

Addendum to
Hampton Dairy
537 1/2 St. Francis Road
South of Hampton Overseer's House (Hampton Farm House)
North of Hampton National Historic Site
Towson
Baltimore County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-226-F

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HAMPTON DAIRY

HABS No. MD-226-F

Location: 537½ St. Francis Road, south of Hampton Overseer's House (Hampton Farm House), north of Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Present Owner: John Ridgely, Jr. estate

Present Use: Vacant

Statement of Significance: This dairy structure, well integrated with its site is traditionally thought to have been designed by L'Enfant.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The tract of land on which the Dairy is built was acquired in 1745 by Colonel Charles Ridgely from Clement and Ann Hill. The 1500 acre tract, "Northampton," had been inherited by Ann Hill from her father, Henry Darnall, who had patented it in 1695. Captain Charles Ridgely, Colonel Ridgely's son, inherited the property in 1772 after his father's death. Captain Ridgely, for whom Hampton Mansion was built, died in 1790. In accordance with his will, nephew Charles Ridgely Carnan assumed title to much of the estate and the Ridgely name. On January 17, 1791, widow Rebecca Ridgely signed an agreement with Charles Carnan Ridgely to exchange a tract of land and a house for her rights, claims and interest to Hampton. The estate was inherited by Charles Carnan Ridgely's second son, John, in 1829, as his first son, Charles, had died in 1819. After John's death in 1867, the estate was inherited by his son, Charles, who bequeathed it to his son, John, in 1872. The estate was left to John Ridgely, Jr. in 1938, who sold the mansion and an adjoining forty-two acres to the Avalon Foundation in 1946. After the completion of the sale, John Ridgely, Jr. and his wife moved to the Overseer's House (HABS No. MD-226-J) across Hampton Lane. John Ridgely, Jr. died in 1959 and his wife, Jane Rodney Ridgely, like all the past Ridgely wives, maintains dower rights to the property. John Ridgely III, is executor.

2. Date of erection: Circa 1800
 3. Architect: It is traditionally thought that Pierre Charles L'Enfant was the architect.
 4. Construction information: None known
 5. Alterations and additions: None known
 6. Important old views. None known
- B. Historic Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:
See the historical data for Hampton Mansion (HABS No. MD-226-A).
- C. Sources of Information:
1. Primary and unpublished sources: The Ridgely family papers are indexed by Avril J. M. Pedley in The Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1968. Contained are eight collection numbers which list eighty-seven volumes and approximately thirty-five boxes of loose material.
 2. Secondary and published sources: None known

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The gable on a hipped roof, one-and-a-half story structure, with its two-bay east and west elevations and one-bay north elevation, is situated within an areaway set into a slope of the terrain and enclosed by retaining walls. A natural spring provides the coolant.
2. Condition of the fabric: The structure is in a deteriorating condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Dairy is 16'-3" x 28'-1" and is located approximately in the center of a 37'-5" x 54'-9" areaway.
2. Foundations: The foundations, which are not visible, are probably rubble stone masonry.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Constructed of

rubble stone masonry, the Dairy is stuccoed. The retaining walls, also rubble stone masonry, are white-washed. A brick coping extends around the retaining walls except at the north elevation.

4. Structural system: The masonry bearing walls support the roof structure.
5. Porches: None
6. Chimneys: A square brick chimney with a wash and a two course corbeled cap with a brick cowl extends from the attic floor through the ridge. The chimney originally extended to the Dairy floor.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: At the north elevation a centrally located doorway with a solidstock frame is hung with a double thickness door having vertical boards at the exterior and a stile and rail frame with six raised panels at the interior. An opening is ghosted at the south elevation.
 - b. Windows and shutters: At the east and west elevations the masonry openings have long, narrow horizontal windows. Each has a pair of three-light sash, separated by a vertical mullion. The southerly openings have two horizontal iron bars driven into the face of each frame. The northerly units have seven iron bars, set diagonally, in the heads and sills at each sash. Top hinged board shutters with vertical battens are hung at the west openings.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape and covering: The roof with its gable ends, which are extensions of the walling, has a hipped structure which extends around the building and forms an approximately 4'-6" soffit overhang at the eaves. The roof, which has a continuous, unbroken slope at the side elevations, is covered with wood shingles.
 - b. Cornice and eaves: On a 9" fascia board a small crown moulding receives the overhang of the shingles. The soffit is sheathed with narrow, random width boarding, mitered at the corners.

- c. Dormer: Centered at the east elevation a gabled dormer with a board and batten door is set at the eave and provides access to the attic. The cheeks of the dormers are sheathed with boarding parallel to the roof slope.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: The structure has a single space with a 2'-0" wide, 2'-4" deep cooling trough extending around the room one brick width from the wall.
2. Stairways: None
3. Flooring: The floor is paved with brick laid in a herringbone pattern within edge paving. Three boards provide a bridge across the trough. The attic floor has random width boards.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceiling are plastered, though the attic space is unfinished.
5. Doorways and doors: None
6. Special decorative features: None
7. Hardware: The doors are hung with wrought iron strap hinges. A turn buckle latches the attic door. A wooden box lock with a wrought iron escutcheon secures the north doorway.
8. Mechanical equipment: A water inlet pipe is located under the south wall near the west corner and outlets from the cooling trough are under the north wall near the east corner.

- D. Site and Surroundings: The areaway around the Dairy is paved in brick laid in a herringbone pattern. The south end of the areaway steps in and is centered with the basin where the spring bubbles up. The basin, 2'-5" wide and 2'-4" deep, extends 4'-0" into the brick paving and into the retaining wall which is supported on a pointed arch structure with marble voussoirs. An edging of brick defines the basin well at the paving. At the southwest corner seven stone steps within podia ascend to grade. Near the northeast corner three stone steps ascend to grade. Between the steps and the north walling which extends beyond the areaway at the east and west, is an outside fireplace which has a pointed brick vault spanning

a corbeled firebox set with a rounded ledge that apparently supported a large kettle. The chimney is brick, with a three-course corbeled cap.

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was initially financed with funds from the "Mission 66" Program of the National Park Service under the direction of Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures. Hampton Mansion was measured in 1958 by Student Assistant Architects Orville W. Carroll (University of Oregon), Harold A. Nelson (University of Michigan), and Trevor Nelson (M.I.T.), with Professor Lee H. Nelson (University of Illinois) as Project Supervisor. The complex was measured and drawn in 1959 by Student Assistant Architects Charles C. Boldrick (University of Notre Dame), Richard C. Mehring (University of Virginia) and Herbert L. Banks (University of Florida), with Professor F. Blair Reeves (University of Florida) as Project Supervisor.

The project was edited in 1972-73 by Rodd L. Wheaton, Architect, Historic American Buildings Survey, who prepared the historical data, edited and expanded the 1959 architectural data and recorded several structures which were previously unrecorded.