

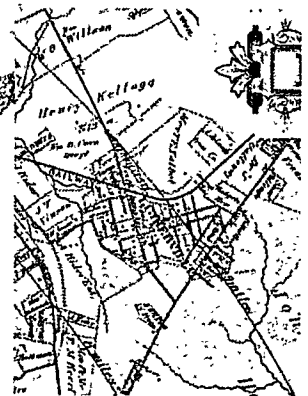
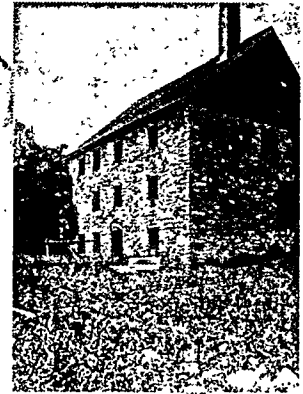
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HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HAMPTON FARM

LANDSCAPE HISTORY
AND CONTEXTUAL
DOCUMENTATION

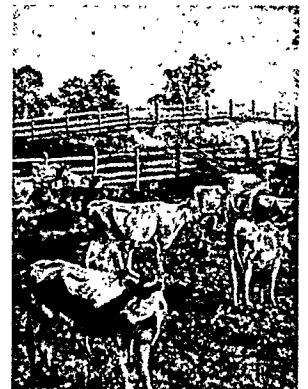
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prepared for
National Park Service

prepared by
OCULUS
and
Rivanna Archaeological Consulting
Benjamin Ford, Ph.D., Principal

in association with
Heritage Partners, Inc.
and John Milner Associates, Inc.





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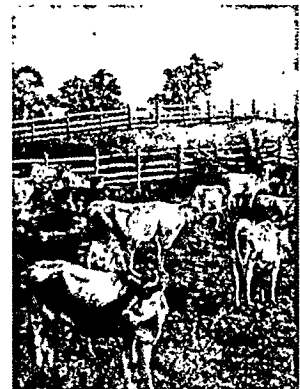
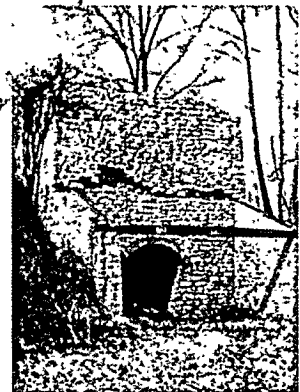
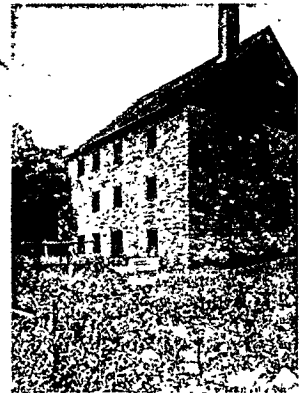


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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

PROJECT SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND LOCATION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VISITED

The scope of this document is to provide a thorough physical, social, and contextual history of the landscape for the Farm property at Hampton National Historic Site (NHS). This document will also address the list of questions regarding the Hampton Farm landscape provided with the final statement of work. The Hampton NHS Farm property is defined as the approximately 14 acre parcel north of Hampton Lane acquired in 1980, containing the Hampton Farm House and its associated outbuildings. The landscape history will have as its focus the Hampton NHS Farm property and the larger farm landscape.

An initial week long research trip was carried out in mid-July 1999. Three sites provided information during the initial research trip, the Hampton NHS Library and Archives, the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, and the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis. The methodology designed for this research included five parts. The first part involved gathering and copying all secondary sources relevant to the Hampton Farm landscape history and its regional and national contexts from the Hampton NHS Library.¹ During this period of research, meetings scheduled with Lynne Dakin Hastings and R. Kent Lancaster at Hampton NHS covered research strategy, reviewed holdings in regional repositories, and questions regarding the history of Hampton NHS and the Ridgely family. Second, after a preliminary review of the existing secondary resources, original research was conducted in the primary documents on file at Hampton NHS Library and Archives. Original and microfilmed primary documents, including map and

photograph collections, provided the landscape history of periods that were not fully addressed in secondary documents, and addressed questions about the Hampton landscape provided in the statement of work. The third stage involved separate trips to two of the primary regional repositories of Ridgely family documents, the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Hall of Records. At each of these two facilities, new research addressed areas previously unexplored, including known primary documents reviewed for new information and periods of the Hampton Farm landscape which were not fully addressed in secondary documents. After the initial research visit, the fourth stage involved a more thorough review of the secondary resources and primary data collected in order to begin drafting an outline for the landscape history and contextual documentation. The fifth stage involved additional research including phone calls to professional colleagues, and research at OCULUS and the University of Virginia libraries to provide appropriate state and national contexts for all periods of the Hampton Farm landscape.

A second research visit to Hampton NHS in November of 1999 was conducted to finalize research and gather graphics to be submitted with later drafts. During this visit, additional manuscripts and reports and relevant research files were copied, and the Hampton Archives historic photo collection was reviewed.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Many of the published and unpublished research reports, studies, and planning documents addressing Hampton NHS only peripherally discuss the Farm property and larger Farm landscape, usually in the

context of the pre-1790 history of the mansion and gardens. Several reports and research articles, however, have as their exclusive focus the structures, features and labor relations present within the larger Farm landscape. It is this body of mostly unpublished literature that is reviewed and summarized here.

A majority of the professional research addressing the Hampton Farm property followed the purchase of the 14-acre Farm tract in 1980, and was therefore generated as a result of historic structure studies and general stabilization and preservation efforts. The structures within the Hampton Farm complex that were studied most extensively are the Farm House, the Dairy, the Log Structure (Slave Quarters #1), and the Long House Granary.

An original and revised Historic Structure Report (HSR), and an extensive archaeological report document the Hampton Farm House. Most recently, in an attempt to more accurately identify the architectural chronology of the Farm House, a team of architectural historians performed a third examination of the structure including an analysis of the material culture recovered from the 1986 excavations. The revised HSR for the Farm House identified four stages of construction relating to different events and occupants, and dated the oldest part, Section A, a 16 x 20 ft, 1/2 story structure, to the 'early 18th century.' Section B, a 20 x 30 ft, 1/2 story structure was thought to date 'prior to mid-[18th] century.' Section C, a single story wing connecting Sections A and B, and Section D, a kitchen wing east of and adjacent to Section A, were dated to 1830 - 1850.

An archeological excavation conducted in 1986 to identify artifact distribution patterns and building sequences extensively tested the southern and eastern sides of the oldest section. The report issued from this investigation noted that the earliest occupation level contained artifacts that dated only to the 4th quarter of the eighteenth century. It also located an unidentified quartzite cobble wall

extending in a southern direction from the southeast corner of the Farm House foundation. The wall lay underneath the foundation suggesting that it predated, or was contemporaneous with, the Farm House.²

The recent architectural re-examination has suggested a construction date for the earliest section of the Farm House, Section A, of between 1740 and 1750, and that it likely was moved to its present location sometime around 1770. Section B was dated to the early 1770s, and Section C to the late 1770s.³

The recent reanalysis of the material culture recovered from the 1986 excavations suggests that the earliest part of the Hampton Farm House, Section A, was not occupied in its current location until the 1770s at the earliest, or more likely the 1780s. A significant volume of pearlware ceramics and relatively few creamware ceramics were found just south of Section A, outside of its original doorway. Unlike creamware, pearlware did not become common on domestic sites until ca. 1780. In addition, ceramics common to the mid-eighteenth century, such as white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenwares, Staffordshire slipwares and Buckley earthenwares, were underrepresented in the earliest stratigraphic levels and only accounted for a small percentage of the total ceramic assemblage.⁴ Two archeological reports and one preservation report have addressed the Hampton Dairy. In 1984 and 1985, two separate excavations in and around the Dairy structure attempted to determine its age, the historic grade, and also to recover as much cultural information as possible prior to the dismantling and restoration of the retaining walls. The reports concluded that the retaining walls were built in several stages, the south, east and west walls completed first, and that subsequent fill layers outside the southern end of the retaining walls covered a previously exposed area of bedrock and brought the current grade nearly up to the top of the walls. In addition, the report determined that

the sterilizing oven and chimney in the northeast corner of the retaining wall postdate the walls themselves, and that a small unknown structure, identified on the 1843 Joshua Barney map, may have existed adjacent to the northwest corner of the Dairy.⁵

One archeological report and one stabilization report addressed the Log Structure, and one archeological report addressed the Long Barn. In 1984, two archeological test units were placed adjacent to the southeast and southwest corners of the Log Structure to determine the historic grade. The report concluded that the historic grade on the south side of the structure was raised approximately 1 to 1.5 ft and that the artifacts recovered all dated to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Preceding the architectural stabilization of the Log Structure (Slave Quarter #1), an effort began in late 1984 to examine its physical fabric resulting in a Stabilization Report issued in 1986. Significant findings from the analysis showed that the building likely was constructed using materials obtained from at least two earlier structures. The absence of a 'cooking' fireplace in the upper floors suggested that it may not have originally been a 'slave quarter,' but could have served as an office or storeroom. In addition, the structure dated to the late antebellum, early Civil War period, ca. 1850-1862 based in part on the presence of an 1862 newspaper incorporated into the daubing. The Log Structure archeological report verified its late date of construction suggesting that the building "was assembled and placed on the foundations during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, perhaps as late as ca. 1870."⁶

In 1984, archeological excavations at the Long Barn attempted to determine historical grade and to identify any fenced enclosures on the south side of the structure prior to planned preservation and restoration activities. Four units were placed adjacent to the southern wall of the structure. The report determined that the surface grade suggested

a fenced enclosure despite the lack of posthole features. A builder's trench feature and diagnostic artifacts recovered from the excavations suggest a late nineteenth century occupation date.⁷

In March of 1985, structural documentation, analysis and stabilization work began on the Hampton Mule Barn. Architectural evidence suggested that the present Mule Barn likely was constructed between 1860-1865, but that it may have incorporated a significant amount of materials from an earlier structure or structures. Nails, hardware and lumber treatments from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are combined in one structure. Particles of red and white colored wash on the scribed joints of the masonry walls suggest that the Mule Barn was once painted.⁸

The existing Farm House complex maintains a visual coherence and uniform design, suggesting that the structures were constructed during the same period. The technical reports, however, document that the Farm House, Dairy, Long Barn, and Log Structure were built over an approximately 100 year period, spanning numerous construction phases. Architectural and archeological evidence also documents that some of the structures differ substantially from their original appearance, suggesting that some of them underwent an architectural bricolage, adding or subtracting architectural features over time as social needs, design and function changed. In particular, the Dairy and Farm House are excellent examples of structures that were adapted over time. Some of the structures also show evidence of adaptive re-use, incorporating elements salvaged from earlier structures. The Log Structure is a fine example of this. Ultimately the appearance of the physical landscape encompassing the Farm House is a result of an accretional process, where structures were torn down, replaced, renovated or added to over time.

In addition to the archeological and architectural reports, several research papers and articles have addressed labor and relations at late eighteenth century Northampton. The bulk of this research has focused primarily on the servants and slaves who worked for the Northampton ironworks. It is also valuable, however, for understanding the late eighteenth century operation of the Northampton plantation, including various hiring procedures, contracts and agricultural production statistics.

In 1938, William Hoyt published an article that discussed indentured servitude at the Northampton Furnace. He based his research on records kept by Capt. Charles Ridgely of the white servants who worked at his ironworks between 1772 and 1774. Hoyt notes that each worker came to the colonies with various backgrounds and skills and that these skills eventually enhanced the self-sufficient environment of the ironworks community. Hoyt's research also documented the measures used by Capt. Charles Ridgely to identify and control his indentured servants.⁹

Nearly 40 years later, Charles Steffen published an article that focused on the organization and structure of the laboring workers and the construction of community at the Northampton Furnace. He noted that four different types of workers were present at the ironworks: indentured servants, slaves, hirelings and free laborers. Each category of laborers was present at Northampton under different terms and performed different jobs. The ironmaster set the rules for work and behavior, but laborers also had certain rights which were respected to a large degree. As a small industrial community, the Furnace complex also had worker gardens and housing.¹⁰ In a book on the gentry of Baltimore County published in 1993, Steffen researched in greater detail the development and expansion of the Northampton plantation between 1745 and the mid-1750s under the tenure of Col. Charles Ridgely. He characterized several relationships between the slaves, overseers, tenants

and master over a ten year period.¹¹ A recent manuscript by Ann Monfries summarized a brief history and description of each structure present at the Farm property.¹² Lastly, over the past decade Dr. R. Kent Lancaster conducted voluminous research in the Ridgely Papers manuscript collections on microfilm held by Hampton NHS. He compiled numerous in-depth research reports on the Ridgely slaves, servants and skilled workers. These reports characterized labor and relations at both Northampton and Hampton over a one hundred year period.¹³

PROJECT FINDINGS

1. Based on an analysis and comparison of early to mid-20th century aerial photos and the 1843 Joshua Barney map, the physical integrity and historical continuity of the original Northampton 1,500 [1962] acre tract, including the historic field and road system, and the natural features remained surprisingly intact from the second quarter of the nineteenth century up to the mid-twentieth century.
2. Strong circumstantial evidence suggests that Col. Charles Ridgely played a significant role at Northampton between 1745-1765 in the development and expansion of his plantations and in the early management of the ironworks.
3. Capt. Charles Ridgely began to cultivate extensive economic interests at Northampton around 1760. Between 1757 and 1760, his father gave him a plantation at Northampton, most likely Peterson's quarter. After 1765, Capt. Charles Ridgely assumed from his father the full-time management of the Northampton Furnace, presumably maintaining a continual, seasonal presence there.
4. New architectural evidence suggests that the earliest wing of the Hampton Farm House, Section A, was built as an independent structure in the decade between 1740 and 1750. The structure however, may have been located originally on

another as yet unknown part of the Northampton estate.

5. The earliest documentary evidence for construction of a new dwelling house for a Ridgely family member at Northampton dates to 1772 when Capt. Charles Ridgely paid several workers for carpentry and “stone work on my house.” Architectural evidence suggests that this may have been Section B of the Hampton Farm House.

6. A detailed analysis of the material culture recovered from archeological excavations adjacent to Section A of the Hampton Farm House suggests a ca. 1780s occupation date for the structure at its present location.

7. The first documented sign of concern over declining ‘profits’ received from the Hampton Farm occurred in 1800 when Charles Carnan Ridgely told a visitor that the net profits from the farm did not exceed the estate taxes.

8. Documentary evidence suggests that the Northampton Furnace began to decline during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and that by circa 1827-1828 it had ceased production.

9. The earliest documented evidence of a Ridgely mill at Hampton dates to 1754. No one yet knows whether this mill was built by Col. Charles Ridgely, or whether it was purchased along with Northampton and adjacent properties. Capt. Charles Ridgely subsequently rebuilt the mill in 1785. A 1921 historic photograph, entitled ‘The Hampton Mill,’ may document one of the later mill structures known to have existed at Hampton.

10. No new maps or plats of the Hampton Farm property were identified.

11. At the writing of this report, important research that may illuminate the history, construction and potential dates of occupation for the Farm House is underway. A final report based on an architectural

analysis of the Farm House is awaiting the results of a dendrochronological sample taken from the oldest part of the house, Section A. In addition, a comprehensive archeological survey of the area surrounding the Farm House is underway. The results of both of these research efforts may help clarify or enhance the current knowledge of the Farm House structure.

NOTES

¹ Copies of additional documents were also requested from Hampton NHS for all resources subsequently identified, but not gathered during the initial research visit.

² K. Joslyn Quinn, Walton C. Babich and Ronald W. Deiss, ‘Archeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations (Maryland Site Number 18Ba317) at the Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland,’ (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1987).

³ Mark Wenger, ‘Tentative Chronology for the ‘Farm House,’ Hampton National Historic Site,’ (*Preservation Maryland*, 1999), np.

⁴ Julia A. King and Curt Breckenridge, ‘Archeological Research at Hampton Before 1998: An Overview and Reassessment,’ (Prepared for Hampton National Historic Site, Historic Hampton, Inc. and Preservation Maryland, 2000), p. 66.

⁵ Budd Wilson, ‘Archeological Study, Hampton Dairy, Hampton Plantation,’ (Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, 1984); Calvert W. McIlhaney, Ted M. Payne, and Martha J. Schiek, ‘Archeological Investigations at the Hampton National Historic Site Dairy, Baltimore County, Maryland,’ (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1985).

⁶ Brooke S. Blades and David G. Orr, ‘Archeological Investigations at the nineteenth century Log

Quarters, Hampton National Historic Site,' (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1985); Reed L. Engle, 'Stabilization Report: 'Slave Quarters Number One,' Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland,' (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1986).

⁷ Calvert W. McIlhany and Martha J. Schiek, 'Archeological Investigations at the Hampton National Historic Site Long Barn, Towson, Maryland,' (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, 1985).

⁸ John B. Ingle, 'Stabilization Report on Mule Barn, Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland,' (National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Division of Cultural Resources, 1986) pp: 18-21, 40-48.

⁹ William D. Hoyt, Jr., "The White Servants at Northampton, 1772 - 1774," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 33 (June 1938).

¹⁰ Charles G. Steffen, "The Pre-Industrial Iron Worker: Northampton Iron Works, 1780 - 1820," *Labor History*, 20 (Winter 1979).

¹¹ Charles G. Steffen, *From Gentlemen to Townsmen: The Gentry of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1660 - 1776*, (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1993).

¹² Ann J. Monfries, "The Home Farm," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1980).

¹³ R. Kent Lancaster, "Slave Quarters," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1993); "Ridgely Slaves, 1829," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1996); "The Will of Captain Charles Ridgely, d. 1790: Slaves," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, n.d.); "The Ridgely Slaves: An Interim Report," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1994); "Hiring, John,"

(Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1996); "Slaves Bought After Ridgely Inherited," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, n.d.); "Indentured Servants at Hampton/Northampton, Baltimore County," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1999); "The Skilled and Semi-Skilled Ridgely Workers Through the Years," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, 1998); "Hands at Hampton, 1870 - 1871," (Ms. on file with the Hampton National Historic Site Library, n.d.).

HISTORICAL DATA

THE HAMPTON FARM PROPERTY: LANDSCAPE HISTORY AND CONTEXTUAL DOCUMENTATION

The Hampton Farm property is significant in several ways to the history of Baltimore County and the state of Maryland. The Hampton Farm property was owned for more than two hundred years by the Ridgelys, a family prominent in the eighteenth and nineteenth century history and governance of Baltimore County and the state of Maryland. In addition, the Hampton Farm property also contains one of the region's finer mid-eighteenth century farm houses and several extant slave quarters dating to the late antebellum period. Ultimately, the immediate Farm House complex landscape still retains a significant amount of integrity from the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Beyond the important architecture, the Hampton Farm property and the larger farm landscape are especially significant because they reveal an uninterrupted two-hundred-and-twenty year period of industrial and agricultural development which parallels regional and national socio-economic contexts. Since at least 1731, the Hampton Farm property has been an agriculturally-centered commercial enterprise whose rural character and property boundaries remained relatively intact through the early twentieth century. The Northampton Furnace was one of the earlier ironworks established in Maryland, a leading exporter of pig iron and one of the more successful colonial ironworks. Begun in 1760, the Northampton ironworks increased production during the war and provided cannons and ordnance as well as other iron ware in support of the struggle for Independence.

Numerous reports, articles and research papers have addressed the pre-Ridgely history of the Hampton Farm property as part of the overall history of the entire National Historic Site. However few of these have had as their exclusive focus the history and development of the Farm landscape or its particular components.¹⁴ This report will build upon the previous architectural, archeological and historical research conducted, and elucidate a greater understanding of the Hampton NHS Farm property and the larger farm landscape within a broader regional and national context.

The site chronology for the Hampton Farm property identifies nine separate periods spanning the three-hundred-and-five years between 1695-2000. These periods are defined based on changes that occurred to and within the historic Northampton-Hampton Farm landscape, and are tied but not limited to the present Hampton NHS boundaries and the history of the Ridgely family occupation.

Period I: 1695-1731
Initial European Settlement

Period II: 1731-1760
Tobacco Plantation

Period III: 1760-1790
Industrial and Agricultural Expansion

Period IV: 1790-1829
Diversified Farm

Period V: 1829-1864
Hampton as an Ornamental Farm

Period VI: 1864-1904

Farm Tenancy

Period VII: 1904-1939

Division and Sale of Farm Property

Period VIII: 1939-1980

Farm House as a Permanent Residence

Period IX: 1980-2000

Hampton Farm as a National Historic Site

PERIOD I: 1695-1731

INITIAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Period I begins with the first recorded patent of the property by Colonel Henry Darnall, a 1,500 acre tract of land named 'Northampton,' and terminates with its sale to Charles Carroll of Annapolis in 1731. This period is defined by these dates because there is very little documentary evidence to suggest that agricultural activity, and specifically the cultivation of tobacco, occurred at Northampton during the Darnall family ownership.

The Period I narrative will also discuss briefly the pre-1695 history of the Hampton Farm property. The Chesapeake Bay area has a long and rich history of Native American occupation. This study, however, will only address the interaction between the regionally dominant Susquehannock tribe, and the early settlers of Baltimore County and government of Maryland during the seventeenth century. Because there is little documentary evidence to suggest what life was like prior to 1695 in this part of Baltimore County, much of the pre-1695 Northampton landscape history portrayed will be supported by a broader regional and national history.

NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

The area of Baltimore County containing the Hampton Farm property was once used and/or occupied by the Susquehannock tribe as a primary hunting ground up through the mid-seventeenth century, followed by the Shawnee tribe in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Despite European settlement of the coastal areas, Native Americans considered northern Maryland including the Hampton Farm property and its vicinity desirable land. During the early seventeenth century, Baltimore County was rich with wildlife and served as important hunting grounds for Native American groups. As European settlers were to discover, the rich agricultural lands of the

Northampton area were accessible by boat over the nearby Gunpowder River.

Archeological excavations conducted adjacent to the Hampton Farm House and at other surrounding structures identified several prehistoric ceramics and quartz points. In 1986, testing adjacent to the Farm House unearthed two Townsend shell-tempered sherds, one of them incised, two Townsend-like shell-tempered sherds, one unidentified quartz-tempered sherd, and one Moyaone sherd. The Townsend sherds are all from the Rappahannock fabric impressed tradition and date to the Late Woodland period ca. A.D. 900-1500. The Moyaone ware likely dates to the very late Late Woodland period post ca. A.D. 1300. At excavations conducted a few years earlier, archeologists found fragments of four separate quartz lithics around the Dairy including one biface and one uniface. Each prehistoric artifact was discovered in a mixed nineteenth or twentieth century historic context adjacent to or within existing structures. This suggests they were originally located elsewhere at Hampton and likely mixed in with historic deposits over time. Given the limited archeological testing conducted within the Hampton Farm property, this strong evidence of prehistoric occupation suggests that the immediate area was used extensively by Native Americans.¹⁵

THE DARNALL FAMILY OCCUPATION

During the last quarter of the seventeenth century, wealthy Marylanders rapidly patented land in Baltimore County. In 1652, the colonial government signed a truce with the Susquehannock tribe, and despite subsequent minor skirmishes in the following decade, European settlement that had been limited mainly to coastal regions began to move north. In Baltimore County, land adjacent to or near the three main waterways, the Patapsco, Back and Middle Rivers, were the first to be patented. By the 1680s, settlers began to patent property further inland.

According to the Charter of Maryland, the Lord Baltimore was given all of the land in 'free and common socage.' In order to obtain land in the Maryland colony, a grantee needed to purchase the property from the Lord Baltimore's agent. A judge's warrant then requested a survey from the Proprietor's Land Office. After the survey, a patent or title to the land was usually recorded in the Land Office. The patent constituted a legal title to the land.¹⁶

In 1695, Colonel Henry Darnall patented a 1500 acre tract adjacent to the Gunpowder River in the Northside Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County. He named his new plantation in rural, northern Maryland 'Northampton.'¹⁷ In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, Colonel Darnall was a prominent member of the colonial government of Maryland. Darnall was related to the third Lord Baltimore, Charles Calvert, by marriage and this powerful connection aided in the expansion of his personal and business interests. Colonel Darnall was Lord Baltimore's agent and receiver general and served on his Land Council from 1679-1689. He was also Deputy Governor and Justice of Calvert County. Because of his own position and ties to the colonial government, Darnall was able to purchase prime agricultural land throughout the colony. During the last quarter of the seventeenth century he became one of Maryland's largest land holders. In addition to his governmental duties, Darnall was also a successful merchant. By the late seventeenth century, he moved to Upper Marlboro in Prince George's County establishing the 'Woodyard' as his permanent residence. At his death in 1712, Colonel Darnall owned over 18,000 acres of land, 100 slaves, and operated five plantations. In addition, the merchandisable stock in his Woodyard store amounted to over £500.¹⁸

It is not known whether Northampton was purchased specifically for the cultivation of tobacco. At the time of its patent in 1695, Colonel Darnall was 50 years old and was nearing the end of his life.

With a comfortable home and several well-established and productive plantations, it is possible that Darnall purchased the 1500 acre Northampton tract for purely speculative purposes.¹⁹ Despite the annual quitrents, land speculation was quite common during the last quarter of the seventeenth century when people were rapidly patenting Baltimore County lands. Many wealthy planters purchased “investments in the future” in Baltimore and other northern counties as an effective way of providing valuable estates for their heirs.²⁰

Whether or not Darnall began to settle and improve his patent immediately, the rich and favorable agricultural environment may have attracted seventeenth century ‘squatters’ to the area. A 1766 land certificate of Northampton in the papers of Barrister Carroll identifies a small stream running through the Hampton Farm property as ‘Andrew Peterson’s Run.’ During a 1746 determination of Northampton’s boundaries, several deponents confirmed that the Northampton property was formerly known as ‘Peterson’s’. Scarff has suggested that the ‘Peterson’ who settled in the vicinity of Northampton during the last decades of the seventeenth century may have been a squatter named Andrew Peterson.²¹

Scarff has also suggested that active settlement of the ‘back country’ and forests above the heads of the tidal estuaries did not proceed until about 1699. Tax Lists from 1699–1706 appear to verify this. John Boring, Charles Merriman [sic] Sr., and Charles Merriman [sic] Jr., property owners who are known to have had land adjacent to the Northampton tract, first appear in the Northside Patapsco Hundred tax lists in 1700. No mention of a quarter owned by Colonel Darnall is noted on the tax lists during this period.²²

In 1702, the Northside Patapsco Hundred tax list recorded a ‘Mr. Carroll’ as owner of a “quarters upon the Falls,” presumably the Gunpowder River. Again in 1704, a ‘Mr. Charles Caroles [sic] quarters,’

and in 1705, a ‘Mr. Carroll’s quarter’ was recorded. The Charles Carroll mentioned in these tax lists would have to be Charles Carroll the ‘Settler,’ as Charles Carroll of Annapolis, his son, was not born until 1702. Charles Carroll the Settler married Mary Darnall, the daughter of Colonel Darnall, in the late seventeenth century. It is therefore possible that Colonel Darnall might have allowed his new son-in-law to cultivate tobacco at Northampton.²³

Colonel Darnall’s 1711 will named his son, Henry Darnall, as executor but did not mention the 1500 acre Northampton tract. It is possible then that Colonel Darnall had already given the property to his son, or one of his other potential heirs including his wife, son-in-law, or other daughter. Colonel Darnall had two daughters: Mary, who married Charles Carroll the ‘Settler,’ of Anne Arundel County, and Anne, who married Clement Hill, a prominent Baltimore merchant.²⁴ Charles Carroll the Settler died in 1720. No mention of the Northampton property occurs again until it is sold by Henry Darnall to Charles Carroll of Annapolis for £315 in 1731. Because Northampton was sold by Henry Darnall, it is likely that the property remained in his possession or that of one of the other estate heirs for the twenty year period between 1711–1731.

PERIOD II: 1731-1760

TOBACCO PLANTATION

INTRODUCTION

Period II begins in 1731 with the sale of the Northampton property to Charles Carroll of Annapolis, and terminates just prior to the expansion of industrial development in 1760. This period is defined by these dates because it is the first period during which tobacco cultivation at Northampton can be documented. Period II spans the Northampton ownership by three families; Charles Carroll and/or Dr. Charles Carroll between 1731 and ca. 1740, the widow Anne Hill and her sons Clement and Henry Hill between ca. 1740 and 1745, and Colonel Charles Ridgely, the first Ridgely to own Northampton, between 1745 and 1760. It is during the Ridgely occupation when documents verify that the agricultural potential of Northampton was most extensively exploited. In addition, architectural evidence suggests that the earliest portion of the Hampton Farm House, Section A, was constructed during this period, probably between 1740-1750.

THE CARROLL FAMILY OCCUPATION

Charles Carroll of Annapolis was born in 1702 the son of Charles Carroll the Settler who emigrated to Maryland in 1688. Like many of the other men who were to own the Northampton property, Charles Carroll of Annapolis was involved in several business interests. Charles Carroll built a substantial house on Spa Creek, Annapolis in the mid-1720s and lived there until the late 1760s. Just before the Revolution, he moved permanently to his father's Doughoregan plantation in Baltimore County. The Carrolls purchased Doughoregan in 1702 and it became a large working plantation by the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. During the mid-1730s, the first residence was constructed at Doughoregan and by the last quarter of the eighteenth century, over 500 slaves were working the plantation. In 1764, Charles Carroll estimated

that his estate contained 40,000 acres of land, two lots and houses in Annapolis, nearly 300 slaves, numerous livestock and other valuable property.²⁵

It is not known why Charles Carroll purchased Northampton. There are no known documents connecting Charles Carroll of Annapolis to the cultivation of tobacco at Northampton.²⁶ The contexts of his business associations however suggest one possible scenario. In 1731, Charles Carroll and four other investors, including his cousin Dr. Charles Carroll, became partners in the Baltimore Company, an early ironworks established on the Patapsco River. Between 1728 and 1731, Dr. Carroll purchased several thousand acres of ore bearing land in Baltimore County that would provide the raw material and fuel for the furnaces. While Dr. Carroll was instrumental in initiating the Baltimore Company's construction and operation, each of the partners contributed to its fruition. In many early business partnerships, the line between an investor's personal assets and the company's corporate assets was unclear. The significance of Charles Carroll of Annapolis' purchase of Northampton in 1731; the same year that the Baltimore Company was formed, is possibly more than just coincidence. In 1731, the 1,500 acre Northampton tract was mostly forested, and, like much of Baltimore County, contained rich deposits of limestone and iron ore. If Charles Carroll's purchase of the Northampton property was an investment for the early Baltimore Company ironworks, it had the potential to provide a substantial quantity of resources.²⁷

The purchase of Northampton in 1731 might also be explained through clerical error. The Charles Carroll listed in the 1731 deed of purchase could possibly be Dr. Charles Carroll, who also lived in Annapolis.²⁸ Supporting this hypothesis is the fact that Dr. Charles Carroll purchased thousands of acres of land for Baltimore Company investments and his own personal speculation throughout the second quarter of the eighteenth century. In addition, a Dr.

Carroll, and not Charles Carroll of Annapolis, is listed as the owner of a 'quarter,' worked by William Lewis and nine adult slaves in the Back River Upper Hundred in a 1737 assessment. If the Charles Carroll who purchased Northampton in 1731 was in fact Dr. Charles Carroll, then the 1737 assessment would make sense.²⁹

THE HILL FAMILY OCCUPATION

Between 1737 and 1743, the Northampton property was conveyed to the Hill family. The Northampton property was likely sold to Clement Hill, a wealthy Baltimore merchant, though no records exist to substantiate the purchase. The 1743 will of Clement Hill does not mention the Northampton property. However within two years of his death, his widow Anne Darnall Hill, and their two sons Clement and Henry, the likely heirs of Clement Hill, sold the Northampton property to Colonel Charles Ridgely for £600 in 1745. Like his uncle, Clement Hill was surveyor general of the western shore and sold tobacco to British merchants.³⁰

THE CATHOLIC PRESENCE IN MARYLAND

While complete documentation linking the conveyance of the Northampton property between the Darnall, Carroll and Hill families is not fully recorded in colonial deeds, it is plausible for several reasons. In addition to being some of the wealthiest members of the colonial Maryland elite, the Darnall, Carroll and Hill families were also members of a distinct minority group of Roman Catholics. As wealthy Catholics, they also frequently intermarried, a strategy which allowed them to continue practicing Catholicism, and to keep their valuable estates intact by passing them back and forth to each other through the generations.³¹ There is no doubt that their prominent socio-economic standing and common religious background also fostered frequent business associations with each other.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION AT NORTHAMPTON

It is during Period II, between 1731 and 1745, when

Northampton is first linked tentatively to agricultural production. In the 1737 assessment of the Back River Upper Hundred in Baltimore County, a 'Dr. Carroll's quarter' is recorded with an overseer named William Lewis and nine slaves.³² Dr. Carroll's quarter contained the largest number of tithables in the Back River Upper Hundred in 1737. Dr. Charles Carroll was a doctor of medicine who shipped tobacco to London, built a shipyard at his Patapsco plantation, invested in land, maintained partnerships in two iron producing companies, and was also a planter. Dr. Carroll's Account and Letterbooks first record that he purchased agricultural items for an unnamed tobacco quarter in the late 1720s. Over the next several years, London merchants sent him nails, reaping hooks, rope, stock locks, plow horses, plow irons, clothing for slaves and servants, gunpowder, axes, hatchets, and grubbing, hilling, weeding and narrow hoes: hardware and tools essential for the cultivation of tobacco. Presumably it is during the early second quarter of the eighteenth century that he began to expand his business interests and extensively cultivate tobacco. While Dr. Carroll's Account and Letterbooks mention several unnamed quarters and note numerous partnerships with overseers for tobacco received by merchants, no direct link to Northampton is made other than the 1737 tax assessment.

By the early 1740s, however, Dr. Carroll may have decided to abandon tobacco production, realizing that he needed to broaden his business ventures into mercantile, financial, and industrial areas if he was to provide adequate estates for his children. In 1753, he wrote his son, Charles Carroll the Barrister, "I cannot see that making tobacco I should better my own, yours, or your brother's fortunes and that induces me to go upon the iron business and making grain to support it."³³

The likelihood that at least one of the plantations owned and cultivated by Dr. Charles Carroll was the Northampton property becomes stronger when it is

recognized that the 1745 deed conveying the land to Colonel Charles Ridgely notes the presence of 'houses, out houses, tobacco houses, barns, stables, gardens and orchards.' While the wording of the 1745 deed of sale is standard clerical language, it clearly implies that the Northampton property was at least a partially cultivated quarter or quarters that may have contained structural improvements by that time.³⁴

THE RIDGELY FAMILY OCCUPATION

In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely, a prosperous planter and Baltimore merchant, was comfortably situated at his estate 'Ridgely's Delight,' in the Upper Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County.³⁵ He was active in both civil and military life, served as Justice of the Peace between 1741 and 1753, and was elected as a representative of Baltimore County to the House of Delegates between 1752 and 1754. He achieved the position of Major in 1751, and by 1757 was promoted to the rank of Colonel. His success as a merchant is demonstrated by the fact that between 1745 and 1757 he purchased 35 tracts of land totaling over 10,000 acres. His first purchase in 1745 was the Northampton property "lying in Baltimore County in the woods on the south side of the main falls of Gunpowder river."³⁶

Colonel Charles Ridgely purchased Northampton for £600, or £.4 per acre. At first, this sum of money appears to be extravagant due to the fact that in 1731, the Northampton property was purchased for only £315, just over £.2 per acre, or almost half as much. A comparison of the deeds however suggests that in the fourteen years between 1731 and 1745, Northampton was substantially improved, and likely contained areas of cleared land or quarters under the cultivation of tobacco.³⁷

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF QUARTERS

Almost immediately after his purchase, Colonel Ridgely expanded the Northampton quarter system and began to cultivate the existing fields and clear

new ones. The use of the quarter system in mid-eighteenth century Baltimore County was quite common and Colonel Ridgely was practicing a widely used form of social and economic organization. Daybook entries from 1745 through 1748 record the planning, money, and labor that were invested in the initial expansion of the Northampton plantation. In 1745, Colonel Ridgely sent a shipment of agricultural, carpentry and forest clearing tools to a small contingent of slaves at his new quarter. Over the next few years as Ridgely purchased 'Oakhampton,' 'Hampton Court' and 'Haile's Fellowship' properties adjacent to Northampton, he also sent out an overseer, servants and more slaves. In 1747, Colonel Charles Ridgely sent out plows, axes, hoes, saws, augers, chisels, gouges, wedges, and drawing knives to a Peterson's plantation, to James Roose for Boreings plantation, to Thomas Hamilton for Merryman's plantation, and to Anthony Musgrove for Haile's plantation. Based on a tool count, the number of workers at Northampton in 1747 was between 25-30 individuals. The tools and implements sent to his plantations testify that Ridgely intended to produce his first tobacco crop as soon as possible. In 1748, Colonel Ridgely's Northampton contained five separate 'quarters,' Boreing's, Merryman's, Peterson's, Haile's, and Peach's, each headed by an overseer and worked by slaves. These quarters were most likely spread out over the approximately 2,000 acres he owned in the area immediately south of and adjacent to the Gunpowder River. Their names however provide some clues as to their general location. Four of the five quarters were named after previous occupants of the land. Peterson's quarter, named after the late seventeenth century squatter, was located most likely in the center of the original 1500 grant patented by Colonel Henry Darnall adjacent to Peterson's Run. Peterson's Run extended through the Northampton property from the southwest to the northeast and drained into the Gunpowder River. Boreing's quarter was located in the lands immediately north of the original 1,500-acre tract, in a parcel named 'Oakhampton' acquired in 1746 from Thomas Boreing, or a parcel named 'Boreing's

Gift' acquired in 1747 from John Boreing. Merryman's quarter was located in the lands west of the original 1,500 acre Northampton tract, in a parcel named 'Hampton Court' acquired in 1746 from William Merryman. Haile's quarter was located in 'Haile's Fellowship,' a 100-acre piece of property southwest of Northampton acquired from Nicholas Haile in 1747. Peach's quarter was the last of the original five quarters to be developed and could not be located or tied to any previous landowner. The name may have been obtained from a slave or servant who supervised the production of tobacco there.³⁸

Following the tradition of primogeniture, in 1748 Colonel Charles Ridgely deeded his home plantation and estate, 'Ridgely's Delight,' to his eldest son John. It is possible that by this date, Colonel Ridgely had already started to think about providing for the rest of his heirs, and in particular his second son, Charles. Like other well-to-do planter/merchants of his period, Colonel Charles Ridgely wanted to leave a large inheritance for all of his heirs. The progress witnessed at Northampton between 1745 and 1748 must have convinced him that his plantation in the forest would one day provide a handsome legacy.³⁹

Colonel Ridgely constructed new tobacco houses to complement the existing tobacco houses listed in the 1745 deed of sale. In 1747, he constructed one tobacco house at Boreing's quarter and two additional ones at Peterson's quarter. In the same year he contracted with William Warford and John Rebosom to build four 40 x 22 foot "well framed" tobacco houses. These improvements, along with clearing of new fields and the existing quarter system present in 1745, made the Northampton property a very valuable tract.⁴⁰

Documentary records do not indicate the size of the four quarters at Colonel Ridgely's Northampton property. However evidence from other mid-eighteenth century plantations in colonial Maryland

suggest that the average size of a plantation was approximately 130-140 acres, and depended upon the number of laborers working there.⁴¹

THE HAMPTON FARM HOUSE

It is during this initial three year period of rapid expansion and development at Northampton that the earliest section of the Hampton Farm House, Section A, likely was constructed. While it is difficult to date the Hampton Farm House to a specific year without corroborating documentary evidence, structural evidence suggests that its form, construction technique and materials are generally consistent with a mid-eighteenth century construction date.⁴²

As originally constructed, Section A was a simple one room, 1-1/2 story, 16 x 20 ft structure with a gambrel roof and chimney on the east end (*See Figure 1*).⁴³ A recent re-examination of Section A of the Farm House has suggested that the most probable period for its construction was the decade between 1740-1750. Several facts support this hypothesis including the presence of a gambrel roof, the earliest known example of which dates to 1739, and "a constellation of archaic features that suggest a date prior to mid-century," including "up-braces and articulated framing, as well as studs and rafters turned in flat orientation. None of these is diagnostic by itself, but the aggregation of these features is highly suggestive, as is the immense size of the chimney, the location of the stair, and the small size of the window by what was originally the front door."⁴⁴

In addition, evidence which points to the presence of early weatherboards on the exterior north wall and truncated joists and rafters above the same, clearly suggest that Section A was once an independent structure. Two doors, one each on the north and south walls, are indicated by the structure's framing.⁴⁵

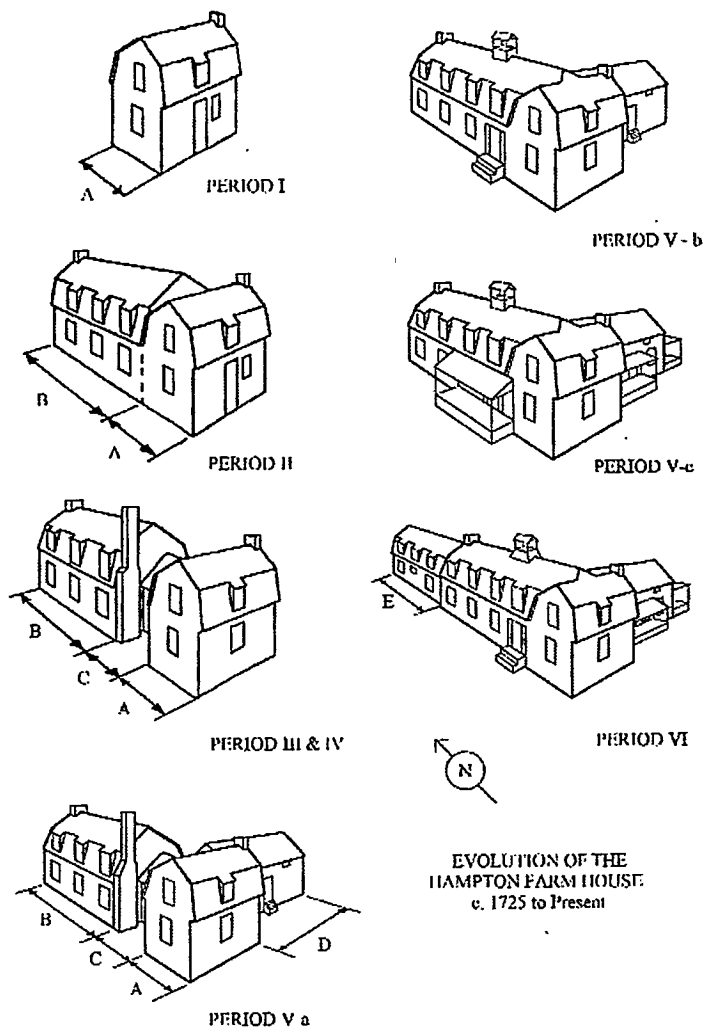


Figure 1.
Section A (Period I) of the Farm House.

It is unlikely, however, that the earliest section of the Hampton Farm House was constructed in its present location. Supporting this hypothesis is an archeological report of excavations adjacent to the existing Hampton Farm House that concludes the material culture recovered from the earliest occupation level dates only to the late eighteenth century. Most remarkably, few artifacts dating to mid-eighteenth century were found throughout the site.⁴⁶ This data clearly suggests an occupation period for the Hampton Farm House at its present location of no earlier than the last quarter of the eighteenth century, possibly even the 1780s. One explanation that accounts for the discrepancy between both the architectural and archeological evidence is that Section A of the Hampton Farm House may have been moved from a previous location, or its materials salvaged from another

structure. No documentary evidence yet suggests where Section A may have been located originally, although it is likely that it was located somewhere within a reasonable distance of its current location.⁴⁷

These conclusions appear to fit well with the documented context of initial Ridgely development at Northampton. At present it is not known for whom the earliest section of Hampton Farm House was constructed. Along with the field clearing and cultivation performed at Northampton between 1745 and 1748, Colonel Charles Ridgely would have had to construct some type of housing for his overseer and laborers. Yet while it may be unlikely that Colonel Charles Ridgely would have moved to Northampton, it is possible that due to occasional visits during the first few years, he may have

constructed a decent dwelling house for himself. Evidence for early wainscoting and a possible plastered interior dating to the original construction date suggest that the structure was finished in a manner unusual for a mid-eighteenth century overseer in rural Baltimore County.⁴⁸

PLANTATION LABOR

By 1750, an assessor's field book for Baltimore County listed Colonel Charles Ridgely as a 'yeoman' [sic]. In mid-eighteenth century terms, a yeoman was considered someone who worked the land with his hands. The term was used frequently during this period without any suggestion of the wealth of an individual. In the case of Colonel Ridgely, this did not mean that he cultivated the fields alongside his laborers; rather, it implied the general, hands-on management of a plantation. The yeoman status, applied to Colonel Charles Ridgely, could mean that he spent a considerable amount of time at Northampton, possibly infrequently residing in the earliest section of the Hampton Farm House.⁴⁹ By 1750, Colonel Charles Ridgely was clearly one of the wealthier residents of Baltimore County, within the top 5% of landowners. He would certainly fall into the category that Steffen has defined as the Baltimore 'elite.' As early as 1737, Colonel Ridgely's work force was "clearly a large one by the standards of the day, consisting of blacks and whites. To own a single slave was a mark of distinction where the colonel lived, since 2/3 of the 117 households in Upper Patapsco Hundred had none. To own five slaves brought membership in the most exclusive group of all. . . . The colonel ranked as the fourth largest slaveholder in his hundred." Yet despite Colonel Ridgely's wealth and status within colonial Maryland, it is significant that the assessor thought he was a yeoman.⁵⁰

Indentured servants clearly played a prominent role in Colonel Ridgely's early labor force at Northampton, yet records for his Gunpowder plantation imply that a majority of the early agricultural work, the chopping of trees, clearing

fields, building tobacco barns, and cultivating the cash crop, were conducted by slaves. Since 1737 when Dr. Carroll's quarter was recorded in the 'List of Taxables,' slaves were the instrumental labor force that shaped the early plantation at Northampton during the first half of the eighteenth century. Slave life at the early Northampton plantation was difficult. Long periods of continuous manual labor and extended periods away from family and the luxuries of social and civil life present in emerging Baltimore created difficult hardships. Possibly in acknowledgment of this difficulty, Colonel Charles Ridgely appears to have rotated the slaves who worked his Gunpowder plantation, sending new hands from his plantation 'Ridgely's Delight' to relieve the old ones at Northampton every so often.⁵¹

After slaves finished clearing fields, white freemen, commonly assigned the position of overseers, managed the plantation's cultivation and tobacco production. In 1748, Anthony Musgrove, the overseer at Haile's quarter, signed an agreement with Colonel Charles Ridgely that was typical of mid-eighteenth century terms, characterizing the relationship between a planter and his manager. Musgrove was to work with 'Ridgely's hands,' a Mr. Clapshaw, Mr. Wappon, and Elizabeth Mudgett on the plantation "where Nicholas Hale [sic] did live or known by the name of Hales plantation." The agreement required him to completely finish the crop, receiving "one fourth part of what tobacco that shall be made on the said plantation and one fifth part of what corn that shall be made which is to be in ... of his part of the crop." In addition he was to raise foals, and sow, reap and thrash 12-15 bushels of oats. His wife was also required to "do all the spinning knitting sewing that she possibly can." For his part, Colonel Charles Ridgely would provide Musgrove with a dwelling house, 300 pounds of meat, two plow horses, a plow, "and all utensils for plowing and working tooles [sic]." The contract between Musgrove and Colonel Charles Ridgely was representative of the overseer-landlord relationship

in that the overseer received suitable quarters and a percentage of the agricultural produce, and was responsible for overseeing the labor supplied.⁵²

The combination of different types of labor at Northampton was common for the mid-eighteenth century in Baltimore County, Maryland. Whereas in the late seventeenth century, landless freemen composed the largest labor force in Baltimore County, by the beginning of the eighteenth century slavery had begun to surpass indentured servitude. Many wealthy planters like Colonel Charles Ridgely used African slaves as the backbone of their agricultural labor force. However while slavery was the dominant agricultural labor system used, it was not the only one, as servants and free laborers contributed a significant part of a plantation's production during the eighteenth century.⁵³

TENANTS

In the mid-eighteenth century, "it was impractical to continue to pay out great annual sums in quitrents or taxes on vacant land, when by leasing portions of it, some of the burden of this expense could be shifted to the shoulders of tenants." As Lorena Walsh has noted, the rental of land was one way that a landlord could 'improve' his land without a commitment of capital. 'Developmental' leasing could improve virgin land as tenants' agreements usually required them to clear land, construct a house and outbuildings, fence the fields, and on occasion plant an orchard. On land that was already cleared, tenants paid rent to the landlord as a share of the crops, traditionally in direct relation to the number of laborers working the plantation. Renting land could be economical to the tenant as well. Mid-eighteenth century tenants were usually landless farmers and one of the few options they had was to arrange for the lease of enough land to support their family. In a year where the harvest was good and tobacco prices were up, a tenant could begin to pay off debts, add an additional laborer to his household, or expand the number of acres he farmed.⁵⁴

While most of the fields at his Gunpowder plantations were planted with his own tobacco crop, some fields that were not under Colonel Ridgely's personal oversight were leased or rented out on a temporary basis. Many of these leases were long-term, involving the rental of fields, or in some cases 'plantations,' for multiple year periods. In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely rented a cornfield to William Towson for £2, and in 1748 he rented a 'plantation' to Henry Oram for £600. Over time, land rentals came to provide additional income to Colonel Charles Ridgely.⁵⁵

TOBACCO MONOCULTURE

By mid-century, tobacco was still the predominant export of colonial Maryland and its cultivation provided the best opportunity for planters to make a profit. The 1748 report of Governor Ogle to the British Board of Trade recorded that the tobacco trade of Maryland was valued at approximately £150,000. The value of wheat, corn, flour and pig iron combined did not exceed £16,000.⁵⁶

Like a majority of planters in Maryland, Colonel Ridgely grew the primary staple crop tobacco at his Gunpowder river lands. In 1745, the foreign tobacco market still paid planters handsomely for their leaf. Planters sent tobacco abroad in exchange for credit or goods, and they used it locally for currency, frequently in payment of quitrents and other local charges or debts.

However, tobacco was clearly not the only crop grown at Northampton. Evidence that plows were sent to the "plantation in the forrest [sic]" in 1745 and 1747 suggest that grain crops were also grown.⁵⁷ Towards the mid-eighteenth century, daybook entries show that Ridgely and his tenants grew corn, wheat and oats, and manufactured staves. In 1755, Northampton produced 45 hogsheads of tobacco, 869 bushels of corn, 3,830 staves and 2,390 heading.⁵⁸ Employees and livestock likely consumed wheat, corn and oats at Northampton plantation. Corn, brought by wagon directly to

Baltimore, supplied the growing town. In addition to their contribution as foodstuffs, wheat and other grains did not exhaust soils as quickly as tobacco. Planters who recognized these advantages regularly used grain crops in field rotation. Tobacco and lumber were eventually shipped to England and the West Indies.⁵⁹

PETERSON'S QUARTER AND THE SURROUNDING NORTHAMPTON LANDSCAPE

The Northampton landscape at mid-century was an expansive and thriving plantation. Several years of clearing and tilling fields under Colonel Ridgely's guidance had produced five well-defined quarters each at a different stage of maturity. Each quarter likely was composed of one or more unfenced fields containing several tobacco houses. Based on the contracts that Colonel Charles Ridgely had with his overseers, it may also be presumed that each quarter possessed some form of housing with the overseer, slaves and servants located there.

While the location and form of the housing and outbuildings for each quarter at Northampton is not known, a survey of other mid-eighteenth century domestic and farm buildings provides a picture of what the structures may have looked like. Gregory A. Stiverson has reviewed records from colonial Maryland proprietary manors. One of the proprietor's manors was situated in the fork between the north and south branches of the Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, and contained over 7,000 acres of land. A survey of all the proprietary lands in the 1760s documented that tenants at the Gunpowder manor built a total of 49 houses, 24 of which were constructed of log, 14 were frame, 4 were posted, 2 were both log and frame, and 5 were of unidentified construction technique. Due to the heavily rural, wooded nature of the area in the mid-eighteenth century, logs were a plentiful resource in Baltimore County. Because the northern Maryland counties were settled heavily by the German and Scotch-Irish, Stiverson has suggested that they popularized log construction. In general,

log houses were smaller in size than frame houses. Where they exist, estate inventories indicate that most wealthy tenants constructed frame dwellings. Gunpowder manor tenants constructed only eight brick chimneys. This suggests, however, that a majority of the houses probably had wooden chimneys. Inventories note only two detached kitchens, with several tobacco houses and various barns and outbuildings.⁶⁰ This regional evidence suggests that the mid-eighteenth century dwelling houses at Northampton, apart from Section A of the Hampton Farm House, may have been both log and/or frame most likely with wooden chimneys. Detached kitchens were probably an exception and not a rule, and tobacco houses and other farm related outbuildings likely dotted the landscape.

By mid-century, Peterson's quarter was the oldest part of Ridgely's Northampton estate. At least one, and possibly two previous inhabitants had developed the tract initially.⁶¹ Ridgely's own records appear to support the seniority of Peterson's quarter as well. In 1747, a list of tools sent to Northampton showed that Peterson's quarter possessed more agricultural and carpentry-related tools than any other quarter, and most likely had the most slaves and servants working there. This data suggests that the quarter may have been the most developed one on the property. If this is true, then Peterson's quarter may have had one of the earliest domestic structures at Northampton, possibly predating the 1745 Ridgely purchase.⁶²

The original section of the Hampton Farm House at Peterson's quarter likely was surrounded by other domestic and farm related structures, typical of a mid-eighteenth century tobacco plantation. Adjacent structures may have included housing for slaves and servants, and stables, barns, and other support structures. The mid-eighteenth century Peterson's quarter complex was clearly a central focus of the early Northampton plantation landscape.

REGIONAL ROAD SYSTEMS

While much of northern Baltimore County was remote in the seventeenth century, a few roads made the county more accessible by the mid-eighteenth century. The Northampton property was only a few miles north of the major east-west thoroughfare, the Joppa Road, between Baltimore and Joppa. The Joppa Road may be an early Indian trail. During the 1730s, a road between the Patapsco and the county court at Joppa on the Gunpowder was cleared and maintained. The earliest map to show the Joppa Road is a Thomas Kitchen map dating to 1757. A more significant major road immediately adjacent to the Northampton property during the eighteenth century was the York Road, that ran between Baltimore and York, Pennsylvania. Evidence suggests that Pennsylvania residents established the York Road in 1743 in an effort to transport their grains to Baltimore's market. The earliest map of Baltimore County to show the York Road is a 1796 J. Denison Map. The York Road passed through the southwestern corner of Northampton and paralleled Peterson's Run, exiting through the northern boundary of the property. The opening of such a significant road in close proximity to Northampton may have been a determining factor in Ridgely's purchase of the property. In addition, a less traveled road, between William Towson's place and Colonel Ridgely's mill seat was constructed in 1754.⁶³

ADDITION OF ADJACENT LANDS

In 1757, Colonel Charles Ridgely had Northampton resurveyed. The survey showed the property contained an additional 304 acres, to which 158 additional unpatented, or 'vacant' acres were added. The survey recorded a new total Northampton acreage of 1,962. The reason for the 1757 survey is unknown.⁶⁴ Colonel Charles Ridgely may have simply used the survey as an opportunity to gain land or to give the Peterson's quarter plantation to his second son Charles, and the impending decision to construct his own iron furnace north of and adjacent to the Northampton property.⁶⁵

PERIOD III: 1760-1790

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION

INTRODUCTION

Period III begins in 1760 with the establishment of the Northampton ironworks, and terminates with the completion of the Hampton mansion in 1790. This period is defined by these dates because it marks a time of significant transition within the greater farm landscape. Period III spans the Northampton ownership of Colonel Charles Ridgely and his second son, Capt. Charles Ridgely. This period is significant because it includes the establishment of three primary activity areas within the landscape: the Northampton ironworks, the Ridgely mill seat, and development of the existing Hampton Farm House complex. In addition, agricultural production dramatically transformed as mixed grains began to replace tobacco as the primary staple crop. In 1772, Capt. Charles Ridgely appears to have made the Hampton Farm House at least a seasonal residence in an attempt to be closer to the Northampton ironworks. By 1783, Capt. Ridgely's wife Rebecca moved to the Hampton Farm House complex and made it a permanent residence of the Ridgely family.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHAMPTON FURNACE

The years immediately preceding the Revolutionary War may be characterized as ones in which the personal and business decisions of the Ridgely family had profound consequences for the Northampton landscape. In 1760, Colonel Charles Ridgely applied for a *writ ad quod damnum* requesting permission from the colonial government to establish a 100-acre iron furnace on his property. A year later the writ was granted, and in 1761, Colonel Charles Ridgely and his two sons, John and Charles, formed a partnership agreeing to establish an ironworks called the Northampton Furnace on a branch of the Gunpowder River. By 1762, the Northampton Furnace was 'in blast' and for over

half a century it produced countless tons of bar and pig iron that was marketed both locally and overseas.⁶⁶

Although the Ridgelys reached the decision to initiate the ironworks in 1760, they may have contemplated the decision in the preceding decades. By the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the Legislature of Maryland had passed several laws to encourage the establishment of regional ironworks. In 1719, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act that gave 100 acres of uncultivated land to any ironmaster who established a furnace or forge, and 20 acres for all other water powered mills. All employees of the ironworks, not exceeding 80, were to be considered tax free. By 1721, furnace and forge workers were also exempted from highway labor, a burden normally assessed on all of Maryland's taxable inhabitants. Iron production was also encouraged from abroad. In 1750, the British Parliament passed an Iron Act to stimulate colonial production by removing importation taxes on bar iron shipped directly to London.⁶⁷

Colonel Charles Ridgely probably witnessed the establishment of the two ironworks located in the Upper Patapsco Hundred and may have visited their facilities as a young planter in the 1720s and 1730s. In addition, his relatives may have also introduced him to iron production: the Dorsey and Ridgely families had been intermarrying for several generations. In 1758, Caleb and Edward Dorsey applied for a *writ ad quod damnum* for one hundred acres to initiate an iron furnace on Long Ridge Branch, near the head of Curtis Creek. The writ was granted in 1759 and the Curtis Creek ironworks was established.⁶⁸

It was not until the late 1750s however, after a decade of improvement at his Northampton plantation, that Colonel Charles Ridgely decided to initiate his own ironworks. The Northampton property was purchased first and foremost as a

productive tobacco plantation. However it also contained the resources essential for iron production. Northampton, like much of Baltimore County, was heavily wooded and contained easily accessible limonite iron ore and limestone deposits. The ironworks at Northampton were said to "have run 70 years upon a single deposit of brown ore in the neighborhood contiguous to the primary limestone." In addition, Peterson's Run, a convenient water-power source, passed through the site and drained into the Gunpowder River.⁶⁹

By 1760, Colonel Charles Ridgely had acquired the additional lands necessary to put his ironworks into operation. In 1755, he purchased 1,350 acres of previously vacant land he called 'Ridgely's Conclusion', and in 1759 he purchased a 239 acre tract of land named 'Raven's Refuge' or 'Refuge' from Mary Griffiths. These new properties, combined with the existing unimproved land at Northampton, would form the core landholdings of his ironworks (*See Figures 2-4*).⁷⁰

The year 1760 was also a significant one for Captain Charles Ridgely. By the mid-1750s, Captain Charles Ridgely had embarked on a career at sea working for James Russell's tobacco consignment business. In 1760, he married Rebecca Dorsey and settled down as a merchant and agent, eventually leaving sea-travel behind in 1763. Like his father, Captain Charles Ridgely was also a representative of Baltimore County to the General Assembly, serving between 1772 and 1790. As a result of the new partnership with his brother and father, Captain Charles Ridgely received nearly 2/3 of the surveyed 1,962 acres of Northampton. Later, Colonel Charles Ridgely, at his death in 1772, gave the southern third to his grandson, John Robert Holliday. In addition, he also gave Captain Charles Ridgely title to the Oakhampton, Hampton Court, and Stone's Adventure properties totaling 320 acres.⁷¹

In the 1760 deed transferring these properties, Colonel Charles Ridgely reserved for himself all of

the existing plantations, “except the plantation now in the possession of Charles Ridgely the younger,” possibly referring to Peterson’s quarter. This deed is significant because it emphasizes that Northampton and its adjacent properties were still productive plantations and that the staple crops cultivated there were valuable enough to the senior Ridgely to continue to rely on them as a constant source of income. In addition, it also documents that Captain Charles Ridgely managed the operation of at least one plantation, possibly Peterson’s quarter, at Northampton prior to 1760.⁷²

Just before the Northampton Furnace’s first blast, the partners began construction on a Forge Mill at ‘Rachel’s Prospect,’ a 360 acre tract of land which along with ‘Ridgely’s Diligence,’ ‘Raven’s Refuge,’ ‘Boreing’s Gift,’ and ‘Ridgely’s Conclusion’ were to compose the bulk of the Northampton Company’s landholdings. The Forge Mill would presumably have taken the pig iron directly from the furnace and flattened it to make bars and plates.⁷³

It appears that in the initial years of operation, Colonel Charles Ridgely managed the Northampton Furnace for the partnership. In 1765, he informed his sons of the need to stop the furnace due to problems with the founder and a labor shortage. The daily attendance of the ironworks may have worn out the elder Ridgely, for, after a similar situation two months later, he complained that “my plantation business has sufford [sic] so much for want of my own care that I am almost ruoned [sic].”⁷⁴ Based on this correspondence, it seems probable that Captain Charles Ridgely or his brother John began to take over the management of the Northampton ironworks after 1765.

The early 1770s saw Captain Charles Ridgely obtain a controlling interest in the Northampton Furnace and Forges. In 1771, he purchased John’s 1/3 share of the ironworks after his older brother’s death. Only a year later, Colonel Charles Ridgely died and passed his 1/3 share on to his daughters and sons-in-law.

However, Captain Charles Ridgely was the primary manager of the ironworks operation.⁷⁵

THE FURNACE LANDSCAPE

Several documents create a picture of the Northampton ironworks complex: a 1770 advertisement for the sale of a share of the ironworks, late eighteenth century tax assessments, and the 1843 Joshua Barney map. Prior to his death, John Ridgely, Colonel Charles Ridgely’s eldest son, advertised his share of the Northampton ironworks for sale in the *Maryland Gazette*.

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 plenty of limestone, which is made use of for flux, the furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few 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 repair.⁷⁶

The federal direct tax of 1798 for the Back River Upper Hundred in Baltimore County describes the structures present at the nearly 40 year old establishment. They include a 100 ft tall, 20 x 20 ft stone furnace, one stone coal (charcoal) house, one blast house, one 20 x 50 ft single story stone dwelling house, five log dwelling houses containing between 144 and 324 square feet of room each, five log stables, one log barn, and one stone granary. The buildings listed are fairly typical in that they contain industrial, domestic, and farm-related structures. During the 1790s, the ironworks possessed a blacksmith and wheelwright’s shop. In addition to the numerous workers who operated the furnace, some of the indentured servants employed during this period also held varied occupations as baker,

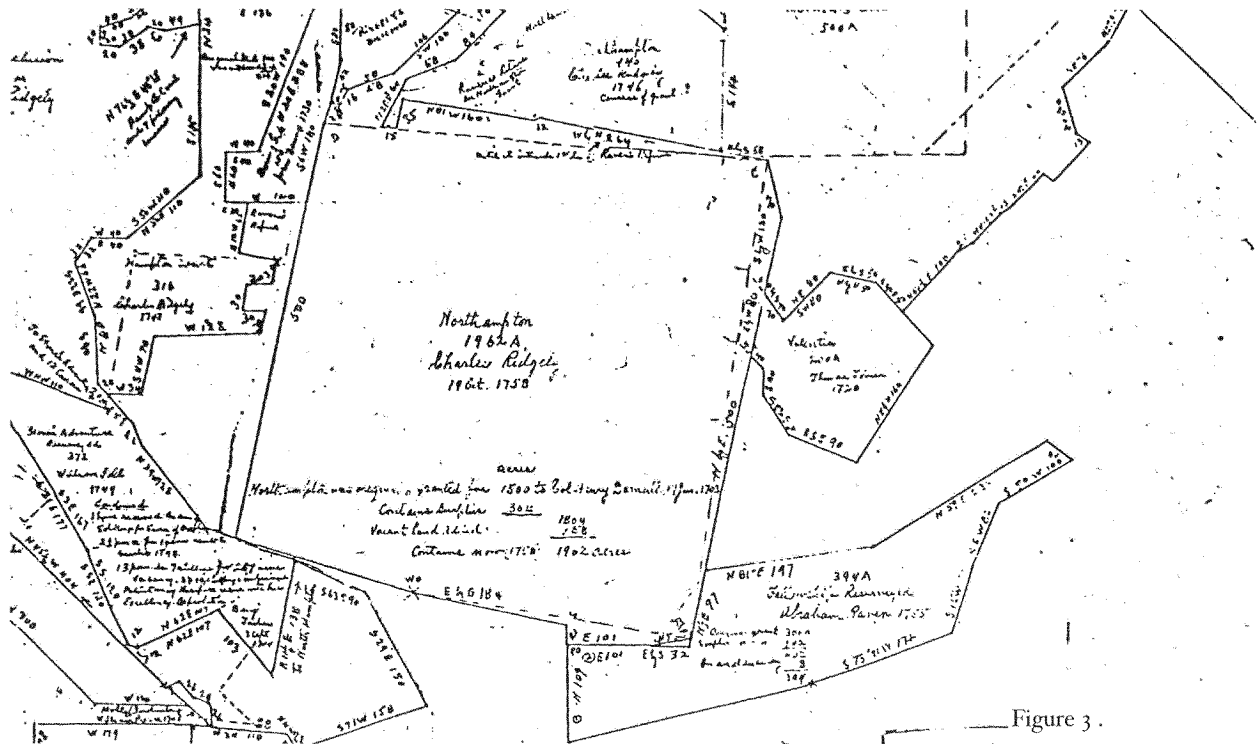


Figure 3.
Detail, Some Baltimore
County Land Grants.

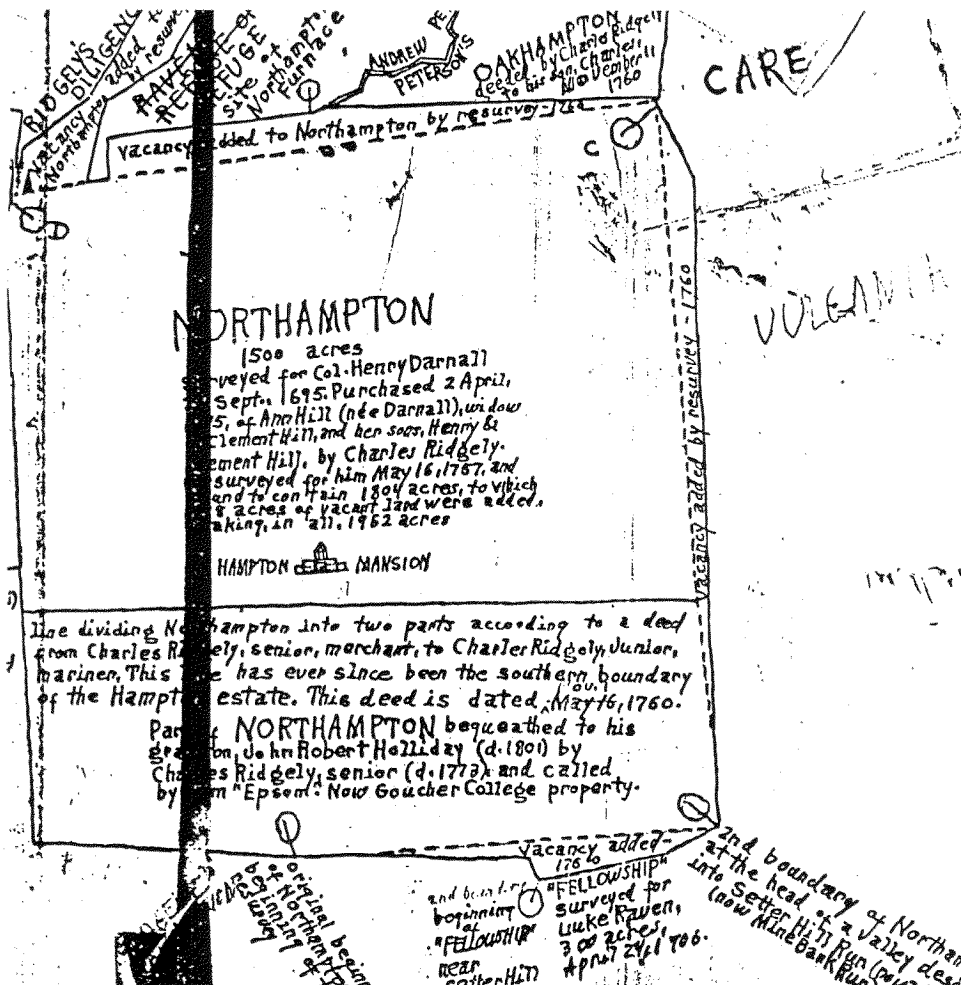


Figure 4.
Detail, Plat of Hampton

butcher, gardener, tailor, and breechmaker. By 1843, the ironworks also had a cornhouse, smokehouse, henhouse, and hay barn. This data suggests that the Northampton Furnace was a small community that, although not completely self-sufficient, could provide much of what it needed. Labor statistics for the end of the eighteenth century appear to support this conclusion. In 1798, 26 slaves worked for the Northampton ironworks. The ironmaster, his junior staff, and the servants and contractors, created a working population at Northampton that likely numbered between 50-75 people.⁷⁷

The 1843 Barney map documents graphically how the Northampton ironworks complex appeared in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The ironworks was located on a branch of Peterson's Run, north of the original 1,500 acre tract and west of Oakhampton, on a piece of property called 'Raven's Refuge.' The Northampton Furnace drew

water off Peterson's Run to power its bellows. The coal house and other industrial structures were adjacent to the furnace. Directly to the north was the domestic complex with a large stone dwelling house, and a smokehouse, henhouse and cornhouse arranged around it. To the east of the domestic complex were the farm structures including the stables and barns, presumably where the livestock stayed and grains were stored. North of the domestic complex was a spring and related dairy structure. Also clearly present were fence lines surrounding the domestic and farm areas, delineating them from the industrial complex. The Northampton ironworks was also connected to other major activity areas within the larger farm landscape. Minor farm roads from the furnace led west to the property boundary and east-southeast across York Turnpike and towards the Hampton Farm House and the Mine Bank Road (See Figure 5).⁷⁸

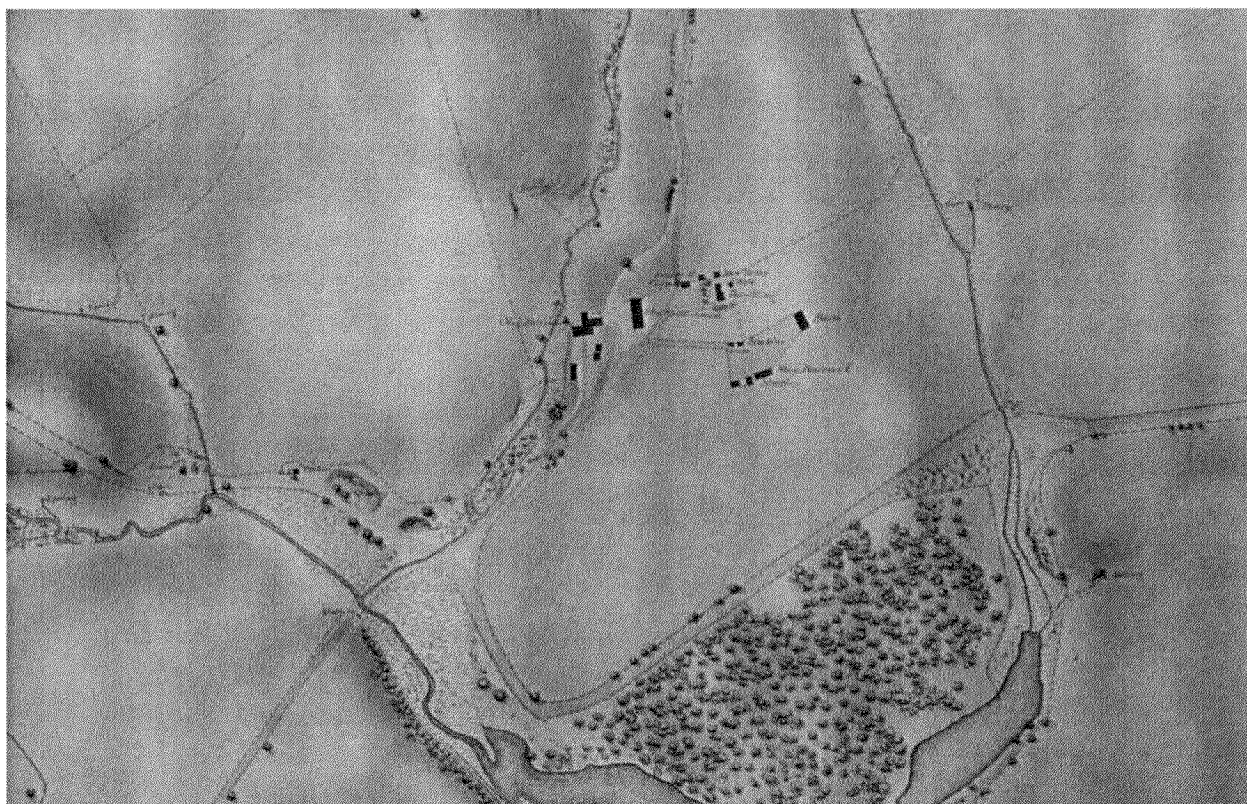


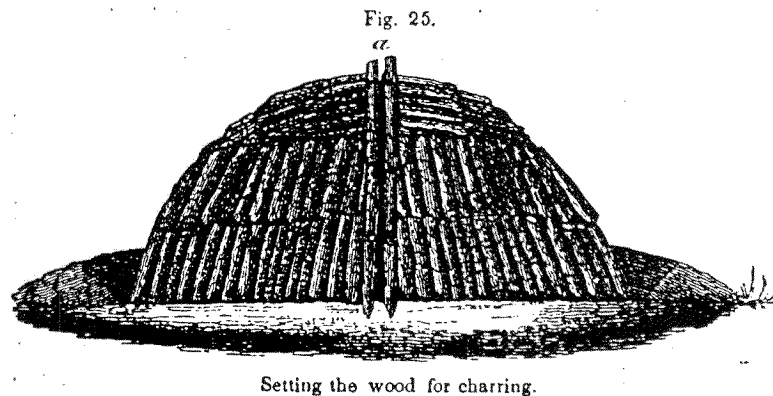
Figure 5.
Map of Hampton, The Property of John Ridgely, 1843. Detail showing Northampton Furnace and vicinity.

The furnace continued to blast as long as a supply of charcoal was present. Charcoal was made by burning wood in an oxygen-deprived atmosphere. A majority of the larger Northampton landscape, including the properties Colonel Charles Ridgely purchased to supply the ironworks, were most likely covered with forest in 1760, and thus much of the activity outside of the immediate furnace area would have consisted of continuous logging and charcoal making. The furnace's continual need for charcoal had a dramatic impact on the environment immediately surrounding the ironworks. As fast as trees could be harvested and seasoned wood delivered, colliers would burn the wood in several charcoal kilns at once. Between 1760 and 1790, it is likely that much of the available wood on the properties purchased to supply the Northampton Furnace and Forges would have been harvested.⁷⁹

Charles Ridgely and John Robert Holliday jointly owned a lime kiln operation at Epsom. Records from 1771 show that they employed a lime burner, Isaac Richards, to haul lime for many Baltimore County residents.⁸⁰

By 1790, the land north and west of the ironworks would have changed dramatically since 1760. Targeted forests would have been clear-cut, creating open fields and areas of re-growth.⁸¹ Between 1774-1776, colliers' time books at Northampton reflect that the charcoal makers worked nearly non-stop with only Sundays and occasional holidays to rest. Numerous smoking colliers' kilns would have blurred the skyline during the spring, summer and fall seasons. By 1790, the view north from Hampton mansion towards the Northampton ironworks was not likely picturesque.⁸²

Figure 6.
Colliers' kiln, 1851.



Furthermore, limestone was necessary as a fluxing agent during the firing of the kiln. Northampton lands were rich with marble, limestone, and calciferous schist, the primary rock types in the area. It is probable that promising pockets of limestone on the Northampton estate or surrounding lands provided material for the kiln. Limestone quarries closest to the furnace itself were preferred as their proximity reduced transportation distance and cost. By the early 1770s, Colonel

LABOR AT THE FURNACE

The Ridgelys depended on four types of labor to run their Northampton ironworks: indentured servants, slaves, hirelings, and free laborers. By far the largest group of workers were indentured servants.⁸³ Colonel Charles Ridgely entered into contracts with servants for periods of four or more years. He also took advantage of the convict trade between Britain and the colonies, purchasing the indentures of convicts from suppliers. Convict

servants often worked seven or more years before their period of service was complete. In the period 1772-1774, 88 workers at Northampton were indentured servants. Slaves comprised the second largest body of workers. Slaves were most frequently put to work as wood cutters under the supervision of a collier. In 1783, 31 slaves were held by the Northampton Company. Hirelings and free laborers made up the final category of workers at Northampton. Colonel Charles Ridgely hired these men for a specific term, paid them a wage, and in some cases provided them with provisions as well.⁸⁴

While many of the log dwelling houses listed in the 1798 direct federal tax may have provided communal shelter, some workers built their own 'cabbins' [sic] on the surrounding property. Dr. R. Kent Lancaster has suggested that this practice may reflect the breakdown of a communally-oriented lifestyle by the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It may also reflect cultural and ethnic differences as the working population at Northampton slowly began to change from indentured servitude to slavery.⁸⁵

FURNACE FARM AND GARDENS

Associated with the Northampton Furnace was a supporting farm and field system. These fields were established with the ironworks in the 1760s and provided corn and other produce, and supported livestock for the consumption of the slaves, servants and other employees. A 1767 reference to 17 barrels of corn received from the 'plantation' suggests that the Northampton Furnace farm was not yet well developed. However by 1770, the Northampton Furnace farm is reported to have grown enough corn to supply the labor force for a whole year. In 1783, the Northampton Company possessed 19 work horses, 22 dairy and/or beef cattle, 24 sheep, and 26 hogs. Servants received meat, both fresh and salted beef and pork, and less frequently herring, mackerel, gruels and breadstuffs. The wool from the sheep was made into clothes for the entire Northampton population.⁸⁶

The Northampton workers also had communally and individually owned gardens and fields. The occasional sale of produce by workers to the Northampton ironworks, usually root crops or dried vegetables such as turnips, potatoes and peas, indicates the presence of gardens and enough free time for the workers to cultivate their crops. Less frequently, workers paid for the plowing of gardens by Northampton ironworks livestock. In 1787, an ironworks supervisor reported to Captain Charles Ridgely that the "workmen have quit for two weeks to secure their grain." This seasonal privilege emphasizes that despite nearly three decades of industrial development, Northampton was still an overwhelmingly rural enterprise where agricultural harvests took precedent over industrial production. Clearly the allotment of collective or individual gardens to the workforce was beneficial to the operation of the Northampton ironworks, as it mitigated the need for Captain Charles Ridgely to provide food to his workers during poor harvests.⁸⁷

ADDITIONAL ACQUISITIONS

After the Revolutionary War, Captain Charles Ridgely began to expand his presence in regional iron production. In 1782, he purchased a 1/8 part in Nottingham Company lands, confiscated British property totaling 4,414 acres. The Nottingham Company was well developed and had been producing iron in Baltimore County since mid-century. This property contained various lots including the 'White Marsh' Furnace and the 'Long Calm' Forge on Gunpowder Falls. During the 1780s, the Long Calm property became known as the Ridgely Forges. In 1783 and again in 1785, he purchased 2/3 part of the Principio Company's lands totaling nearly 900 acres.⁸⁸

THE NORTHAMPTON MILL

A second major area of activity developed during Period III was the Northampton mill seat. While no exact date of construction could be identified, in 1754 the Baltimore County Court ordered a road to

be made from 'William Towson's' to 'Coll. [sic] Ridgely's Mill.' Colonel Charles Ridgely's 1772 will mentions a grist mill seat containing a 'pond and stream of water,' on the 200 acre Oakhampton property purchased in 1746 prior to the establishment of the Northampton ironworks. The mill probably was constructed (or acquired along with the property purchase) primarily for the support of the Northampton plantation. The earliest Ridgely records document the mill's operation towards the end of the third quarter of the eighteenth century when grain crops were increasingly being farmed, and during the period of industrial expansion.⁸⁹

The mill seat was located on Peterson's Run near the northern boundary of the Oakhampton property. Before milling began, Peterson's Run was dammed, creating a large mill pond. Tax records

from the late eighteenth century, and Joshua Barney's 1843 map provide a picture of the mill seat and how it was designed. The only structure directly connected to the mill seat noted in the federal direct tax of 1798 was a 16 x 23 ft stone mill house. The Barney map shows that by 1843 the mill complex also contained a miller's house, shed, and cow house. Like the Northampton Furnace, the mill seat's domestic unit was separate from the industrial structures. A miller's house and shed, were fenced. The map also identifies a small fenced-in garden behind the miller's house. This garden likely provided produce for the miller and his family or assistants (*See Figure 7*).⁹⁰

Colonel Charles Ridgely requested that his son and grandson, the heirs to his grist mill seat, "grind bread flour toll free for the Northampton Furnace during the time that my three daughters and their

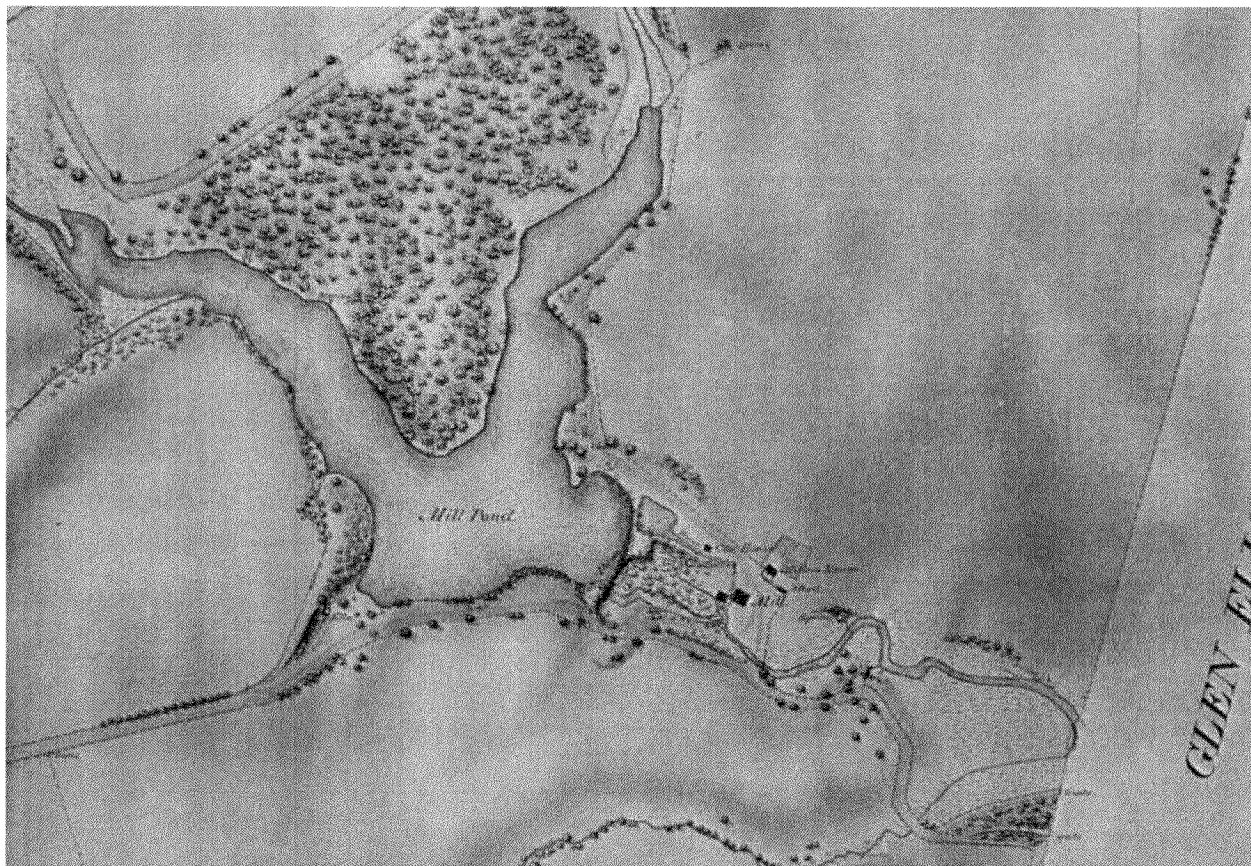


Figure 7.
Map of Hampton, The Property of John Ridgely, 1843. Joshua Barney. Detail showing the Ridgely Mill and vicinity.

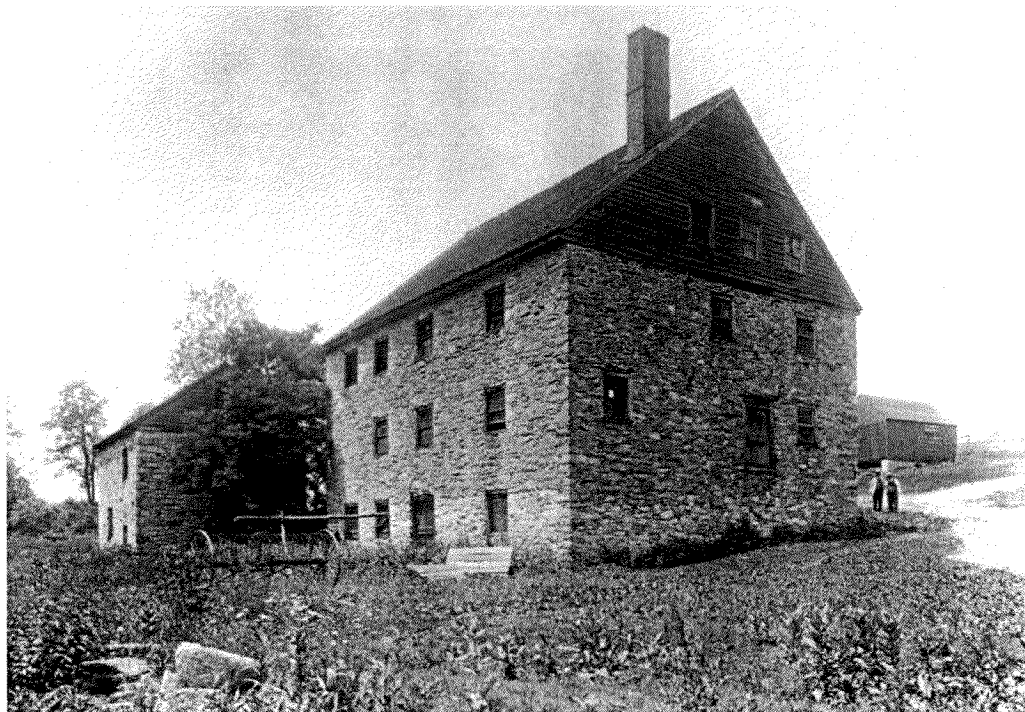
children hold their several tracts of said furnace." Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, however, the mill also supplied flour for many people living in the larger farm landscape including plantation overseers, and the occupants of the Hampton mansion. During the early 1780s, the mill produced all grades of wheat flour, including 'superfine,' 'seconds,' and 'middlings,' as well as 'corn' flour, 'bran,' 'shorts,' and 'ship stuff.' In 1783, Captain Charles Ridgely received a shipment of "best flower [sic] from [the] mill." In addition the mill also served the surrounding community. Throughout the early 1780s, Captain Charles Ridgely's ledger recorded the corn and wheat that he received 'at the mill,' processed, and sent back to customers. In 1781 Captain Charles Ridgely's mill received 11 bushels of wheat from George Green, and sent a John [Peared] several barrels of 'neat' flour. By the early nineteenth century, the mill was also grinding plaster commonly used as fertilizer for fields.⁹¹

Colonel Charles Ridgely's 1772 will divided the mill seat into two equal shares, one given to his son, Captain Charles Ridgely, and one given to his grandson, Charles Ridgely son of John Ridgely.

Sometime in the late 1770s or early 1780s, Captain Charles Ridgely purchased the outstanding half share and eventually "erected a new mill thereon." This implies that the mill seat he inherited in 1772 may have been quite old and technologically out of date by the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. By the summer of 1785 the firm of Pennington and Jessop had completed a new 'country' mill for Captain Charles Ridgely and his nephew Charles R. Carnan (*See Plate 1*).⁹²

To building your country mill compleat. For country work with one pare of country mill stones double geard: To framing 3 floors of joists and sleepers and laying 2 floors - one floor layed with plank 1/2 inch thick plained - tounge and grooved one double floor - To framing one mill house roof-with one gable end and weather boarding - one end - 2 larger doors 2 small ditto - 3 window frames-12 window shutters, 60 feet of boxing, 3 step lathers - handposts, posts and rails round the well and step hole. To going and coming to and from the mill stone quarry 3 days [sic].⁹³

Plate 1.
The Hampton Mill,
ca. 1921.



NORTHAMPTON MILLERS

Records from the late eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth century document that the Ridgelys hired millers and their assistants and paid them a monthly or yearly wage. In return, the Ridgelys received the profit from the mills in terms of cash paid or a portion of the grains processed. Millers' wages varied greatly and likely depended upon the employee's experience and skill. A newspaper advertisement of 1785 notes that a Henry Penney was miller for Mr. Charles Carnan Ridgely, then likely residing at Northampton. In 1819-1820, Daniel Long was paid \$150 a year as miller of the 'Ridgely Mill.' A few years later, William James was paid \$9 a month for the same position at 'Hampton Mills.' In the 1820s, assistant millers were paid between \$5 and \$6 a month for their help.⁹⁴

THE NORTHAMPTON SAWMILL

During the last decade of the eighteenth century, a sawmill operated at Northampton. It was not uncommon for additional machinery to be linked to a mill seat's water powered wheel. The sawmill therefore may have been located in the vicinity of the mill, or possibly incorporated within the mill house structure itself. Between 1791-1794, Charles Carnan Ridgely kept a ledger recording the sawmill's operation. In March of 1818, 4,072 ft of joist plank and rafters, and 1,650 ft of lathe were produced at the sawmill.⁹⁵

THE HAMPTON FARM HOUSE: EXPANSION AND RENOVATION

After his brother's death in 1771 and his father's death a year later, Captain Charles Ridgely appears to have made a greater commitment to Northampton, making it at least a part-time, seasonal residence. By 1772 Captain Charles Ridgely became solely responsible for the operation of the Northampton ironworks. It is during this year that the first recorded construction of a dwelling house at Northampton takes place under Captain Charles Ridgely's tenure. In 1772, Captain Charles Ridgely paid several workers for 'stone work on my house,'

and other carpentry work at his "plantation in the forrest [sic]."⁹⁶

It is possible that the 1772 'stone work on my house' may refer to the construction of the foundation for Section B of the Hampton Farm House (*See Figure 1*). Section B was a gambrel roofed, 1-1/2 story, 20 x 30 ft structure with a chimney on its north end and a door on its east and west sides. Linked with the construction of Section B was the relocation of Section A to its existing site. The north end of A was attached to the south end of Section B. The top floors of Sections A and B were not connected and were only accessible through their respective wings.⁹⁷

The reasons for Captain Charles Ridgely's substantial investment in the construction of Section B and move of Section A may be linked to his increased responsibilities at the Northampton ironworks, and more specifically to his desire to make a more genteel residence for himself. Supporting this hypothesis is additional documentary evidence showing that from the mid-1770s, Captain Ridgely made a concerted effort to provide himself a more comfortable life while at his plantation in the 'forrest.' In February of 1776 he sent a shipment of household items including a set of pewter plates, bowls and dishes, a set of ceramic plates and dishes, copper pots, glasses, a tea kettle, a tablecloth and napkins, and several sets of bed linens including sheets and pillows, and a complete gentleman's wardrobe. An additional shipment of various spirits also arrived in the same month, including three dozen bottles of white wine, nine bottles of port, 14 bottles of clarett [sic], 12 bottles of brandy and other luxury items such as loaf sugar. Items of this quantity and quality were not sent to the plantation to supply its laborers. It is therefore probable that by the mid-1770s, Captain Charles Ridgely began to make more frequent, long-term visits to his Northampton plantation. These visits required furnishings and more suitable residential quarters befitting a gentleman.⁹⁸

By 1783 at the latest, Captain Charles Ridgely and his wife Rebecca may have moved permanently to the Farm House. A letter in the same year noted that the Farm House was being prepared for their arrival. In addition, a 1783 advertisement in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* instructed all interested customers to contact Captain Charles Ridgely “living near the abovementioned [Northampton Iron] Works,” suggesting the establishment of a semi-permanent or seasonal residence. This period also coincided with the arrival of Jehu Howell at Northampton, the master builder of the Hampton mansion. Monfries notes that Howell may have boarded with the Ridgelys in the early 1780s.⁹⁹

It is likely that many interior renovations occurred to the Farm House in preparation of this event. New lath and plaster wall finishes covered the earlier wood paneling throughout Sections A and B. The nature of the extensive and costly renovations to the Farm House during this period indicate the establishment of a more refined household, and in all likelihood, the presence of Rebecca Ridgely. In 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely’s will referred to the Hampton Farm House as “the dwelling house wherein I now reside.”¹⁰⁰

The original location of Section A of the Farm House is unknown, though several facts make the existing location of the Hampton Farm House an excellent site for a late eighteenth century dwelling house. Foremost, the area including the Hampton Farm House and its immediate vicinity is centrally located within the original 1,500 acre tract patented in 1695, a four sided square-shaped piece of property. Because of its central location, the Hampton Farm House was placed to be close to all of the fields in cultivation and equidistant from the square-like property boundaries.¹⁰¹ In addition, the Farm House was located on a prominent rocky outcropping, probably to take advantage of the view of the surrounding landscape, and because of the untillable soil immediately adjacent to it. Lastly the

Hampton Farm House was located adjacent to a regularly flowing spring. This spring would have been a vital water source for the earliest occupants of Northampton.¹⁰²

It is during the last quarter of the eighteenth century that the rough framework of the Hampton Farm House cluster of buildings and informal circulation system as pictured on the 1843 Barney map may have taken shape. The earliest recorded description of the Farm House and its immediate vicinity comes from the 1786 will of Captain Charles Ridgely. In leaving the Hampton Farm House to his wife, he describes it as “the dwelling house wherein I now reside together with 8 acres of land thereto adjoining for a garden with as many of the outhouses as she may think necessary for her convenience.” While this description does not go into great detail, it does suggest that a cluster of convenient outbuildings serving numerous rural needs surrounded the ‘dwelling house’. By the turn of the century, Richard Parkinson describes what is believed to be the same complex as “a very good *new* house, smoke-house, ...and several other useful and profitable things [emphasis added].” Captain Charles and Rebecca Ridgely’s presence at Northampton clearly would have required the presence of a cook, house servants, and additional outbuildings and services associated with an eighteenth century domestic residence such as a kitchen, smokehouse, privy, slave quarters, etc.¹⁰³

Section B of the Hampton Farm House is a rectangular building placed on a north-south axial orientation. It had a door on its east side making the logical placement of dependencies to the east. Joshua Barney’s 1843 *Map of Hampton* suggests that the natural topography of the adjacent land may have also dictated the arrangement of the surrounding cluster of outbuildings. The intimate relationship of the dependencies to the dwelling house were determined by a steep drop-off to an adjacent creek. The topographic fall may have prevented the dependencies from being constructed

any further to the east. The dependencies were initially a single row paralleling the eastern face of Section B with the southernmost structure abutting the eastern edge of the rock outcropping. As the need for additional structures emerged, new outbuildings could only be constructed to the north. However, the topography to the north forced the architectural cluster to bend to the west creating an ell-like appearance. A visitor looking out the back of the Hampton Farm House during the last quarter of the eighteenth century would have seen the support structures, and a short, steep drop to the creek. To the west or front side, the view would have been quite different, encompassing the relatively flat landscape of farm lanes and productive agricultural fields with fewer outbuildings. Some sort of informal pathway likely ran between the Hampton Farm House and the dependencies, connecting them to each other and leading to the Dairy and

spring house to the southwest and to various barns to the northeast (*See Plates 2 and 3*). With the introduction of a substantial number of livestock to Northampton during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the dwelling house itself may have been fenced to keep stray animals at a distance (*See Plate 4*).¹⁰⁴

After the Revolutionary War, Captain Charles Ridgely turned his attention to establishing a bigger presence at Northampton. In 1783, construction began on 'Hampton Hall,' Captain Ridgely's "house in the forrest [sic]." A five part Georgian residence, the mansion was not fully completed until 1790. In 1788, Rebecca Ridgely wrote in her diary that she had moved to the "large new dwelling," presumably the Hampton mansion.¹⁰⁵



Plate 2.

Rear of Farm House, Slave Quarters 2 and 3, showing pathway to Dairy, looking north, n.d.



Plate 3.
Rear of Farm House, Slave Quarters 2 and 3, showing pathway to Dairy with Barn structures on right, looking north, 1936.



Plate 4.
Farm House encircled by white fencing, ca. 1940.

FARM CIRCULATION

Prior to Period III, the circulation network of the Northampton plantation probably consisted of informal farm paths and dirt lanes connecting various fields and quarters to domestic clusters, farm related buildings, and tobacco rolling roads (*See Plate 5*). With the initiation of the ironworks in 1760, and the subsequent development of the Farm House complex and larger plantation throughout the 1770s, the circulation network became more formalized and the rough framework of the road system portrayed in the 1843 Joshua Barney map probably was established. The York Turnpike entered the Northampton estate from the south and paralleled Peterson's Run, exiting at the plantation's northern border. Because the earliest structure at Northampton was located within Peterson's quarter or near the existing Hampton Farm House complex, the road connecting the Farm House to the York Turnpike was likely one of the earliest roads. This road broke off from the York Turnpike southwest of the Hampton mansion and

ran northeast following the course of the western half of present Hampton Lane, eventually leading to the Farm House complex. This road may have extended further towards the northeast after the establishment of Merryman's quarter on the Oakhampton property to the north at mid-century. The earliest reference to a name for this road is 'Mill Lane' in 1870, although the name may have been in use much earlier during the late eighteenth century. A second major road may also have been established at mid-century. With the construction of the ironworks in 1760, a fork from the Mine Bank road to the east and southeast of Hampton mansion ran in a general north-south direction crossing the Farm House road/Mill Lane, connecting to the ironworks, and eventually exiting the Northampton property at its northwest boundary. The intersection point of these two important roads lay only several hundred yards northeast of the Hampton Farm House.¹⁰⁶



Plate 5.
Farm buildings looking South, dirt lane, ca. 1906.

FARM FIELD SYSTEM

Like the circulation system, the rough framework of the mature field system portrayed in the 1843 Joshua Barney map was also established during Period III. The Barney map provides an accurate rendering of 2,293 acres of fenced land at Northampton: land that was likely in pasture, fallow, or under cultivation. While the Barney map portrays one large open area divided into numerous fields, the number of 'improved' acres between 1760 and 1790 was probably less than this figure.¹⁰⁷ Without first person descriptions, a picture of the Northampton farm landscape during Period III might be characterized more appropriately as less open, containing at least five distinct plantations, each including several fields. Because quarters were established as separate agricultural entities, it is likely that each one was defined by both natural and cultural features, including roads, streams and woods. Wooded areas in and around untillable natural and cultural features, such as streams, roads and structural complexes, were likely more prominent than is represented in the 1843 Joshua Barney map.¹⁰⁸

It appears that during Period III, quarters were still the dominant system organizing agricultural production and life in general at the Northampton plantation. In 1780, Captain Charles Ridgely recorded the wheat seeded at both Peterson's and Hatton's quarters.¹⁰⁹ These quarters were further subdivided into small and large fields, although most of the fields did not have names. Again in 1781, the same quarters delivered bushels of wheat to the mill. In 1784, a Ridgely ledger documents that the 'Great House' field was seeded in wheat. As in the mid-eighteenth century, the use of the quarter system during Period III refers most often to a spatially defined production unit.¹¹⁰

By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, more fields were used for grazing to support the expanding livestock population. These fields most likely were located adjacent to Peterson's quarter

and the Farm House complex.¹¹¹ In 1772, Captain Charles Ridgely's account book documents the number of livestock already present at Northampton. This list included eight colts, seven horses, two mares, 37 "old" cattle, 11 calves, 43 sheep, 17 "old" hogs, and 43 piglets. Only eleven years later, the animal population at Northampton had grown dramatically. The 1783 account book lists a total of 44 horses, 157 'black' cattle, 120 sheep, and 140 hogs. By January of 1786 more livestock were "delivered in forest," including a bull, cows, calves, steer, sheep, a boar, hogs, breeding sows, pigs and shoats.¹¹²

J. Thomas Scharf notes that by the mid-eighteenth century, Prince George's County was Maryland's race horse region, an industry that influenced the pattern of the landscape. It is Colonel Charles Ridgely's connection to Prince George's County which may have stimulated the interest in race horses. Captain Charles Ridgely carried on the family equine interest. In 1772, Northampton stables housed 19 horses. Captain Charles Ridgely possessed several champion race horses that competed both within and beyond Baltimore County. He not only raced horses but bred them as well, a business that proved to be quite profitable.¹¹³

NORTHAMPTON FENCING

Prior to Captain Ridgely's increased presence at Northampton ca. 1772, his plantation at Peterson's quarter had been fenced for many years, most likely since his acquisition of the property in 1760. Colonel Charles Ridgely's will identifies several properties at Northampton that were "included within the fences of the plantation of my said son Charles Ridgely." Fencing was one method of defining property boundaries in an era when surveying was a less than an accurate science. Fencing also kept neighboring free-roaming livestock out. The increase of Captain Ridgely's own grazing livestock, however, necessitated fences surrounding his own pastures, and by the 1770s the need for additional fencing to control livestock was

paramount. In 1772, the Ridgelys paid Thomas Todd for delivering 24 posts, 9 ft long for “garding” [sic], used to keep livestock at a distance from the Hampton Farm House or adjacent gardens and fields. Throughout the early nineteenth century, fences continued to be repaired and replaced by skilled ‘post and railmen.’¹¹⁴

NORTHAMPTON ORCHARDS

Orchards were historically viewed by the colonial government of Maryland as general ‘improvements’ to the land. In the second half of the seventeenth century, when wealthy residents were patenting large tracts of land in northern Maryland, the quitrent, an annual tax, discouraged land speculation. During the second quarter of the eighteenth century in particular, the burden on iron producers to improve their property was great. In an attempt to encourage the establishment of ironworks, yet insure that the owners initiated production within a reasonable amount of time, Lord Baltimore required that ironmasters ‘improve’ their land by clearing only as much land as they could cultivate, and by planting and maintaining orchards. Captain Charles Ridgely’s Account book records that in February of 1773, he paid James Lennox for pruning 772 apple trees. It is therefore possible that the Northampton orchards mentioned in 1772 may have been growing for several years. The orchards’ produce may have been consumed, sold, or turned into cider or brandy. Cider was an important product of orchards. In 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely’s will directed his heir, Charles Ridgely Carnan, to provide his wife with 500 gallons “of the best quality” cider each year.¹¹⁵

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

During Period III, agricultural production at the Northampton plantation became completely diversified. Unlike agricultural production in Period II, in which tobacco was still the dominant cash crop, in Period III, corn, wheat and other grain crops superseded tobacco in importance. The Ridgely’s switch to marketable grains was familiar to

most Maryland planters. John W. McGrain points out that by mid-century, the production of wheat as a merchantable cash crop in Baltimore County was in its infancy. In 1748, James Richards placed an advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* to contract with any farmer for 40,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1755 two ships loaded with wheat left Baltimore Town for Madiera, Spain. In the two decades immediately preceding the Revolution, Baltimore merchants began to ship more wheat to Europe and the West Indies.¹¹⁶ The increasing pre-Revolutionary market for wheat, and a decline in tobacco production in many northern Maryland counties by 1760, meant that wheat eventually brought better financial returns than tobacco. The agricultural production of wheat at Northampton, and other regional farms, soon superseded tobacco production. The switch from tobacco to grain however, as Paul Clemens notes, was not an abrupt change but rather a gradual transition.¹¹⁷

As early as the mid-1760s, Northampton records show grains were increasingly important to the daily operation of the farm. In 1767, Captain Charles Ridgely paid Samuel Potter for 5-1/2 days reaping at the plantation. The presence of a growing livestock population by the early 1770s also indicates the cultivation of enough corn, hay and oats to feed the animals on an regular basis. By the 1780s, records for the Northampton plantation suggest that wheat was grown, and flour produced, as a major cash crop. In 1783, Captain Charles Ridgely advertised the stud services of his horse ‘Liberty,’ noting that he would accept payment “at the moderate rate of 10 bushels of wheat to be delivered to Captain Ridgely’s Mill.” In 1780, an “account of wheat seeded” at Northampton recorded that 286-1/2 bushels of wheat were planted, and 737 barrels of corn harvested from Peterson’s quarter. Later in 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely’s account book documents that various farming utensils such as plows, pitchforks, a hay knife, a reap hook, and scythes were sent to Northampton, suggesting that grains were clearly a significant cash crop at

Northampton by the beginning of the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century at the latest.¹¹⁸

The tenants residing on lands at Northampton also may have emphasized diversification and the incorporation of marketable grain crops. As one foreign correspondent surveying American agriculture noted,

[the] incumbents of St. John's Parish on [the] Gunpowder, till 1760, received his poll tax mostly in tobacco according to the law, from all who made tobacco. ...By the year 1770, very little of tobacco was specifically paid...because little was made-and now there is scarcely any made there. Wheat has turned away tobacco; and the erection of grist mills and the growing of wheat go hand in hand, increasing yearly, everywhere.¹¹⁹

A survey of crop inventories for a sample of tenant farmers from proprietary lands in Baltimore County between 1750 and 1786 appears to support this statement. It shows that between 1750 and 1758 tobacco was the single cash crop. Between 1767 and 1769, both wheat and tobacco were cultivated, and by 1770 wheat was the only cash crop reported. This evidence suggests, that like their landlords, poorer tenants also pursued a gradual integration of grains and abandonment of tobacco.¹²⁰

PLANTATION LABOR

Prior to the Revolution, much of the agricultural work at the Northampton plantation was accomplished by a mixture of indentured servants and slaves. A list of taxables in the Back River Upper Hundred in 1773 documents that Captain Charles Ridgely had 14 servants and three slaves working for him. Immediately after the Revolution however, slaveholding in Maryland increasingly surpassed indentured servitude. Slaves nearly exclusively performed agricultural work, and this is reflected in the records from Northampton as well. A 1783 assessment documents that Captain Charles Ridgely personally owned 99 slaves, over three times as many as the Northampton Company. These slaves performed the day to day duties required at the farm.¹²¹

NORTHAMPTON LANDSCAPE

The changes that occurred on the larger farm landscape during Period III were dramatic. In 1760, Northampton and its adjacent properties were an expanding tobacco plantation with several dispersed quarters. By 1790, it had been transformed into a single, unified and productive unit surrounding an estate and a successful regional ironworks. Evidence suggests that with the death of Colonel Charles Ridgely in 1772, Peterson's quarter, located in the original 1,500 acre Northampton tract, may have been the only one of the original five quarters listed in 1748. In 1761, the Hampton Court property containing Merryman's quarter was given to the Northampton Furnace. Between 1770 and 1772, the Oakhampton property containing Boreing's quarter was divided between three separate heirs of Colonel Charles Ridgely. Neither Haile's nor Peach's quarter appears in Colonel Charles Ridgely's 1772 will, suggesting they may have been sold or not under cultivation at this time.

The fact that prior to the Revolutionary War, many Maryland planters began to switch to a more diversified agriculture, incorporating grains such as wheat, rye, and oats, supports the apparent dissolution of Colonel Charles Ridgely's dispersed tobacco quarter system. As foreign markets continued to demand colonial grains, and as the price for wheat correspondingly rose, tobacco's dominance as the solitary cash crop waned. Peterson's quarter at Northampton had always been the oldest and most developed of all of Colonel Charles Ridgely's quarters and therefore the sale of smaller, less developed tobacco fields, or their transformation for other uses, may have made sense towards the end of the eighteenth century. The continued prominence of Peterson's quarter and the Hampton Farm House complex may also be explained by their proximity to the productive Northampton Furnace. By the time Captain Charles Ridgely increased his presence at Northampton ca. 1772, Peterson's quarter was the center of a more unified productive unit. Throughout the late 1770s

and 1780s, the actions of Captain Charles Ridgely appear to bear this out.

The transformations to the landscape also changed the way in which the occupants thought about and spoke of the Northampton property. Before 1783, the Hampton Farm House was the domestic and socio-economic center of the Northampton property. However during the construction of Captain Charles Ridgely's Georgian mansion in the 1780s, the terminology used to define the landscape and the relationship between its features changed. After 1790, the Farm House was variously referred to as the 'Old House,' the 'Lower House,' and the 'Overseer's House,' and the Georgian mansion was referred to as the 'New House,' 'Hampton House' or 'Hampton Hall,' and the 'Great House.' This terminology reflects the changed architectural and socio-economic emphasis within the landscape. The Hampton Farm House complex, no longer the central unifying element within the larger landscape, became overshadowed by the presence of the new palatial residence.¹²²

The agricultural expansion and development of Northampton that took place during Period III are comparable to only a few other Baltimore County plantations. Although its development and cultivation were on a larger scale and began nearly half a century earlier, Doughoregan, the dwelling plantation of Charles Carroll the Settler and his descendants, appears to have paralleled the development of Northampton. Purchased in 1702, the 10,000 acre Doughoregan tract was most likely only a working plantation cultivating tobacco for the first half of the century. By the late 1730s, Charles Carroll of Annapolis had constructed a dwelling house for himself at Doughoregan with a "kitchen thereto adjacent." During this decade he began to divide his time between Annapolis and Doughoregan, spending more time at his plantation. By the 1770s he appears to have made Doughoregan a permanent residence. The 1798 tax assessment recorded a single story brick dwelling 66 x 32 ft, a

single story brick kitchen 59 x 27 ft, an ice house and other sundry buildings valued above \$4,000.¹²³

Both Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Captain Charles Ridgely appear to have made a gradual move from urban settings to the more rural, plantation life during the two decades between 1770-1790. Both plantations were largely self-contained units, producing much of what they needed. Records document that the plantations had similar livestock, including black cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, oxen, etc. Like Northampton, Doughoregan also possessed a flour mill and saw mill. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Doughoregan was at the height of its development as nearly 500 slaves and over 100 artisans supported the estate.¹²⁴

PERIOD IV: 1790-1829

DIVERSIFIED FARM

INTRODUCTION

Period IV begins in 1790 with the death of Captain Charles Ridgely, and terminates with the death of his heir, Charles Carnan Ridgely, in 1829. This period is characterized by the diverse fortunes of an expanding agricultural showpiece and a declining Northampton ironworks. Period IV spans the Hampton ownership of Charles Carnan Ridgely, Captain Charles Ridgely's nephew, and is significant because it appears that few large-scale changes occurred to the farm landscape except during the periods ca. 1800-1815, and 1819-1829, when Charles Carnan Ridgely was present at Hampton.

CHARLES CARNAN RIDGELY TENURE

Charles Carnan Ridgely acquired the Hampton mansion from his aunt, and legally inherited approximately 12,000 acres of land, and a 1/8 share of the ironworks. Later he was appointed a Major in the Baltimore militia in 1794, and a Brigadier General in the state militia in 1796. In addition, Charles Carnan Ridgely was elected to the Maryland Legislature (1790-1795), and the State Senate (1796-1800). These absences from Hampton effectively removed him from the day-to-day management of his estate.¹²⁵

During his first ten years of elected office, Charles Carnan Ridgely made few changes to the Hampton farm landscape. The 1798 Direct Tax Assessment documents that the Hampton Farm landscape remained much as it had when Captain Charles Ridgely died in 1790. The Hampton Farm House complex contained two frame dwelling houses, one 20 x 30 and one 16 x 20 ft, presumably the ca. 1772 Section B structure and Section A placed in its existing location between 1772-1783. A 12 x 16 frame kitchen is also listed as a separate structure. This kitchen was located near, but because of its separate listing, was not necessarily connected to the Hampton Farm House. In addition, the tax

assessment documents a total of nine 'negro houses,' and a stone mill house, hen house and two meat houses.¹²⁶

NORTHAMPTON IRONWORKS

Few changes occurred at Ridgely, Lux & Company's ironworks. In 1798, the ironworks was composed of five log stables, one log barn, one stone granary, a stone coal house, a stone furnace, and a bridge house. A total of 26 slaves worked to keep the Northampton furnaces in blast.¹²⁷ Like his uncle, Charles Carnan Ridgely also expanded his presence in regional iron production. Throughout the 1790s, he consolidated his inherited 1/8 interest in the Nottingham Company's lands by purchasing shares from his uncle's former partners. In 1795, the Nottingham Forge burned to the ground. A year later he purchased several additional lots of the old Nottingham Company, some of which contained a furnace and forges and constructed a Ridgely Forges at Long Calm. In 1820, he also acquired the Curtis Creek Furnace property, formerly the Etna Ironworks, totaling 5,400 acres on the Patapsco River southeast of Baltimore in Anne Arundel County. The 1832-1833 Account of Sales of Charles Carnan Ridgely's estate described the Curtis Creek Furnace property. It included a manager's house, a kitchen, a store room, a meat cellar, a smoke house, a blacksmith shop, a bridge house, a casting room, a cannon boring house, a mill, an old bridge house and an old casting room. In addition 24 hogs, a milk cow, and numerous poultry provided for the workers' diet.¹²⁸

While no exact date has been established for the closing of the Northampton Furnace, evidence suggests that it was in decline by the first quarter of the nineteenth century and may have closed its doors formally prior to mid-century.¹²⁹ Evidence that iron production at Northampton Furnace may have ceased by the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century is supported by the fact that the farms and fields that had been used previously to support the ironworks were then

rented out. In 1830, John Ridgely rented out a farm to John Gorsuch that belonged to the Northampton Company.¹³⁰

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, increased competition from other newer iron manufacturers confronted the Northampton Company, as it did many other ironworks established during the colonial and early national periods. Iron production increased nationwide during this period as companies responded to the domestic demand for industrial use. By the early nineteenth century, a technological innovation in furnace production occurred. During normal charcoal fueled production, the temperature of the furnace was increased by 'blasting' or forcing air through an opening called a tuyere. This temperature increase maximized combustion and ensured higher yields of iron. However with a coal or coke fueled furnace, this air blast could be pre-heated, resulting in a more efficient combustion, higher iron yields, and the consumption of less fuel. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, cold blast, charcoal fueled furnaces could not match the scale of production maintained by more efficient coke fueled furnaces. Those furnaces which did not convert to the new technology and fuels soon closed.¹³¹

FARM LABOR AND HOUSING

A list of wages paid to 'negroes,' between 1825 and 1829, reflects the seasonal yet temporary tasks associated with grain agriculture. The laborers, often paid for overtime work, performed jobs such as harvesting, cradling, raking, binding, mowing, sowing, and threshing. While some were paid by the month, most of the laborers were paid by the job, suggesting that they were hired at Hampton only when the need for labor was greatest, usually during harvest time. Occasionally the hired labor was paid in kind with food, whiskey, gunpowder, tools or shoes, the most common form of payment.¹³² Of the nine 'negro' houses listed at Hampton in 1798, two were frame and the rest were of log

construction. Two of the log houses were exceptionally small, only 10 x 12 ft, and 12 x 12 ft respectively. The remaining five log houses varied in size between 16 x 18 ft to 15 x 23 ft. Of the two frame houses, one was 16 x 18 ft, and one was substantially larger at 22 x 32 ft. The dimensions of these houses are fairly standard for the period. Lorena Walsh notes that a typical servant's dwelling house in late eighteenth century Maryland was between 16 x 16 ft and 16 x 20 ft and contained two rooms above and below with one or two chimneys. In fact the tenants on Colonel Charles Ridgely's own lands had dwellings similar to the slaves houses. The federal direct tax of 1798 records the houses and outbuildings leased by the tenants. Of a total seven tenants, four had log dwelling houses of 12 x 15, 14 x 18, and two of 16 x 20 ft in dimension. The remaining three tenants appeared to have used slightly larger houses, between 18 x 24 and 18 x 26 ft in dimension. The major difference between the housing provided for slaves and tenants at Northampton, however, was not necessarily the size and construction, but rather the number of occupants. In 1798, the slave population at Hampton numbered 92. If all of the slave houses were listed on the federal direct tax of the same year, then multiple families or several individuals must have occupied them, possibly up to ten people per house.¹³³

It is likely that some of the slave dwellings listed in the 1798 Tax Assessment were located adjacent to the Hampton Farm House, but the majority were probably spread out across the larger farm landscape, near other quarters and fields. The diffuse nature of the slave, servant, and renter housing landscape is also suggested by the recollection of a Methodist representative who visited Charles Carnan Ridgely in 1807. Reverend Henry Smith recalled that a Methodist meeting at Hampton was attended by workers, "most of whom lived in what was called Gen. Ridgely's wood-cuttings. They were mostly poor people."¹³⁴

SLAVE GARDENS

Like the Northampton Company's workers, Hampton plantation's slaves also had gardens. Gardens were vital to the plantation economy. While there is no documentation describing what food was given to the slaves at Hampton, masters often provided basic foodstuffs such as pork and corn. Masters did not regularly provide vegetables and other essential items, however. Slave gardens had the primary role of supplementing the plantation diet. Whatever could be grown in the gardens was eaten. In addition to their garden produce, slaves sometimes kept their own livestock including chickens and pigs, and less frequently cows, mules and horses. Slave gardens were often located near their housing, frequently on inferior agricultural land. A secondary role of gardens was that their produce provided a potential source of income; slaves often sold excess produce from their gardens for cash. The cash was then used to buy items needed at local stores or from other individuals. Slaves also sold their labor for cash. In the late 1780s, Northampton Furnace account books record that 'Negro Vachel' received \$10 for "raising stone for furnace on his own time."¹³⁵

TENANTS

Since the Ridgely family acquired Hampton and surrounding lands in the mid-eighteenth century, the rental of its fields and farms was a significant part of its operation. Like his predecessors, Charles Carnan Ridgely continued the practice of renting lands at Hampton. The federal direct tax of 1798 shows that seven tenants resided on Hampton lands; Dick Anderson, William Coe, Daniel Barber, Nathaniel Corbin, William Ensor, Thomas Burton and John Gorsuch. Only two tenants could be traced in other Hampton records. In 1774, a Daniel Barber is listed as an indentured servant. His tenancy of nearly 25 years suggests that he stayed at Hampton, eventually earning his freedom. In 1830, Hampton records list a John Gorsuch (possibly a son?) as a renter and again in 1832 as a lime burner.

Records from the early nineteenth century document that renters contributed a substantial income to the Hampton estate over the years. In 1809, William Fuller rented an unknown property for \$400 a year; in 1821, John Hamilton rented an unknown property for \$500 a year; in 1827, Mr. Cocky rented an unknown property for \$450 a year, and Asbury Jarret rented an unknown property for \$460 a year; and in 1828, T. P. Harrison rented an unknown property for \$400 a year. The rental of Hampton lands appears to have increased towards the end of Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure, particularly during the period 1827-1829. This growth may have reflected the increased need for cash to maintain the operation of the Ridgely portion of the Hampton Farm following the closure of the Northampton Furnace.¹³⁶

ECONOMIC RELATIONS AT HAMPTON

While the early Ridgely Papers do not contain much information concerning the domestic conditions and activities of Hampton's slaves, it is probable that their activities were similar to those of other slave communities in the larger region. At Thomas Jefferson's summer retreat and plantation, Poplar Forest, slaves were active participants in local economic networks. Archeological excavations from three domestic sites revealed that slaves possessed a diverse amount of material culture, including tools, items of personal adornment, items of leisure, writing slates, and firearm materials, in addition to significant amounts of ceramics, glass and iron ware. Account books from local merchant stores substantiate that many of these items were purchased and owned by slaves. Between 1771 and 1776, 16 slaves from regional plantations purchased items from John Hook's Bedford County store. Cloth, clothing, sewing supplies, and accessories such as ribbon, twist and buttons were most popular. Among the food items purchased by slaves were rum, brandy, molasses and sugar. Personal items included looking glasses and razors. Slaves also purchased ceramics, pewter and iron wares. Hook's customers paid for their purchases in cash,

and handicrafts such as brooms and baskets, hides, chickens and eggs, cotton and corn. Over half of the 13 individual accounts were settled without cash.¹³⁷

As merchants, both the Colonel and Captain Ridgely accepted payments for accounts in the form of cash, work or barter. Account books from Colonel Charles Ridgely's store on the Patpsco River during the second quarter of the eighteenth century document that over half of the business he did was with landless, subordinate members of the household, particularly overseers, laborers and servants. A significant number of these debts were paid off with labor, or goods taken in trade including horses, beef, pork, oats, corn, wheat, rum, cider, and squirrel scalps. It is reasonable to presume therefore that at the Northampton merchant store, the Ridgelys continued the practice of accepting payment on debts in kind, and that as captive consumers, slaves along with other workers were likely an integral part of this communal economy.¹³⁸

THE FARM HOUSE COMPLEX AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

By 1800, Charles Carnan Ridgely was able to spend more time managing the operation of his Hampton estate. A flurry of new construction reflects this attention. Around the turn of the century, a 16 x 28 ft stone Dairy was built just south of the Farm House and north of Hampton Lane (*See Plates 6 and 7*). The Dairy was cooled by a spring emanating from an area of exposed bedrock to the south. After the construction of the Dairy, the structure was enclosed by retaining walls and the bedrock covered with fill. The spring entered the enclosure at the southern retaining wall. From there it entered the spring house and followed each exterior wall, exiting the north side.

At about the same time, a substantial stone Cow Barn was constructed east of the Dairy (*See Plates 8-10*). The barn was the largest farm related structure at Hampton. The original structure measured 18 x 92 ft and later ell additions combined to make its southeast facade over 122 ft long. The construction of the Dairy and Cow Barns reflect the increased importance of livestock at Hampton, and the growing attention to dairy products as an essential domestic and commercial concern.¹³⁹



Plate 6.
Hampton Dairy, looking southwest, ca. 1936.



Plate 7.
Dairy, looking east towards Cow Barns and Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1936.



Plate 8.
Cow Barns, looking northwest, ca. 1936.



Plate 9.
Cow Barns, looking east, ca. 1936.



Plate 10.
Cow Barns, looking northeast, interior of 'ell,' ca. 1936.

The spring was significant not only to the Dairy, but also likely served as a water source for the earliest Ridgely dwelling house and its Peterson's quarter predecessors. However, with the growing livestock herds during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the construction of the adjacent Cow Barn, it is probable that only the spring, and not the stream itself, was considered potable. No known documentary records identify the use or management of the stream.

By 1805, a stone horse stable was constructed near the mansion. This stable housed Charles Carnan Ridgely's growing herd of champion thoroughbreds. Charles Carnan Ridgely carried on the Ridgely passion for horses and horse racing. Like his uncle and grandfather, Charles Carnan Ridgely participated in and actively supported horse racing in the Baltimore region, eventually constructing his own race track at Hampton on level ground near the Mill pond. In 1800, Richard Parkinson visited Hampton and wrote of Charles Carnan Ridgely, "...his cattle, sheep, and 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." The location of the stone stable adjacent to the mansion suggests that by the turn of the century the horses were exercised and trained nearby, possibly on the lawn immediately north of the great house.¹⁴⁰

In 1800, Charles Carnan Ridgely attempted to convince Richard Parkinson, a visitor from England, to stay at the Hampton Farm House complex and cultivate its lands. Parkinson's response provides a rich description of the immediate vicinity of the Hampton Farm House.¹⁴¹

The farm which the general had intended for me, was of four hundred acres; with a very good new house,¹⁴² smoke-house, a spring-house for milk¹⁴³ and several other useful and profitable things, besides a young orchard of ten acres; and the whole at about four shillings per acre yearly rent.

Indeed he offered it at my own price; and to purchase me ploughs, horses, negros, and everything else I might want for the cultivation, and let me have the money at common interest. I kindly thanked him but, however, rejected his offer.¹⁴⁴

Compared to previous building phases at Hampton, this phase was characterized by its use of stone, a more permanent and prominent material, for many of the outbuildings, and that the new structures were situated in a cluster surrounding the Farm House. This 'improved' farm cluster was within the viewshed of the Hampton mansion, creating an intentionally picturesque setting. As C. Allan Brown has noted, Charles Carnan Ridgely may have emulated the famous English model farms such as Holkham and Woburn which possessed specialized farm buildings. Holkham was noted for its Great Barn, and Woburn for its elaborate Dairy. That Charles Carnan Ridgely may have drawn heavily from English agricultural models is supported by the fact that he imported several purebred swine from abroad, and hosted a sheep shearing demonstration, an event that was typically English yet symbolized Ridgely's commitment to establishing Hampton as a model of agricultural improvement.¹⁴⁵

His intention to create a small village cluster surrounding the Farm House was successful. Nearly a century later the impact of the view and scenery of the Hampton Farm House cluster moved Helen Ridgely to write the following in her diary. "As we turned to go home, the group of farm buildings, the old house occupied by the overseer, and the outhouses and homes of the farm hands looked quite like a settlement, beyond and above which rose the massive structure that we call home, dominating the group, like the castle of some feudal lord." Helen Ridgely's comments suggest that despite the social and physical boundaries separating the farm and mansion properties, the two landscapes were inextricably linked.¹⁴⁶

In 1807, Charles Carnan Ridgely purchased the Epsom property from the Holliday family, reestablishing it as part of the larger landscape owned by the Ridgely family (See Figure 8). This purchase repositioned the Hampton mansion and the Farm House complex within the physical center of the farm landscape.¹⁴⁷

Upon Charles Carnan Ridgely's death in 1829, an auction was held to liquidate the stock and farming utensils at Hampton Farm. The 1832-1833 Account of Sales documents the numerous Hampton Farm structures and their contents.¹⁴⁸ The farm auction began at the Long House or Long Barn and proceeded to the Dairy, a (slave) quarter, a meat house, a shoemakers shop, a fish house, a cider cellar, and a corn house. At the Hampton Farm House, or 'overseer's house,' the several rooms were listed and their contents imply that it was a multifunctional structure, housing a bedsted and office for the overseer, a taylors [sic] shop, and several other bedsteds presumably for the use of servants. An adjacent kitchen contained items typically used in food preparation.¹⁴⁹

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Hampton Farm House and its supporting outbuildings began to resemble the 'clustered'

appearance portrayed on the 1843 Barney map. The 1832-1833 Account of Sales lists many of the same structures that are depicted on the estate map. The map shows these buildings arranged in a crescent on the eastern or rear side of the Hampton Farm House.¹⁵⁰

The use of the term 'overseer's house' to describe the Hampton Farm House first begins to appear during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure. It is probable that during his terms in the Maryland Legislature and State Senate between 1790 to 1800, and his terms as Governor between 1816-1818, he required an overseer to ensure the smooth, day-to-day operation of the Hampton farm.

Ridgely's architectural and agricultural improvements to Hampton Farm between 1800 and 1805 did not go unnoticed. During the early 1800s, William Russell Birch visited Hampton and commented that the "situation of Hampton is beautiful and richly deserved the adoption of art in its improvement." Birch was English, and having recently immigrated, could compare Hampton to more established English model farms.¹⁵¹

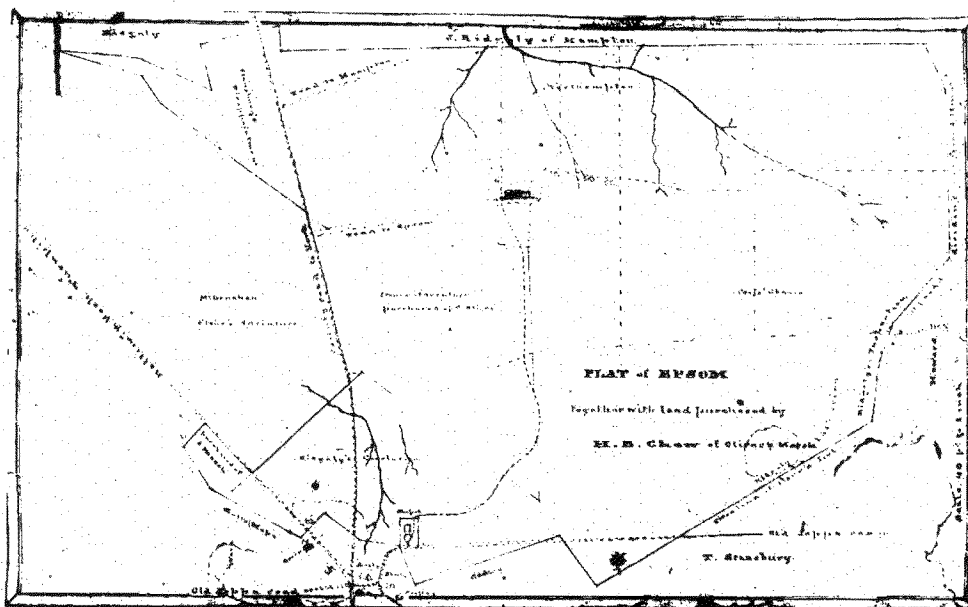


Figure 8.
Plat of Epsom
(including part of
Hampton), n.d.

FIELDS AND ORCHARDS

Charles Carnan Ridgely's improvements to Hampton during this period were not limited to the construction of buildings. Orchards continued to grace the Hampton landscape. During Richard Parkinson's visit in 1800, he noted a ten acre 'young' orchard belonging to the Farm House property. He also observed that a 50-acre meadow at Hampton "produced a sort of grass, by nature rather superior to most that I saw in the country," and that through difficult expense and labor could be watered. The year after Parkinson left, Charles Carnan Ridgely spent £244 to have 3,696 ft of wooden pipes made and 3,921 ft of ditches dug to convey water from a spring to his garden and 'meadows' at Hampton.¹⁵²

In addition, many if not all of the fields at Hampton were fenced. Like his predecessors, Charles Carnan Ridgely had access to vast acres of woodland, land which provided a nearly unlimited supply of wood for the Northampton Furnace, commercial sale, and for fencing and other farm uses. Evidence suggests that throughout his tenure, Charles Carnan Ridgely repaired and/or replaced the fencing at Hampton and other estates. As part of his 1791 agreement with Captain Charles Ridgely's widow, Rebecca, he provided her with the 'Dimite Delight' estate and 5,000 chestnut fence rails. Ridgely hired many workers throughout the early nineteenth century whose occupations were listed as 'railer' or 'post and railer,' implying the continual need to maintain the extensive fencing at Hampton.¹⁵³

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, evidence suggests that Charles Carnan Ridgely may have concentrated on raising full-blooded breeds of cattle and otherwise generally improving his livestock. Whereas his uncle's ledgers recorded only general species of animals, such as milk cows and hogs, Charles Carnan Ridgely appears to have purchased English and other European livestock from abroad in an effort to establish show breeds. A visitor to Hampton in 1811 identified Charles

Carnan Ridgely as the first importer of the 'Duke and Duchess of Bedford' swine. In 1820, he exhibited full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Devonshire, and Dutch and Irish cattle at the first Maryland Agricultural Society's show. In next year's show, he won a silver tumbler "for his dun cow, the best out of four very fine ones of the Dutch and Bakewell cross." He also purchased purebred swine "descended from a sow of the Duke of Bedford's, for which . . . a few years since, a silver cup was awarded by the Committee of Farmers."¹⁵⁴

It was not uncommon for wealthy Maryland planters at the turn of the century to import rare breeds of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, and Charles Carnan Ridgely appears to have done what his peers were doing. Harry Dorsey Gough of Perry Hall was president of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in Maryland, and in 1798 he imported Yorkshire cattle, Persian broad-tailed sheep and Cape of Good Hope sheep.¹⁵⁵

AGRICULTURE AND PROFITABILITY

It is during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure that the term 'quarter' began to be replaced by 'farm.' In 1800, Richard Parkinson referred to the Hampton Farm complex as a '400 acre farm,' however, this reference may have reflected his own terminology rather than that in use at early nineteenth century Hampton. Sometimes both terms were incorporated into one reference, as in 'Long Quarter Farm' noted in 1808.¹⁵⁶ It is not known whether the replacement of 'quarter' by 'farm' was strictly linguistic, or whether it also referred to a partial or wholesale reorganization of the landscape. A 'farm,' like its 'quarter' predecessor, was probably a spatially defined unit of production consisting of one or more fields entailing several hundred acres (*See Appendix 1*).

The farm equipment and produce sold in 1832-1833 after Charles Carnan Ridgely's death emphasizes the central role of mixed grain production at Hampton during Period IV. Throughout the farm buildings,

the presence of oats, hay, corn, rye and wheat testify to the major cash crops grown during Charles Carnan Ridgely's tenure. The Long House loft contained 259 bushels of oats, the upper Corn House contained 71 bushels of shelled corn and a large stack of hay. Several ricks [sic] of wheat, a rick of straw, and a lot of rye and straw were stored in the Barn. In addition, numerous farming implements such as hoes, forks, plows, corn and hay rakes, mowing scythes, cradles, reap hooks, threshing machines and fans, etc. also point to the exclusive production of grains.¹⁵⁷

By the turn of the century, Charles Carnan Ridgely started farming the White Marsh plantation, acquired by his uncle in 1782 as part of the Nottingham Company's lands, and consolidated through the purchase of outstanding shares in the 1790s. In the 1829 will, White Marsh was listed as a farm where 52 slaves worked and was "to be enlarged to 1,000 acres."¹⁵⁸

Charles Carnan Ridgely became involved in promoting agriculture at a state level, serving as president of the Maryland Agricultural Society

between 1824 and 1826. During this period, agricultural societies had as their focus the restoration of a once fecund land, diminished in productivity as a result of the over-cultivation of tobacco and corn. Solutions for the improvement of soil during this period included incorporating manure and lime in fields, and crop rotation. Indeed, according to Captain Charles Ridgely's 1786 will, Charles Carnan Ridgely was required to provide to his widow, "manure for the garden as she may want." The use of lime on fields became popular during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Account books record that Charles Carnan Ridgely had a lime kiln built in 1817, and between 1810-1823, he employed several 'lime burners' (See *Plate 11*).¹⁵⁹

Yet despite the physical improvements to the landscape and the reformed farming techniques adopted, other factors, including the expense of maintaining an agricultural showpiece, the fluctuating nature of national and international markets, and the precarious nature of the cash crop wheat and other grains, combined to prohibit the



Plate 11.
Lime kiln at H. W. Ridgely
Farm, n.d.

Hampton Farm from becoming an economically viable enterprise.¹⁶⁰ In 1800, an English overseer at Hampton told Richard Parkinson that during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, no more than four to six bushels of wheat, rye or oats per acre were produced, and at a breakfast with Charles Carnan Ridgely, the master of Hampton informed Parkinson that the net profits from the farm did not meet the estate taxes. During Parkinson's stay at Hampton, he visited the Ridgely's neighbor to the south, Mr. Holliday, who had also experimented with wheat production. According to Parkinson, "he growed [sic] wheat upon his land, or on a small part of it. He told me it was a very precarious crop; that his best produce was from eight to ten bushels per acre; and sometimes not even the seed again, it being frequently totally destroyed by the Hessian fly. . . . On the whole he concluded, there was nothing to be got by growing wheat in that part of the country."¹⁶¹

Ridgely Carnan reside at the White Marsh farm for several years. There his son survived on "what he could make out of the place" and an annual allowance. Clearly the satellite farms were important to Charles Ridgely but were not as significant as the 'home farm.'¹⁶³

MINERAL EXPLOITATION

In addition to the several iron ore deposits on Ridgely lands, in 1801 an Englishman named Benjamin Henfry discovered mineral coal on Hampton lands. Henfry was interested in producing gas from the coal and later experiments resulted in a subsequent patent. It is not known whether the mineral coal found at Hampton was mined by Henfry or the Ridgelys.¹⁶²

THE 'HOME FARM' AS A UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL ENTITY

Evidence suggests that during Period IV, the Hampton Farm may have been treated differently than other farms that the Ridgely family possessed. Each of the Ridgely farms, the Northampton Furnace farm, Long Calm farm and White Marsh farm supplied their respective ironworks operations. Yet none of them received the designed landscape improvement, regular maintenance and personal attention that was lavished upon Hampton as the 'home farm' and showpiece of the Ridgely family. By 1812, Charles Carnan Ridgely let his son John

PERIOD V: 1829-1864

HAMPTON AS AN ORNAMENTAL FARM

INTRODUCTION

Period V begins in 1829 with the death of Charles Carnan Ridgely, and terminates with the end of slavery in Maryland in November of 1864. This period is defined by these dates because it is the last extensive construction phase in the nineteenth century to dramatically affect the Hampton Farm landscape. Between 1843 and 1864 the Hampton Farm House complex underwent a dramatic architectural transformation. Period V spans the Hampton ownership of John Ridgely, Charles Carnan Ridgely's second son. This period is also significant because it is the last period when slaves were present at Hampton.

JOHN RIDGELY TENURE

Charles Carnan Ridgely had intended that the Hampton estate to go to his first born son, Charles Carnan Ridgely Jr. In 1819 however, his eldest son was killed in a riding accident. This meant that his second son, John Ridgely, would receive Hampton.¹⁶⁴ At his death Charles Carnan Ridgely divided his vast estate between numerous heirs. John Ridgely received only the Hampton mansion and farm properties, but none of the labor, animals or equipment necessary for its operation.¹⁶⁵

John Ridgely made a commitment to continue the operation of the Hampton Farm and proceeded to purchase the necessary labor, animals, farm equipment and supplies from his father's estate at auction. He was by far the biggest buyer at the Hampton Farm auction, purchasing over 250 items totaling more than \$6,000. Almost immediately in 1829, he began to replace the labor lost through inheritance by hiring workers, often ex-slaves from Hampton, and purchasing a substantial number of slaves from his relatives. Between 1829 and 1841, John Ridgely bought approximately 72 slaves. In 1844 the Ridgelys purchased clothes for 67 slaves.

Evidently, as the slave labor force was replaced, the hiring of ex-slaves also decreased.¹⁶⁶

By the early 1830s, Hampton again began to resemble a working farm. In 1832, the *Baltimore American* noted that Hampton possessed "large and well cultivated fields teeming with abundant crops of the season: in other fields not in culture, you see feeding, herds and flocks of various domestic animals: and every necessary and appropriate outbuilding, the whole furnishing ample evidence of the skillful management and care of the former [Charles Carnan Ridgely] and present [John Ridgely] husbandman."¹⁶⁷

THE JOSHUA BARNEY MAP

In the early 1840s John Ridgely had the 'fenced' lands of Hampton, a total of 2,293 acres, surveyed and mapped by Joshua Barney (See Figure 9). This portion of the Hampton estate contained the mansion, the Farm House and its associated buildings, the Northampton Furnace, and the mill seat. While Barney's 1843 map does not portray the entire Ridgely lands at Hampton, it probably portrays most if not all of the improved or 'fenced' acres. The 1843 Barney map appears to be exceptionally accurate in its depiction of the landscape. Both cultural and natural features at Hampton detailed by Joshua Barney, such as the location and orientation of structures and the fields, streams, roads which crisscross the landscape, can be verified by later aerial photos.

In 1843, the Barney map documents three separate functional areas within the larger Farm House landscape. The first area is the immediate Farm House core cluster containing the 'overseer's' house, a quarters west of the overseer's house, a root house, a hen house, an ash house, a grouping of three separate 'quarters' structures,¹⁶⁸ and a meat house (See Figure 10). The Farm House area appears to be fenced and may formally incorporate part of the rock outcropping to its south. The Farm House is also accessible from and incorporates the

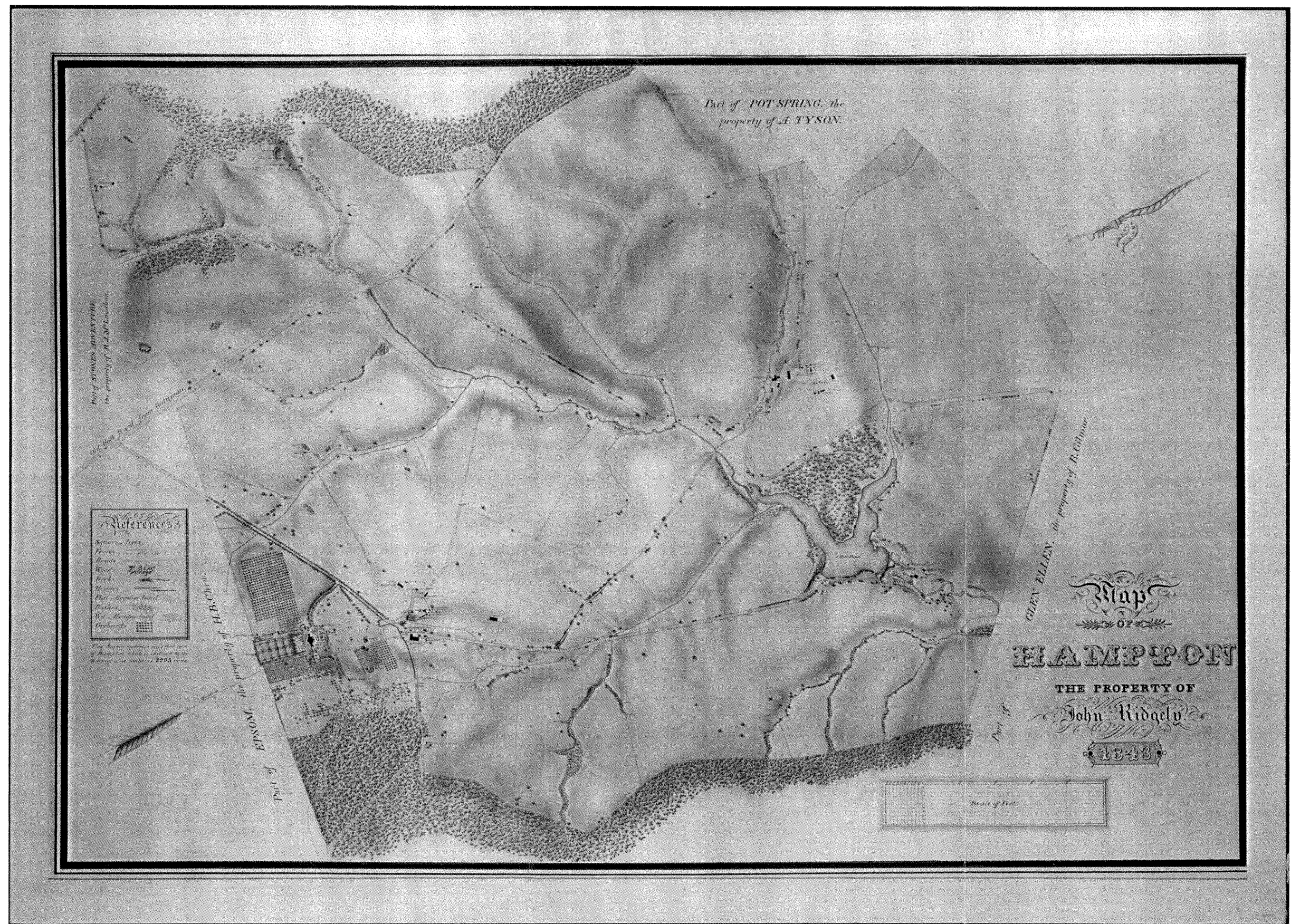


Figure 9.
 Map of Hampton, The Property of John Ridgely, 1843.
 Joshua Barney.

outbuildings and quarters to its east. The appearance of the Farm House complex and its supporting outbuildings represented in the 1843 Barney map has strong ties to Period IV and the tenure of Charles Carnan Ridgely. Comparison of the structures documented in the 1832-1833 Account of Sales suggests that with few exceptions, during the 14 year period between 1829 and 1843, the Farm House complex remained relatively unchanged.¹⁶⁹

To the north of the Farm House complex is a stable and agricultural storage area containing a mule stable, two corn houses, and a hay barracks (See Figure 10). The stable and storage area is also fenced creating a separately delineated area. Like the Farm House area, with the exception of the hay barracks, the stable and storage area appears to be historically continuous with the structures listed in the 1832-1833 Account of Sales.¹⁷⁰ It is possible that the Corn Crib, adjacent to and south of the Mule Barn, and photographically documented in the 1959 HABS survey was constructed prior to 1843. The Barney map shows two 'corn houses,' the easternmost structure in a nearly identical location to the 1959

structure. In 1959, the Corn Crib was a frame structure lying on a stone foundation oriented in an east-west direction (See Plate 12).

To the south of the Farm House complex is the shop and livestock area containing the Dairy, a Blacksmith Shop, a Carpenter's Shop, a Coal House, the Cow House, a 'scales' area, a 'quarters' north of the Cow Barn, and further to the east the Wheelwrights House (See Figure 10). The use of this area was presumably oriented towards the care of the horses, cattle and other livestock present at Hampton. In addition, several specialized shops integral to the operation of the larger farm were also located here. Farther to the east of the Farm House complex, and likely part of the shop and livestock area, is a large barn. According to the 1832-1833 Account of Sales, the barn was used for grain and equipment storage.¹⁷¹

Outside the Farm House complex, the 1843 Barney map details an agricultural landscape showing an intricate system of paths and farm roads, evidence of quarries, lime kilns and numerous springs, and a

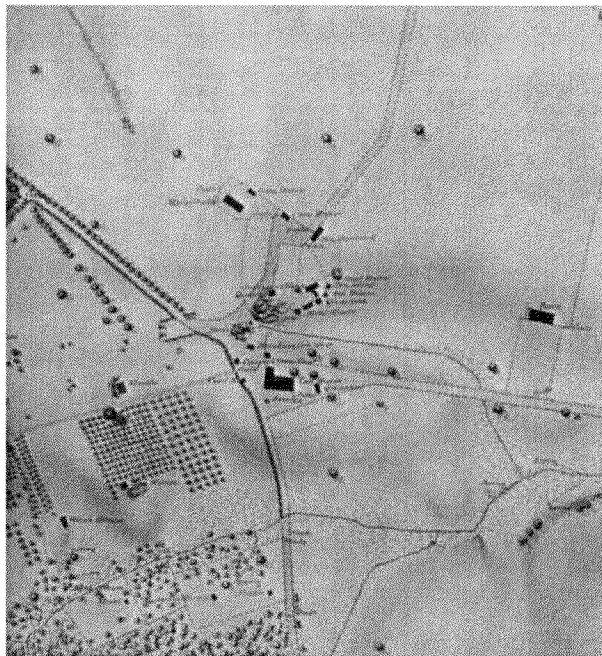


Figure 10.
Map of Hampton, The Property of John Ridgely, 1843.
Detail showing the Hampton Farm House and vicinity.



Plate 12.
Corn Crib, looking northwest, ca. 1959.

dispersed housing arrangement presumably for renting farmers or the laboring slave population. The Barney map depicts the three functional areas within the Farm House landscape including the Farm House core, the stable and agricultural storage area, and the shop and livestock area. Five separate roads radiate from this area in a star-like pattern. One road runs south from the Cow Barn past the horse stables to the mansion. Another road runs north from the Cow Barn to the Ridgely Mill complex. A third road runs southwest from the Dairy to its intersection with the 'Old York Road' from Baltimore. A fourth road, possibly a continuation of the third, runs east from the Dairy to its intersection with 'Mine Bank' road. Lastly, an unidentified farm road runs in a northwesterly direction from the Hay Barracks and Corn House to its intersection with a road leading to the Northampton Furnace. All of the roads, both major and minor, appear to be fenced and lined with trees. This radial system of interconnected roads reemphasizes the Hampton farm's central role in the greater farm landscape.¹⁷²

At least 26 individually fenced fields are represented on the Barney map. The fields are connected by both major and minor roads and are also bisected by Peterson's Run and several other smaller drainages and springs which dot the landscape. Barney notes many gates on his map. Gates were frequently placed at strategic intersections and facilitated the flow of both humans and animals between fields and roads.¹⁷³

The only forested area represented on the Barney map is the area immediately surrounding the mill pond, particularly west of and adjacent to the pond. However land on both the east and west sides of the 2293 'improved' acres is also forested.¹⁷⁴

A total of four small quarries and three lime kilns are depicted within the 2,293 acres. The quarries may reflect the harvesting of limestone. Limestone was used as a fluxing agent in the production of iron

ore. But it also contained lime, an important additive commonly used to restore the fertility of agricultural fields during the first half of the nineteenth century. Lime was obtained by reducing limestone at high temperatures in kilns. In 1832, John Ridgely paid Benjamin Richardson for the construction of a kiln. During the 1830s, John Ridgely account books also contain many entries of payments made to 'lime burners.' Clearly the presence of lime kilns in the 1843 Barney map reflect this process.

A total of 32 marked springs were identified on Barney's 1843 *Map of Hampton*. The springs were spread throughout the larger farm landscape but were predominantly located in the southern half of Hampton.¹⁷⁵

A total of five separate 'dwelling house' complexes, in addition to the Hampton Farm House, are identified within the 2,293 acres at Hampton. Many of these complexes included barns, stables, sheds and other associated outbuildings, suggesting smaller centers of agricultural production. Two of the five dwelling house complexes had 'dairy' structures associated with them indicating the presence of livestock. Without exception, each dwelling house complex was located adjacent to a functional spring that supplied it with water. All of the dwelling house complexes were located within a relatively limited area in the southwest corner of the Hampton property. Their proximity to each other suggests that they were associated with small, individually rented farms and fields. Throughout John Ridgely's tenure, account books show that many such farms, fields and unidentified properties at Hampton were rented out.¹⁷⁶

THE HAMPTON FARM HOUSE COMPLEX

In 1846, John Ridgely and his second wife, Eliza Eichelberger Ridgely, took the second of three extended trips to Europe. These trips kept John Ridgely away for long periods at a time. However, while the absences did not benefit the day-to-day

operation of the Hampton Farm, the Ridgelys' experiences abroad did directly influence the development of the landscape. In particular, the Ridgelys brought back with them the current European tastes in architecture, garden design and furnishings. Describing a dinner at Hampton in 1848, a visitor noted that "everything was served up in European style-splendid china, glass, silver, and a succession of courses, variety of wines-and everything beautifully garnished with flowers." European styles clearly influenced the interior and exterior tastes at Hampton.¹⁷⁷

Between 1843 and 1860, John Ridgely began a major campaign to renovate and improve the Farm House and its surrounding curtilage. Sometime during this period the Hampton Farm House received a new kitchen and servants' quarter addition. The two-story addition, Section D, was constructed adjacent to the east side of Section A of the Farm House and likely replaced a kitchen structure of unknown location dating to the last quarter of the eighteenth century (*See Figure 1*). It contained a first floor kitchen with a chimney and masonry fireplace at its eastern end. Because there was no top story access from the new addition to the main building, the second floor was likely used as a cook's or servant's quarters.¹⁷⁸

Another significant addition to the Hampton Farm House was the construction of a belfry on top of Section B. An examination of the bell showed that it was manufactured by Regester & Webb of Baltimore ca. 1850; however, the presence of cut nails in the belfry may suggest an earlier bell, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century. The bell could be rung from the first floor by a rope extending through a hole in the second floor. The bell's location on top of the overseer's house suggests that it was designed to be heard throughout the greater farm landscape and was used to coordinate slave labor in the surrounding fields. Bells were used to mark the time of the day, particularly the beginning and end of work, ensuring

that labor was performed for a stipulated period. During the first half of the nineteenth century, bells were quite common in both industrial capitalist and slave-labor settings. The bell could also have served an aesthetic purpose. From the mansion, the view of the Farm House complex and the sound of the bell ringing may have been an important part of John Ridgely's designed 'ferme ornee' ornamental farm.¹⁷⁹

The improvements and renovations were more comprehensive around the Farm House. These improvements included tearing down or replacing older, dilapidated wooden structures and building in their place newer, more permanent stone structures. Almost without exception, the older log and frame structures that surrounded the Farm House as it appeared on the 1843 Barney map were torn down and replaced. The new buildings constructed during this period included an ash-house, two stone slave quarters to the east of the Farm House, a Mule Barn, a Corn Crib, and to the southwest of the Farm House a Long House-Granary. These new buildings are significant not only because they replaced earlier ones, but because they were prominent, substantial, stone structures many of which contained elaborate decorative details.¹⁸⁰

The new Mule Barn (*See Plate 13*) and two Slave Quarters and Ash House (*See Plates 14 and 15*) were constructed of rubble stone masonry and incorporated jigsaw-cut fascia boards along the roof eaves. Evidence of paint in scribed joints of the Mule Barn and Slave Quarter 2 suggest that the new masonry structures may also have been painted with white or red wash at one time. This coherent design and construction likely took place post-1850 based on the knowledge that the old frame Mule Stable burned down on this date.¹⁸¹

In addition, the existing 'log farm structure,' was constructed between 1850-1862. The building was a chink and daub, hewn pine log structure. Architectural evidence strongly suggests that the structure may have been constructed of the salvaged

remains of two previous farm buildings. Newspaper from 1862 was identified in the daubing. The lack of a cooking fireplace in the first floor, and a Ridgely 'legend' that lard was rendered there for soap and candles suggests a use other than as a slave quarters.¹⁸²

The replacement of the individual structures between 1843 and 1860 changed the overall spatial relationship and design of the Farm House complex. Whereas the dependencies represented on the 1843 Barney map formed a curvilinear row of six small scale structures behind the Farm House, the new buildings were fewer but more substantial, and with the addition of the post-1843 kitchen wing created a small, square courtyard area behind the dwelling house.

The Long House Granary also was constructed during this period. This structure was a two-story, long rectangular building constructed of stone

rubble masonry that had a wood shingle roof. It was placed adjacent to the western end of the Cow Barn ell. Scalloped wooden trim under the northern and southern roof eaves matched the decoration on the Cow Barn (*See Plate 16*).¹⁸³

Sometime prior to 1843, separate blacksmith and carpenters shops were constructed to the west, and an additional 'quarters' to the north of the Cow Barn. Given the likelihood that their function was related to the operation of the Cow Barn, they were probably constructed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. During Period V, a new Carpenter's-Blacksmith Shop combined the two buildings in this vicinity that had previously housed separate functions. This one-story structure was built of stone rubble masonry and had a brick chimney for a forge (*See Plate 17*).¹⁸⁴

As C. Allan Brown notes, the new construction at Hampton Farm during this period was



Plate 13 .
Mule Barn, looking north, ca. 1936.



Plate 14.
Slave Quarters 2, ca. 1936.



Plate 15.
Slave Quarters 3, ca. 1936.

representative of the ‘ferme ornee’ or ‘cottage ornee’ aesthetic. This architectural trend reflected a broadened interest in the design of rural, farm architecture, stressing landscape and architectural plans for farm houses, barns, dairies, stables, and hog and cow houses. Its strongest proponent in the United States was Andrew Jackson Downing. In the early 1840s, Downing published two significant volumes on gardening and rural architecture both of which were owned by the Ridgelys. Downing’s influence and the Ridgelys’ trips to Europe clearly

directed the overall design and appearance of the Farm House complex during Period V. The architectural adornments were appreciated by those who visited Hampton Farm. By mid-century, a visitor to Hampton proclaimed that “all of the rural embellishments were in admirable taste.”¹⁸⁵

Along with the extensive architectural ornamentation, hedgerows and other ornamental plantings also graced the Hampton estate. C. Allan Brown notes that Andrew Jackson Downing recommended the use of hedges in lieu of fences. While hedges did not replace the extensive fencing at Hampton Farm, they clearly supplemented and enhanced the entire landscape. Barney’s 1843 map shows that hedgerows or shrubs line the south side of Hampton Lane from the main driveway of the mansion on the west, to a nearly equivalent distance on the east. A gap in the hedgerow along a perpendicular axis with the ‘great house’ simultaneously allowed family members to view the picturesque Farm House cluster from the mansion, and also permitted an approaching visitor a surprise vista of the mansion gracing the hilltop. The ‘element of surprise’ achieved by framed views was essential to colonial American landscape design¹⁸⁶ and appears to have been an intentional design at



Plate 16.
Long House Granary looking northwest, ca. 1959.

Plate 17.
Carpenter’s-Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1959.



Hampton during the early nineteenth century. A visitor to Hampton mansion in 1857 noted “cedar hedges of much age,” suggesting that the hedgerows may have been several decades old, possibly predating the tenure of John Ridgely. The hedgerows were not only aesthetically pleasing, they also served to keep stray livestock away from residential areas and created an effective visual screen preventing pedestrians and carriages along Hampton Lane from viewing the mansion. The hedgerows and trees lining Hampton Lane enhanced the informal boundary between the mansion and farm, and in the process reinforced the separation of the domestic and farm-related spheres. The hedgerows and ornamental trees appear to be limited to the immediate vicinity around the Hampton mansion, as the estate map shows that fencing was used nearly exclusively on the farm.¹⁸⁷

Records indicate that John Ridgely took out fire insurance on many of the more valuable structures at the Hampton estate. In February of 1830, he paid \$23.50 for insurance on the Hampton Mill. A month later, he paid \$75.00 for insurance on the ‘Hampton House.’ Research into the fire insurance records at the Hall of Records and Maryland Historical Society revealed no further information on Ridgely policies. It is unlikely, however, that John Ridgely was the first to insure the Hampton property. The largest fire insurance companies in Maryland, the Baltimore Equitable Society and the Fireman’s Insurance Company, were founded in the early nineteenth century. It is therefore probable that Charles Carnan Ridgely also may have insured the buildings at Hampton.¹⁸⁸

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As part of the attempt to reestablish Hampton as a working farm, John Ridgely purchased a substantial amount of livestock from his father’s estate including ‘fat cattle,’ 36 milk cows, and numerous hogs. Over the years, John Ridgely supplemented his commercial livestock with other imported

breeds. In 1855, a (Baltimore) *Advocate* article referred to John Ridgely’s Scottish Ayrshire dairy cattle, “always taking highest premiums at our exhibitions.”¹⁸⁹

John Ridgely continued the family interest in horses and racing. In 1829, he purchased three horses from his father’s estate and in 1831 he constructed a race course at Hampton. According to James Howard’s memoirs, the ‘track’ was “in the field to the left of the Mule stable.” John Ridgely was a member of the Maryland Jockey Club, a patron of Baltimore’s first race course, and later the more established ‘Central’ course. Horses continued to be a small but profitable business for the Hampton estate. In 1853, John Ridgely was paid \$90 for the stud services of his horse Whitehall. The emphasis on horses during the John Ridgely tenure culminated with the construction of an additional stone stable in 1857, northeast of the mansion.¹⁹⁰

During Period V, the Ridgelys began to participate more actively in regional agricultural shows and fairs which were beginning to become more popular. In 1842, the First Baltimore County Cattle Show and Fair incorporated traditional agricultural pursuits with domestic arts. At the two-day event, Eliza Ridgely “won a gold thimble for ‘the handsomest quilt’ and a prize for the best sample of winter pears.”¹⁹¹

Mixed grain agriculture continued to characterize the produce of Hampton Farm during Period V. Records from 1837 show the sale of straw, wheat, rye, hay and corn. Likewise in 1838, red and white wheat, hay, corn and wood were sold. On his return from Harvard University in 1851, Charles Ridgely, John Ridgely’s eldest son, began to take on more of the responsibility of operating the Hampton estate, residing there until his death in 1872. In February of 1851, a Charles Ridgely diary entry recorded that wagon loads of wheat and shelling corn were sent to Baltimore to be marketed. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Hampton butter

and other dairy products were increasingly sold as commercial products and eventually began to significantly supplement the income from the Farm. In 1829, Milly Sheridan was paid for her work in the dairy, and in 1835, Polly Fryfogle was paid \$7 a month as a dairymaid.¹⁹²

THE HAMPTON MILL

The Hampton mill continued to be relatively profitable under John Ridgely's tenure. In 1860, however, the mill dam was washed out in a spring storm. The *Baltimore County Advocate* of April 21, 1860 noted that in addition to repairing the dam, John Ridgely also intended 'to refit his mill with new machinery.'¹⁹³

PERIOD VI: 1864-1904

FARM TENANCY

INTRODUCTION

Period VI begins in 1864 after Maryland's emancipation of slaves, and terminates with the death of Margaretta Ridgely, wife of Charles Ridgely, in 1904. This period is characterized by a new period of labor relations at Hampton; farm tenancy based on a field system. During this period, the owners and managers of Hampton struggled to come to terms with the implementation of hired labor; immediately after the Civil War, profits from Hampton Farm barely exceeded the expenses. Period VI spans the last three years of John Ridgely's ownership. His son, Charles Ridgely, became master of Hampton in 1867, and his grandson, Captain John Ridgely, followed in 1872. This period is also significant because very little new construction or improvement at Hampton Farm took place.

CHARLES RIDGELY TENURE

The conclusion of the Civil War and the imposition of wage labor changed the practice of farming for the Ridgely family. In 1866 Thomas Buckler, Charles Ridgely's brother-in-law, wrote him from London stating that, "I think we agreed that the time for a gentleman to farm in Maryland has gone by and that the only thing to be done was to sell or be at the mercy of Pennsylvania or Maryland Yankees who are worse than the New England tribe." Buckler urged Charles Ridgely, a southern sympathizer, to employ Scottish farmers instead because they would improve the land thereby providing him with a profit.¹⁹⁴

The first post-war years at the Hampton Farm were marked by the transition from a slave-based labor force to tenancy. Tenancy dominated the socio-economic operation and dramatically affected the physical landscape of Hampton well into the early twentieth century. Visiting the Hampton property in 1889, a journalist described the vast estate as a

mansion and core grounds surrounded by thousands of acres of tenant farms. “Some 7,000 acres of land are included, of which all but a thousand are let to tenants. The remainder is partly farmed and partly devoted to cattle and horses; but a liberal area is reserved for wood and ornamental grounds.”¹⁹⁵

TENANT RELATIONSHIPS

At Hampton, tenant relationships were based on year to year individual contracts that were either ‘share rents,’ in which the Ridgelys received a portion of the produce from each rented farm, or ‘money rents,’ in which the Ridgelys were paid an annual rent in cash.

After the death of his parents in 1867, Charles and his wife, Margaretta Ridgely, traveled widely in Europe, continuing a nineteenth century Ridgely pattern of prolonged absences from Hampton. During this period, several overseers managed the Hampton farm and wrote almost weekly to Charles Ridgely, keeping him informed about his tenants, the farm’s livestock, agricultural production and sales, and farm news in general.¹⁹⁶

The letters illuminate an owner-tenant relationship that was tenuous at best and reflect the differing perspectives of each party. The Hampton overseer had a hard time attracting reliable tenants who would both fulfill their contract obligations and pay the annual rent in a timely manner. Yet he had high hopes for their behavior and for the production of the fields. In September of 1870, overseer J. M. Anderson served ‘notices’ to the tenants and informed Charles Ridgely that all of them except two wanted to stay on at Hampton. Early in 1871, Anderson told Charles Ridgely that “the tenants are all in good spirits ...and [I am] thinking you have a very good set.” In a later letter, Anderson predicted that “the share rents will pay equally as much as the money rents.”

The tenants, for their part, found it difficult to make a reasonable living at Hampton given the

unpredictability of annual harvests, fluctuating market prices, and unreasonable rent rates. The tenant population therefore was a dynamic one which experienced a high rate of turnover. Characterizing the difficulty of farming in general, and the Hampton lands in particular, Anderson informed Charles Ridgely that a tenant named Todd complained that “no man could make an honest living on them.”¹⁹⁷

The contracts to rent a field or farm usually included additional requirements for both the tenant and owner. Charles Ridgely required that the tenants fertilize their fields with lime. This fertilization process benefited both the tenants and Charles Ridgely, especially when a share rent contract was in use. In early 1871, Anderson reported to Ridgely that the tenants were “burning and hauling cut lime,” and later in the same year he reminded him that the “tenants have [a] contract to burn lime in fields.” On the other hand, Charles Ridgely was obliged to provide the tenants with a certain amount of seed each year. J. M. Anderson kept a record of the “amount of seeds furnished tenants with its money value.”¹⁹⁸

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The letters to Charles Ridgely also document the agricultural produce, livestock and dairy sales of Hampton Farm during the immediate postbellum period. In September of 1870, J. M. Anderson reported that approximately 800 bushels of wheat, 1500 bushels of oats, and rye were harvested and that the corn was doing “tolerably well.” In the following year, the farm produced corn, oats, straw, and rye; wood, butter, cider, and eggs were also sold. Cattle, calves, sheep, lambs and hogs were regularly sold or slaughtered; however, this was largely driven by market demand. On several occasions, Anderson hesitated to sell ‘fat cattle’ due to poor market prices. Anderson’s correspondence appears to imply that Charles Ridgely would not sell his cattle for less than a certain amount. In 1870 Anderson reported that he had “sold all [the] old sheep” and

lambs. Hogs were regularly killed at Hampton and provided essential foodstuffs used by the farm population and also sold at market. In 1870, 40 hogs slaughtered produced 6,002 lbs. of ham, 100 lbs. of lard, and 345 lbs. of sausage. Records show that by the 1870s, butter sales from the Hampton dairy totaled nearly 20 lbs. twice a week.¹⁹⁹

Local and regional markets dictated what could be sold profitably, and while there are no records documenting what the tenants produced on the lands they rented, they probably farmed similar grain crops. It is not known whether the tenants sold the crops they produced directly to Hampton or whether they marketed them independently. However, Charles Ridgely frequently purchased items from the tenants to supplement Hampton's own supplies. In 1870, J. M. Anderson purchased seeds from the tenants and also bought produce that they had grown in their fields.²⁰⁰

TENANCY AND PROFITS

The letters from J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely document that in the immediate postbellum period, the Hampton Farm was a barely profitable operation. In September of 1870, J. M. Anderson reported that the August monthly sales were only \$279.87 with expenses totaling \$212.39, making a net profit of \$67.48 for the Hampton Farm. In November of the same year, the net profit was better, totaling \$228.04. However in early 1871, the net profit was a mere \$7.00. Several intangibles may have accounted for Hampton's poor profits, including the farming capabilities of individual tenants and the availability of hiring labor during harvest. However, the most important factors that contributed to annual profits or losses were the growing season and prevailing market prices.²⁰¹

Despite the poor profits, the farm appeared to be a well-organized system. By 1875, a visitor reflected that Hampton possessed "fertile, open fields, showing careful cultivation and a well-limed soil. . . . Everywhere there is a look of stability, adaptedness and antiquity."²⁰²

THE HAMPTON LANDSCAPE

An 1870 letter from J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, detailing the surveyed route of a proposed B & O Railroad line through the Hampton property, provides a description of the larger farm landscape during Period VI.

It comes across Chew's [Epsom] place striking your place in the orchard near the woods by the blacks burying ground, then through ice pond lot near old shed, then in stonebreaker field, then in corner of pasture lot, then through wheat field, then in corner of Sheridan field next to mill lane, then across mill lane down barley corn field east side of branch to head of mill dam, then through woods, then across north prong of mill dam, then through mill farm about 50 yards back of mill house and dam.²⁰³

The letter clearly documents the prevailing field and farm system in use at Hampton. Each particular part of the landscape is delineated by name. Fields are associated with a renter's name or a particular past or present use such as 'stonebreaker's field,' or 'wheat field' and 'barley corn field.' Not surprisingly, a permanent burial ground for 'blacks,' and presumably slaves, is noted along the southern or southeastern border of Hampton adjacent to the neighboring property of Epsom. In his memoirs, James Howard also recalled a 'negro burying ground.' Although the burial ground's exact location is unknown, Ridgely tradition holds that the slaves' cemetery was east of the mansion and the Ridgely family vault. John Ridgely III recalled that the slave cemetery was 'behind' the family cemetery. His comment may imply that the slave cemetery was south or southeast of the Ridgely family cemetery. During the spring of 2000, neighbors east of and adjacent to the Long House Granary told archeologists conducting a survey of the Farm property that human remains were found during construction and later development of the property.²⁰⁴

THE HOPKINS MAPS

An 1877 map of Baltimore County produced by G. M. Hopkins details the Hampton estate during the

RIDGE

NINTH DISTRICT

5 miles

DAIRY

"HAMPTON"

C.H.

VAULT & GRAVE YARD

PLATE V.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Scale 2 Inches = to a Mile.

The map shows the Ninth District, which is bounded by the John River to the north and the Hobart River to the south. The district is divided into several townships, including John, Heals, Hodge, and Hobart. The map also shows the boundaries of the surrounding districts, including the Eighth District to the west and the Tenth District to the east. A scale bar indicates 2 inches equals 1 mile. A north arrow is present in the upper right corner.

The 1877 Hopkins map also details the Northampton Furnace and Ridgely Mill. Curiously enough, the industrial features of the Northampton Furnace, including the furnace, stack and coal house are not shown which suggests they may have been in ruins or demolished by this time. However, six separate buildings are noted in the vicinity of the Northampton Furnace Farm and may include a residence and several outbuildings. The Hampton Mill appears to be unchanged and shows two distinct structures at the mill seat, most likely the mill house and a related structure. Shown on the 1843 Barney map but not represented on the 1877 Hopkins map is the residential complex including the miller's house, a shed and a coal house.²⁰⁶

It is likely that several interior renovations and small additions to the exterior of Hampton Farm House occurred between 1867-1872, when the position of overseer became a more permanent job. One of the more prominent additions during the 1870s was the construction of a new porch on the

west side of the Farm House stretching across the first floor levels of Sections, A, B, and C. In addition, a porch was also added to the east and south sides of the eastern wing, or Section D, of the Hampton Farm House.²⁰⁷

The increased responsibility of the farm manager during the prolonged Ridgely absences, and the new renovations to the Hampton Farm House during periods VI and VII, seem to suggest that the overseer's position had acquired a status and standard of living surpassing that of previous periods. When the Ridgelys were out of the country, the overseer was the person responsible for the day to day operation of the entire Hampton Farm. While he often received advice from abroad, he frequently made his decisions based on his knowledge of the Hampton operation in general, and tenant relations, farming practices, and the intricate details of market fluctuations in particular. The postbellum Hampton overseer was a salaried employee who resided at the Hampton Farm House and enjoyed the benefits of farm management. In the late 1870s, J. M. Anderson earned a semi-annual salary of \$500. He was able to hire renters and had the power to renew contracts and evict tenants. Ultimately however, he was responsible to the master of Hampton and like his antebellum predecessors, had little control over the balance of monthly expenses and income. Compared to the tenants he managed, the overseer lived in a large residence which doubled as an office. It is likely that he had one or more servants living with him who cooked and performed other domestic chores.²⁰⁸

Sometime after 1843, and most likely during the last quarter of the nineteenth or first quarter of the twentieth century, the rock outcropping on the south of the Hampton Farm House was reduced in size and stripped down to grade. Visual inspection of the outcropping shows the remains of vertical drill holes,²⁰⁹ and evenly spaced horizontal grooves on the rock surface. These holes and scars suggest

that the rock was purposefully quarried or reduced. The reason behind the decision to reduce the rock outcropping are not known. The quarried rock could have been used for construction purposes, burned in a lime kiln if it contained a high lime content, or removed for aesthetic purposes.²¹⁰

THE HAMPTON MILL

It is during Period VI in which the mill seat is first recorded as rented. Under this arrangement, millers paid an annual rent to the owner but kept the profit of the mills to themselves. The attractiveness, and therefore profitability, of a mill seat was dependent on a miller's reputation and the quality of his product. Charles Ridgely's relationship with millers, like the other agricultural tenants, was also tenuous. In early 1871, J. M. Anderson reported to Charles Ridgely that the miller, a man named Mr. German, was not working out and that he eventually "left [the] mill in a bad condition." The mill property cost a substantial amount of money to repair and was rented out later in the same year to William Collans [sic] for \$600.²¹¹

In 1876, tax lists show that a Charles A. Thomas was renting the mill seat at Hampton. By 1880, the mill used two overshot wheels and three pair of stones which produced nearly 200 barrels of flour annually. In 1885 the Baltimore County Union noted that Charles Thomas "of Hampton Mills, has a boat built for his own accommodation and for the pleasure of those who might enjoy a ride on the placid bosom of the beautiful dam which furnishes water for this busy mill. With Captain Thomas at the helm, the most timid will feel secure." Charles Thomas continued to rent the mill through the 1890s, though in 1896 the century old mill was valued at only \$300. Soon after the turn of the century, the mill seat was no longer enumerated on the tax lists, suggesting its abandonment.²¹²

Small, independent flour mills began to disappear during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the Ridgely Mill at Hampton was no exception.

During 1880, 500 flour mills were listed in the state of Maryland. By 1888, their number had dropped to 221. A major cause of their abandonment was competition from larger, more efficient mills, many of which were located in the midwestern United States. These new mills used roller technology to produce greater quantities of fine flour.²¹³

CAPTAIN JOHN RIDGELY TENURE

Charles Ridgely died of malarial fever while in Europe in 1872. His oldest son, Captain John Ridgely, became the titular heir to a reduced 1,000 acre Hampton estate. However, according to Charles Ridgely's will, his wife Margaretta Ridgely received a life estate in his real and personal property, essentially retaining control of decision making affecting the Hampton estate and the day-to-day operations of the farm. Under Margaretta and Captain John Ridgely's tenure, few physical changes occurred to the Hampton Farm. Circa 1880-1890, a pigeon cote was built northeast of the Hampton Farm House across from the mule barn. This structure likely had other functions, and with the subsequent use of automobiles at Hampton, it later served as a garage. In addition, an unidentified barn 'at Hampton' burned.²¹⁴

The Ridgely interest in horses and horse racing continued into Period VI. Margaretta Ridgely became interested in sulky racing and improved the stables and their furnishings. Captain John Ridgely actively participated in the activities of the Elkridge Hunt Club, hosting local hunts in 1881 and 1884, and the prestigious Maryland Hunt Cup four times between 1895 and 1920.²¹⁵ As a result of Captain John Ridgely's interest in hunting and Hampton's role as host to the Hunt Cup, the Farm House became known as the "Huntsman's Lodge" by the early twentieth century, a name which it kept until 1949 when John Ridgely Jr. and his wife Jane moved in.²¹⁶

DAIRY HERD DEVELOPMENT

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Charles and Margaretta Ridgely continued to

improve the cattle stock at Hampton. In 1871, Charles Ridgely purchased a bull of unknown breed in Europe and shipped it to Hampton. The next year, a Jersey bull was listed as part of the farm's livestock. After Charles' death, Margaretta continued to purchase cattle, buying the bull, Derby, and other imported bulls in Philadelphia in 1879, and the Jersey bull, King Rex, in 1882. The Ridgelys also possessed an 1871 edition of the *Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club*, and an 1885 book entitled *Jersey Cattle in America*. Dairy farming had become popular after the war and in Baltimore County dairy products were an important export for farmers. In an 1888 report on Baltimore County J. Thomas Scharff, the commissioner of the Land Office, commented that "in the district where dairy farming is carried on, the Jersey cow is considered indispensable" (See Plate 18).²¹⁷

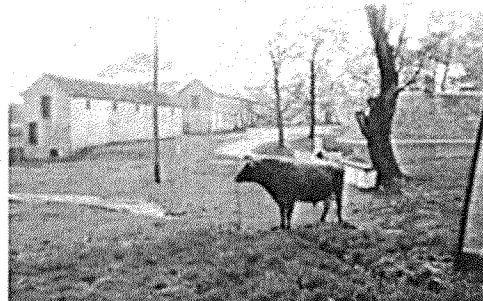


Plate 18.
Jersey Bull and Cow Barns, ca. 1930.

Margaretta Ridgely's role in the establishment of the Jersey herd at Hampton is significant. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, farm management and the breeding and exhibition of livestock was traditionally a male dominated venue. All of the nineteenth century agricultural organizations such as the Maryland Agricultural Society, the Grange, the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County, as well as smaller agricultural clubs were organized and run by men, nearly all of them prominent and wealthy farmers. Yet Margaretta and her son successfully established and maintained the Hampton Jersey herd, often

exhibiting at local shows. In 1878, John Ridgely was corporator of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County and actively participated in the annual fair. In a letter to his wife he summarized his day's activities, "I went, as it was the last day, and had my herd of 11 cows and heifers, entered for the fair. . . . The horse men were waiting for twelve o'clock the hour at which the entries for the trotting races closed." In the same year, over 5,000 people attended an exhibition of cattle and farm implements put on by the Baltimore County Grange No. 13 of the Patrons of Husbandry held at 'Ridgely's Woods' north of Lutherville.²¹⁸

It is during Period VI and the establishment of the Jersey dairy herd that the sale of dairy products had an increasingly important commercial role at Hampton. Milk, butter and eggs were sold for cash to supplement a diminishing farm income. Just before the turn of the century, prices for farm products began to rise and continued to do so through World War I. By about 1900, milk had exceeded beef as a significant product from Maryland farms. Dairy production in general increased after the Civil War to meet the need of the growing city population and other dairy herd breeds such as Guernsey were established.²¹⁹

The successful establishment of the Jersey herd in the late 1870s was an economic shot in the arm for the Hampton farm. In the early 1870s the annual Hampton farm income barely exceeded \$3,000, and by 1878 the annual income had increased to over \$10,000. Yet while dairy farming increased revenues, it also increased expenses. In 1882, the income was only \$6,867.69 and the expenses were \$7,342.32.²²⁰

FENCES

Given the continued importance of horses, cattle and other livestock at Hampton, all of the farm lands probably were still fenced. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, newer and cheaper fencing materials became widely available. Barbed

wire was invented in 1886, and throughout the 1890s it was used frequently to fence lands of substantial acreage. However during the last decade of the nineteenth century, wood rails were still used at Hampton. In 1894, a short item in the Maryland Journal reported that "the outer edges of Hampton, the Ridgely estate, have been smoothed by a trimming out of brushwood and stunted trees and new post and rail fences have taken the place of the worn-out fencing that heretofore ran along the Dulaney Valley Pike." It is therefore probable that the first barbed wire did not appear at the Hampton Farm property until the first or second quarter of the twentieth century. (See Plate 19)²²¹

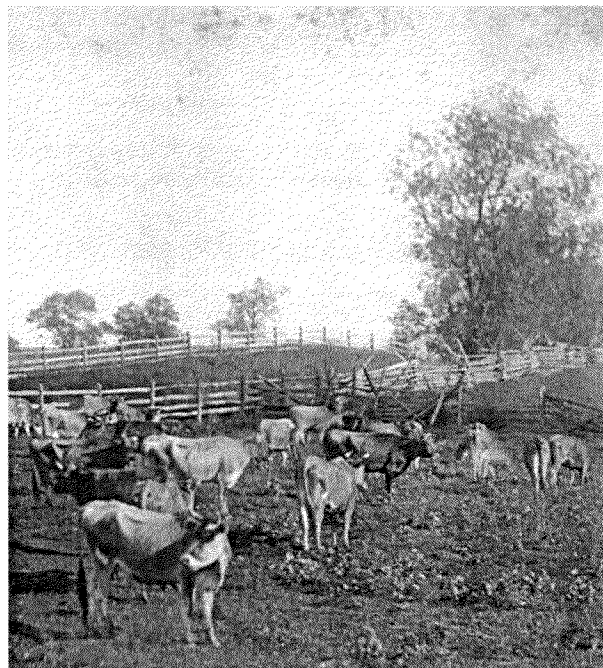


Plate 19.
Ridgely field, Jersey herd and fence lines, ca. 1930.

PERIOD VII: 1904-1939

DIVISION AND SALE OF HAMPTON FARM PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

Period VII begins in 1904 with the death of Margaretta Ridgely, and terminates with the death of Captain John Ridgely in 1938 and the occupation of the Hampton Farm House by John Ridgely III in 1939. This period is characterized by the gradual division and sale of a substantial amount of the remaining Hampton Farm acreage. The establishment of the Hampton Development Company in 1929 signaled the end of the home farm as an agricultural unit. In addition, the Northampton ironworks lands were formally condemned and the property eventually turned into a reservoir. Period VII spans the Hampton Farm ownership of Captain John Ridgely.

After the death of Margaretta Ridgely in 1904, the Hampton estate was again reduced by division. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Captain John Ridgely took a more active role in the operation and management of Hampton Farm. Captain John Ridgely was described by his wife, Helen Ridgely, as a 'gentleman farmer,' frequently "saunter[ing] around with his hands in his pockets leaving work to overseer and men." It appears that

his tenure produced few improvements and that the farm was maintained at an operational level.²²²

POST WORLD WAR I FARMING

Historic photographs and documents suggest that limited farming was still performed on the remaining Hampton lands during Period VII despite poor prices and a growing labor shortage. In 1905, a local newspaper reported that John Ridgely estimated "he got 12 to 14 barrels of corn per acre." After the conclusion of World War I, a recession drove prices for wheat and corn to new lows, forcing many Maryland farmers to diversify during the 1920s. In addition, beginning in the late 1930s, a decline in the number of farm laborers caused the cost of farm labor to increase dramatically. No records suggest that Hampton continued to produce salable cash crops during Period VII; however, the Ridgelys often sold excess hay by the ton (*See Plates 20 and 21*). The large livestock population at

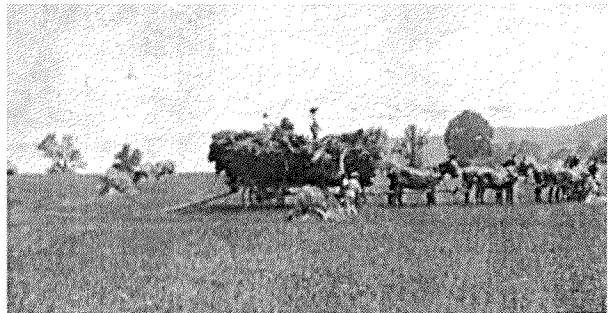
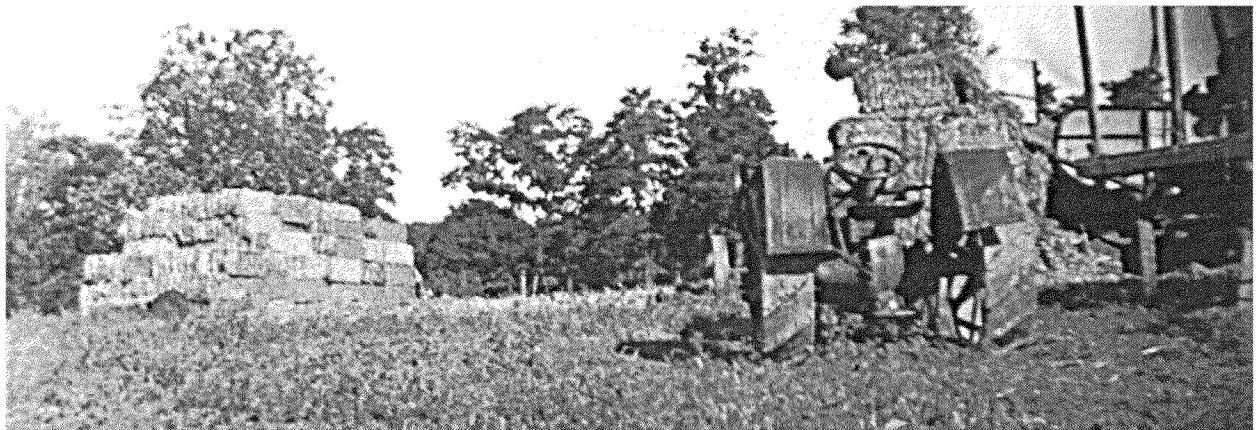


Plate 20.
Ridgely field, hay wagon pulled by team of horses, ca.
1920.

Plate 21.

Ridgely field, tractor and hay harvest, n.d.



Hampton still required the provision of corn, hay, oats and other grains. Historic photographs from the first quarter of the twentieth century show Hampton fields with hay mounds and horse drawn hay wagons.²²³ By the second quarter of the twentieth century, the Ridgelys incorporated mechanized farm machinery into the agricultural operations of Hampton. Historic photographs from this period show that tractors, threshers and trucks were actively employed in seasonal farm chores such as plowing and harvesting (*See Plate 22*).²²⁴

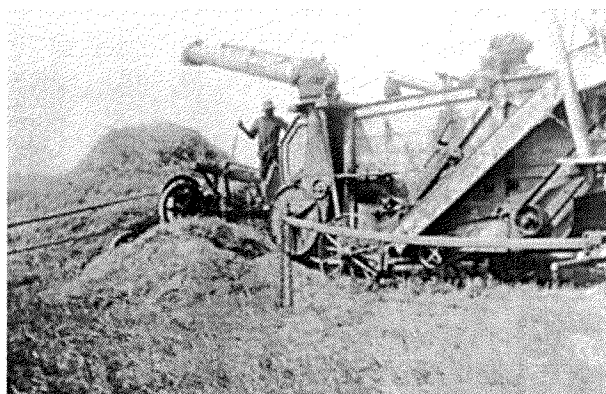


Plate 22.
Ridgely field, farm machinery, ca. 1935.

Several references to a farm owned by Otho Ridgely on former Ridgely lands appear during this period. Otho Ridgely was the fourth son of Charles and Margaretta Ridgely. The descriptions of the property, referred to variously as ‘Mr. Otho Ridgely’s farm,’ and the ‘mill farm property,’ locate the lands north and west of the mansion, in the general vicinity of the Northampton Furnace and the mill seat. It is possible that Otho Ridgely received this farm through inheritance via his mother Margaretta in 1904.²²⁵

THE HAMPTON FARM HOUSE AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

A new frame barn was constructed north of the Cow Barn in the vicinity of the former ‘quarters’ shown on the 1843 Barney map, perhaps to house the mechanized farm machinery. A 1936 HABS

photograph of the Cow Barn shows this new structure with small windows on its east and west sides and a large sliding door on its south side (*See Plate 9*).²²⁶

During the early twentieth century, more repairs were made to the Farm House. A new slate roof was installed covering Sections A, B, and C. In addition, the covered porch constructed on the west facade of the Farm House was removed sometime in the late 1920s. A new cantilevered hood and stone steps replaced it in the 1930s. Sometime during the second quarter of the twentieth century, major interior renovations transformed the Farm House. A bathroom and new plumbing were added to the second floor of Section B, and the structure was wired for electricity. These ‘modern’ amenities may have been added to the Farm House between 1929-1938, after the death of Helen Ridgely. Hastings notes that Helen Ridgely refused to have electricity installed in the Hampton mansion during her lifetime.²²⁷

THE 1936 HAMPTON FARM HOUSE COMPLEX: THE HABS SURVEY

During 1936, an architectural survey was conducted at Hampton for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) collection. Several black and white photographs documented the existing farm structures, including the Overseer’s House, Dairy, Cow Barns, Mule Barn, Slave Quarters 2 and 3, Ash House, Long Barn Granary (Long House Granary). The Farm House is shown within a white, weathered picket fence enclosure with several shade trees on the western or ‘front’ lawn. The fence is in a state of disrepair and is leaning precariously in several areas. The bottom twelve to eighteen inches of the fence is reinforced on the exterior with horizontally laid boards, perhaps to patch holes or cover areas which had begun to rot. The front or western façade, including Sections A, B, and C of the Farm House, is planted with several ornamental shrubs and the lawn surrounding it appears to be well maintained. The stone foundations under

Sections A, and B and C are whitewashed as is the stone chimney and bulkhead entrance to the basement on the northern end of the structure. There was a well-worn path running between the rear or eastern side of the Farm House and its associated outbuildings. In addition, a narrow foot path, presumably for both humans and livestock, leads from the courtyard behind the rear or eastern side of the Farm House to the Cow Barn complex. A rail fence encloses the southern end of Slave Quarters 3 (*See Plates 2 and 3*).²²⁸

The Hampton Dairy is shown as a whitewashed structure with a hip-gabled, wood shingle roof and a central chimney. The Dairy is contained within a small courtyard, also with interior and exterior whitewashed walls. In several places, the courtyard retaining walls appear to be collapsing. A road appears to run up to the northeastern corner of the Dairy and may lead to the Cow Barn vicinity. Another smaller foot path leads from this road across the northern face of the courtyard wall and across the spring creek (*See Plates 6 and 7*).²²⁹

The Ash House, Slave Quarters 2 and 3 and the Mule Barn appear to be relatively stable. The stone walls, wood shingle roof and central chimney of Slave Quarters 2 are in good condition. The Mule Barn is shown with a lightning rod on its roof and a trough adjacent to its eastern corner. A rail fence surrounds the Mule Barn area, extending to include the Corn Crib to its south. The Ash House, and the southeastern corner of Log Quarters 1 are visible in one of the pictures. A porch lines its front, or southern façade (*See Plates 13, 14 and 15*). In a photograph showing the rear of the Farm House, a small, unidentified rectangular stone structure with wood shingle roof, similar in size and scale to the Ash House, is present south of and adjacent to Slave Quarters 3 (*See Plate 2*).²³⁰

The eastern and western façades of the Cow Barn were also photographed. The eastern façade of the Cow Barn was constructed of whitewashed stone

and the projecting roof eave was decorated with a scalloped trim, similar to that on the Long House Granary. The first floor of the eastern façade of the Cow Barn contains five large doors and several windows. Windows in the second story show that it served as storage for hay. A lean-to addition extended from the western façade of the Cow Barn. The southern ell addition to the Cow Barn was open on the western end. The second story of the ell was constructed of wood frame. Rail fences enclosed the northern, eastern and western ends of the Cow Barn and are pictured prominently in many photographs. An unidentified but relatively new frame barn is also pictured north of the north end of the Cow Barn and most likely housed farm machinery. This structure is also pictured in a 1938 aerial photograph (*See Plates 8, 9, and 10*).²³¹

The Long House Granary is pictured as a stone structure in relatively good shape with a wood shingle roof and scalloped trim under along the northern and southern roof eaves. Several filled in windows and doors attest to previous uses (*See Plate 16*).²³²

Prominent in many of the 1936 photographs are electrical and/or telephone wires that run from Hampton Lane north along the western edge of the Dairy and connect to a pole located adjacent to the southeast corner of Section D of the Farm House (*See Plates 3 and 6*).²³³

THE HAMPTON DAIRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
Chickens were an important part of the home farm's commercial dairying operation. In 1906, Joseph Phipps, the farm manager at Hampton, introduced the White Orphington breed of chickens.²³⁴

A ledger recording the milking of cows between 1928-1946 documents that the Hampton Dairy was one of the few profitable commercial operations at Hampton farm. Hampton's Jersey herd produced a substantial amount of milk and dairy-related

products. Quart size milk bottles dating to the 1920s show that the Hampton Dairy was run by the E. E. German family. In March of 1930, Jane Ridgely, the wife of John Ridgely Jr., paid Mrs. German \$31.75 for milk. The relationship of the Germans and their dairy operation to the Ridgelys and the Hampton estate is unclear.²³⁵

The Ridgely equine heritage continued to be prominent at Hampton during Period VII. However, horse racing faded in popularity as the twentieth century emerged. In 1914, the annual Hunt Cup was held at Hampton again and it attracted several hundred people.²³⁶

TWENTIETH CENTURY TENANTS

The reduced size of the Hampton estate during Period VII meant that fewer fields could be rented to tenants. Yet farm rents still contributed to the overall farm income. In 1904 a barn on land rented to a tenant burned. The barn was subsequently rebuilt during the same year. A year later another fire destroyed a corn barracks at Hampton rented by James W. Shea. In 1930, Jane Ridgely received \$210 for the rental of a 42 acre field "near the pike."²³⁷

THE HAMPTON FARM AND ESTATE GARDENS

A diary entry of Helen W. Ridgely, wife of Captain John Ridgely, reveals a multi-generational discrepancy in gender roles that determined the male administered landscape of the Farm and the largely female venue of the Gardens. In 1906, she observed that "there has always been a jealousy between the farm on the north of the house and the garden on the south, but now I want John to have an interest in both." Since the tenure of Charles Carnan Ridgely, the masters of Hampton had focused their administrative attention nearly exclusively on the farm, particularly the horses, cattle and overall agricultural productivity.²³⁸ The supervision and maintenance of the mansion garden was generally left to others, usually gardeners, overseers, and by the mid-nineteenth century, the

care and guidance of the Ridgely women. Helen Ridgely may have had difficulty, possibly echoed in the experience of Margaretta and Eliza Ridgely, at stimulating in her husband some 'interest' in the mansion gardens. Helen clearly took an interest in both the farm and garden. Her journal for 1907 records that she periodically attended the Jersey herd, monitored its milk production and dairy income, raised prize-winning chickens and collected eggs from the hen house. The interest Helen Ridgely hoped to pique in her husband may have been a genuine effort to actively include Captain John Ridgely in the general decision making process of garden design and maintenance. But by the postbellum period, it probably also included an effort to obtain a financial commitment to upkeep and improve the Gardens during a prolonged period of dwindling financial resources at Hampton.²³⁹

LOCH RAVEN RESERVOIR

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Baltimore County officials were looking for a convenient water source to supply the city of Baltimore. In the 1870s, the first in a series of reservoirs was constructed. By 1908, state officials decided that a dam would be constructed on a branch of the Gunpowder River to form a second reservoir named 'Loch Raven.' In 1914, construction was completed on the 188 foot upper Loch Raven dam. In 1922, the property containing the former Northampton Furnace was formally condemned and a year later a new 52 ft. addition to the dam was completed flooding the land and its industrial structures.²⁴⁰

DEVELOPMENT OF HAMPTON LANDS

Faced with dwindling financial resources, poor agricultural prices, few tenants, and farm land which no longer produced a cash crop, John Ridgely Jr., Captain John Ridgely's eldest son, established the Hampton Development Company in 1929. The establishment of the Hampton Development Company signaled a formal decision by the Ridgelys to discontinue all farming operations at Hampton.

They phased out any contracts or relationships with tenants during Period VII by the end of the 1930s. Even the Dairy ceased operations in 1942 when the famous Hampton Jersey herd was sold.²⁴¹

Evidence suggests that the sale of Hampton Farm lands followed a common trend in Maryland during the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1940 the amount of land farmed in Maryland decreased from approximately 82% to approximately 66%. This decrease was due to a variety of pressures including but not limited to increased technology and competition, rising farm costs and decreasing crop prices, and an ever increasing demand for land by development companies.²⁴²

Throughout the 1930s, the Hampton Development Company marketed, sold, and constructed houses on parcels of Hampton's excess farm lands. However, the encroachment of development did not dramatically impact the original 1,500 [1962] acre tract of Northampton until the late 1940s postwar boom. Examination of a 1938 aerial photograph of

the Hampton area shows that only six new houses were constructed within the immediate vicinity of the mansion (*See Plate 24*). By 1953 however, aerial photographs document that the new houses constructed at Hampton exceeded one hundred (*See Plate 25*). The construction of Loch Raven reservoir and the development of the regional water and sewer systems fueled in part the post World War II expansion of Baltimore County.²⁴³

In 1907, John Ridgely Jr., eldest son of Captain John Ridgely, married Louise R. Humrichhouse. In the same year he constructed a new house near Hampton Lane for his family. This house was on the first residential lot of the twentieth century developed on Hampton property. After the death of his wife in 1934, John Ridgely Jr. and family moved to the Hampton mansion. When his father died in 1938, John Ridgely Jr. became the final master of Hampton. In 1935 John Ridgely III, eldest son of John Ridgely Jr., married Lillian Ketchum. A year later they also moved to the Hampton mansion. Lillian Ridgely, like her predecessors, managed the



Plate 23.
Ridgely fields, treelines and fences, ca. 1920.



Plate 24.
Aerial Photograph of Hampton and vicinity, 1938.



Plate 25.
Aerial Photograph of Hampton and vicinity, 1953.

gardens but also maintained the records of the dairy (See Plate 26). Crowley has noted that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dairies “were the province of women and were separated from contamination from the rest of the farmyard.” It is interesting to note that at Hampton, this gendered responsibility also extended into the mid-twentieth century.²⁴⁴

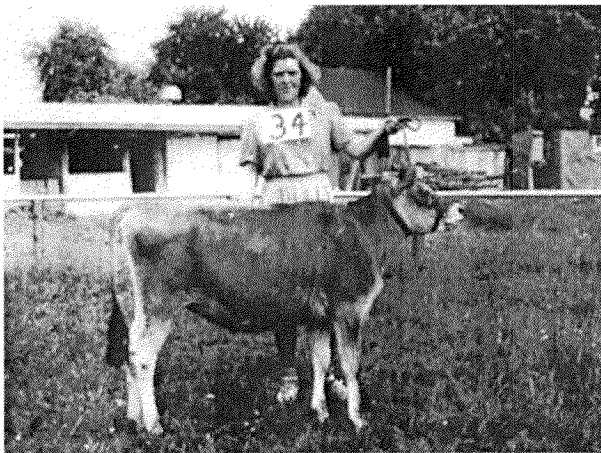


Plate 26.

Lillian Ridgely with calf at agricultural fair, ca. 1940.

PERIOD VIII: 1939-1980

FARM HOUSE AS A PERMANENT RESIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

Period VIII begins in 1939 with the occupation of the Hampton Farm House by John Ridgely III, and terminates with the purchase by the U.S.

Government of the approximately 14 acre farm property from John Ridgely III and other Ridgely heirs in 1980. This period is defined by these dates because it marks the return of the Hampton Farm House as a formal residence for two generations of Ridgelys. Period VIII spans the Hampton estate ownership of John Ridgely Jr.

THE JOHN RIDGELY JR. TENURE

In 1939, John Ridgely Jr. married his second wife, Jane Rodney. Later in same year, John Ridgely III and his wife Lillian moved to the Hampton Farm House and lived there until 1942 when both were assigned service overseas during World War II. Major renovations to the interior of the Hampton Farm House were accomplished sometime during the early twentieth century, most likely prior to the arrival of John and Lillian Ridgely.²⁴⁵

Sometime during the 1940s, a prominent landscape architecture firm, the Olmsted Brothers, designed plans for a housing development at Hampton. The Hampton Development Company never adopted the Olmsted plans, however.²⁴⁶

During the 1940s, John Ridgely Jr. became concerned with the growth in regional development and its potential impact on the Hampton mansion and remaining property. He expressed his concerns for the preservation of the Hampton estate to David Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art, who visited Hampton in 1945. Finley recommended acquiring Hampton to several government officials who orchestrated an agreement with the National Park Service. In 1947, the Avalon Foundation purchased over 43 acres including the mansion and furnishings for \$90,000.

The National Park Service accepted the donation of Hampton from the Avalon Foundation and at the same time entered into an agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities for the care and maintenance of the estate. In 1948, Hampton was designated a National Historic Site by the Secretary of the Interior. The U.S. Government acquired an additional 1.9 acres including two stables in 1953.²⁴⁷

THE HAMPTON FARM HOUSE AS A RIDGELY RESIDENCE

John Ridgely Jr. and his wife Jane moved to the Hampton Farm House in 1948. In preparation for their move, a major addition to the Hampton Farm House was constructed in 1947-1948. Section E, a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and stone foundation was added to the north side of Section B, increasing the previous living space by approximately 25% (*See Figure 1*). The new addition contained a first floor powder room. However, architectural evidence suggests this room was removed after the National Park Service acquired the property in 1980.²⁴⁸

THE 1959 HAMPTON FARM HOUSE COMPLEX: THE SECOND HABS SURVEY

A second HABS survey of the historic structures at the Hampton Farm property took place in 1959. The photographs resulting from the survey document that the area immediately surrounding the Farm House was in excellent condition. The lawn was mowed, and the placement of several benches and chairs under trees on the west side of the Farm House and within the picket fence suggests that the area was used frequently for leisure activity (*See Plate 27*).²⁴⁹

HABS photographs from this period also document that the remaining structures beyond the Farm House were overgrown by grass and weeds and had fallen into disrepair. A photograph of the Long House Granary during this period shows that it had a large hole in the eastern gable end of its roof. This photograph also shows that a door was added on the western end of the southern façade sometime between 1936 and 1959 (*See Plates 10 and 16*).²⁵⁰ A HABS photograph from the same period also documents that barbed wire was used around the



Plate 27.
The Hampton Farm House looking northeast, 1959.

Corn Crib and Mule Barn vicinity. The barbed wire fence likely lined the western side of the Farm drive. The Corn Crib is pictured as a frame structure on a stone foundation (*See Plate 12*).²⁵¹

An aerial photograph from 1953 shows that development and construction of new houses on former Hampton property proceeded from the west to the east (*See Plate 25*).²⁵²

In 1959 John Ridgely Jr., the last master of Hampton, died. His wife, Jane Ridgely, was given life tenancy rights to the Hampton Farm House. By the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Hampton Farm House was entirely surrounded by new development (*See Plate 28*).

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE HAMPTON FARM COMPLEX

In 1962, three structures on the Hampton Farm property were removed to make way for future housing. These structures included the Cow Barn, a 'quarters,' and a small blacksmith shop. Throughout the third and early fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the physical condition of the former farm buildings continued to deteriorate through lack of use and maintenance. During the late 1970s, the roof of the Mule Barn collapsed, allowing rain to penetrate the masonry walls and interior framing. As a result, the interior floors also collapsed and the walls had developed cracks and were bowing dramatically.²⁵³



Plate 28.
Aerial Photograph of Hampton and vicinity, 1997.

FENCING

Because the farming operations at Hampton had ceased during Period VIII, there was no need for the Ridgelys to continue the upkeep of wooden fencing. The existence of barbed wire in certain areas of the Hampton Farm property today, however, suggests a transition, or partial transition to a cheaper alternative to split rails. This transition may have been made during the second and third quarter of the twentieth century as a way of marking property boundaries as parcels were sold off for development.

PERIOD IX: 1980-2000

HAMPTON FARM AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

INTRODUCTION

Period IX begins in 1980 with the purchase of the Hampton Farm by the U.S. Government, and terminates 20 years later in 2000. This period marks the formal incorporation of the Hampton Farm property within the larger National Historic Site and the subsequent twenty years of National Park Service tenure and management. The first archeological analyses, landscape maintenance, architectural stabilization and renovations to various historic structures were accomplished during this period.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TENURE

In 1979, the National Park Service assumed full responsibility for Hampton National Historic Site, ending their 30-year agreement with the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Upon the death of Jane Ridgely in 1980, the U.S. Government purchased the remaining Hampton Farm property, totaling just over 14 acres, from John Ridgely III and other heirs.²⁵⁴

Soon after its purchase, the National Park Service began to investigate the condition and integrity of the ten structures then extant within the Hampton Farm property.²⁵⁵ In 1982, the National Park Service requested assistance from the U.S. Marine Corps engineers to remove accumulated debris from the orchard east of the formal gardens. However, due to recent rains and unsafe conditions, they cleared overgrown brush from the Farm property instead. Two 25-ton bulldozers cleared a majority of the property between Hampton Lane, the Mule Barn to the north, and the stream on the east side of the Quarters structures. In the process, from 3 inches to 2 feet of topsoil was removed from around the entire core of the Farm property including all of the historic structures (*See Plate 29*). Clearing was not performed between buildings or within the fenced-

in area of the Farm House. No one sought or received archeological advice or monitoring during the process. A National Park Service archeologist examined the area shortly thereafter and in an attempt to salvage any remaining information from the site, collected artifacts and filed a report. Immediately following the clearing, the National Park Service performed grading throughout the property and planted a screen of mixed hardwoods and softwoods on the western boundary of the Farm property.²⁵⁶

STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION OF HAMPTON FARM COMPLEX STRUCTURES

In 1982, and again in 1985, archeological investigations began at the Log Quarters (Slave Quarters A or 1). In 1986, an architectural restoration program stabilized the Log Quarters and restored one wall of the Mule Barn. In 1984, archeologists investigated the Dairy and Long Barn, which were subsequently repaired and renovated. Minor planting was initiated around the Dairy and Long Barn in association with their repair and renovation. During the late 1980s, exterior work repaired the stone slave quarters (Quarters 2 and 3) including the replacement of each roof. In addition, the wooden picket fence surrounding the Farm House was repaired as needed, and a 'non-historic' wooden boardwalk and fence section was added to

the eastern façade between the Farm House, slave quarters and Ash-House structures.²⁵⁷

During 1985-1986, architectural renovation stripped the majority of the Hampton Farm House of most of its interior finishes during the course of the architectural investigations. Subsequently, the house underwent structural repairs. In 1986, archeological excavations at the Hampton Farm House were conducted in concert with architectural analysis and renovation.²⁵⁸

In August of 1988, a fire completely destroyed the frame corn crib. The outlines of the corn crib stone foundation were rebuilt later in 1998 for interpretive purposes.²⁵⁹

A majority of the existing structures are currently, or will soon be used for interpretive purposes. Park Service employees also use Section E of the Hampton Farm House as a residence.²⁶⁰

CHANGES TO THE LANDSCAPE

Throughout the late 1980s and 1990s, selective removal of volunteer, diseased and hazardous trees thinned the wooded landscape on the Farm property. On occasion, these trees were replaced. The grass immediately surrounding the Farm House and adjacent structures is mowed regularly, and in



Plate 29.
Hampton Farm House, Slave
Quarters 2 and 3, showing grading of
topsoil surrounding Farm House
Complex, 1982.

1998 the southwestern area, west of the Farm property access road, was maintained as a meadow.²⁶¹

Despite the post-World War II development surrounding Hampton National Historic Site, surprisingly little modern development has encroached upon the historic viewshed in the past 250 years. As one stands in front of the mansion today and looks north towards the Hampton Farm property, the Farm House and its cluster are clearly framed by an opening in the Hampton Lane tree line, much as the Joshua Barney map documents it during the first half of the nineteenth century. This socio-spatial relationship between the mansion and farm, and the ability to view each area from the other, is one of the defining elements of the larger landscape. Immediately to the north, east and west of the Hampton Farm House are several hundred acres of post-World War II housing. The housing is hidden from view due to the small scale of the buildings and a half-century growth of deciduous trees. Further in the distance, an expanse of older trees surrounds the Loch Raven reservoir, most likely dating to the condemnation of the Northampton ironworks lands in 1922. While the relatively rapid tree growth within the housing development, and the ultimate preservation of the lands surrounding Loch Raven reservoir obscure many of the signs of modern growth and development, the present view north beyond the Hampton Farm House may not be historically accurate. Given the long history of agricultural development at Hampton, and the Northampton ironworks' extensive landholdings to the north and west of the mansion, it is probable that much, if not all, of the historic viewshed included fewer trees, particularly by the early nineteenth century. Open fields under cultivation and large amounts of clearcut land likely characterized the post-1790 landscape to the north. It is only recently that trees have begun to reclaim the historic viewshed.

NOTES

¹⁴ Only the following have had as their exclusive focus the Hampton Farm Property, or its individual components: Quinn, et al., "Archeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations (18BA317)," 1987; Blades and Orr, "Archeological Investigations at the Nineteenth Century Log Quarters," 1985; McIlhany and Schick, "Archeological Investigations at the Hampton National Historic Site Long Barn," 1985; McIlhany et al., "Archeological Investigations at the Hampton Mansion Dairy, Baltimore County, Maryland," 1985; Wilson, "Archeological Study, Hampton Dairy," 1984; Engle, "Stabilization Report 'Slave Quarter No. 1,'" 1986; Ingle, 'Stabilization Report on Mule Barn,' 1986; Monfries, "Home Farm," 1980; James T. Wollon, Jr. AIA, "Hampton Farm House Historic Structure Report," (National Park Service, 1988); John Milner Architects, Inc., "Hampton Farm House Revised Historic Structure Report," (National Park Service, 1998); Hoyt, "White Servants," 1938; Steffen, "The Pre-Industrial Iron Worker," 1979; R. Kent Lancaster, "Indentured Servants," 1999.

¹⁵ Quinn et al. 'Archeological Report,' p. 78; McIlhany et al. 'Archeological Investigations at the Hampton National Historic Site Dairy,' pp: 47-48; Daniel Griffith, "Townsend Ceramics and the Late Woodland of Southern Delaware," (M.A. Thesis, The American University, Washington, D.C., 1977); Richard B. Hughes, "A Preliminary Cultural and Environmental Overview of the Prehistory of Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore based upon a survey of selected Artifact Collections from the Area," (Ms. prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust and the Tidewater Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis, 1980); Keith Egloff and Stephen R. Potter, "Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia," *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, 10 (1982): pp: 95-117.

¹⁶ Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*, (Towson: Friends of the Towson Library, 1979), pp: 1-11; Clarence P. Gould, 'The

Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765,' Johns Hopkins University Studies in *Historical and Political Science*, Series 31, No. 1, pp: 9-16. Early on, land was only granted to those who transported settlers to Maryland. However, this land-granting practice ceased to be the only method of acquisition and by 1683 land could be purchased outright with 'caution money,' usually paid in tobacco. By 1717 land could be purchased in currency.

¹⁷ Liber BB, No. 3, f. 246, Land Records, Baltimore County Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland; Provincial Court Land Records P.L., No. 8, Folio 41, Baltimore County Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁸ See Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp: 55-56; Gloria L. Main, *Tobacco Colony: Life in Early Maryland, 1650-1720*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982), pp: 79, 85, 131-132; Darnall Family Biographical Notes, J. Hall Pleasants Files, Nos. 525, 526, and 2452, (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, n.d.).

¹⁹ It is interesting to note that during the early 1690s, Colonel Henry Darnall had just returned from England to escape the 1689 revolution of government in colonial Maryland. This revolution was an overthrow of the Lord Baltimore Proprietorship and was characterized by anti-Catholic sentiment. After 1689, all Catholics were excluded from political office and the Protestants, under crown rule, began to solidify their power in colonial Maryland. It is possible that with the loss of his social, political, and economic connections, Colonel Henry Darnall may have begun to invest more heavily in the rapidly disappearing lands of rural Maryland. In addition, the Joppa Road, a nearby tobacco rolling road, was not established as a formal European road until 1712. Joppa Road would have been the most convenient way to bring tobacco to the port of Joppa, the seat of colonial

Maryland government. This suggests that if tobacco cultivation was practiced at Northampton, it may not have begun until the late first quarter of the eighteenth century.

²⁰ Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, p. 5, note that this practice was particularly common among wealthy residents of southern Maryland. Colonel Henry Darnall eventually settled in Prince George's County and during his later years may have meticulously planned to provide generous estates for his children. See also Gould, 'Land System,' pp: 64-66.

²¹ See John H. Scarff, "Hampton, Baltimore County, Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 43 (June 1948), p. 98, n. 11-12. Scarff recorded that an inventory of Andrew Peterson's estate conducted in 1692 recorded only a few hunting implements suggesting that he might have been a hunter, trapper, and backwoods pioneer. Little evidence is present to suggest that Peterson also farmed the area.

²² Scarff, 'Hampton,' p. 98; Raymond B. Clark, Jr. and Sara S. Clark, compilers. 'Baltimore County, Maryland, Tax List, 1699-1706.' (Raymond B. Clark, 1964), p. 12.

²³ Clark and Clark, 'Tax List,' pp: 25, 45, 54.

²⁴ Liber 13, Folio 223, Anne Arundel County, Maryland; Darnall Family Notes, no. 526 and 2452. Future research in the Inventories and Accounts at MHS will necessarily be required to determine if Colonel Henry Darnall, his son Henry Darnall, Charles Carroll the Settler, or his son Charles Carroll of Annapolis was the first to establish a working tobacco plantation at Northampton. See also Main, *Tobacco Colony*, pp: 85, 131-132.

²⁵ Keach Johnson, "The Genesis of the Baltimore Ironworks," *Journal of Southern History* 19 (May 1953): pp: 163-164; See also Charles G. Steffen, *From*

Gentlemen to Townsmen: The Gentry of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1660-1776, (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1993), pp: 139-145; Ann C. Van Devanter, "Anywhere so long as there be Freedom": Charles Carroll of Carrollton, His Family and His Maryland, (Baltimore: The Baltimore Museum of Art, 1975), pp: 59-81.

²⁶ More research needs to be conducted in this area to determine if Charles Carroll of Annapolis purchased the property for himself or on the behalf of other interests.

²⁷ Johnson, 'Baltimore Ironworks,' pp: 165, 170-171.

²⁸ In 1766, Charles Carroll the Barrister wrote, "there are so many of the name in this town that some particular distinction is necessary to prevent mistakes." According to Trostel, during the mid-eighteenth century, four Charles Carrolls resided in or near Annapolis. See Michael F. Trostel, A.I.A., *Mount Clare: Being an Account of the Seat built by Charles Carroll, Barrister, upon his Lands at Patapsco*. (Baltimore: The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Maryland, 1981); John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County, Vol. 1* (Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 12, notes that Dr. Carroll in fact resided in Annapolis at the corner of Church and Conduit streets, not far from his cousin Charles Carroll of Annapolis.

²⁹ Johnson, "Baltimore Ironworks," p. 165; List of Taxables for the Back River Upper Hundred, 1737, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis; See also Marion Hull Headington and Clifford E. Headington, *Maryland Genealogical Notes: Early Parishes and Hundreds, Baltimore County, Maryland*. (Baltimore, 1954).

³⁰ Prince George's County Land Records, Volume 23, pp: 215-218; Baltimore County Land Records,

Liber TB, No. D, Folio 94; Clement Hill Papers, MS 446, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

³¹ Colonel Henry Darnall's daughter Mary married Charles Carroll the 'Settler' of Anne Arundel County, making Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Henry Darnall III cousins. Colonel Henry Darnall's daughter Anne married Clement Hill. In addition, Clement Hill's sister-in-law Elinor Hatton was the wife of Henry Darnall II.

³² The 'hundred' system of land administration was adopted by the Maryland Colony in the late seventeenth century. A 'hundred' was roughly translated to an area large enough to contain one hundred families. There were three original hundreds, Spesutia, Gunpowder and Patapsco. As the population grew and settlement expanded, smaller areas or 'hundreds' were carved out of the larger ones creating more numerous administrative jurisdictions. During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the area that eventually included the Northampton property was first called the Northside Patapsco Hundred. By the 1730s, however, the area encompassing the Northampton property had changed to the Back River Upper Hundred. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century there were a total of seventeen hundreds in Baltimore County. See Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, pp: 22-23.

³³ 'Extracts from the Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll,' *Maryland Historical Magazine* 18-27 (1923-1932); Trostel, *Mount Clare*, pp: 8, 71.

³⁴ Liber TB, No. D, p. 94, Baltimore County Land Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

³⁵ It is during the occupation of his Upper Patapsco Hundred plantation, Ridgely's Delight, that Colonel Charles Ridgely may have first developed an interest in and connection to the iron production industry. In a 1737 assessment of the Upper Patapsco Hundred, two ironworks are listed. As both were

near his home, it is likely that Colonel Charles Ridgely visited one of these ironworks.

³⁶ See Ann C. Edmonds, "The Land Holdings of the Ridgelys of Hampton, 1726-1843," M.A. Thesis, The Johns Hopkins University, 1959, pp: 37-41; Harry W. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, (Annapolis: Harry Wright Newman, 1979), p. 98.

³⁷ Baltimore County Liber TB, No. D, p. 94 (MHS, Baltimore, Maryland); Quinn et al., "Archeological Report," p. 18.

³⁸ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 52, 63-67; Colonel Charles Ridgely Account Books, Daybook 1745 and 1748, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; See also Edmonds, "Land Holdings," pp: 61-63, 93; Although the size of the quarters is not known, the average size of a plantation quarter during the mid-eighteenth century in colonial Maryland was between 100-200 acres.

³⁹ Edmonds, "Land Holdings," pp: 35, 62.

⁴⁰ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, p. 68; Assessor's Field Book, Baltimore County, 1750, #16927, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland; Agreement of William Warford with Charles Ridgely, 2/22/1747. Colonel Charles Ridgely Daybook, 1746-1747, Ridgely Papers, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

⁴¹ Edward C. Papenfuse, "Planter Behavior and Economic Opportunity in a Staple Economy," *Agricultural History* 46, no. 2 (April 1972), pp: 302-303; Gregory A. Stiverson, *Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century Maryland*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977, pp: 30-31.

⁴² John Milner Architects, Inc., "Revised Historic Structure Report," p. 30.

⁴³ All directional indications refer to the Hampton Farm House and its different sections as they exist today.

⁴⁴ Wenger, "Tentative Chronology," np.

⁴⁵ Wenger, "Tentative Chronology," np.

⁴⁶ This information conflicts with the *Hampton Farm House Revised Historic Structure Report* which dates the earliest part of the structure, Section A, to the early-to-mid-eighteenth century. Quinn, et al., *Hampton Farmhouse Excavations*, p. 30; Curt Breckenridge and Julia King, "Archeological Research at Hampton Before 1998: An Overview and Assessment," Prepared for Historic Hampton, Inc., Preservation Maryland Inc., and Hampton National Historic Site, 1999, pp: 5, 8.

⁴⁷ A comprehensive archeological survey of the entire 14 acre Farm property might answer this question.

⁴⁸ Wenger, "Tentative Chronology," np.

⁴⁹ Camille Wells, phone conversation, 10/15/99.

⁵⁰ Camille Wells, phone conversation, 10/15/99; Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 62-63; The 1750 assessment also identified two additional quarters 'Grave's' and 'Boley's [Bowley's?].'

⁵¹ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 63-65.

⁵² Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 67-68.

⁵³ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, p. 28.

⁵⁴ Willard F. Bliss, "The Rise of Tenancy in Virginia," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 58, no. 4 (October 1950), p. 428; Lorena S. Walsh, "Land, Landlord, and Leaseholder: Estate Management and Tenant Fortunes in Southern

Maryland," *Agricultural History* 59, no. 3 (July 1985), pp: 373-396; Stiverson, *Poverty*, pp: 10-12.

⁵⁵ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, p. 69.

⁵⁶ John W. McGrain, *An Agricultural History of Baltimore County, Maryland*, (Perry Hall, Maryland: Accent Printers, 1990), p. 5.

⁵⁷ Plows were necessary for the production of wheat and other grains, but not for tobacco or corn.

⁵⁸ In this reference, 'heading' likely refers to the ends of barrels, or cask heads.

⁵⁹ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 67, 69; John W. McGrain, *Grist Mills in Baltimore County, Maryland*, (Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1980), p. 2, notes that "one of the indications of progress toward a mixed agriculture was the arrival of a professional miller. The emergence of a mill proves that there was enough population to support its owner and that there was probably a larger annual grain crop than could be comfortably pulverized at home by hand-powered mills and wooden pestles, even with slaves to do the pounding and repetitive rubbing." The earliest recorded presence of a mill at Northampton is in 1754.

⁶⁰ Stiverson, *Poverty*, pp: 75-78.

⁶¹ While evidence appears to support the hypothesis that Dr. Charles Carroll cultivated tobacco on the property, it is unclear whether the Darnall or Hill families improved the land first.

⁶² Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, pp: 65-67.

⁶³ Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, pp: 135-137; Thomas Kitchen, *A Map of Maryland with Delaware Counties, 1757*, G1213-437, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis; J. Denison, *Map of the States of Maryland and Delaware, 1796*, G1213-438,

Maryland Hall of Records; See also Joshua Barney, *Map of Hampton, the Property of John Ridgely, 1843*, Hamp 1127, Hampton National Historical Site Archives, Towson, Maryland; McGrain, *Grist Mills*, p. 18.

⁶⁴ Between 1733 and the early 1750s, the Proprietor had been making a concerted effort to collect on 'surplus' lands throughout Maryland. Surplus lands evolved from inaccurate surveys conducted by the Proprietor's Land Office where the actual land owned contained substantially more acreage than the patent stated. Because the Proprietor depended upon the land fees such as purchase price, quit rent, alienation fees, etc., it was beneficial to him to make an attempt to correct inaccurate surveys and collect the fees due him. Many of these early attempts met with public resistance. In 1756 however a proclamation was issued by the Proprietor granting leniency to all land holders of surplus lands if they applied to 'take up' their surplus lands at the same rate as the original grant. It is likely that Ridgely and many other land holders took advantage of this offer.

⁶⁵ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber BC & GS #8, Folio 332, and Liber BC & GS #9, Folio 360.

⁶⁶ Lynne Dakin Hastings, *A Guidebook to Hampton National Historic Site* (Historic Hampton, Inc., 1986), p. 4; See also Joseph T. Singewald, *The Iron Ores of Maryland with an Account of the Iron industry*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1911), pp: 152-153.

⁶⁷ Robbins, Michael W. "Maryland's Iron Industry During the Revolutionary War Era," (Ms. prepared for the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, Baltimore, 1973), pp: 7-8; McGrain, John W., *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*, (Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 15.

⁶⁸ Bishop, John Leander, *A History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860*, (New York: A.M.Kelly, 1966), pp: 585, 587.

⁶⁹ Quinn, et al., “Hampton Farmhouse Excavations,” p. 19; Singewald, *Iron Ores*, pp: 169, 222, 225, notes that there were at least four separate mines on Ridgely owned property and numerous more on lands immediately surrounding Northampton.

⁷⁰ Edmonds, “Land Holdings,” pp.: 60-63.

⁷¹ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 4-5; Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, p. 154; Newman, *Anne Arundel*, pp: 101; Baltimore County Land Records, Liber B, No. H, pp: 420-424, Baltimore County Courthouse, Baltimore.

⁷² Baltimore County Land Records, Liber B, No. H, pp: 420-424, Baltimore County Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland; If Captain Charles Ridgely moved up to Northampton on at least a temporary basis in the early 1770s, this suggests that the plantation he possessed prior to 1760 may have been Peterson’s quarter.

⁷³ Grant of 100 acres to Colonel Charles Ridgely, 2/11/1762, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

⁷⁴ Colonel Charles Ridgely to Captain Charles Ridgely and John Ridgely, September 1, 1765, Ridgely Papers, Ms. 692, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland; Colonel Charles Ridgely to John Ridgely and Captain Charles Ridgely, October 19, 1765, Ridgely Papers, Ms. 692, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

⁷⁵ Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 5.

⁷⁶ Maryland Gazette, 9/20/1770; See also Charles E. Peterson, *Notes on Hampton Mansion*, (National Park Service, 1970), pp: 14-15.

⁷⁷ Direct Tax Assessment, Back River Upper Hundred, 1798, Ms 863, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; See also George J. Horvath Jr., *The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1986); Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843; Steffen, “Pre-Industrial Iron Worker,” pp: 93-95, 97; Hoyt, *White Servants*, pp: 129-130.

⁷⁸ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

⁷⁹ It should be noted that the clearing of land for agricultural purposes that took place between 1731 and 1760, was much different than the timbering of forests for charcoal production that took place between 1760 and 1790. Agricultural clearing would have the goal of clearing enough land to plant, whereas most of the available timber would have been clearcut for charcoal production purposes. These two processes created dramatically different landscapes.

⁸⁰ Philadelphia Support Office, “Hampton National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, 60% Draft,” (National Park Service, 1998), p. 1; ‘Account of Ridgely and Holliday, January 7, 1772.’ Hampton Library Vertical Files, #2380.001. Hampton NHS, Towson, Maryland

⁸¹ John R. Wennersten notes that deforestation was very pronounced in the Chesapeake area during the second half of the eighteenth century and that husbandmen did not acknowledge an aesthetic use of forest. “Soil Miners Redux: The Chesapeake Environment, 1680-1810,” *Maryland Historical Magazine* 91, no. 2, p. 170.

⁸² Lancaster, “Indentured Servants,” p. 4.

⁸³ This was highly unusual. Steffen, *Gentlemen*, p. 53. notes that many iron masters of the period recruited heavily from the slave population and that of the eight Baltimore County ironworks in 1773, 225

slaves composed 52% of the entire iron producing workforce.

⁸⁴ Steffen, "Pre-Industrial Iron Worker," pp: 91-97; R. Kent Lancaster, *Indentured Servants at Hampton/Norhampton, Baltimore County*, (Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS, Towson, Maryland, 1999), p. 8; Colonel Charles Ridgely's 1772 will notes that certain slaves also held skilled and privileged positions; "one negro man named Toby, he being now a founder at the Iron Works, and also one other negro man named Daniel, the said negroes Toby and Daniel to be kept as founders at the said works during their natural lives."

⁸⁵ Lancaster, "Indentured Servants," p. 8.

⁸⁶ Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1765-1769, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; *Maryland Gazette*, 9/20/1770; Nicholas Merryman, 1783 Tax Assessment, MS 1127, M 4448, Maryland Historical Society; Lancaster, "Indentured Servants," p. 8.

⁸⁷ Lancaster, "Indentured Servants," p. 8; Ronald Lewis, *Coal, Iron and Slaves: Industrial Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, 1715-1865*, (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1979), p. 123; Steffen, "Pre-Industrial Iron Worker," p. 101.

⁸⁸ Edmonds, "Land Holdings," p. 66; McGrain, "Pig Iron," p. 190.

⁸⁹ John W. McGrain, "Grist Mills," pp: 18-19; Edmonds, "Land Holdings," p. 103; Colonel Charles Ridgely's 1772 will dictated that the 30 acre mill seat be divided between Captain Charles Ridgely, and Charles Ridgely, son of John Ridgely, each receiving 1/2 share. Charles Ridgely's share was later passed onto John Sterett. In 1786, Captain Charles Ridgely's will documents that he had purchased John Sterett's 1/2 share of the mill seat.

⁹⁰ Direct Tax Assessment, Back River Upper Hundred, 1793, Ms 863, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; See also Horvath, *Particular Assessment Lists*, 1986; Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

⁹¹ "Amount of Flour Rec'd. from Mill, 1781, and Sold," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; "Mill Account to Wheat (Delivered) from my Plantation, 1781," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; "Amount of Bran and Shorts Rec'd. from Mill at sundry times, 1781," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Hoyt, William D. "Building for Captain Charles Ridgely: Bills and Accounts for work at Patapsco Neck and Hampton," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 85, No. 1 (1990): p. 56; Hampton Mill Account Book, 1817-1829, Ms 4678, G. Howard White Collection, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁹² Captain Charles Ridgely Will, WB4, Folio 450, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁹³ Account of Pennington and Jessop with Captain Charles Ridgely and Charles R. Carnan, 8/6/1785, Research File No. 1562.001, Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland.

⁹⁴ McGrain, *Grist Mills*, p. 18; Lancaster, "Skilled and Semi-Skilled," pp: 16-17.

⁹⁵ Sawmill Ledger, 1791-1794, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Hampton Mill Account Book 1817-1829. G. Howard White Collection, Ms. M4678, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

⁹⁶ Ridgely Account Book, 35, pp: 94-95, as cited in Charles Peterson, *Notes on Hampton Mansion*, p. 19.

⁹⁷ Wenger, "Tentative Chronology," np.

⁹⁸ “Account of What Sent in the Forrest [sic], February 2, 1776,” and “Account of What Sent in the Forrest [sic], February 19, 1776,” Captain Charles Ridgely Journal, 1763-1765, MS 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

⁹⁹ Monfries, “The Home Farm,” p. 13; Thomas Rossiter to Captain Charles Ridgely, 3/20/1783, Ridgely Papers, MHS, Baltimore, Maryland; *Maryland Journal* and *Baltimore Advertiser*, January 14, 1783; Hoyt, *Building for Captain Charles Ridgely*, p. 56, and Peterson, *Notes*, p. 48, note that Howell and his wife lived with the Ridgelys between 1783 and 1784 and that in 1787, he was charged £45 rent for a three year lease of a presumably separate ‘house and garden.’

¹⁰⁰ Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 7; Thomas Rossiter to Captain Charles Ridgely, 3/20/1783, Ridgely Papers, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁰¹ It must be noted that the 1,500 acre tract patented in 1695 originally contained a large parcel to the south of the current National Historic Site boundary where Goucher College is presently located. This property was given by Colonel Charles Ridgely to his grandson John Robert Holliday in 1772 and later named Epsom.

¹⁰² If one believes that Captain Charles Ridgely had begun to plan the construction of his Hampton mansion as early as 1772, then the move of Section A and location of the Hampton Farm House and curtilage at the base of the prominent ridge where his new Georgian structure was to be built, may have been done in practical consideration of construction management and oversight.

¹⁰³ Will of Captain Charles Ridgely, 1786. Baltimore County Wills, Book 4, Folio 450-481, Maryland State Archives, Hall of Records; Richard Parkinson, *A Tour in America in 1798, 1799, and 1800. Two Volumes*. (London, 1805), p. 72.

¹⁰⁴ Richard Parkinson, *A Tour in America in 1798, 1799, and 1800, Vol. 1*, (London: 1805), p. 72; Milner, *Revised Historic Structure Report*, p. 34.

¹⁰⁵ Diary of Rebecca Ridgely, 12/3/1788, Ridgely Papers, Ms 693, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁰⁶ See Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843; J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁰⁷ The 1843 Barney Map reflects a fully mature field system based in wheat production, animal husbandry, and decades of slave labor. During the period between 1760 and 1790, the switch to a mixed grain agriculture and the expansion of the livestock population occurred gradually over a period of years. Full-scale timber clearing required for charcoal production did not begin until ca. 1760 and also would have taken many years to achieve the open field look that Barney portrays in 1843. The Hampton lands may not have achieved their mid-nineteenth century look until the late eighteenth century.

¹⁰⁸ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

¹⁰⁹ An Aquilla Hatton (possibly a slave?) is recorded in an “Account of Woole [sic] After Washed, 1780,” Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹¹⁰ Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; “Acres of Wheat Seeded,” Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784-1786, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society.

¹¹¹ Historic photographs from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries show cattle grazing east of the Hampton Farm House. In addition, the 1843 Barney Map shows that the area immediately adjacent to the Hampton Farm House complex included a cow house and other farm outbuildings.

The likelihood for the use of this area as a cattle compound and grazing fields as far back as the last quarter of the eighteenth century is strong.

¹¹² Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1767, 1770-1775, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Merryman, 1783 Tax Assessment; Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784-1785, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society.

¹¹³ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County*, (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971), p. 848; Hoyt, "White Servants," p. 130; Lynne Dakin Hastings, "A Sure Bet: Thoroughbreds at Hampton," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 89, no.1 (Spring 1994): pp: 24-25; Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 6.

¹¹⁴ Captain Charles Ridgely Account Box XXIV, Daybook 1772-1775, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Dr. R. Kent Lancaster, "The Skilled and Semi-Skilled Ridgely Workers through the Years," nd. (Ms. on file at Hampton National Historic Site Library), pp: 28-30.

¹¹⁵ Johnson, "Baltimore Ironworks," p. 161, fn. 12; Captain Charles Ridgely Account XXIV, Daybook 1772-1775, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹¹⁶ McGrain, *Grist Mills*, p. 6.

¹¹⁷ McGrain, "Agricultural History," p. 6; Paul G. Clemens, *The Atlantic Economy and Colonial Maryland's Eastern Shore: From Tobacco to Grain*, (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1980), pp: 168-169.

¹¹⁸ Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1765-1769, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; "Account of Wheat Seeded, 1780," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1778-1784; "An Account of Stock and Farming Utensils Delivered in Forrest [sic], January 14, 1786," Captain Charles Ridgely Ledger, 1784-1785, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹¹⁹ Stiverson, *Poverty*, p. 90.

¹²⁰ Stiverson, *Poverty*, p. 90.

¹²¹ Henry C. Peden Jr., *Inhabitants of Baltimore County, 1766-1774*, (Westminster, Maryland, 1989), p. 53.

¹²² Hampton Mill Account Book, 1817-1829, M 4678, G. Howard White Collection, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis; C. Allan Brown, "Hampton National Historic Site: Landscape History and Contextual Documentation, 50% Preliminary Draft," (National Park Service, 1998), pp: 6-7.

¹²³ Van Devanter, *'Anywhere So Long as there be Freedom,'* pp: 59-81.

¹²⁴ Van Devanter, *'Anywhere So Long as there be Freedom,'* pp: 67-68, 73-74, 77, 79. It must be noted that the establishment of rural residences for both the Carroll and Ridgely families did not mean a relinquishment of their other estates and urban homes nearer to their commercial and political interests. Throughout the Ridgely occupation at Hampton, the mansion could never be classified as a truly 'permanent' residence as we know it today. The Ridgelys frequently moved back and forth between Hampton and Baltimore as needed, and during the nineteenth century the moves became regular, seasonal migrations during summer and wintertime.

¹²⁵ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 8-10.

¹²⁶ 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Particular List or Description of Each House, Ms 863, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹²⁷ 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Particular List or Description of Each House, Ms 863, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹²⁸ Edmonds, "Land Holdings," pp: 91-92, 100-101; Singewald, *Iron Ores*, pp: 169-170; Peterson, *Notes*, pp: 15, 30 notes; McGrain, "Pig Iron," p. 190; "Account of Sales, 1832-1833," Liber D. M. P., No. 14, Baltimore City Courthouse, Baltimore, pp: 29-36.

¹²⁹ Steffen, "Pre-Industrial Ironworker," p. 91, suggests that the Northampton Ironworks closed in the early 1850s. However Joshua Barney's 1843 *Map of Hampton* identifies structures labeled as the 'old race,' 'old furnace' and 'old coal house,' suggesting that iron production had moved elsewhere by then or that the facility had closed down permanently. Singewald, *Iron Ores*, p. 153, suggests that the Northampton ironworks were abandoned before Charles Carnan Ridgely's death in 1829. It is interesting to note that the latest record books for the Northampton Furnace in the Maryland Historical Society collections date to 1827. These books show that in July of 1827 the labor force was reduced to only four and that from August to October only one employee, Abram Rider was being paid.

¹³⁰ John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830-1851, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹³¹ National Register Nomination Draft, "The Iron Industry in Virginia, 1620-1920," (Dames and Moore, 1999), pp: 6-7. More research needs to be done to resolve why Northampton ironworks failed to convert to a more efficient ore producing process. Lack of financial capital, the distance from anthracite beds, and expensive transportation costs may all have contributed this inaction.

¹³² R. Kent Lancaster, "Hiring, John," Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, 1996, pp: 2-4; Stacia Gregory, "Black Labor at the Hampton Estate During the Civil War and Reconstruction," Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Archives, 1984, p. 4.

¹³³ Walsh, "Estate Management," pp: 381, 384

¹³⁴ Steffen, "Pre-Industrial Iron Worker," p. 109. These 'wood-cuttings' may be Northampton Ironworks lands which were clearcut harvested, but whose stumps and debris were likely not yet removed. Because the land was not yet useful for large-scale agricultural purposes, workers may have been permitted to build houses there. It must be noted that in an interview, the late John Ridgely III remembered a string of 'servant houses' stretching from the Hampton Farm House to his former residence at 710 Hampton Lane. R. Kent Lancaster has suggested that these servant houses may have been slave quarters at one time. An analysis of the 1938 aerial photo of Hampton could not verify this.

¹³⁵ Much recent research has been conducted on the slave economy and particularly the role that gardens, produce and livestock have played. See Ira Berlin and Philip D. Morgan, eds., *The Slaves Economy: Independent Production by Slaves in the Americas*, (London: Frank Cass, 1991); John T. Schlotterbeck, "The Internal Economy of Slavery in Rural Piedmont Virginia," *Journal of Southern History* 44, 2 (1978), pp: 170-181; Patricia Samford, "The Archaeology of African-American Slavery and Material Culture," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Series, 53, no. 1 (January 1996), pp: 87-114; Philip D. Morgan, "The Ownership of Property by Slaves in the mid-nineteenth century Low Country," *Journal of Southern History* 49, no. 3 (August 1983), pp: 399-420; Lewis, *Coal, Iron, and Slaves*, p. 123.

¹³⁶ Lancaster, "Skilled and Semi-Skilled," pp: 21-24.

¹³⁷ Barbara J. Heath. "Slavery and Consumerism: A Case Study from Central Virginia," *African-American Archaeology*, No. 19, Winter 1997, pp: 1-2.

¹³⁸ Steffen, *Gentlemen to Townsmen*, p. III.

¹³⁹ Rodd L. Wheaton, "Historic American Building Survey (HABS), 1973, HABS # MD-226," (Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Library, 1973); McIlhany and Schiek, "Dairy," pp: III-1, III-2.

¹⁴⁰ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 67; Hastings, "A Sure Bet," pp: 24-33; Parkinson, *Tour*, Vol. 1, pp: 72-73.

¹⁴¹ Parkinson does not specifically mention the farm Ridgely intended him to have by name. Several facts however suggest that the farm indicated could be the 'home farm.' Parkinson was not any ordinary farmer or tenant. He had come from England and had practiced and written extensively about improved farming techniques. He was a distinguished guest of Charles Carnan Ridgely and dined with him on several occasions. Given this information, it seems plausible that Charles Carnan Ridgely would want to impress Parkinson as much as possible (and he did, given his write up of Ridgely's Hampton operations), possibly even offering him one of his more highly cultivated farms, the 'home farm.' While the terms offered to Parkinson were generous, any agricultural improvements made by him at the 'home farm' would benefit Ridgely as well.

¹⁴² The 'new house' mentioned here may refer to the presumably 25 year old Hampton Farm House structure, or the later addition.

¹⁴³ This may be the earliest reference to the 'Dairy' at Hampton Farm.

¹⁴⁴ Parkinson, *Tour*, 1, p. 72.

¹⁴⁵ Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 26-27.

¹⁴⁶ Helen Stewart Ridgely Diary, 3/11/1906, Ms. 1127, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁴⁷ Edmonds, "Land Holdings," p. 72.

¹⁴⁸ It must be presumed that this is not a complete listing of structures on the Hampton Farm, but only those which contained saleable items.

¹⁴⁹ "Account of Sales, 1832-1833," pp: 16-29.

¹⁵⁰ "Account of Sales, 1832-1833," pp: 16-29.

¹⁵¹ William Russell Birch, *The Life of William Russell Birch, Enamel Painter. Written by Himself*, (Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1807), p. 81. See also Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 31-32.

¹⁵² Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 30-31; Parkinson, *Tour*, 1: p. 73; Charles W. Snell, "Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section, Hampton Mansion and Gardens," (National Park Service, 1980), p. 125; Wooden water pipes were also installed to the mansion at this time.

¹⁵³ Peterson, Notes, p. 65; Lancaster, "Skilled and Semi-Skilled," pp: 28-30.

¹⁵⁴ Brown, "Landscape History," p. 27; Charles A. Hammond, 'Where the Arts and the Virtues Unite: Country Life near Boston, 1637-1860,' (Masters Thesis, Boston University, 1976), pp: 304-305; Scharf, History of Baltimore, p. 845; *American Farmer* 3, June 22, 1821; Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 8-12.

¹⁵⁵ McGrain, *Agricultural History*, p. 11.

¹⁵⁶ Parkinson, *Tour*, 1, p. 72; Ledger L, 1809-1817, Ms. 4692, MdHR.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid. pp: 16-29.

¹⁵⁸ Edmonds, "Land Holdings," pp: 100-101; R. Kent Lancaster, "Ridgely Slaves, 1829," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland, nd.; R. Kent Lancaster, "Will of Charles Carnan Ridgely," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland, 1994.

¹⁵⁹ George M. Anderson, "Growth, Civil War, and Change: The Montgomery County Agricultural Society, 1850-1876," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 86, no. 4 (Winter 1991): p. 396; Lancaster, "Skilled and

Semi-Skilled,” pp: 13-14. While earlier lime kilns certainly may have existed on the Hampton estate, the earliest documented one is 1817.

¹⁶⁰ It is important to note that the ‘home farm’ was first and foremost a supplier to the Hampton estate.

¹⁶¹ Parkinson, *Tour*, 1, pp: 74-75, 2, p. 411.

¹⁶² Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, pp: 595; Peterson, *Notes*, pp: 67-68. The discovery of mineral coal on Ridgely lands may have occurred too late for its use as a fuel by the Northampton ironworks.

¹⁶³ Howard, “Ridgely Memoirs,” p. 46.

¹⁶⁴ Snell, “Historic Structure Report,” pp: 78-79, notes that John Ridgely may have been managing the affairs of Hampton for his father after his brother’s death.

¹⁶⁵ Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 12; See Lancaster, “Will of Charles Carnan Ridgely,” 1994.

¹⁶⁶ Lancaster, “Will of Charles Carnan Ridgely,” p. 11; Lancaster, “Hiring John,” p. 1; R. Kent Lancaster, “Slaves Bought After John Ridgely Inherited,” Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, n.d.; Gregory, “Black Labor,” p. 5.

¹⁶⁷ *Baltimore American*, 11/15/1832, p. 2.

¹⁶⁸ ‘Quarters’ in this context refers to slave quarters.

¹⁶⁹ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843. The only exception being the ca. 1843 addition, Section D, to the Hampton Farmhouse. It must be noted that the “Account of Sales, 1832-1833” presumably does not list all of the structures within the Hampton Farm, only those which had saleable items.

¹⁷⁰ “Account of Sales, 1832-1833,” pp: 16-29.

¹⁷¹ “Account of Sales, 1832-1833,” pp: 16-29.

¹⁷² Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

¹⁷³ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

¹⁷⁴ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843.

¹⁷⁵ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843; Wennersten, “Soil Miners Redux,” p. 167; Lancaster, “Skilled and Semi-Skilled,” pp: 13-14.

¹⁷⁶ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843; Lancaster, “Skilled and Semi-Skilled,” pp: 21-24. The possibility that these dwelling house complexes may be connected to earlier eighteenth century structures and the quarter system needs to be investigated further.

¹⁷⁷ Brown, “Landscape History,” p. 34; According to Henry White, in 1859 the Ridgelys left their daughter Eliza, “a stern but just master,” in charge of the Hampton estate. See Henry White, “Memoirs,” File #2920.002, (Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, nd.), pp: 17-18; Letter from Elizabeth W. Goldsborough, August 26, 1848, Ms. #1011, MHS, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁷⁸ The *Revised Historic Structure Report* for the Hampton Farm House suggests a construction date circa 1840 for the existing kitchen wing. They note however, that the east wing of the Farm House shown on the 1843 Barney map, may not be the existing east wing. The wing shown on the Barney map is clearly centered along the entire east side of the Farm House and appears to show a ‘kitchen’ wing attached to a short, easterly protruding section. The existing wing of the Hampton Farm House is located south of center abutting only the east side of Section A. This evidence appears to date the existing kitchen wing to post-1843. See Milner, “Revised Historic Structure Report,” pp: 122-128.

¹⁷⁹ John Milner Architects, Inc., "Revised Historic Structure Report," p. 109.

¹⁸⁰ The only exception was the Corn Crib which had a stone foundation and a frame superstructure.

¹⁸¹ Wheaton, "HABS, MD-226."; 'Fire in the County,' *Republican & Argus*, 4/3/1850, reported that the old frame mule stable west of the Farm House burned to the ground. "The large stable of John Ridgely, Esq., at Hampton, Baltimore County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Three fine mules perished in the flames; 470 lbs. of oats were also consumed. The whole loss is about \$4,300, on which there is no insurance." An 1853 bill for \$375 'for building barracks' may in fact refer to the construction of one or both of the slave quarters. See R. Kent Lancaster, "Slave Quarters," p. 1, (Towson: Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library); Ingle, 'Stabilization Report on Mule Barn,' pp: 47-48.

¹⁸² Philadelphia Support Office, "Cultural Landscape Report," p. 75; Monfries, "The Home Farm," pp: 3-4; Engle, "Stabilization Report 'Slave Quarters Number One,'" pp: 56-77. Even though the log structure contains newspaper from 1862, redaubing of log structures was commonplace and may suggest an earlier construction date.

¹⁸³ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1T-1.

¹⁸⁴ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1V-1.

¹⁸⁵ Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 35-36; John E. Crowley, " 'In Happier Mansions, Warm, and Dry': The Invention of the Cottage as the Comfortable Anglo-American House," *Winterthur Portfolio* 32, no. 2/3 (1997): pp: 172-173; Elizabeth W.

Goldsborough, August 26, 1848, Ms. #1011, MHS, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁸⁶ The 'element of surprise' originated in England and Europe.

¹⁸⁷ Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 35-36; Henry Winthrop Sargent, "Visits to Country Places, No. 10: Around Baltimore, MD," *The Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* 7 (June 1857): p. 257; Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843. As previously noted, the creation of the mansion and farm as separate and unequal entities was accomplished in 1790 with the completion of the 'great house.' Over time, the improvements to each sphere only enhanced this relationship. See also Christopher Thacker, *The History of Gardens*, (London: Croom Helm, 1979), pp: 96, 187; Ann Leighton, *American Gardens in the Eighteenth Century*, (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1986), p. 367.

¹⁸⁸ John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830-1851, Ms 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. More research at private fire insurance archives such as the Baltimore Equitable Society may reveal more information on the nineteenth century Ridgely holdings. Lionel Bienvenu "Hampton and Its Masters, 1745-1959," p. 68, documents several local and regional insurance companies with which the Ridgelys insured their properties.

¹⁸⁹ "Account of Sales, 1832-1833," pp: 23-27; Jenny Masur, "Background on Labor and Home Farm," (Towson: Ms. on file at Hampton, NHS Library, nd.), p. 3.

¹⁹⁰ "Account of Sales, 1832-1833," p. 23; Bienvenu, Lionel, "Hampton and Its Masters, 1745-1959," (Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, 1963), p. 30; Dr. James M. Howard, "Ridgely Memoirs," (Towson: Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, 1894), np.; Scharf, *History of Baltimore*, pp: 849-850; Hastings, "A Sure Bet," p. 33; Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 67.

¹⁹¹ *The American Farmer*, Vol. IV, New Series, 1842-1843, p. 187.

¹⁹² John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830-1851, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; John and Eliza Ridgely, Farm Account Book 1850-1864, Ms. 691, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Charles Ridgely Diary, 1846-nd., Hamp 14711, File Cabinet 2, Drawer 8, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland; Lancaster, "Skilled and Semi-Skilled," p. 1.

¹⁹³ *Baltimore County Advocate*, April 21, 1860.

¹⁹⁴ Thomas Buckler to Charles Ridgely, 2/17/1866, Ms 1127, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁹⁵ *Maryland Journal*, June 15, 1889, p. 3, c. 2.

¹⁹⁶ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 16-17; Charles Ridgely Letters and Bills, 1843-1872, Ms. 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁹⁷ J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 1/23/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 3/20/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁹⁸ J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 3/20/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 1/23/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J.M.Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 4/16/1871, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

¹⁹⁹ J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, n.d. [ca.1871], Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; See also Masur, "Background," pp: 1-3.

²⁰⁰ J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 12/11/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

²⁰¹ J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 12/11/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, n.d. [ca. 1871], Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

²⁰² J. C. Carpenter, "An Old Maryland Mansion," *Appleton's Journal* 13, no. 320, (May 8, 1875): p. 578.

²⁰³ J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, 9/12/1870, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

²⁰⁴ Barney, *Map of Hampton*, 1843; Howard, "Memoirs," np.; 'Comments, 90% Draft, Hampton Farm Property, Landscape History and Contextual Documentation, Hampton National Historic Site,' p. 8; Lynne Dakin Hastings, personal communication, 5/15/2000.

²⁰⁵ G. M. Hopkins, *Part of Dist. 8 & 9, Baltimore Environs*, Plate V, 1877.

²⁰⁶ G. M. Hopkins, *Part of Dist. 8 & 9, Baltimore Environs*, Plate V, 1877.

²⁰⁷ John Milner Architects, Inc., "Revised Historic Structure Report," pp: 118, 125, 104-128.

²⁰⁸ See the letters of J. M. Anderson Letters to Charles Ridgely, Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," p. 40.

²⁰⁹ In some cases, the thick iron drill bits/rods are still present in the holes, broken off close to the rock surface.

²¹⁰ More research will have to be done on the particular mining technique used to remove the

rock in order to determine the time period in which this was accomplished. It is possible that the evenly spaced, parallel grooves could be a result of bulldozing performed in 1982 (See Period IX); however one might also expect to see evidence of grooves running in many directions if this were the case.

²¹¹ J. M. Anderson to Charles Ridgely, n.d. [ca. 1871], Ms 1127, 4451, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

²¹² McGrain, *Grist Mills*, pp: 18-19.

²¹³ Brugger, *Middle Temperament*, p. 332.

²¹⁴ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 17-18; Marguerite C. Rodney, "Hampton National Historic Site, National Register Nomination, Progress Draft," Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, pp: 19; Will of Charles Ridgely, ca. 1871, Hampton Research Files, #2725.006, (Hampton NHS, Library and Archives, Towson, Maryland); Baltimore County Democrat, 5/30/1896.

²¹⁵ Hastings, "A Sure Bet," pp: 33-34.

²¹⁶ Scarborough, Katherine, "Hampton's Hunt Lodge Holds a Ridgely Again," *Baltimore Sun*, 1/19/49.

²¹⁷ Masur, "Background," pp: 1-3; Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," pp: 40-41; J. Thomas Scharf, *Report of the Commissioner of Land Office to Governor*, (Annapolis: Elihu E. Jackson, 1888), p. 24; Maryland Farmer 15, November 1878.

²¹⁸ Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," p. 45; McGrain, *Agricultural History*, pp: 54-55.

²¹⁹ C. Moran, "A Glance into the Future of Maryland Agriculture," *The Baltimore Sun*, 1/25/1931.

²²⁰ Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," p. 41.

²²¹ *Maryland Journal*, April 28, 1894.

²²² Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 18.

²²³ *Baltimore County Union*, 11/11/1905; Brugger, *Middle Temperament*, pp: 460, 536; Jane Ridgely Diary, nd. [ca. 1930s], January 24, Hamp 20812, FC 2, Dr. 8, Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland.

²²⁴ Negative, film, "Farm tractor on right with stacks of straw bales in background," Hamp 3146, FC 4, Dr. 15, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland; Negative, film, "Five men working with farm equipment, possibly thresher," Hamp 3225, FC 4, Dr. 15, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland.

²²⁵ Singewald, *Iron Ores*, p. 225; McGrain, *Grist Mills*, p. 19.

²²⁶ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3-TOWV 1U-2.

²²⁷ Milner, "Revised Historic Structure Report," pp: 136- 144; Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 19.

²²⁸ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1N-1, HABS MD-3TOWV 1N-2, HABS MD-3TOWV 1N-3.

²²⁹ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1G-1, HABS MD-3TOWV 1G-3.

²³⁰ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1Q-1, HABS MD-3TOWV 1X-1.

²³¹ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1U-1, HABS MD-3TOWV 1U-2, HABS MD-3TOWV 1T-1.

²³² Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1T-1.

²³³ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD-3TOWV 1N-3, HABS MD-3TOWV 1G-1.

²³⁴ *Baltimore County Union*, 3/24/1906.

²³⁵ Ledger, "Loose leaf binder containing sheets filled in with the milking records for cows," Hamp 21810. Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland; Bottle, milk, "Clear glass having a wide mouth and cylindrical body. Embossed 'One Quart Liquid, Hampton Farm Dairy, E.E. German,'" Hamp 11411, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland; Jane Ridgely Diary, nd. [ca. 1930s], np.

²³⁶ Bienvenu, "Hampton and Its Masters," p. 47.

²³⁷ *Baltimore County Union*, 9/10/1904; *Baltimore County Union*, 12/31/1904; *Baltimore County Union*, 1/21/1905; Jane Ridgely Diary, n.d. [ca. 1930s], np.

²³⁸ Crowley notes that with the exception of the dairy, the organization and business of farms was exclusively the domain of men. Crowley, "Cottage," p. 179.

²³⁹ Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, May 29, 1906, Scrapbook 33, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Helen West Stewart Ridgely Diary, January 16, 1907, Scrapbook 33, Ridgely Papers, Ms 716, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Hastings, Hampton, pp: 17-19.

²⁴⁰ Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, pp: 331-333; Andrew Mohraz, "The Ridgely, Lux & Co. Furnace Farm," Ms. on file at the Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, 1995, p. 2

²⁴¹ Catalog, Paper booklet, "Hampton Farm Herd, Registered Jersey Cattle, Complete Dispersal Sale, Saturday, March 7, 1942," Hamp 19807, Hampton NHS Archives, Towson, Maryland.

²⁴² Brugger, *Middle Temperament*, p. 791.

²⁴³ Hastings, *Hampton*, p. 19; Hampton vicinity, aerial photograph 1938; Hampton vicinity, aerial photograph 1956; Hampton vicinity, aerial photograph 1997; Brooks and Rockel, *History of Baltimore County*, p. 333.

²⁴⁴ Philadelphia Support Office, "Cultural Landscape Report, 60% Draft," p. 101; Hastings, Hampton, pp: 19-20; Crowley, "Cottage," p. 179.

²⁴⁵ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 19-20.

²⁴⁶ Brown, "Landscape History," pp: 44; Philadelphia Support Office, "Cultural Landscape Report, 60% Draft," p. 11.

²⁴⁷ Hastings, *Hampton*, pp: 20-23.

²⁴⁸ John Milner Architects, Inc., "Revised Historic Structure Report," p. 144.

²⁴⁹ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1N-1.

²⁵⁰ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1T-2, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1T-3.

²⁵¹ Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS MD 3-TOWV 1W-1.

²⁵² Hampton Vicinity, aerial photograph, 1953.

²⁵³ Ingle, 'Stabilization Report on Mule Barn,' p. 77.

²⁵⁴ Hastings, Hampton, pp: 21, 23; Wheaton, "HABS Report, MD-226."

²⁵⁵ In 1988, the Corn Crib burned to the ground leaving only a stone foundation, and a total of nine extant structures.

²⁵⁶ Paul Bitzel, Electronic Mail Communication, 9/2/99; Curt Breckenridge and Paula Mask, "Hampton National Historic Site Archeological Assessment-Phase I," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Library, 1998, pp: 18-19.

²⁵⁷ David Orr, [Farm Property Bulldozing], National Park Service, 1982; Wilson, "Archeological Study, Hampton Dairy"; McIlhany et al., "Archeological Investigations at Hampton National Historic Site Long Barn," Ms. at Hampton NHS Library, 1985; McIlhany et al., "Archeological Investigations at Hampton National Historic Site Dairy," 1985; David Orr, "Archeological Investigations at the nineteenth Century Log Quarters, Hampton National Historic Site," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, 1984; National Park Service Williamsport Preservation Training Center, "Log Quarters Stabilization Report," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, 1986; Bitzel, Electronic Mail Communication, 9/2/99.

²⁵⁸ Quinn et. al., "Archaeological Report of the Hampton Farmhouse Excavations," 1986; Wollon, "Hampton Farm House Historic Structure Report," Ms. on file at Hampton NHS Library, Towson, Maryland, 1988.

²⁵⁹ Bitzel, Electronic Mail Communication, 9/10/99.

²⁶⁰ Milner, "Revised Historic Structure Report," p. 16.

²⁶¹ Bitzel, Electronic Mail Communication, 9/2/99.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Despite the abundant research papers and technical and management reports that have been produced for Hampton NHS to date, there are still large gaps in the knowledge of the operation of the Hampton Farm property and its integration within the larger Hampton estate and the Ridgely family empire. However, the existence of extensive primary manuscript collections of the Ridgely family held at the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Hall of Records, and Hampton NHS's own extensive museum, manuscript and archeological collections, provides a rare opportunity to design and conduct a comprehensive research plan which would significantly add to the knowledge and future interpretation of the Hampton Farm property. The breadth and scope of these collections covers approximately 200 years of the social, political and economic life of the Ridgely family at Northampton/Hampton, from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. A comprehensive plan designed to explore this unique array of collections and pursue specific research questions presents an opportunity for Hampton NHS to achieve a level of interpretation and visitor interest unparalleled at other historic sites.²⁶² Based on the substantial existing foundation of knowledge and the relatively unexplored wealth of information, the research and interpretive potential at Hampton NHS is enormous.

The two major interpretive themes at the Hampton NHS Farm property that need to be pursued further are the industrial history of Northampton Furnace, and the agricultural history of the plantation and farm. While the twin themes of industry and agriculture seem to be unrelated, they are in fact intimately linked to the history and development of Northampton/Hampton, particularly during the second half of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Despite the absence of any visible, physical remains, the history and development of the Northampton Furnace provides one of the more interesting interpretive subjects at Hampton NHS. A comprehensive interpretation of the Northampton ironworks must be broad-based and address both technology and labor and social relations within the iron production industry. Subjects to be interpreted should be both particular to Northampton and broadly contextualized, and should include: the development of early colonial industry, the process of early iron production, the products of iron production and their markets, early ironworks as industrial plantations and self-sustaining communities, associated gardens and farms, the role of regional iron producers in the American Revolution, the development of regional and national competition in iron production, the role of slavery and indentured servitude in the development of the furnace and the Ridgely fortune, the colonial ironworks community and the varied skilled and unskilled positions, the Ridgely acquisition of additional iron furnaces and forges, the incorporation of new iron production technology during the early national period, and the decline of the furnace at Northampton during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The agricultural history of Northampton/Hampton spans a 200 year history from its initial European settlement and cultivation as a small tobacco plantation ca. 1730, to the World War II abandonment of farming and consequent sale of the lands. The interpretation of Hampton NHS as a working plantation and farm provides a large number of sub-themes. A comprehensive agricultural history of Hampton NHS should cover at the very least the role of tobacco in the settlement and development of seventeenth and eighteenth century northern Maryland, trade and

debt with England and regional merchants, the cultivation process of tobacco, other agricultural and commercial products produced at Northampton and used at the plantation or sold beyond its boundaries, the development and history of the Ridgely quarter system, slave labor and overseers, the development of the Ridgely mill seat, the increasing international market for wheat, the development of livestock at Northampton, the 1829 manumission of slaves by Charles Carnan Ridgely, emancipation and farm tenancy, and the development of the Jersey herd and commercial dairying at Hampton. In addition, a broad-based interpretive program should also address the decline of regional farming and the factors which may have led to a decrease in agricultural profits.

Several broad interpretive periods can be established which tie into the documented landscape history and operation of the Hampton Farm property. For example, a four-themed chronology for the Northampton/Hampton Farm should include, 1) Tobacco Plantation ca. 1730-1760, 2) Agricultural Diversification, and Industrial Development and Decline ca. 1760-1829, 3) Hampton as an Ornamental Farm ca. 1829-1864, and 4) Farm Tenancy and Commercial Dairying ca. 1864-1945. These chronological themes encompass many of the more significant trends within each period and provide a clear outline of how the Ridgelys, their farming operations, and the Hampton Farm landscape developed over time in response to changing social and economic conditions.

Within these general chronological themes, several sub-themes may be identified which address the various plantation communities resident at Northampton/Hampton and their relationship to each other. These should include, but not be limited to, slaves and free African-Americans at Hampton, indentured servants including convict and non-convict labor, hired hands both seasonal and semi-permanent, professional artisans and craftsmen, and overseers and farm tenants. An engaging discussion

of these communities should include their identification wherever possible including names and personal anecdotes or stories, and a description of the work performed, their working conditions, housing, diet, material culture, terms of contracts, leases, interaction with other resident groups, and other evidence of social life.

Additional sub-themes should include a further examination of the pre-Ridgely occupation of Northampton. This neglected history of Hampton NHS is crucial to understanding the early Ridgely occupation and development of Northampton. If possible, more in-depth research into the Darnall, Hill and Carroll families, including their motivations and interests in the land at Northampton, needs to be pursued to obtain information that will directly effect the interpretation of the earliest plantations at Northampton.

Further in-depth research should also be performed on the Ridgely family and their changing attitudes towards the Farm and farming, including the impact of emancipation, farm tenancy, and particularly the role of women in the development of both the mansion and farm. Beyond its role as a residence for the Ridgelys, the Hampton estate should be placed within a larger regional context which addresses the Farm property's relationship with Baltimore, including the changing status of the Ridgely residence as a rural hinterland in the mid-eighteenth century, to a mid-twentieth century suburb of expanding Baltimore, and the role of the Hampton Farm as a regional and international exporter of agriculture goods and livestock.

In terms of archeological research, several areas identified through documentary sources may provide research and interpretive potential. An archaeological survey of the entire 14+ acre farm property parcel should be conducted in order to locate any culturally significant areas. Despite the impact to the landscape that occurred to the area immediately surrounding the Hampton Farm House

in 1982, it may be expected that the Farm property in general, will contain a significant amount of material culture due to its 200 years of continuous occupation. In particular, the immediate complex surrounding the Hampton Farm House, located within the picket fence, appears to have escaped the clearing performed by bulldozers during this period. A long-term survey and analysis of this area may provide a substantial amount of new data about the pre-1790 Ridgely residence and the evolution of the Farm House complex. In addition, many of the structures known to have existed in the mid-nineteenth century and identified on the 1843 Barney map may still possess subsurface integrity. The location and identification of these structures, such as the 1798 kitchen wing, the old mule stable, two corn houses, the hay barracks, the blacksmith and carpenter's shops, and the slave quarters southwest of the Farm House, could aid in the future interpretation of the Hampton Farm landscape. Archeological research away from the Farm property may also be useful. Archeological survey southeast of the Hampton mansion in the vicinity of the Ridgely family cemetery and Vault, may locate the 'Black's burying ground' noted in an 1870 letter. In addition, a cross section trench of the presumed location of the original axial entrance to the Hampton mansion may verify its existence and provide added details on the early 1790-1800 mansion landscape.

Archeology has always been a popular draw for visitors to historic sites and is unparalleled as an educational tool for all ages. Hampton NHS should investigate establishing a seasonal archeological program in association with a local or regional college or university or other private institution. Such a relationship would reduce the cost of archeological investigation and allow Hampton NHS to pursue long-term research questions relating to the Farm or mansion properties while at the same time teaching visitors how archeology can contribute to an understanding of the past. In addition, a small, non-permanent archeological exhibit installed in one of the existing farm

structures could show visitors the types of material culture found and discuss their significance to Hampton and its residents.

While several architectural analyses of the Hampton Farm House have been performed, the overall complexity of the structure and the different conclusions reached by each report argue for continued in-depth fieldwork and investigation. Continued architectural research will refine the current understanding of the structural history of the Farm House and at the same time raise additional unanticipated research questions. Any future structural analysis or architectural fieldwork should be performed over a period of several years in tandem with long-term archeological research. A more secure base of knowledge about the Farm House may then be anticipated by working back and forth between the architectural and archeological findings. Research questions raised by each discipline can then be addressed using a broader set of data.

Lastly, the Farm House structure itself should be highlighted as part of an interpretive tour. Despite the fact that the earliest section of the Farm House is a fine example of mid-eighteenth century architecture, the entire complex history and development of the dwelling house from ca. 1740-1760 to 1948 should be promoted. If interpretation is focused on the architectural changes made to the house over time, it can serve as an example of the changing needs of the Ridgely family and aid in representing the development of the Northampton/Hampton Farm. In addition, an alternative story can be told about how historians, architectural historians, and archeologists unravel the structural history of a house. Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's summer retreat in Bedford County, Virginia, and Montpelier, James Madison's home in Orange County, Virginia are excellent examples of how an entire history of a house may be interpreted to interested visitors.

NOTES

²⁶² The singular importance of establishing an accessible, centralized repository for all of the Ridgely papers and designing appropriate research questions to guide future work has been stressed again and again by many professionals. See especially Julia A. King, "Hampton National. Historic Site Research Needs Assessment Study," Prepared for Preservation Maryland, Inc., Baltimore, 1996.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: NAMES OF QUARTERS, FARMS AND FIELDS ON RIDGELY HELD PROPERTIES.

<i>Ridgely Tenure</i>	<i>Name of Farm, Quarter or Field</i>	<i>Subdivision</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Col. Charles Ridgely 1745 – 1772	Boreing's Quarter	n/a	?	Oakhampton	1748	Col. CR
	Merryman's Quarter		?	Hampton Court		Account Books
	Haile's Quarter		?	Haile's Fellowship		Daybook 1748.
	Peach's Quarter		?	?		Ms 691, MHS.
	Peterson's Quarter		?	Northampton		
	Graye's Quarter	n/a	?	?	1750	Baltimore County
	Boley's (or Bowley's) Quarter		400	?		Assessor's Fieldbook , 1750 Acc. 16,927 MdHR
Capt. Charles Ridgely 1772 - 1790	Peterson's Quarter	Boreing's forest Large field	?	Northampton	1780	'Account of Wheat Seeded, 1780.'
	Hatton's Quarter	Small field Large field	? ?	Northampton		Capt. CR Ledger, 1778-84, Ms 691, MHS
	Great House Field	n/a	92 _	North (and west?) of mansion	1784	'Acres of Wheat Seeded, Fall 1784'
	New Desend (?) Field	n/a	160	?		Capt. CR Ledger, 1784-86, Ms 691, MHS
Charles Carnan Ridgely 1790 - 1829	White Marsh Farm	n/a	1,000	White Marsh plantation	1796	Edmonds, Land Holdings, p. 71
	Hampton Farm House Farm	n/a	?	Northampton plantation	1800	Parkinson, Tour, p. 71
	Long Calm Farm	n/a	?	Long Calm Forge	1821	Ridgely Forges Ledger, 1820-1829 Ms.4689, MdHR
	Long Quarter Farm	n/a	?	?	1808	Ledger L, 1809 - 1817, Ms.4692, MdHR

John Ridgely 1829 - 1867	Northampton Co. Farm or Furnace farm	n/a	?	Northampton Furnace	1830	John Ridgely Memorandum Book, 1830-1851 Ms 691, MHS
Charles Ridgely 1867 - 1872	Stonebreaker Field	n/a	?	Hampton Farm	1870	J.M.Anderson to CR, 9/12/1870.
	Pasture Lot		?			Charles Ridgely
	Wheat Field		?			Letters, 1843-1872.
	Sheridan Field		?			Ms 1127 MHS
	Barley Corn Field		?			
	'Home' Farm	n/a	?	Hampton Farm	1871	Will of Charles Ridgely, 7/16/1871
Capt. John Ridgely and Margaretta Ridgely 1872 - 1938	Mill Farm	n/a	?	Hampton Mill	1911	1911 ledger (Capt. John Ridgely?)

APPENDIX II: CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES FOR COL. CHARLES RIDGELY AND CAPT. CHARLES RIDGELY, 1745-1790.

1745	Col. Charles Ridgely purchases the 1,500 acre Northampton tract. Col. Ridgely resides at his estate 'Ridgely's Delight,' in the Upper Patapsco Hundred of Baltimore County maintaining a commercial merchant business there until 1755. Capt. Charles Ridgely is 12 years old (b. 1733).
1746-1748	Slaves, servants, and overseers are sent to Northampton for agricultural development of existing and new quarters.
1748	Col. Charles Ridgely deeds 'Ridgely's Delight' to his first son, John.
1750	Assessor's field book lists Charles Ridgely as 'yeuman' [sic].
1750-1753	Capt. Charles Ridgely is listed as vestryman for St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.
1752-1754	Col. Charles Ridgely elected as a representative from Baltimore County to the Maryland House of Delegates.
1754	Capt. Charles Ridgely turns 21 years of age.
1755	Capt. Charles and John Ridgely 'of Baltimore Town' become involved in the merchant trade purchasing an interest in the ship Charles.
Dec. 1756	Capt. Charles Ridgely sails on board the ship Cape Henry to London. The ship is captured at sea and Capt. Charles Ridgely is taken prisoner.
July 1757	Capt. Charles Ridgely is released/escapes, and captains the ship Baltimore Town for London merchant James Russell to Virginia and Maryland.
1757	Col. Charles Ridgely has Northampton resurveyed. The Northampton plantation now contains 1,962 acres including new lands which were vacant.
May 1758- June 1760	Capt. Charles Ridgely commands two additional trips between London and the colonies for James Russell.
1760	Capt. Charles Ridgely marries Rebecca Dorsey. Col. Charles Ridgely deeds approximately 2/3 of the resurveyed 1,962 acres at Northampton, and 'Oakhampton,' 'Hampton Court' and 'Stone's Adventure' to Capt. Charles Ridgely. The deed mentions a plantation "now in the possession of Charles Ridgely the younger."

1761	Northampton ironworks partnership formed between Col. Charles Ridgely, and his two sons John and Charles. Each partner receives a 1/3 interest in the ironworks.
June 1760- Aug 1762	Capt. Charles Ridgely remains in Baltimore as agent for James Russell and to attend personal and family business.
Dec. 1762	The Northampton Furnace is in blast.
1762-1765	Col. Charles Ridgely closely supervises and manages the operation of the Northampton Furnace.
Sept 1762- July 1763	Capt. Charles Ridgely sails from Baltimore to London and back.
Aug 1763	Capt. Charles Ridgely remains permanently in Maryland abandoning his command of ships but remaining as James Russell's colonial agent.
1765	Capt. Charles Ridgely gradually takes over the supervision and management of the Northampton Furnace operation and initiates a commercial merchant business in Baltimore.
1765-1766	Capt. Charles Ridgely is listed as warden for St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore.
1767-1768	Capt. Charles Ridgely is listed as vestryman for St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore. Construction begun on Capt. Charles Ridgely's new residence 'Sportsmen's Hall' on the Patapsco neck, a prominent siting where he could view passing vessels.
1771	John Ridgely dies. Capt. Charles Ridgely purchases an additional 1/3 interest in the Northampton ironworks from his brother's estate.
1772	Col. Charles Ridgely dies. Capt. Charles Ridgely pays several hands for carpentry and "stone work on my house" at his "plantation in the forrest [sic]."
1773-1777	Capt. Charles Ridgely serves as representative of Baltimore County to the Maryland House of Delegates.
Feb 1776	Capt. Charles Ridgely sends two shipments of personal and household items to his "plantation in the forrest [sic]."
1777-1778	Capt. Charles Ridgely resigns from the Maryland House of Delegates for one term.
1778-1778	Capt. Charles Ridgely is re-elected to the Maryland House of Delegates for the second term of the 1777-1778 session.
Nov 1780	Capt. Charles Ridgely temporarily resigns from Maryland House of Delegates to attend to an accident at the Northampton ironworks.

1781-1790	Capt. Charles Ridgely is re-elected to the Maryland House of Delegates and continues to serve until his death.
1783	A letter to Capt. Charles Ridgely records that the Hampton Farm House is being prepared for their arrival.
Aug 1783	Construction is begun on the Hampton mansion. An advertisement in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser instructs customers to contact Capt. Charles Ridgely "living near the abovementioned [Northampton Furnace] works."
Jan 1786	Capt. Charles Ridgely sends a large number of stock and farming tools to the 'forrest.'
April 1786	Capt. Charles Ridgely's 1786 will refers to the Hampton Farm House as "the dwelling house wherein I now reside."
1788	Rebecca Ridgely writes that she had moved into the "large new dwelling," presumably the Hampton mansion.
1790	Capt. Charles Ridgely dies. Hampton mansion completed.