Errata Sheet for Hampton National Historic Site Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement

Following are revisions and corrections to the Hampton National Historic Site *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* discovered after publication of the document. These errata should be maintained with all copies of the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* for a complete and final record on which the Record of Decision will be based.

The revisions and corrections are listed below, noted by page, column, and paragraph. Changes are indicated by presenting the revised sentence with deleted text shown in strikeout and added text shown in underline.

Page iii, 1st column, 2nd paragraph:

Hampton National Historic Site preserves in public ownership the structures, landscapes, collections, archeological sites, and other natural and cultural resources of this rare commercial, industrial and agricultural estate in the Chesapeake Bay region for future generations; and stimulates understanding of how national events and social change are revealed in the site's resources and the interrelationships of the Ridgely family and the workers – <u>paid</u> free, indentured, and enslaved – who lived and labored on the estate as it took shape and changed over the 18th, <u>and-19th, and 20th</u> centuries.

Page iii, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph:

Hampton National Historic Site, once the center of a vast Maryland land holding, and a premier example of Georgian architecture and landscape design, was a remarkable commercial, industrial and agricultural estate forged with <u>free</u>, <u>paid</u>, indentured and enslaved labor. Hampton reflects a central irony in U.S. history – that a nation newly created on the principles of equality and freedom could accept the institution of slavery.

Page iii, 2nd column, 3rd paragraph:

National events and social change – the American Revolution, establishment of a new economy, slavery, the Civil War, Emancipation and Reconstruction – are reflected by the site's cultural resources, an unmatched and comprehensive assemblage of structures, landscapes, collections and archives preserved by one family over ten nine generations.

Page iv, 1st column, 2nd paragraph:

Visitors receive orientation to Hampton that helps them understand the experiences available at the park, an overview of the park's significance, the park's place in the national park system, and the relevance of the estate, the family, and <u>paid free</u>, indentured and enslaved workers to today.

Page vi, 2nd column, 3rd paragraph:

One critical feature missing from the landscape and interpretively essential to the visitor experience, the corn crib, would be reconstructed. If if the Department of Interior/National Park Service (DOI/NPS) documentation needs are met, in accordance with the Secretary of the

Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and used for interpretation on the farm side. <u>Park visits would begin at an orientation point in a small visitor contact station on the mansion side in the Support Zone.</u>

Page 5, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph:

Charles took an active interest in the all aspects of the estate but died only five years after his father while traveling abroad with his family.

Page 9, 2nd column:

To stimulate understanding of how national events and social change are revealed in the site's resources and the interrelationships of the family and the workers who lived and labored on the estate as it took shape and changed over the 18th, and 19th, and 20th centuries.

Page 9, 2nd column, last paragraph:

Hampton National Historic Site, once the center of a vast Maryland land holding and a premier example of Georgian architecture and landscape design, was a remarkable commercial, industrial and agricultural estate forged with free, indentured and enslaved labor.

Page 10, 1st column, 2nd paragraph:

National events and social change – the American Revolution, establishment of a new economy, slavery, the Civil War, Emancipation, and Reconstruction – are reflected by the site's cultural resources, an unmatched and comprehensive assemblage of structures, landscape, museum collection, archives, and archeological and ethnographic resources preserved by one family over ten nine generations.

Page 10, 2nd column, last paragraph:

Data from the NPS Facilities Management Software System were was used in the condition assessments.

Page 11, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph (Current State and Related Trends):

Several historic buildings (octagonal slave servants quarters and corn crib) are missing, and one has been reconstructed (orangery).

Page 12, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph (Current State and Related Trends):

The site's collections are stored in multiple locations at the site and two off-site facilities: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine and the NPS Museum Resource Center of the National Capital Northeast Region.

Page 12, 2nd column, 10th paragraph (Current State and Related Trends):

Interpretive facilities and programs are <u>diversifying diversified</u> to reflect slavery in more comprehensive and explicit ways, including expansion of programs and exhibits at the farm complex and modifications to mansion programs and exhibits

Page 14, 1st column, 3rd paragraph:

These goals were developed in consultation with the public and park stakeholders in a series of public meetings, workshops, and consultations from 1998 to 2007 2010.

Page 15, 1st column, 1st paragraph:

They are organized according to park goals and were developed in consultation with NPS staff representing relevant disciplines, the public and park stakeholders during the scoping process, in a series of public meetings, workshops, and consultations from 1998 to 2007 2010.

Page 16, 1st column, last paragraph:

The exteriors of Quarters A and greenhouse #1 #2 have been restored to their appearance circa 1870.

Page 16, 1st column, last paragraph:

The structure that has served at different times as a chicken coop, garage, and dovecote is presently not in use, but is slated to house presently houses accessible restrooms.

Page 17, 1st column, 4th paragraph:

Only 20% of the objects are on display at any time; the remainder is in storage at many different locations in the park, at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, and at the NPS Museum Resource Center of the National Capital Region.

Page 22, 1st column, 3rd paragraph:

Colleges and universities including Goucher College, Villa Julie College (Stevenson University), Morgan State University, Towson University, and the University of Maryland, provide interns to conduct historical research, care for the museum collection, and assist with visitor services.

Page 43, 1st column, 2nd paragraph:

[Add to end of 2nd paragraph] <u>Visitor orientation and services would also be accommodated in</u> a mansion side small visitor contact station in the support zone.

Page 43, 2nd column, 3rd paragraph:

[Remove sentence] Visitor orientation and services would also be accommodated in a mansion side small visitor contact station in the support zone.

Page 44, 2nd column, 1st paragraph:

The lower house and stone slave quarters would offer space for interpretation on the farm side and the octagonal slave <u>servant</u> quarters (assuming further research permits reconstruction) the garden and numerous outbuildings would provide the same for the mansion side.

Page 49, Table 2-3:

[Under Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, the cells for "Construction of new collections building" and "Rehabilitation of dovecote/garage" should be shaded in the darker color to show that those projects are included under those alternatives. In addition, under Alternative 2, the cell for "Construction of mansion side visitor contact station" should be shaded darker indicating that the project is included under that alternative.]

Page 52, Natural, Cultural and Resource Management, 7th Row:

	[Alternative 1]	[Alternative 2]	[Alternative 3]
[Natural,	Consolidate	Same as Alternative 1	Same as Alternative 1
Cultural and	collections and		
Resource	archival storage on		
Management]	site using a		
	new collections		
	facility to the		
	greatest extent		
	possible		

Page 84, 2nd column, last paragraph:

The alignment of the new entrance drive and the configuration of parking lots would be different from those in Alternative 2, since there would be no new administration and visitor services building, rather, these operational features would be housed in existing buildings.

Page 102, 1st column, last paragraph:

There would also be negligible impacts from the loss of lawn areas during the new construction of the orangery small visitor contact station and the road projects.