P. G. 73-20
Northampton Slave Quarters (Brick)
Largo
Site

This one and a half story brick slave quarters consisted of two rooms downstairs, with a massive central chimney, and with a door in the facade leading into each room. This plan is similar to the one of the slave quarters at Brome Farm in St. Mary's County. It was probably built to house two families.

PG:73-20
MAGI #1705475504

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Northampton Slave Quarters (Brick)

AND/OR COMMON
Note: See the "Physical Description" for Explanation of this site.

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Largo

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
13

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Prince George's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey No. Md. 17 Large. V. 2B-1

DATE
October 12, 1936

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Prints and Photographs Division of Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN
Washington, D.C.

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A photograph of this site was found during my investigation of the Historic American Buildings Survey records in the Prints and Photographs of the Library of Congress. In addition, there is another photograph of the opposite side of this house in Henry C. Forman's Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens. Copies of these are included in this report.

This is a one-story brick dwelling (common bond) with two doors and no windows in the front and rear lengths. Two small windows open into each gable end. They are capped by segmental arches. Apparently, the openings were closed by laterally hung wooden shutters inside the house, since no other means were evident. One half of the roof is sheathed with tin, the other with wooden shingles. Through the middle of the roof ascends a large brick chimney. The photograph in Forman's book shows the small door in the gable end leading below the house, probably into a cellar.

In plan, the downstairs probably consisted of two rooms, each warmed by back-to-back fireplaces. Upstairs there were also two rooms most likely.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PG:73-2n

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) Black History
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Probably first quarter of 19th Century. BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Forman, this house was a "brick slave quarters on a duplex design." This identification appears to be accurate, based on its design. It is the only brick slave quarters duplex known to have been recorded in southern Maryland. From this survey, it appears that single family dwellings were the more typical, though this brick duplex constituted an important variation in house types. The Historic American Buildings Survey records gave no written description of this building, nor did they give the location of it in relation to the log slave dwelling at Northampton.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE George W. McDaniel

ORGANIZATION Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture DATE

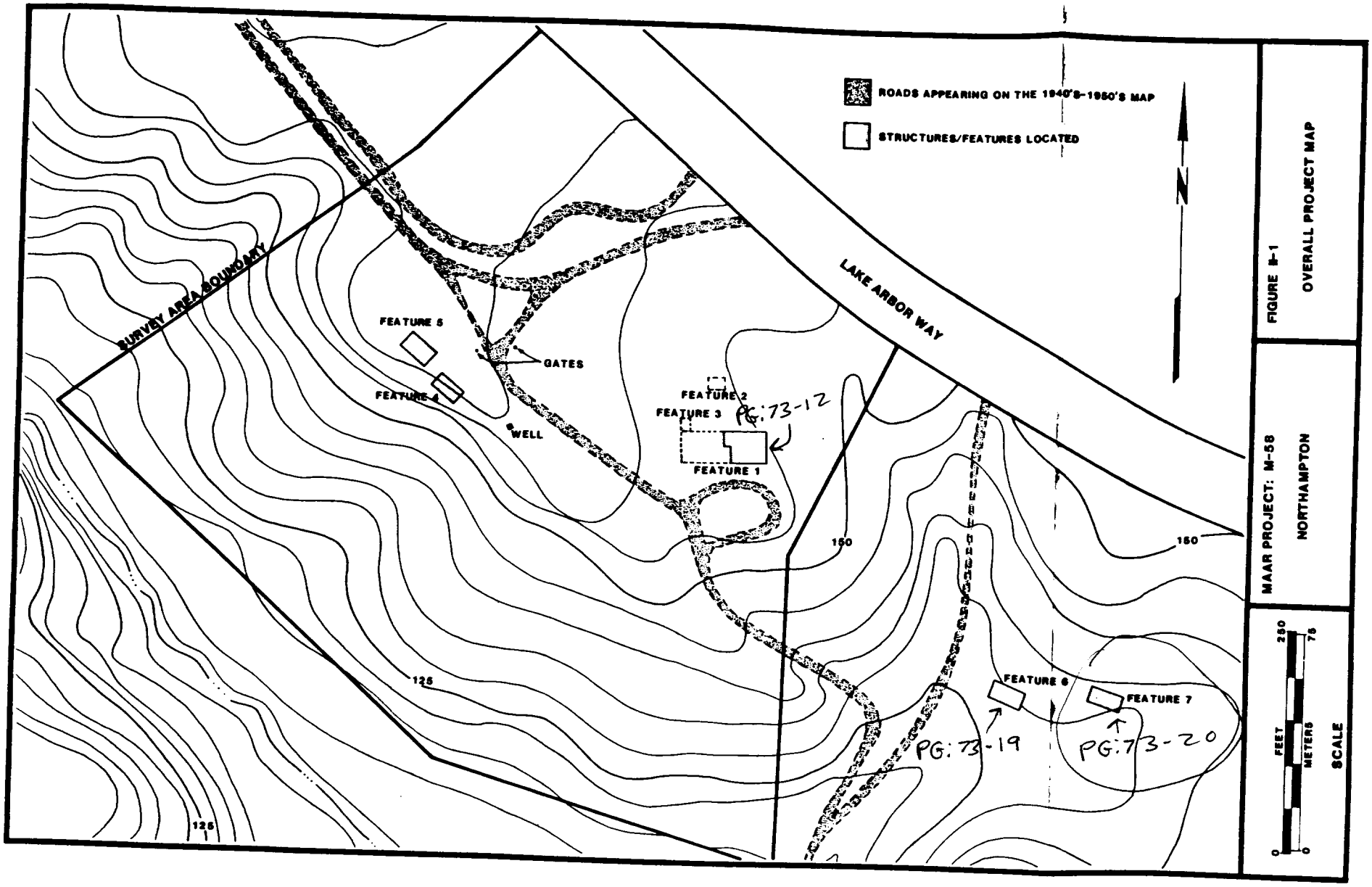
STREET & NUMBER 20 Dean Street TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN Annapolis, Maryland STATE

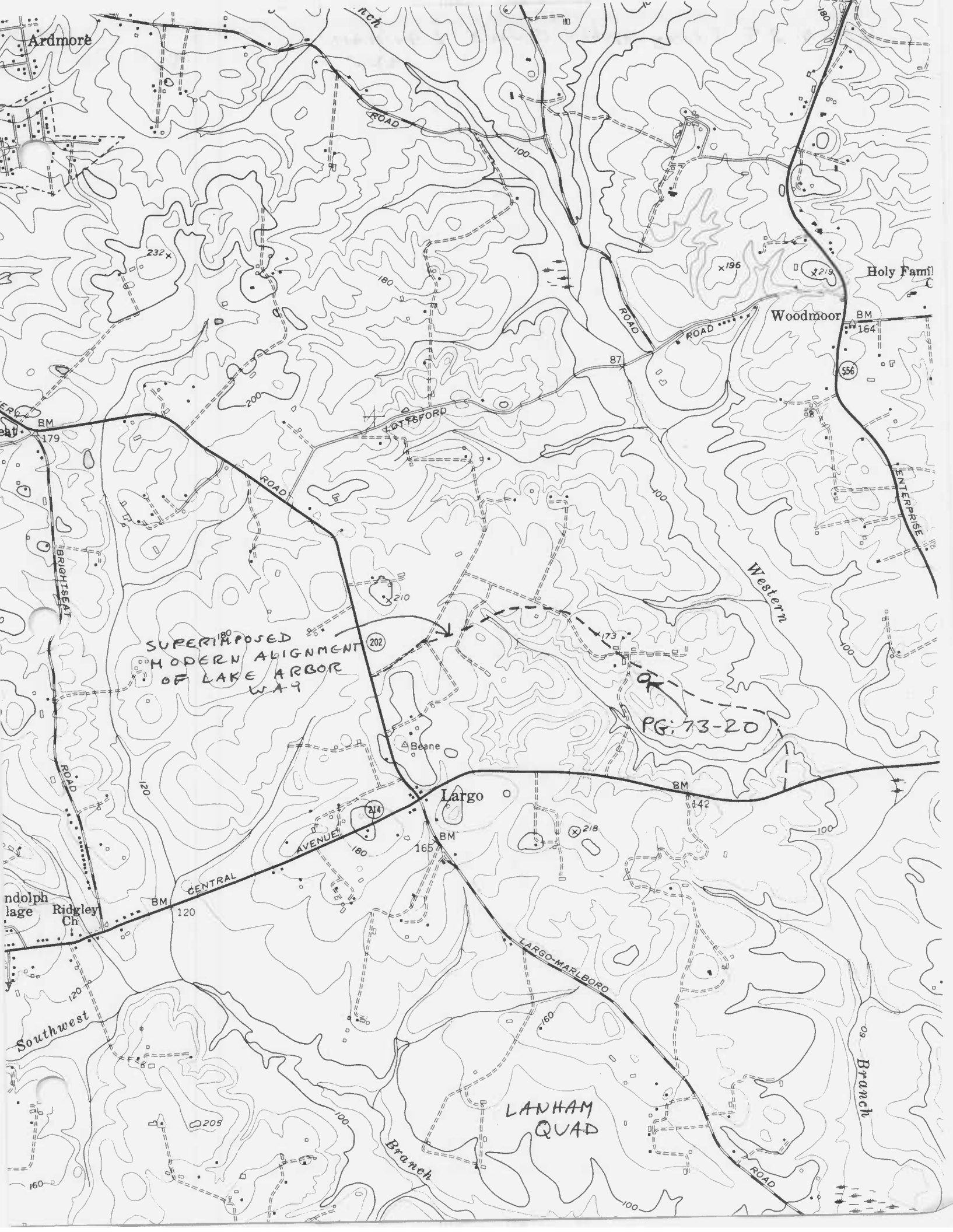
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

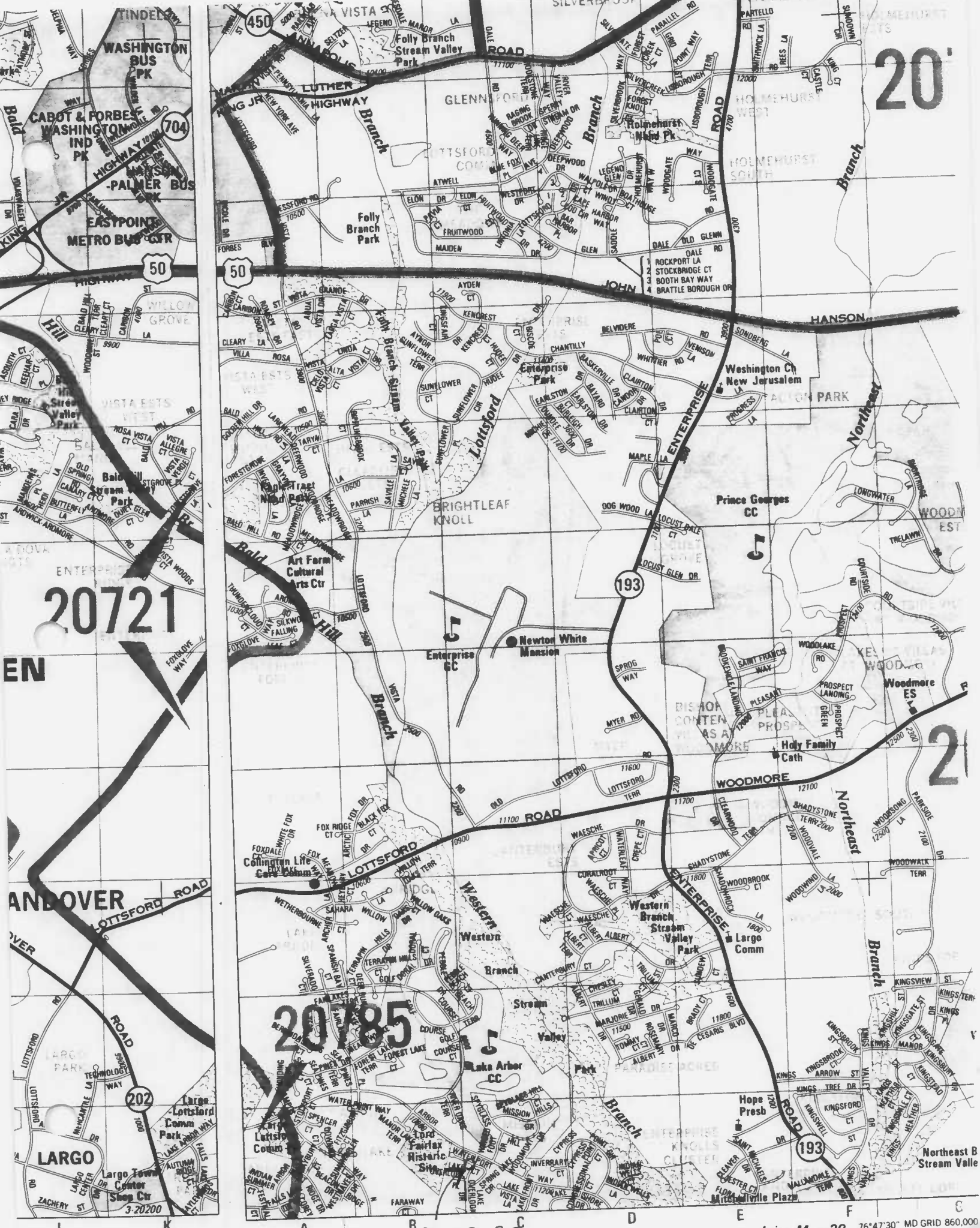
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438


ROADS APPEARING ON THE 1940'S-1950'S MAP
STRUCTURES/FEATURES LOCATED
N
LAKE ARBOR WAY
SURVEY AREA BOUNDARY
FEATURE 5
FEATURE 4
GATES
WELL
FEATURE 2
FEATURE 3
FEATURE 1
PG:73-12
150
150
125
125
FEATURE 6
FEATURE 7
PG:73-19
PG:73-20
0
FEET
250
0
METERS
75
SCALE
MAAR PROJECT: M-58
NORTHAMPTON
FIGURE II-1
OVERALL PROJECT MAP

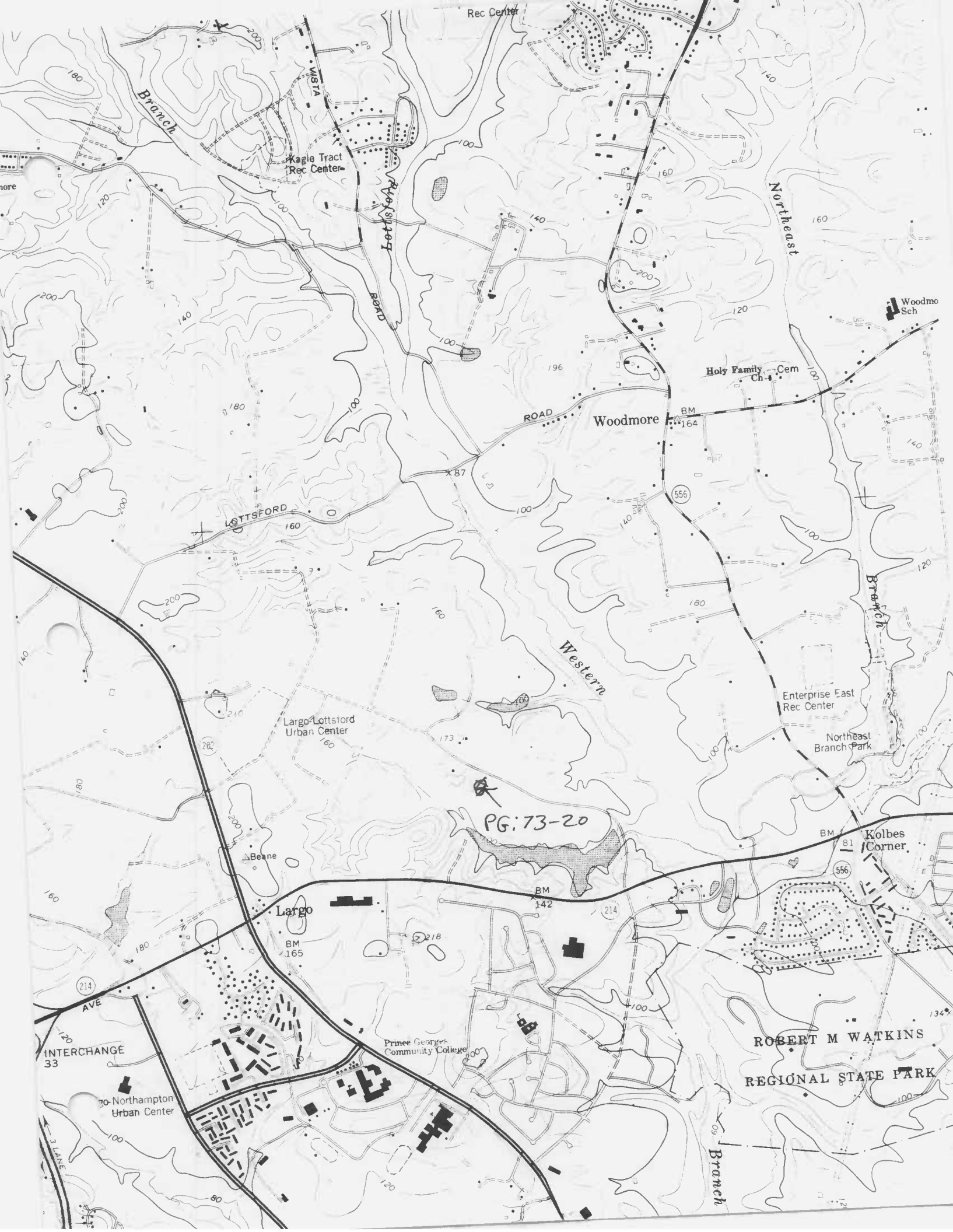
PG:73-20


Ardmore
ROAD
Holy Famil
Woodmoor
BM
164
556
87
LOTTSFORD
ROAD
BM
179
ROAD
ENTERPRISE
BRIGHTSEAT
Western
SUPERIMPOSED
MODERN ALIGNMENT
OF LAKE ARBOR
WAY
202
PG: 73-20
Beane
Largo
BM
142
214
AVENUE
CENTRAL
BM
165
218
ndolph
lage
Ridgley
Ch
BM
120
LARGO-MARLBORO
Southwest
Branch
LANHAM
QUAD
ROAD
Branch



20721
20785
20
WASHINGTON BUS PK
CABOT & FORBES WASHINGTON IND PK
HANSON-PALMER BUS PK
EASTPOINT METRO BUS CTR
Folly Branch Stream Valley Park
Folly Branch Park
Holmehurst Nbhd Pk
Enterprise Park
Washington Ch New Jerusalem
Prince Georges CC
Newton White Mansion
Enterprise GC
Art Farm Cultural Arts Ctr
Woodmore ES
Holy Family Cath
Collington Life Care Comm
Western Branch Stream Valley Park
Largo Comm
Lake Arbor CC
Hope Presb
Lord Fairfax Historic Site
Mitchellville Plaza
Northeast Branch
Lottsford Branch
Western Branch
Bald Hill Branch
LOTTSFORD ROAD
WOODMORE ROAD
ENTERPRISE ROAD
JOHN HANSON
LUTHER HIGHWAY
ANNAPOLIS ROAD
LARGO
Largo Town Center Shop Ctr
Largo Lottsford Comm Park
Northeast B Stream Valle
1 ROCKPORT LA
2 STOCKBRIDGE CT
3 BOOTH BAY WAY
4 BRATTLE BOROUGH DR
76°50'00"
850,000 FT
76°47'30" MD GRID 860,000
Joins Map 20

PG: 73-20


Rec Center
WISTA
Branch
Eagle Tract
Rec Center
Lottsford
ROAD
Northeast
Woodmo
Sch
Holy Family
Ch
Cem
ROAD
Woodmore
BM
164
556
LOTTSFORD
Western
Branch
Enterprise East
Rec Center
Northeast
Branch Park
Largo-Lottsford
Urban Center
PG:73-20
Kolbes
Corner
BM
81
556
Beane
BM
142
Largo
BM
165
214
AVE
INTERCHANGE
33
Prince Georges
Community College
ROBERT M WATKINS
REGIONAL STATE PARK
Northampton
Urban Center
Branch

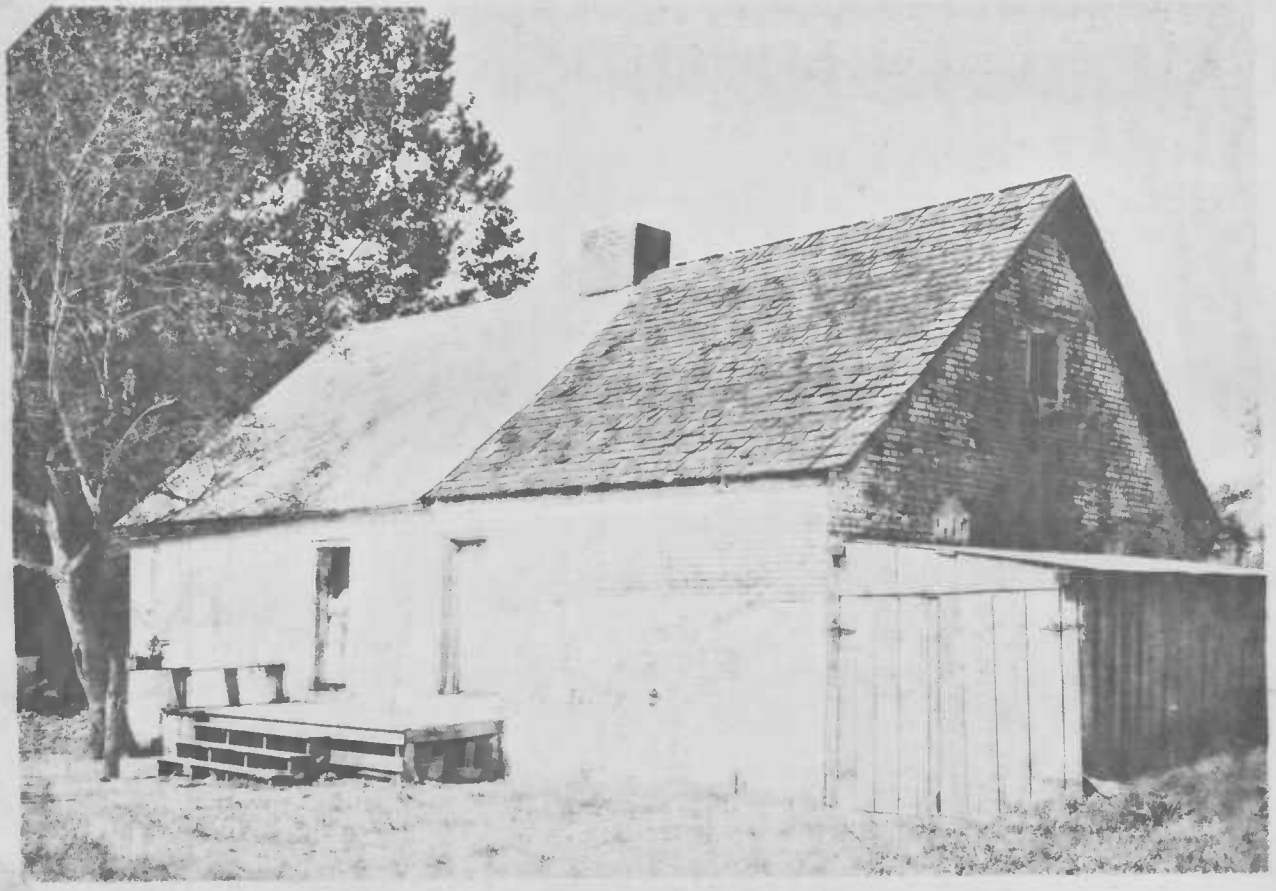
621

Northampton (Clove Quarters)
Largo, Vicinity
Maryland

HABS No.

MD.
17 LARG.V
2B-1

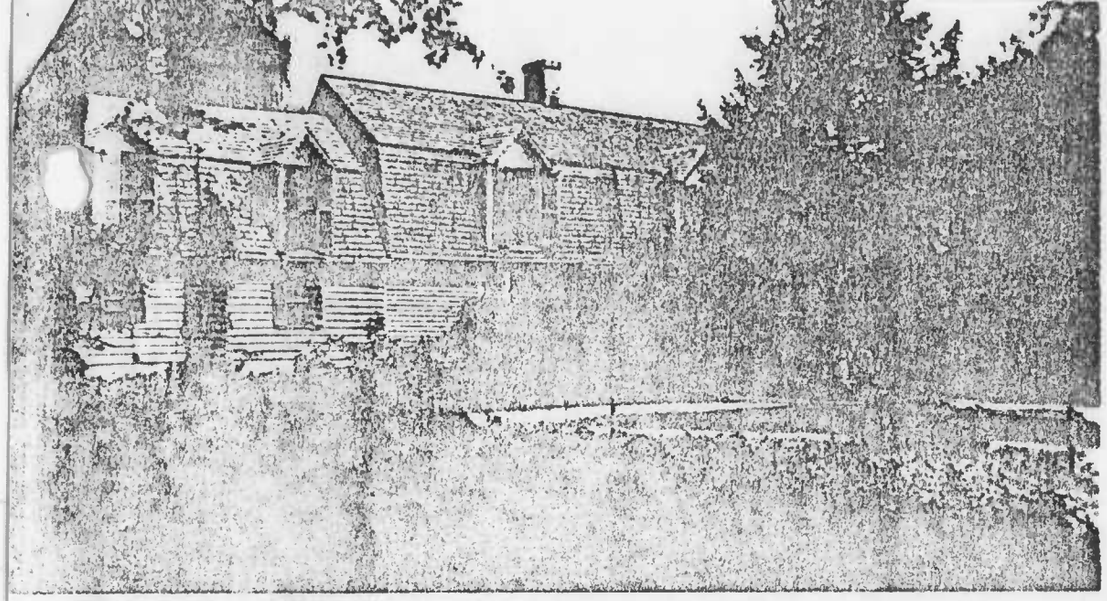
PG:73-20



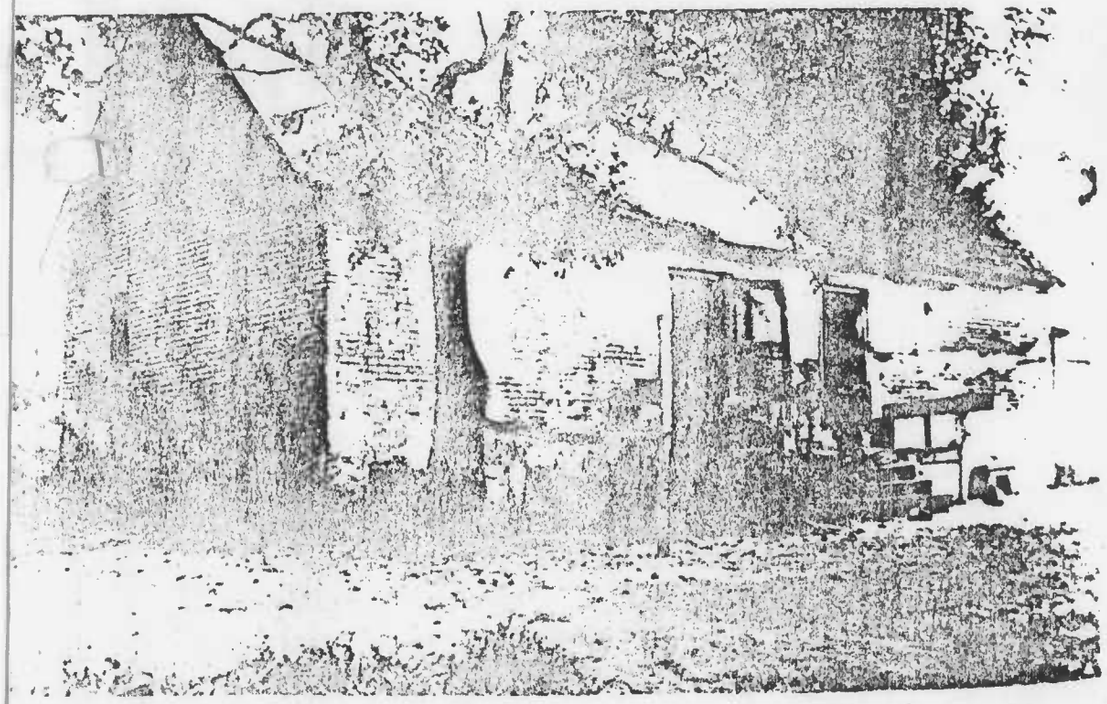
Historic American Buildings Survey
John O. Brostrup, Photographer

October 12, 1936
12:35 P. M.

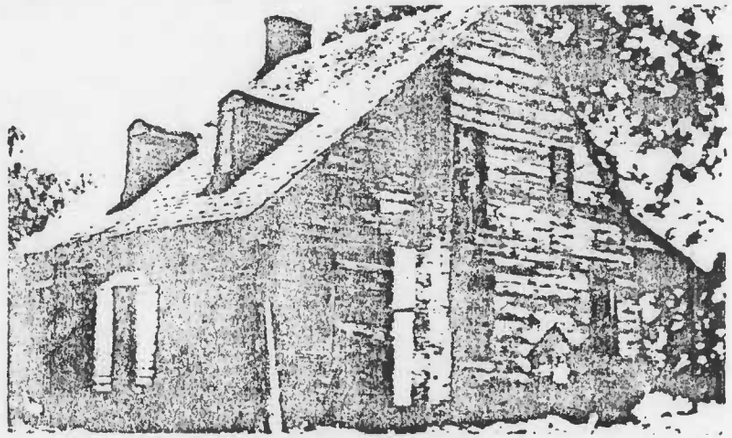
VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST (front)

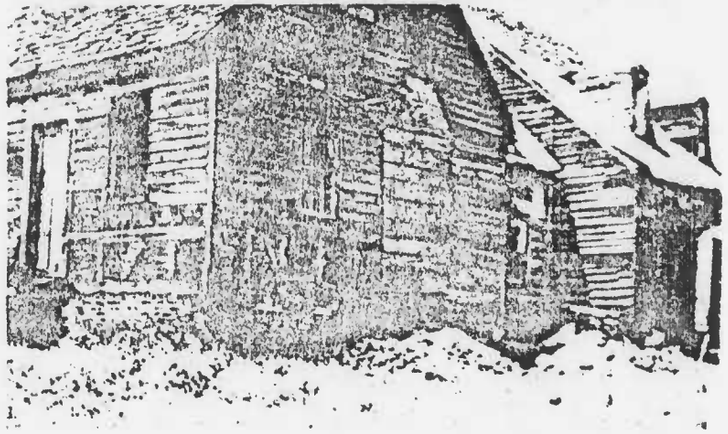


This old photograph shows NORTHAMPTON, Prince George's County, the first section of which is believed to have been erected about 1700. Home of Lord Fairfax. HABS, 1895. Below, *the brick slave quarters on a duplex design and with central chimney.* Author, 1939.



Prince George's County, James [illegible], II, about 1698 built the [illegible] portion of MULLIKIN'S DE[illegible]HT, shown above. Wilfong. [illegible] *are snapshots of the house [illegible] renovation.* Kirtley.





PG:73-20

were later additions. The chimney on the left probably belonged to William Stone's house. As is often the case in homes of this style, like the *Leigh House*, St. Mary's City, Stone's lodging was afterward doubled in size. The porch and the wing on the right side with the pent roof—a perfect outshut—are probably excrescences of the nineteenth century.

It is not difficult to guess the floor plan. A passageway extended the whole depth of one gable end, with a Great Room and a dining room at the chimney end. Later the dining room was extended outward and the outshut added. Upstairs there were probably three tiny knock-heads and a slit passageway—reminiscent of those in *St. Barbara's*, Mistress Troughton's domicile in St. Mary's City.

But the original Stone house comprised only the Great Room and the front or forepart of the passageway, which may have been used as a parlor.

In Molly Stone's field there stood in recent times several tombstones, some of which had the name of Brauner.

The passing of *Poynton Manor* from father to son by the name of Stone for at least one hundred and fifty years may be traced in the old records. Governor William Stone, the immigrant, was an eminent landholder in St. Mary's City, the first capital. He owned the earliest-known property in that city—East St. Mary's, or the Governor's Field. In 1647 he was accused of unlawfully taking ownership of the Calvert or Governor's house in this Field.[1] In spite of that charge, the following year he became Governor and lived in the Calvert house a number of years. In truth, after *Poynton Manor* was built, he possessed two homes—no doubt with all the inconveniences thereto attached—and for several years after his death the seat in the Governor's Field in St. Mary's City was spoken of as Captain Stone's house at St. Mary's.

In 1660 he died, leaving the aforementioned town house and land in the Maryland capital to his wife, Verlinda Cotton. She was to remain at the dwelling plantation at *Poynton Manor* during her widowhood. According to the terms of his will, 600 acres of this manor went to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Calvert, son of the first Governor, Leonard Calvert. Five hundred acres went to each of his sons, Richard, John, and Mathew; and what remained of the manor was bequeathed to his oldest son, and residuary legatee, Thomas Stone.

The dwelling plantation next came into the possession of John Stone, son of Governor William; and then of Thomas and Walter Stone, son of John, who were to have equal shares in the dwelling and land, a 500-acre portion of *Poynton Manor*. After his mother's death, Walter Stone was to own that part whereon the habitation stood.

[1] *Jamestown and St. Mary's*, pp. 214, 215.

PG.73 20

PG.73 20

In 1725 the manor was divided into sections owned by Thomas Stone, William Stone, Mat Stone, Gerrad Fowke, Jesse Doyne, and William Doyne. David Stone, great-grandson of Governor William, is supposed to have been living at *Poynton Manor* at the time in which the dwelling was destroyed and to have had it rebuilt. His first wife was Mary Hanson, sister of the Honorable John Hanson, president of the Federal Congress in 1781, who lived at *Mulberry Grove* near Port Tobacco. His second spouse was Elizabeth Jenifer, sister of the Honorable Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (1723-90). Thomas Stone, the "Signer" of "Havre de Venture," Charles County, was a son by his second wife.

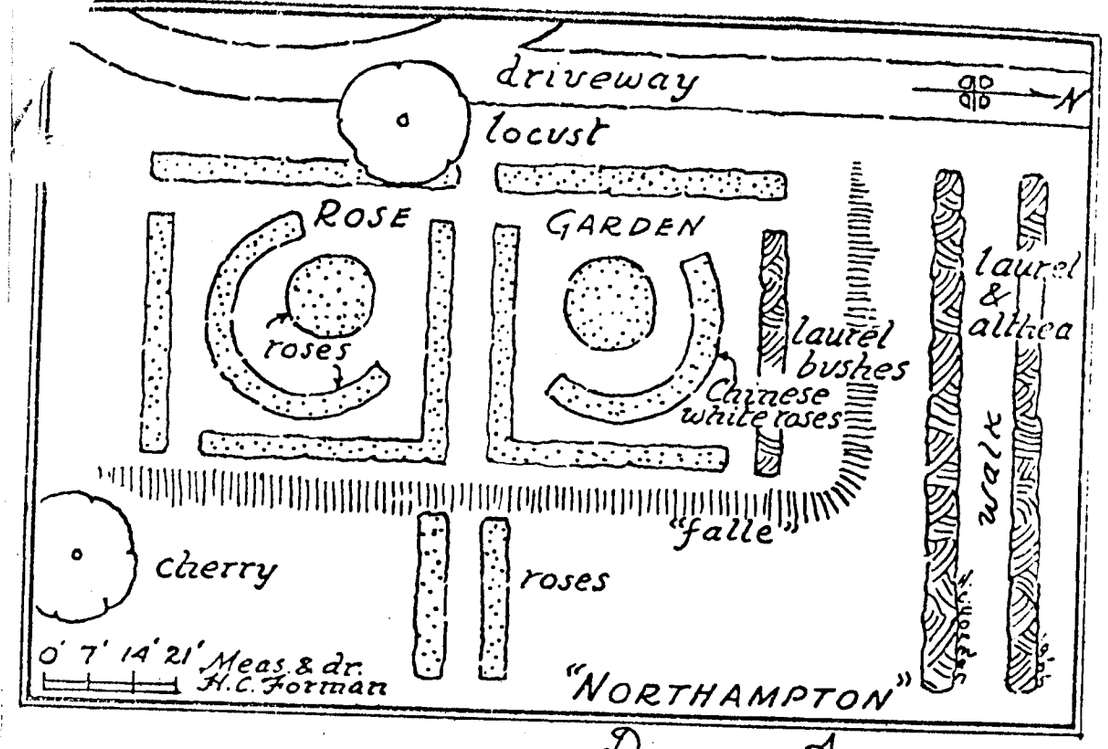
In short, from Governor William Stone's little two-room-and-loft cottage came one of the most distinguished families of the United States. Our nation rose from just such small beginnings as *Poynton Manor*.

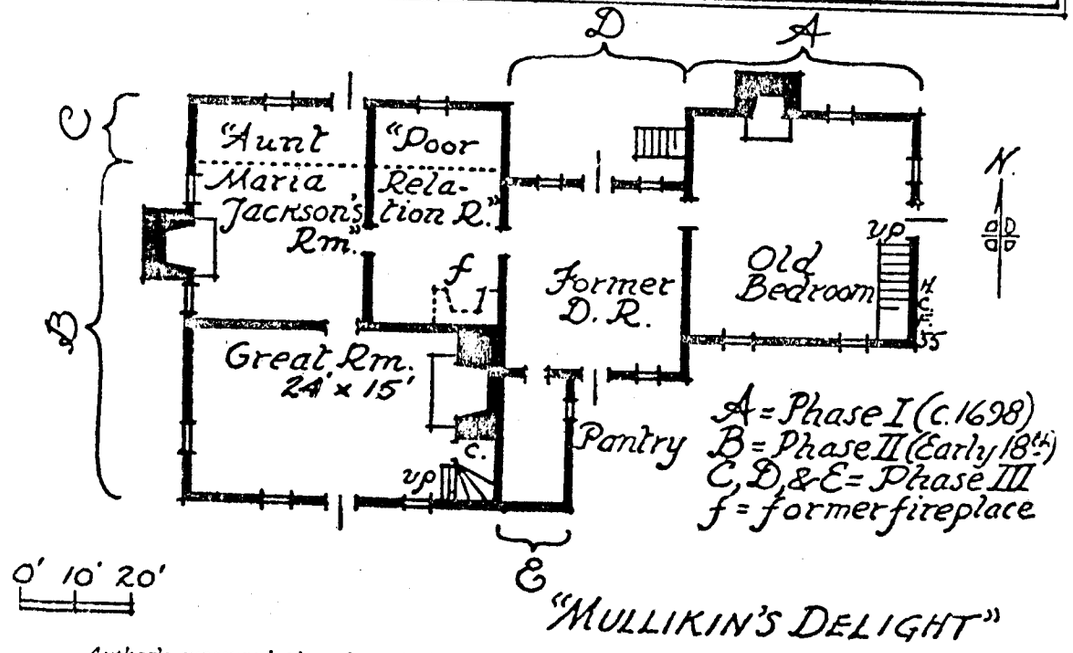
9. SPRIGG'S *NORTHAMPTON* AND L'ENFANT'S GARDEN

ONE OF THE important estates of Prince George's County is *Northampton*, a tract of 1000 acres surveyed on May 26, 1673, for Thomas Sprigg I, born in Northamptonshire, England, and who later became High Sheriff, Justice, and Commissioner of Calvert County, Maryland. He was married twice, first to Katherine Roper, a sister-in-law of Governor William Stone of Maryland, then to Eleanor Nuthall, a granddaughter of John Nuthall, who owned the Manor of Cornwaleys Crosse and St. Elizabeth's Manor near St. Mary's City.

When Sprigg died in 1704 he bequeathed to his son, Thomas II, "my dwelling home and all houses and land of 'Northampton' and 'Rolling' that I have not disposed of, and one part of five hundred acres of land I patented for me The Manor of Collington." In 1707, fifty acres of *Northampton* were possessed by Thomas Brooke, and 850 by Thomas Sprigg II.

It is evident that the timber-framed gambrel-roofed house which stood on the *Northampton* tract had been erected by Thomas Sprigg I before his death in 1704. The dwelling may very well have been seventeenth-century in date. It was described as being 125 feet in length. In the forepart were a withdrawing room, a library, and a dining room, all having high chimney pieces and wide, open fireplaces. At the rear were bedrooms which were later lit by tall Victorian-Gothic windows. In 1788—so it has been stated—a gambrel-roofed addition with tiny windows and broad clapboards was placed nestling against a main gable.





Author's measured plot plan of the garden at NORTHAMPTON, *reputed to have been designed in 1788 by Pierre L'Enfant.* Below, *first floor plan of* MULLIKIN'S DELIGHT, *built in three stages.*

At any rate, in 1909, after the abode had been decorated with enlarged Victorian dormers with curlicue rakes on their roofs, the entire structure was burned to the ground. The old photograph (p. 148) was taken about fourteen years before the conflagration. After some study, we have conceived the idea that perhaps the left-hand portion with tiny windows and wide clapboards was erected before the section to the right, but certainty is difficult when the study is based on only one photograph. The narrow clapboards on the larger part of the home may have been replacements of the Victorian era. The first-floor windows with jalousied shutters may have been enlarged.

At *Northampton* once lived Samuel Sprigg, who was Governor of Maryland from 1819 to 1822. In 1811, on New Year's Day, he brought his bride, Violette Lansdale, to this homestead; and in 1812 their daughter Sally was born. When the British military forces made their attack on Washington, they came to Northampton and, out of regard for the helplessness of the young Violette and her baby, they refrained from burning the house. How different was war in those days! One wonders what a Nazi general or a Chinese Red would have done to *Northampton*, its bride and infant.

President Madison took refuge here from the British after the Battle of Bladensburg on August 14, 1814. Dr. John C. Fairfax, who in 1869 became Lord Fairfax, Twelfth Baron of Cameron, also made his home here.

But perhaps the event most significant to *Northampton* was the visit of Pierre L'Enfant, that great French engineer who planned the Federal City on the banks of the Potomac. He is credited with designing and laying out, in whole or in part, the gardens at Northampton in the year 1788—the date of the wing of the house. We show on our plot plan (p. 128) what remained of these gardens about 1936.

This is an old-fashioned rose garden in two squares, enclosing circles and crescents. One of the crescent-shaped beds contains Chinese white roses. Protecting the garden space on the north is a walkway lined by tall laurel and Rose-of-Sharon shrubs with thick trunks.

Off to the south once stood a little brick schoolhouse, and to the west stands a "switch willow," grown up from a little switch planted over forty years ago. The great locust tree, adjacent to the rose beds, has a trunk covered with ivy sentimentally brought from the Fairfax domicile, Leeds Castle, England. Down the hill and below the garden are two large slave quarters, one a brick duplex, the other with vertical-board walls, each having a central chimney.

PG: 73:20