

Hampton Quarters Three  
537 1/2 St. Francis Road  
East of Hampton Overseer's House (Hampton Farm House)  
North of Hampton National Historic Site  
Towson  
Baltimore County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-226-M

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PHOTOGRAPH  
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

HABS No. MD-226-M

HAMPTON QUARTERS THREE

Location: 537½ St. Francis Road, east 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: Storage

Statement of Significance: Similar to Quarters Two, the two duplex structures represent the auxiliary dwellings of the Hampton outbuildings.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The tract of land on which the Quarters are 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 1850 (possibly pre-1843)
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Construction information: None known
5. Alterations and additions: The dwelling was substantially renovated in 1947-1948. A cellar toilet room and stairway were added, In addition, an east porch and a second floor partition have been constructed and the fireboxes have been closed.
6. Important old views: The 1843 plat of the Hampton estate indicates a building called "Quarters" on the site and is the approximate size of the existing structure.

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 one-and-a-half story, gabled roof structure has four west bays at the first floor and two bays at the second floor. The east elevation has two bays. At the south elevation there is one bay. A single window opening is in the gable end of the north elevation.

2. Condition of the fabric: The structure is in a deteriorating condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Quarters Three measures 20'-2" x 41'-2".
2. Foundations: The foundations are rubble stone masonry.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: The coursed rubble stone masonry walls have scored joints. The openings typically have flat arches with stone voussoirs, except at the south first floor opening which does not have any exterior arch construction.
4. Structural system: The masonry bearing walls support the floor and roof structure.
5. Porches: A modern wood frame porch addition has been added on the east elevation. The window opening was cut down for a doorway. Wood steps extend from the porch to grade. The exterior has wood siding and the interior is unfinished.
6. Chimneys: An interior stone chimney breast extends from the crawl space to the roof line. Above the roof line it is brick and has a two course corbeled cap.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Board and batten doors are hung in wood frame openings with stone sills. One of the west doors which flank the two central window openings is partially glazed and permanently closed.
  - b. Windows and shutters: Typically, the first floor window openings have six-over-six light sash. The second floor east and west window openings have three-over-three light sash. Nine-light casement sash are in each north and south end gable opening. The window openings at the second floor's north room have horizontal iron bars set into the frames on which is probably based the tradition that the room was used for the confinement of incorrigible slaves.
8. Roof:
  - a. Shape and covering: The gable roof has wood shingles.

- b. Cornice and eaves: The eaves are boxed. A jig-saw cut fascia board in an open wave pattern extends up the verges.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The cellar area has been partially excavated for a modern toilet room. At the first and second floors the chimney breast and masonry partitions, with access doorways, divide the space into two rooms at each floor. The second floor north room has been subdivided by a modern frame partition.
2. Stairways: Enclosed stairways rise from each first floor room to the second floor spaces. Each stairway has winders, one step above the first floor, giving the stairways quarter turn runs. The stairwalls are open at the second floor and have square newels and plain railings. A modern enclosed stairway leads to the cellar space under the north stairway.
3. Flooring: The cellar area has a compacted dirt floor with a concrete pad under the toilet area. Modern flooring covers the first floor and 4" to 7" wide boards cover the second floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plastered.
5. Doorways and doors: The interior doors at the board wall stairwells are board and batten.
6. Special decorative features: None
7. Hardware: Modern hardware is used on the doors.
8. Mechanical equipment: Fireplaces, which heated the rooms, have been closed and plastered over. There is no evidence of hearths.

- D. Site and Surroundings: This structure is sited east of the Overseer's House (HABS No. MD-226-J) and forms a courtyard with the other two Quarters structures and the east wing of the Overseer's House.

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.