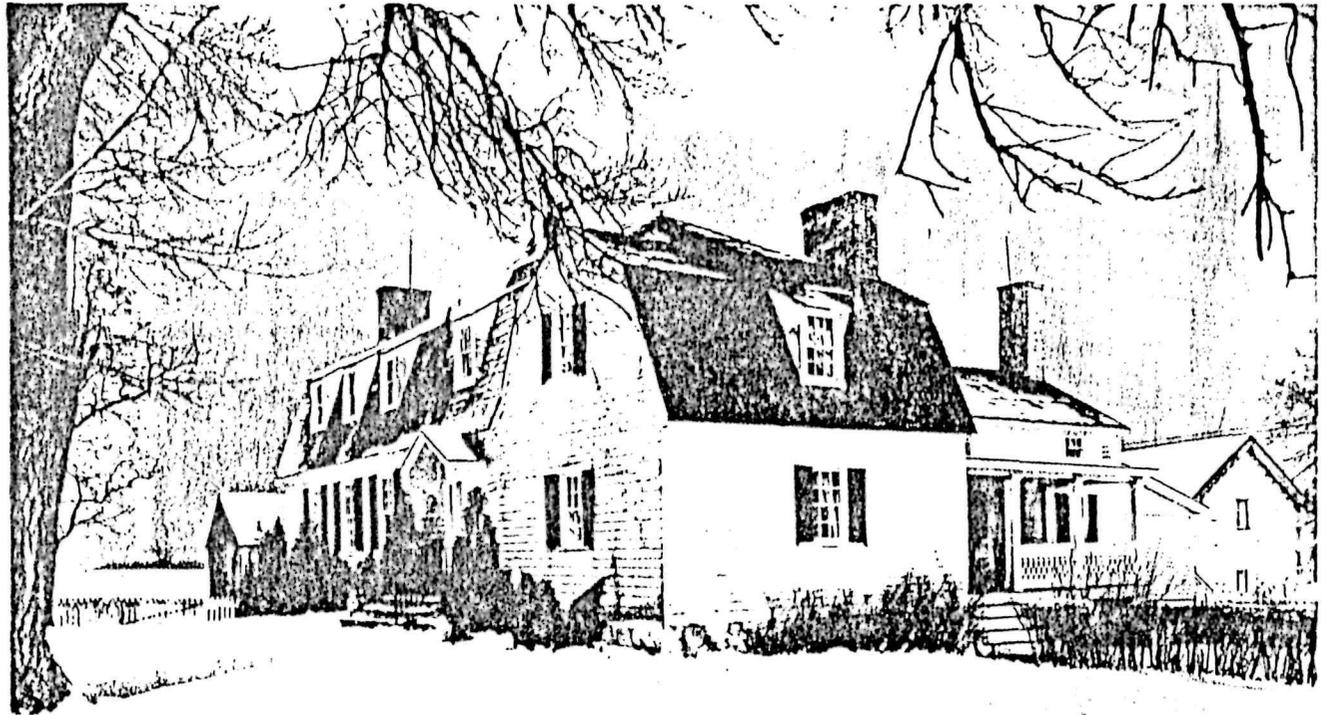




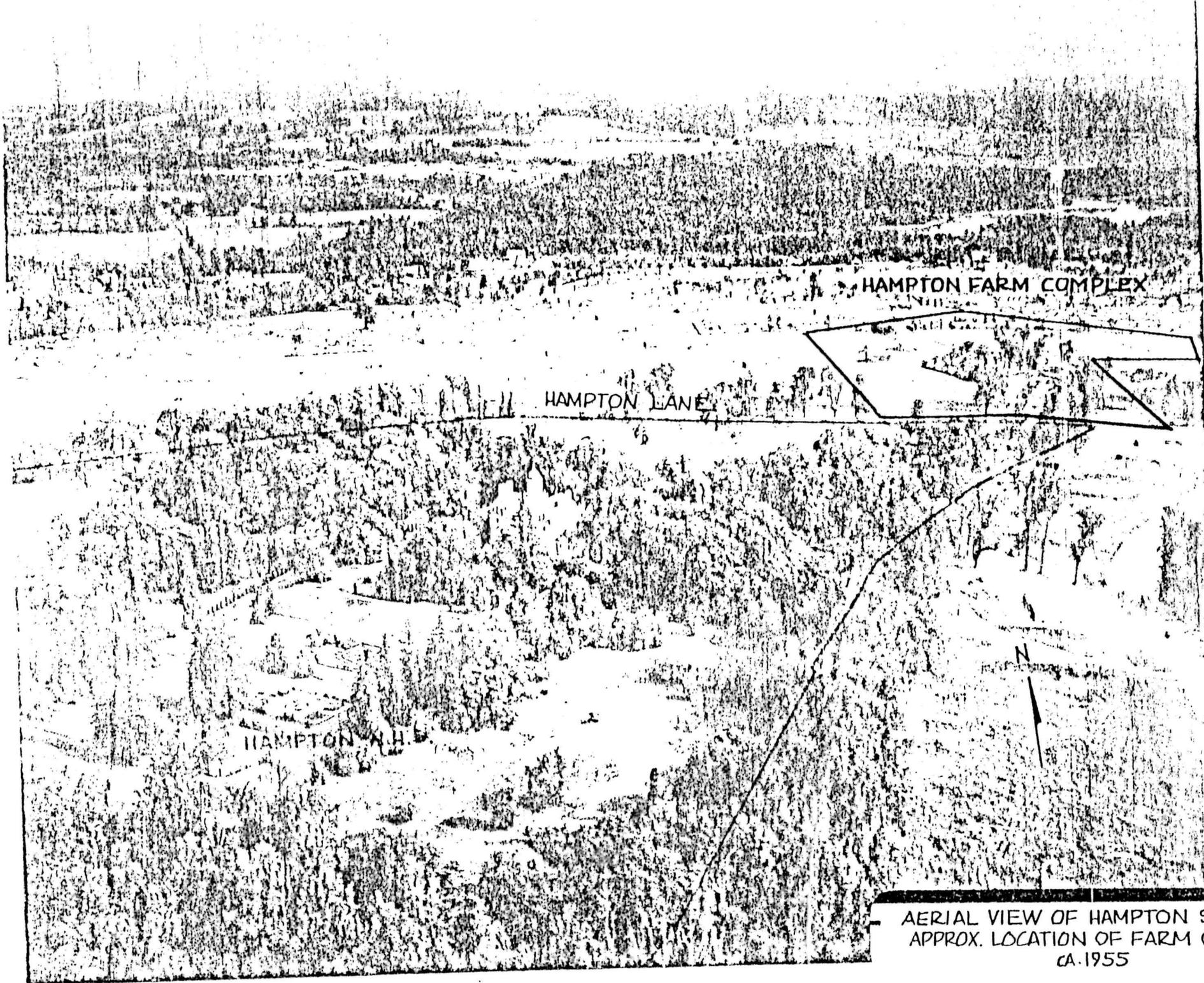
ORIGINAL KITCHEN
OVERSEER'S HOUSE
ca. 1941



SITTING ROOM
OVERSEER'S HOUSE
ca. 1941



OVERSEER'S HOUSE ca 1941
(PRIOR TO 1945 RESTORATION AND
ADDITION OF NORTH WING)



AERIAL VIEW OF HAMPTON SHOWING
APPROX. LOCATION OF FARM COMPLEX
CA. 1955

MULE BARN

SLAVE QUARTERS

OVERSEER'S HOUSE

PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

CORN CRIB

LONG HOUSE

DAIRY

COW HOUSE DESTROYED

CARPENTER - BLACKSMITH SHOP DESTROYED

HORSE STABLES

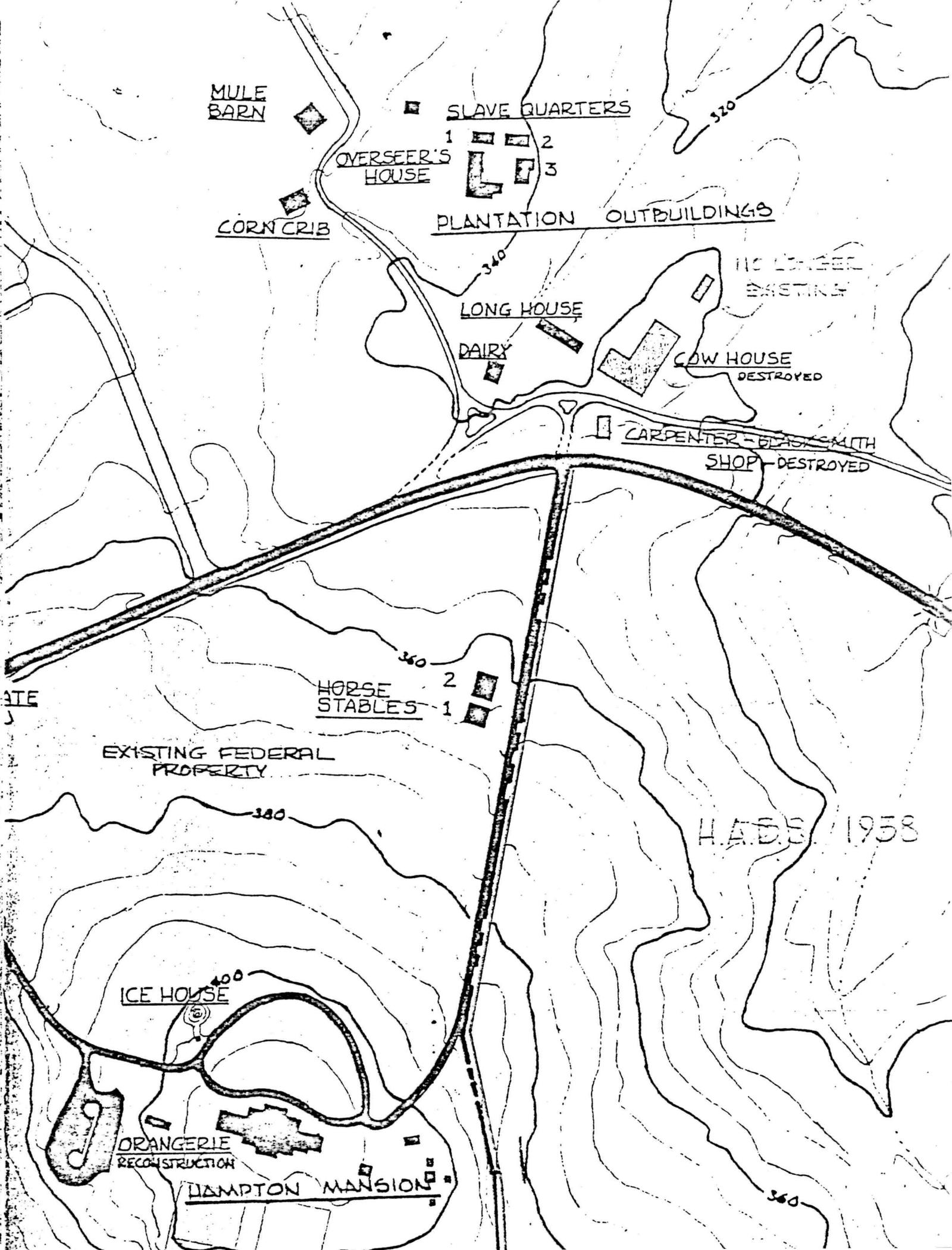
EXISTING FEDERAL PROPERTY

ICE HOUSE

ORANGERIE RECONSTRUCTION

DAMPTON MANSION

H.A.D.S. 1938



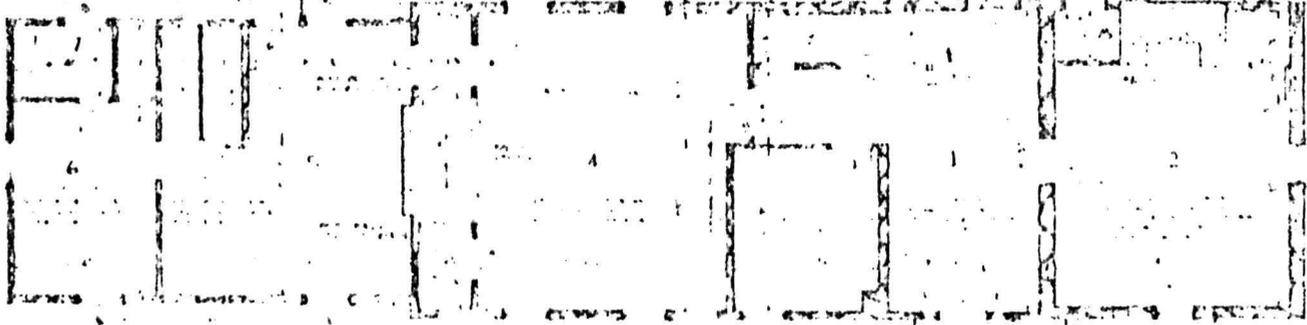
NOTE

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES.



SECTION A
SECTION B
SECTION C
SECTION D
SECTION E
SECTION F

SECTION G



SECTION H

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES.

2. ALL WALLS ARE 12 INCHES THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

3. ALL FLOORS ARE 4 INCHES THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

4. ALL CEILING ARE 8 INCHES THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

5. ALL ROOFS ARE 12 INCHES THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

6. ALL STAIRS ARE 4 INCHES THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

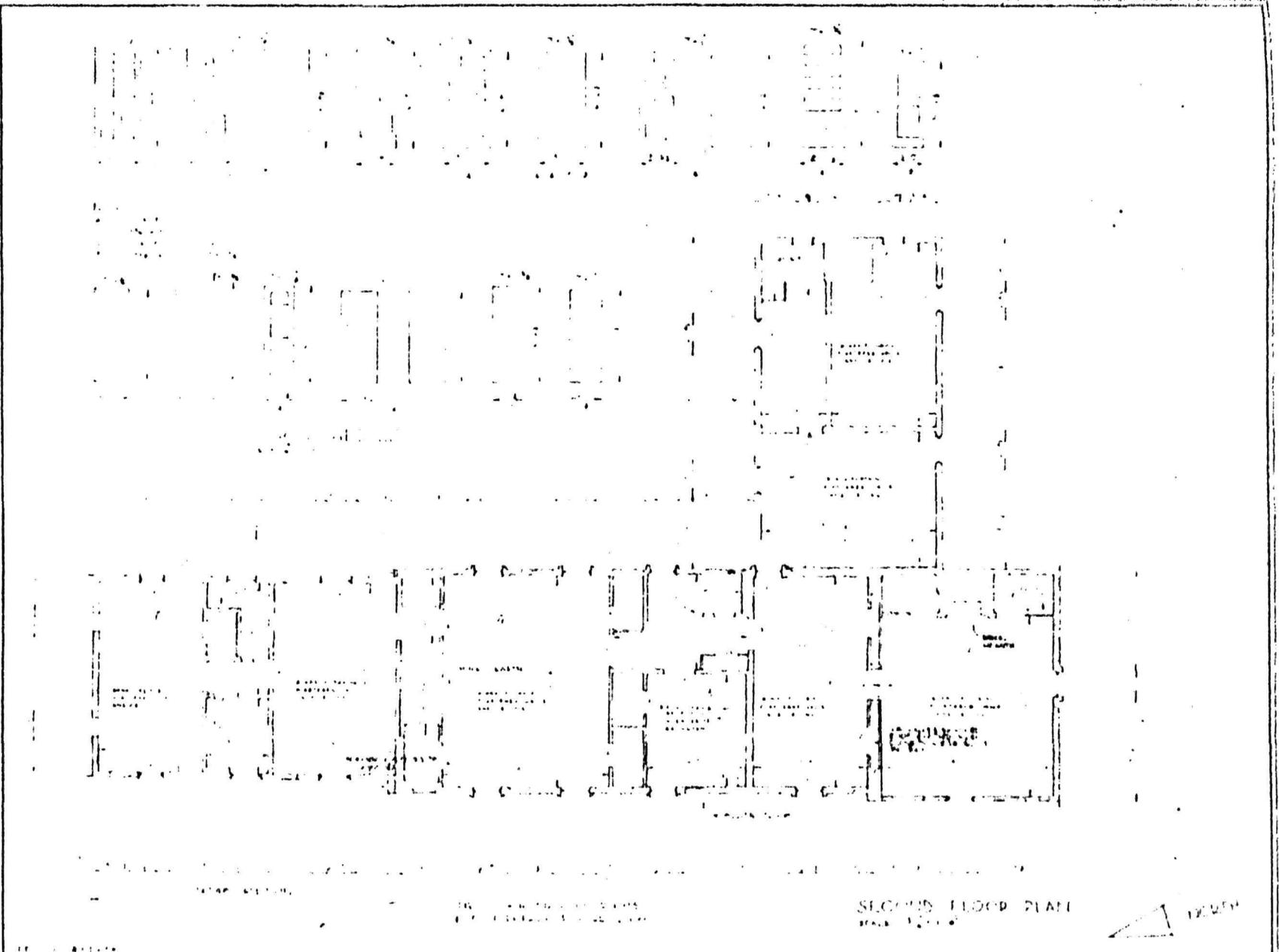
7. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE TO FINISH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

8. ALL DETAILS ARE TO BE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

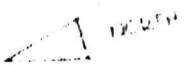
9. ALL MATERIALS ARE TO BE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

10. ALL WORK IS TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE BUILDING CODES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

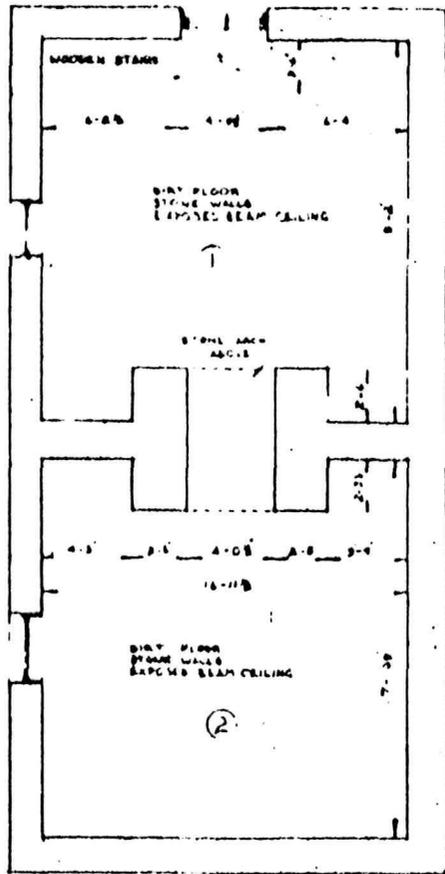
<p>THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT HIS WRITTEN PERMISSION.</p>	<p>DATE OF SURVEY: 1954 DRAWN BY: [Name] CHECKED BY: [Name]</p>	<p>SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"</p>	<p>HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE BUILDINGS SURVEY DATE: 10/1954</p>	<p>PROJECT NO. 1000</p>
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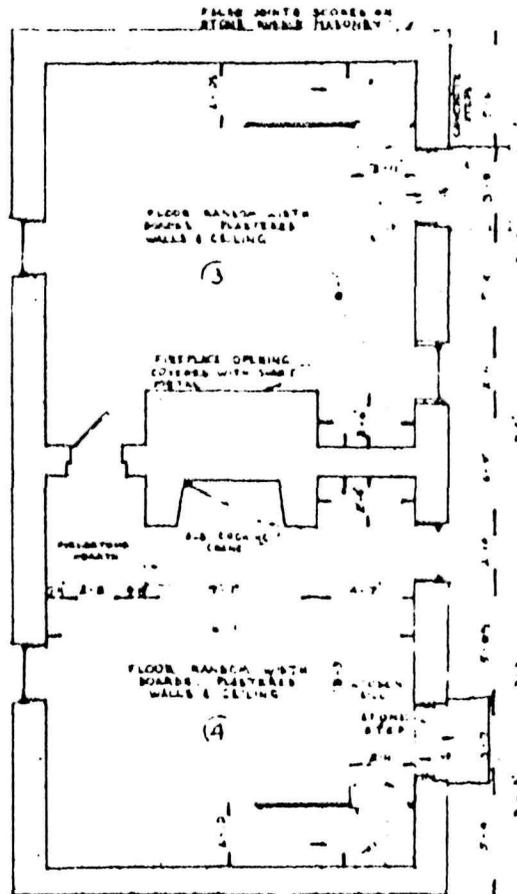
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



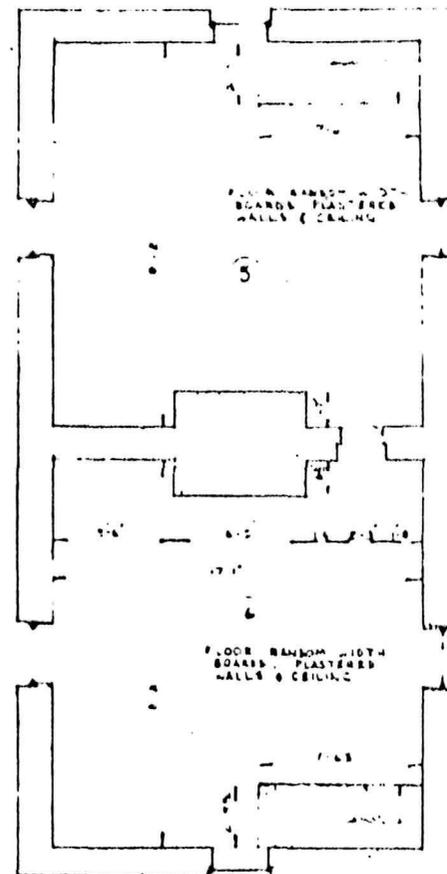
<p>UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>G. GREINER'S HOUSE HAMBURG, PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>PLANNING AND DESIGN HAMBURG PLANTATION OVERBLUFFS HAMBURG, PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM 1981</p>	<p>1/24/81</p>
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BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



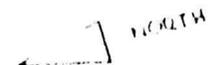
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

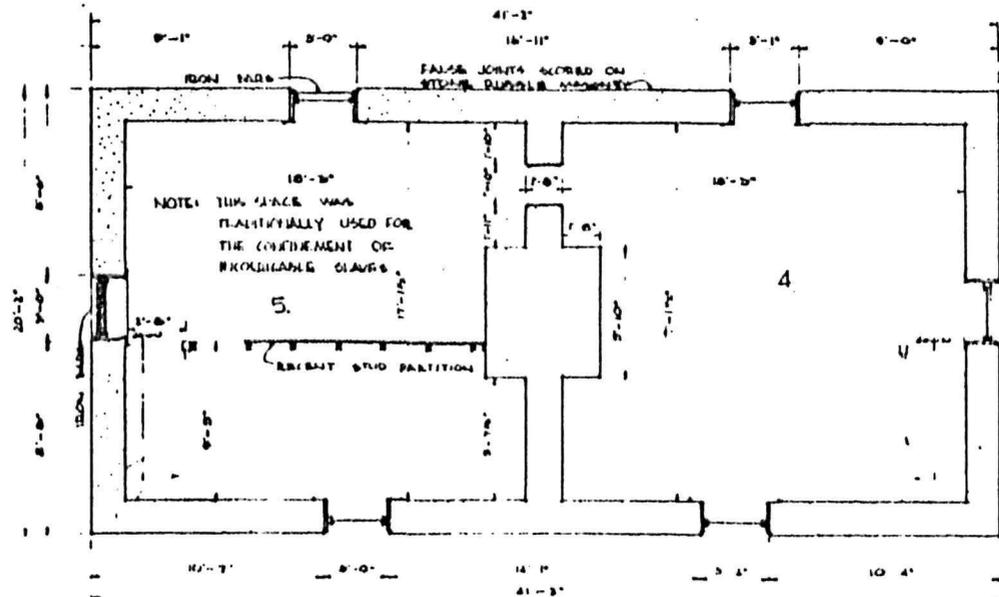


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

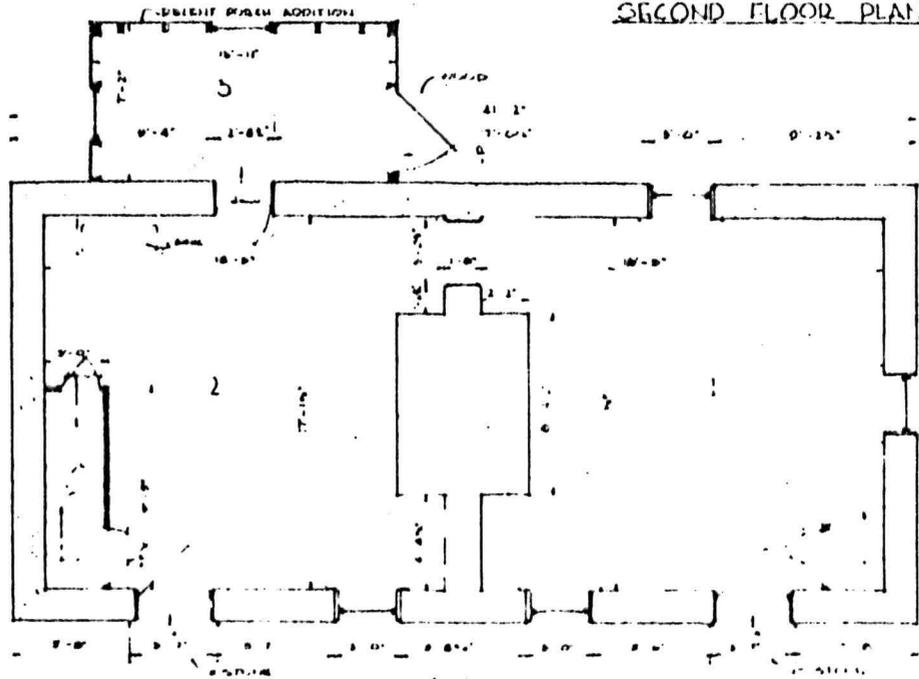
NOTE: THE STRUCTURE IS MADE OF BRICK BLOCKS WITH
REINFORCED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND CEILING TO
THE TOP. THE MOST APPARENTLY BEING AS TENANT
HALLS. IT IS A BRICK STONE DRYLAK, ONE OF TWO
SIMILAR BUILDINGS.

NOTE: THE STRUCTURE IS MADE OF BRICK BLOCKS WITH
REINFORCED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND CEILING TO
THE TOP. THE MOST APPARENTLY BEING AS TENANT
HALLS. IT IS A BRICK STONE DRYLAK, ONE OF TWO
SIMILAR BUILDINGS.





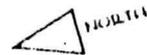
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

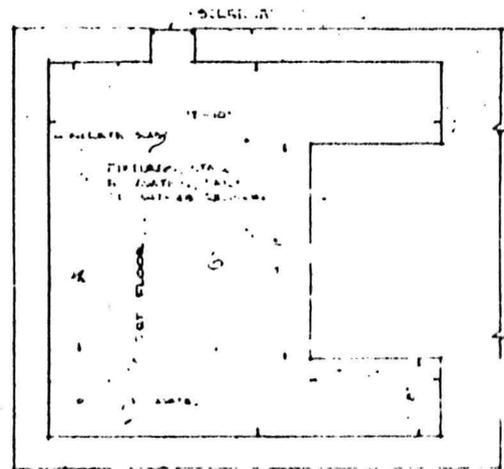
NOTE THIS STRUCTURE IS ONE OF THREE SLAVE QUARTERS REMAINING ON HAMPTON PLANTATION, AND, ACCORDING TO THE TIMES HAS MOST RECENTLY SERVED AS TRUANT HOUSING. IT IS A SIMPLE STONE OULAH, ONE OF TWO SIMILAR BUILDINGS, MODIFIED WITH A TOILET IN THE BASEMENT AND ROOM TO THE LEAF.

FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON PLANTATION REFER TO SHEET ONE HAMPTON PLANTATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET ONE DAIRY HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS



FLOOR PLANS

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
WHERE THE WALLS AND CEILING FINISHED FLOOR AND ALL FLOORING STRIPING PLAN, HAVE BEEN MASTERED OVER



BASEMENT PLAN

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY PARK, MARYLAND

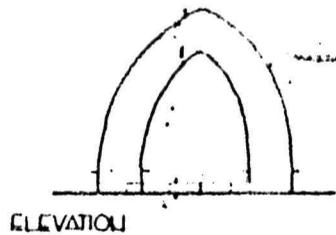
SLAVE QUARTERS THREE
TOWNSHIP COUNTY

SITE OF STRUCTURE
HAMPTON PLANTATION, OUTBUILDINGS
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MAY 1975

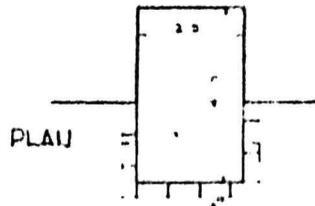
SHEET NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET OF SHEETS

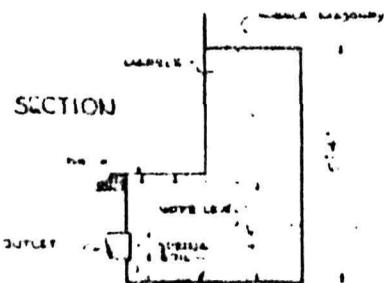
DATE OF SURVEY
1975



ELEVATION



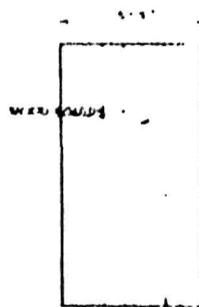
PLAN



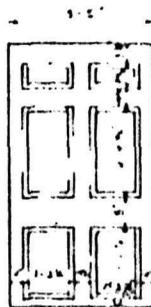
SECTION

SPRING BASIN HOUSING

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



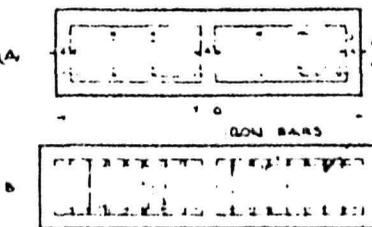
OUTSIDE



INSIDE

DOOR SCHEDULE

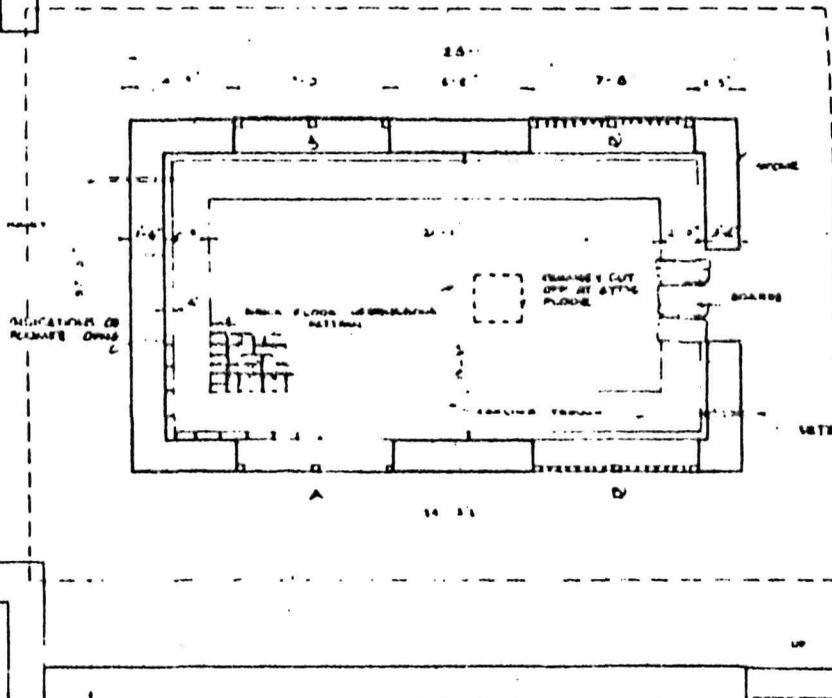
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



IRON BARS

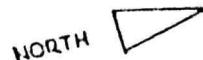
WINDOW SCHEDULE

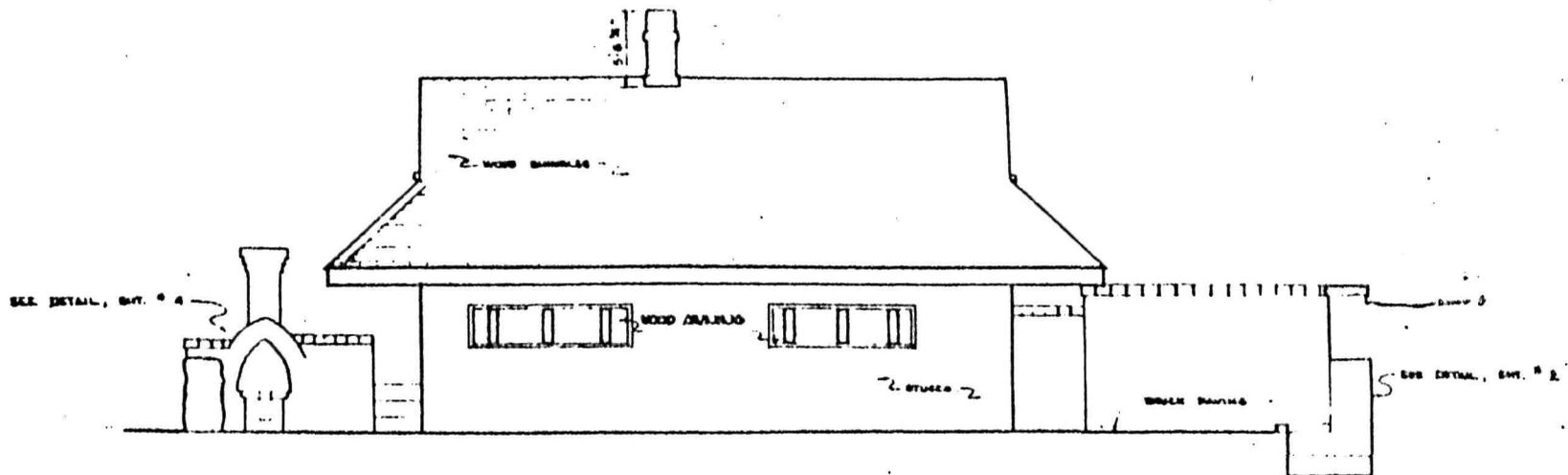
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



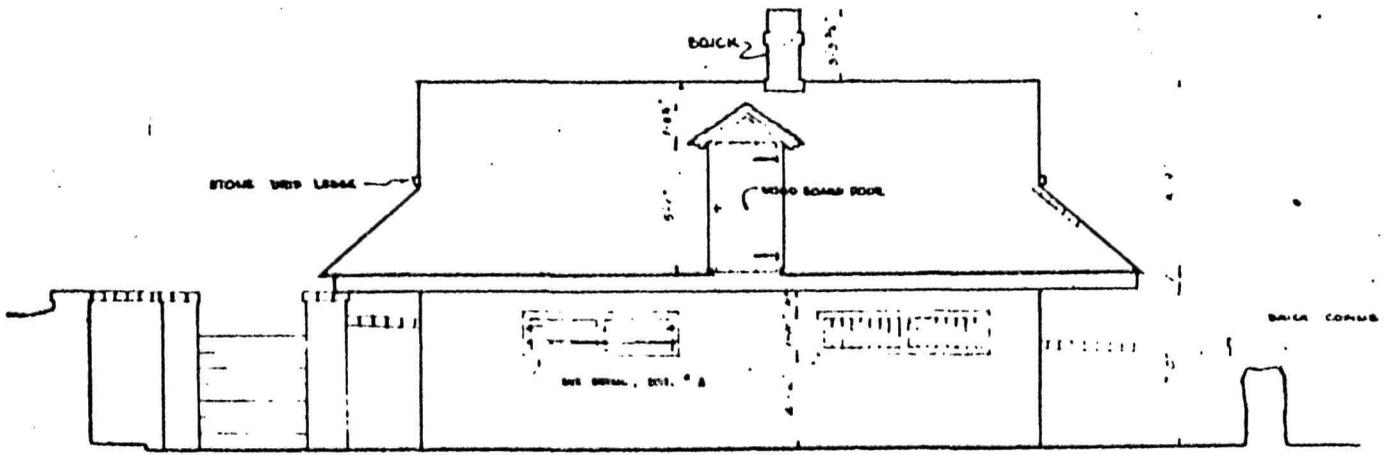
PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"





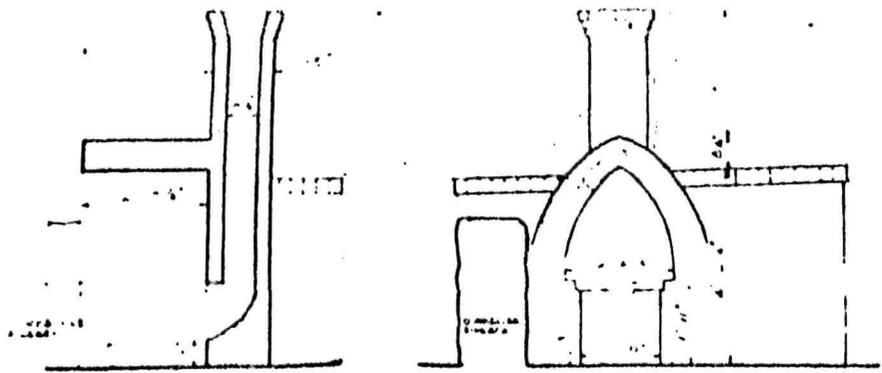
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

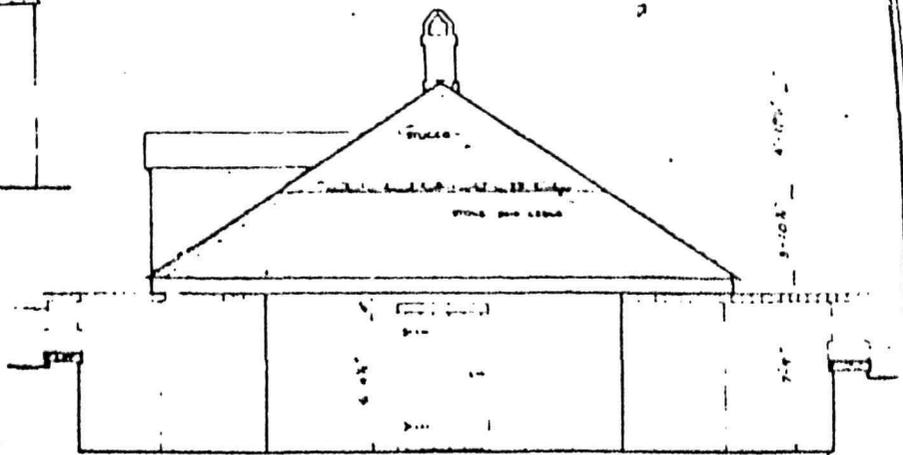
DEL. STEPHEN C. HARRIS

<p>UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE IN FEET AND INCHES. DIMENSIONS OF MATERIALS SHALL BE AS SHOWN OR AS NOTED.</p>	<p>NAME OF STRUCTURE DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWNSHIP VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND</p>	<p>DATE</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS</p>
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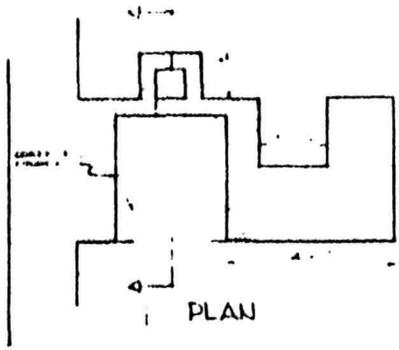
SECTION

ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

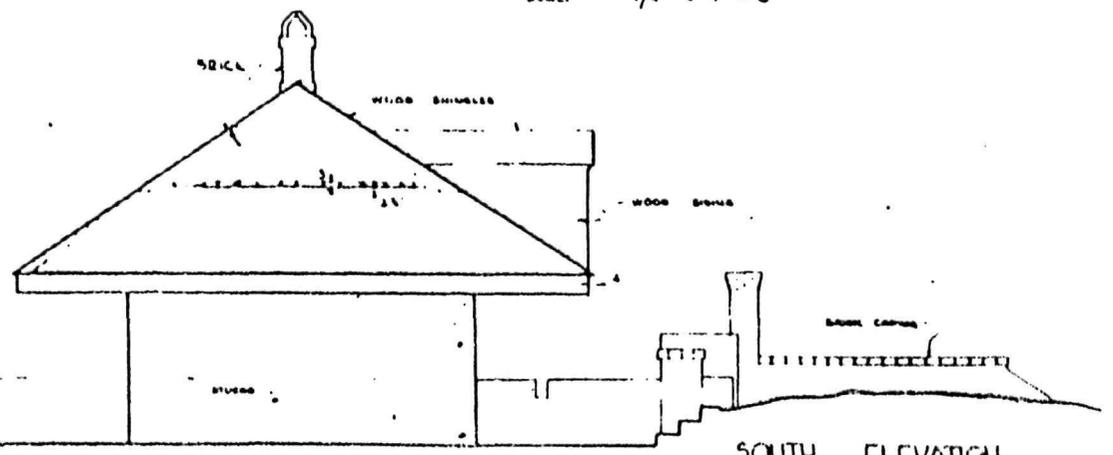
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN

NO INDICATION OF
POSITION OF
APPARATUS

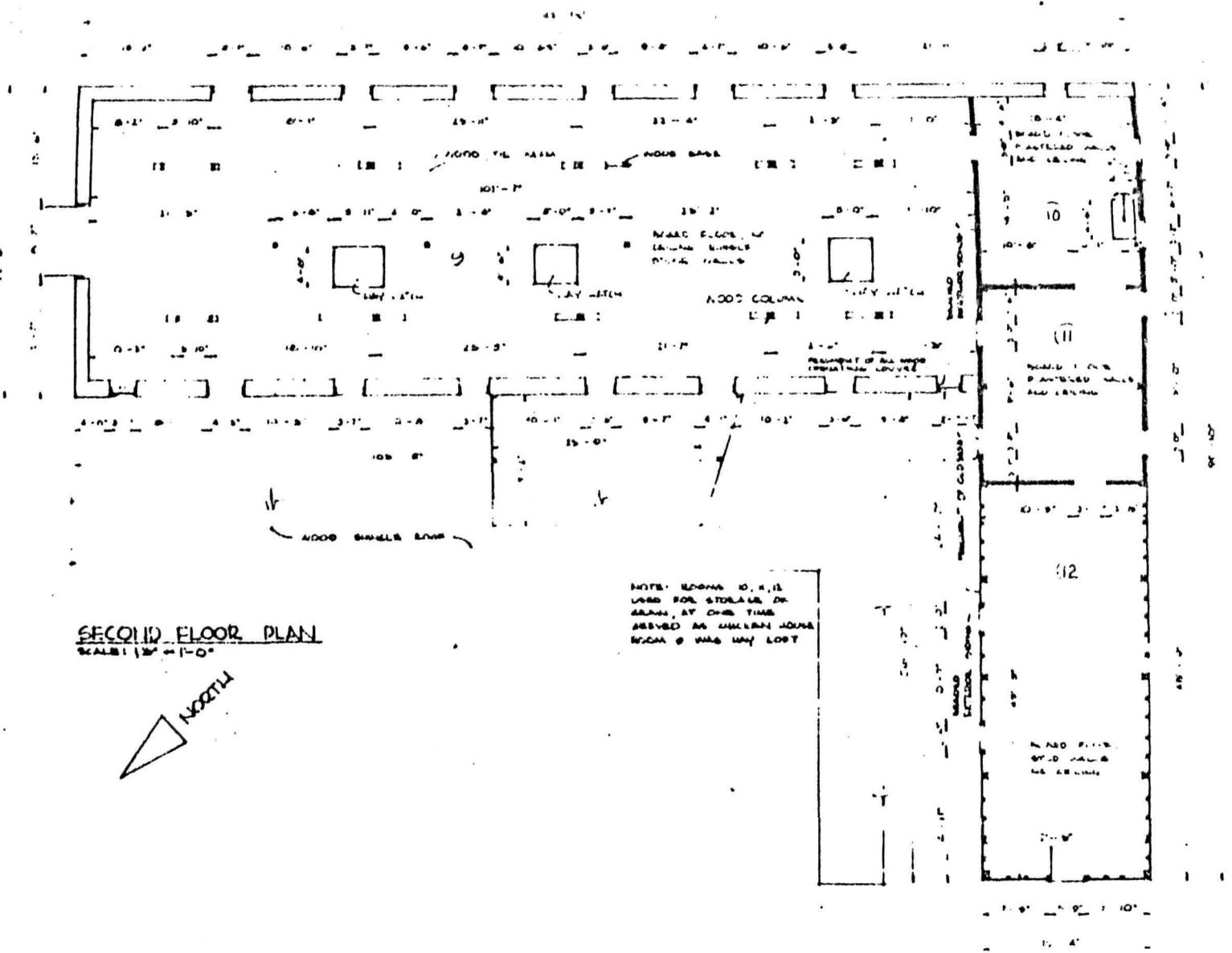
OUTSIDE FIREPLACE
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



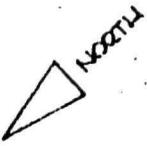
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

<p>DR. EDWARD C. ARNOLD</p> <p>LAND & SURVEYING DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</p>	<p>ROBINSON BUILDING</p> <p>DAIRY: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS</p> <p>TOWSON VIGNETTE BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND</p>	<p>SHEET 12</p>	<p>HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE</p> <p>BY J. EDWIN BROWN</p> <p>SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS</p>	<p>DATE</p>
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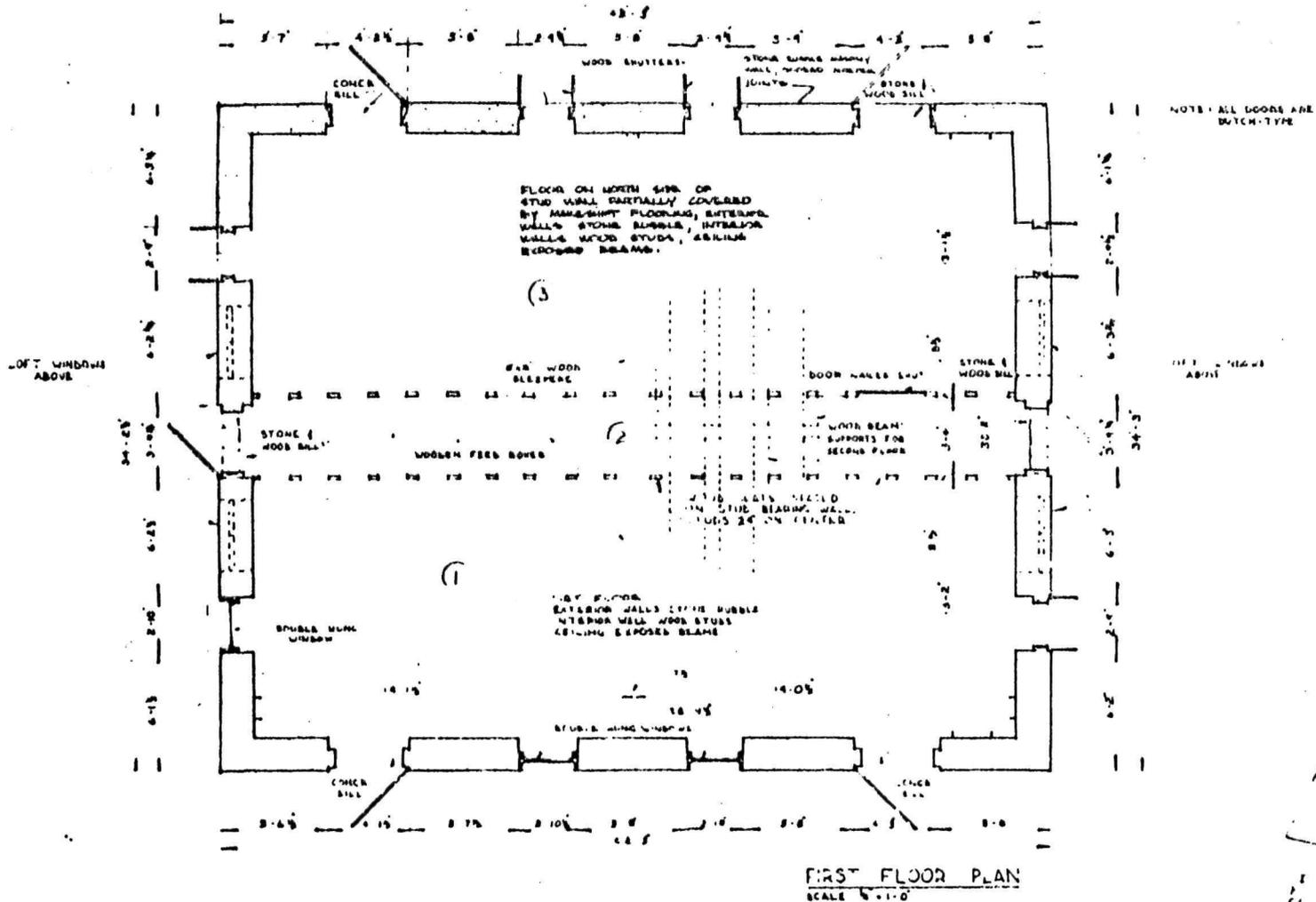
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NOTE: ROOMS 10, 11, 12
USED FOR STORAGE OF
SEEDS, AT ONE TIME
SERVED AS MILKING HOUSE
ROOM 12 WAS WAY LOST

DES. H.L. SHAW

<p>APPROVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>NAME OF STRUCTURE COW HOUSE: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS TOWSON VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND</p>	<p>SHEET NO.</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY PLOT 1 OF 1 SHEETS</p>	<p>DATE OF SURVEY 1968</p>
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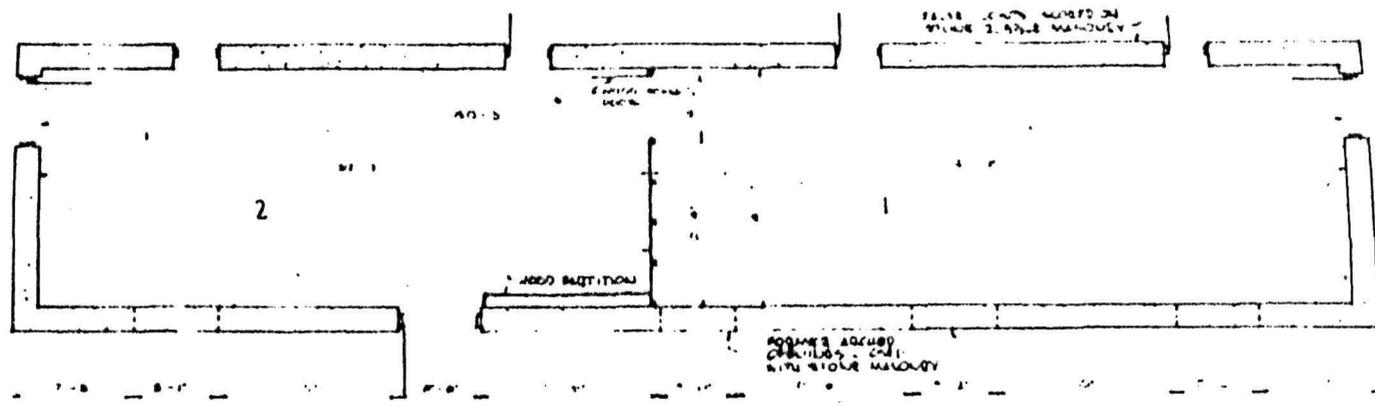
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE TRADITIONALLY THIS STRUCTURE REPLACED A MULE BARN SHOWN ON AN 1841 MAP OF THE FENCED HOLDINGS OF JOHN D. BOLEY OF HAMPTON (1780-1841). IT WAS PROBABLY BUILT FOR HIM AFTER THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE BURNED IT IS A SIMPLE FUNCTIONAL STUBBIE BARN.

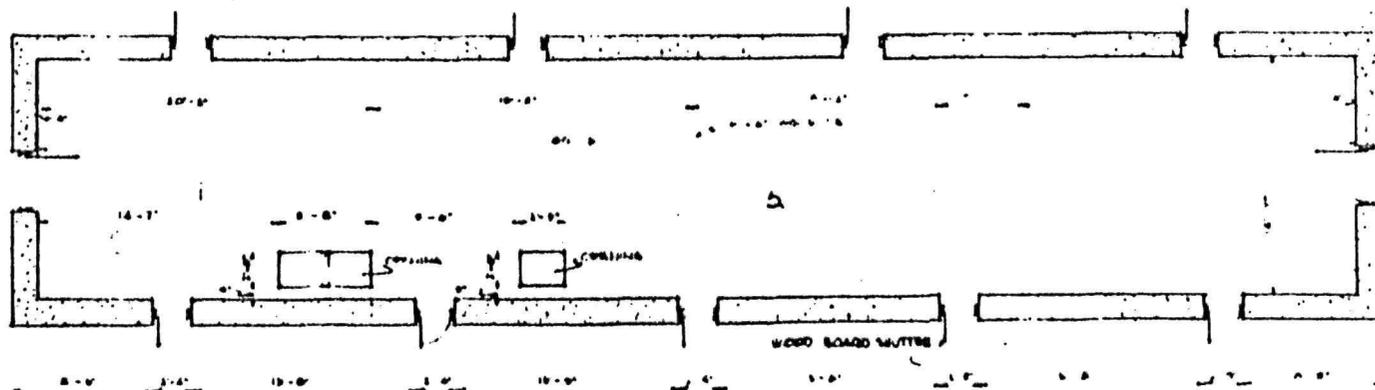
NOTE FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO HAMPTON MAPS ON NOTE SHEET 1, HAMPTON MAPS ON 1841-1842 NATIONAL - STONE SITE FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO STUBBIE PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS NOTE SHEET DAIRY HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

OSL - CC 88-0124

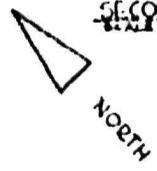
<small>AMERICAN OVERSEAS EDUCATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUTTERFIELD PARK DRIVE, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20740</small>	NAME OF STRUCTURE MULE BARN: HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS		DATE OF SURVEY 1978	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 07 OF 08
	TOWN OR VICINITY BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND			



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE IS SHOWN ON A 1000 MAP OF THE
 1850-1860 HOLDINGS OF JOHN B. REEVE OF HAMPTON
 (1850-1860) THE STRUCTURE WAS PROBABLY
 BUILT AT THE END OF THE 18th CENTURY
 BUT NOT BUILT.

FOR LOCATION, REFER TO HAMPTON MANOR
 1000 FEET N. HAMPTON MANOR - HAMPTON
 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 FOR LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO OTHER
 BUILDINGS OF THE SITE, REFER TO
 OVER - HISTORIC PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS

DRG. H. L. BARNES

<p>UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND</p>	<p>LONG BARN - GRANIERY TRINIDAD VIGNETTE</p>	<p>STATE OF MARYLAND HAMPTON PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS BALTIMORE COUNTY MARYLAND</p>	<p>SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS</p>	<p>DATE 1968</p>
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ORDER OF JUNE 22, 1948
DESIGNATING THE HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NEAR TOWSON, MARYLAND

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 and inspiration of the people of the United States, and

WHEREAS, historic "Hampton", near Towson, Maryland, built between 1783 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 Dollenberg 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 "Plat 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, supra,

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 22 day of June 19⁴⁸.

(SGD) J. A. KRUG
Secretary of the Interior

Historic Sites Act

An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)

be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary), through the National Park Service, for the purpose of effectuating the policy expressed in section 1 hereof, shall have the following powers and perform the following duties and functions:

(a) Secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects.

(b) Make a survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

(c) Make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archeological facts and information concerning the same.

(d) For the purpose of this Act, acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, or otherwise any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein, title in any real property to be satisfactory to the Secretary: Provided, That no such property which is owned by any religious or educational institution, or which is owned or administered for the benefit of the public shall be so acquired without the consent of the owner: Provided, further, That no such property shall be acquired or contract or agreement for the acquisition thereof made which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of such property, unless or until Congress has appropriated money which is available for that purpose.

(e) Contract and make cooperative agreements with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations, or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archeologic building, site,

Sec. 3. A general advisory board to be known as the "Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments" is hereby established, to be composed of not to exceed eleven persons, citizens of the United States, to include representatives competent in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and human geography, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and serve at his pleasure. The members of such board shall receive no salary but may be paid expenses incidental to travel when engaged in discharging their duties as such members.

It shall be the duty of such board to advise on any matters relating to national parks and to the administration of this Act submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary. It may also recommend policies to the Secretary from time to time pertaining to national parks and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, and general administration of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and properties.

Sec. 4. The Secretary, in administering this Act, is authorized to cooperate with and may seek and accept the assistance of any Federal, State, or municipal department or agency, or any educational or scientific institution, or any patriotic association, or any individual.

(b) When deemed necessary, technical advisory committees may be established to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the restoration or reconstruction of any historic or prehistoric building or structure.

(c) Such professional and technical assistance may be employed without regard to the civil-service laws, and such service may be established as may be required to accomplish the purpose of this Act and for which money may be appropriated by Congress or made available by gifts for such purpose.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive any State, or political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over lands acquired by the United States under this Act.

Sec. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this Act shall control if any of them are in conflict with any other Act or Acts relating to the same subject matter. (16 U.S.C., secs. 461-467).

object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether title thereof is in the United States: Provided, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(f) Restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archeological significance and where deemed desirable establish and maintain museums in connection therewith.

(g) Erect and maintain tablets to mark or commemorate historic or prehistoric places and events of national historical or archeological significance.

(h) Operate and manage historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and properties acquired under the provisions of this Act together with lands and subordinate buildings for the benefit of the public, such authority to include the power to charge reasonable visitation fees and grant concessions, leases, or permits for the use of land, building space, roads, or trails when necessary or desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration: Provided, That such concessions, leases or permits, shall be let at competitive bidding, to the person making the highest and best bid.

(i) When the Secretary determines that it would be administratively burdensome to restore, reconstruct, operate, or maintain a particular historic or archeologic site, building, or property donated to the United States through the National Park Service, he may cause the same to be done by organizing a corporation for that purpose under the laws of the District of Columbia or any state.

(j) Develop an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and properties of national significance. Reasonable charges may be made for the dissemination of any such facts or information.

(k) Perform any and all acts, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions thereof. Any person violating any of the rules and regulations authorized by this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and be adjudged to pay all cost of the proceedings.