

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88000271

Date Listed: 4/6/88

Melford
Property Name

Prince George's
County

MD
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Patrick W. Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/6/88
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination: =====

The property's period of significance is for the 19th century, yet a 20th century pumphouse is included as a contributing resource. Ron Andrews of the MD SHPO on 4/6/88 agreed that the pumphouse should be listed as noncontributing.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

FEB 29 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Melford (preferred); Howerton's Range PG:71B-16
other names/site number Melford

2. Location

street & number 5103 Crain Highway not for publication N/A
city, town Mitchellville vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 21109

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	4	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	5	0 objects
			Total
			0

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official *[Signature]* Date 2-23-88
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau Maryland Historical Trust

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. *[Signature: Patrick W. Anders]* *[Date: 4/6/88]*
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling

single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation stone

walls brick

stone

roof metal

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Description Summary

Melford is a multi-part gable-roof brick and stone dwelling house which stands prominently on a knoll in rolling farmland approximately one-half mile west of the Patuxent River north of Maryland Route 50. The two-and-one-half-story main block was built of brick, probably in the mid-to-late 1840's, with elements of the Greek Revival style; it is distinguished by a two-story semi-circular projecting bay at the south gable end, above which is a wide chimney stack with pseudo-Palladian window treatment. Attached to the north gable end is a lower two-and-one-half-story kitchen wing. Northeast of the house are three outbuildings. The three-bay gable-roof slave quarter may date from the eighteenth century; it has in this century been converted into a farm office. Southeast of this office is a pyramidal-roof meat house, which may also date from the late eighteenth century. On the slope to the north of these outbuildings is a twentieth-century pyramidal-roof pump house. East of the house are terraced gardens, falling away from the house on three levels.

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Prince George's County, Maryland

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Melford is a two-part brick and stone dwelling house which stands prominently on a knoll in rolling farmland circa one-half mile west of the Patuxent River, north of Maryland Route 50. The two-and-one-half story main block is built of brick with decorative elements in the Greek Revival style; it is distinguished by a two-story semi-circular projecting bay at the south gable end. There is a lower two-and-one-half-story kitchen wing attached to the north gable end.

The main block of Melford is built of brick laid in American bond, three bays by three bays, measuring 31 feet wide and 44 feet deep; it has side hall and double parlor plan. Entrance is in the first bay of the main west facade, through a panelled door with six-pane rectangular transom and four-pane sidelights over wainscot panels. Over the door is a full-width flat arch. The large lock box on the eight-panel door is marked "J.A. Stewart No. 2." The door leads into a long stairhall, at the east end of which is a rear door with identical treatment.

A one-story mid-twentieth century entry porch shelters the main (west) entrance; its fully pedimented front is supported by square chamfered double posts. The porch is approached by a flight of five brick steps, and enclosed by a plain railing. This porch replaces a one-story wrap-around Victorian porch, the north section of which survives; this north section is now screened, and fills the corner at the north gable end of the main block where it joins the kitchen wing.

Windows of the main block are large 6/6 double hung sash, with stone sills, and flat-arch brick lintels; they have dark green louvered shutters with iron shutter dogs.

The second story window in the first bay of the west facade is surmounted by a full-width flat arch covering both window and shutters, identical to that of the entrance below it. This window, which lights the small bedroom over the front hall, was formerly a door which opened onto a balcony over the original porch.

The rear (east) facade is similar to the west facade. The door in the third (north) bay has the same treatment as the principal west entrance. The second story window in the third bay of the east facade is downset to light the landing of the formal staircase.

The roof is of standing-seam metal painted red. Under the overhanging eaves of the main block, a cornice is formed by a plain wooden frieze surmounted by crown molding. Two dormers pierce each of the west and east planes of the gable roof; these gabled dormers have returned cornices with crown molding. Windows in the dormers are round-arched, 6/6 double hung sash. The foundation of the main block is of local iron-bearing stone, and encloses a full cellar.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

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The outstanding feature of Melford's main block is the unique treatment of its south elevation. The central bay of this three-bay gable end projects as a two-story semi-circular tower, 5 1/2 feet deep at its maximum projection; it has windows in both stories. The bricks of this bowed bay are laid in American bond, but unlike the rest of the main block, which is five courses of stretchers to one of headers, the bay has seven - courses of stretchers to one of headers. The wooden cornice of the main block is continuous around the semi-circular bay, and identical to that of the main block. Above it the two chimneys of the south gable end are combined in one very wide (over 20 feet) slim stack. Centered within the lines of the chimney at loft level is a three-part window: a wide 8/8 double-hung sash window flanked by two small 2/2 sashes. The wooden surround of this tri-partite window features a lintel with narrow dentilled frieze. Above it is a round arch, filled with coursed brick, giving the effect of a tri-partite Palladian window. Much of the brick in the chimney has been replaced in recent years; it was rebuilt after the chimney was struck by lightning. The stone foundation of the semicircular bay is stuccoed and incised to look like coursed stone.

The main block of Melford was built on a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, and interior details reflect the Greek Revival style. The west entrance leads into a wide stairhall. The two-run staircase rises along the north wall, turns at the landing (lighted by the intermediate level window), and turns again to the second story. It has a heavy turned newel with mitered cap, and plain tapered round balusters of tiger maple. The open string staircase is bracketed, and has a panelled spandrel. The stair rises to the third story.

Roughly centered in the ceiling of the stairhall is a circular plaster medallion with plain concentric astragal moldings. Door and window surrounds have symmetrically molded trim (two deep grooves flanking a shallow peaked panel) with bulls-eye corner blocks. The door at the east (rear) end of the stairhall has no transom; it is cut off by the landing above.

Two doors in the south wall of the stairhall lead into the two connecting parlors. A wide opening connects the two parlors; the two ten-panel leaves of the double door which fills this opening are folded back into the east parlor. All doors have silvered doorknobs.

Jig-sawn valances surmount the lintels of the parlor windows. On one pane in the south window of the west parlor is scratched the legend "Florence Hardisty, Melford, January 11, 1881".¹ Centered in the south wall of each parlor are fireplaces with identical wooden mantels. The openings of these mantels are flanked by colonettes and have panelled frieze and mantel shelf. They were removed from the two second-story

¹ E. Florence Hardisty was the daughter of Richard Hardisty, owner of Melford from 1869 to 1908; she married Trueman Slingluff in August 1882, and later inherited the property. See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

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bedrooms, and installed in the formal parlors to replace two earlier marble mantels.²

A door from the east parlor leads into the semi-circular bay, which now serves as a closet. The surround of the window in this bay is curved, but has the same molding as that of other doors and windows. The hinges of the closet door were manufactured by Thomas Clark. There is a small semi-circular space under the closet, accessible by a trap-door.

The second story consists of a bedroom over each of the parlors, and a third small bedroom in the west end of the passage, over the front hall. The west window in this front bedroom was formerly a door which led onto the balcony over the facade-wide porch. Door and window surrounds have different moldings from those of the first story; two grooves between three bands, and plain corner blocks. Mantels in the two principal bedrooms have plain pilasters, plain frieze and shelf; they were newly installed in the 1950's. The south semi-circular bay forms a small closet for each of these two bedrooms.

There are two bedrooms at attic-level, lighted by the dormers. Moldings in these rooms consist of plain board surrounds with plain corner blocks. The east room is lighted by the 2/2 and 8/8 window on the south, and has no fireplace; the west room is lighted by the westerly 2/2 window, and has a fireplace with a plain wooden mantel.

The random-coursed stone foundations of the main block enclose a full cellar. The stairs descend from the east end of the main hall into a long passage, from which one can enter the two southerly cellar spaces. The west room has a dirt floor and white-washed stone walls and houses the furnace. A fine Federal style eight-panel door hangs in the entrance of this space; it retains the graining and stencilled panel borders, brass latch and H-L hinges, and was probably reused from the earlier house on this site. The easterly room has recently (circa 1950) been panelled and converted into a recreation room; it has a brick floor. The plan of the cellar is the same as the upper stories.

² The marble mantels were removed in the 1950's, and are no longer available for examination. From a brief description by several individuals who remember seeing them, it seems that they were of dark marbled slate, probably late Victorian in style. It is possible that the present parlor mantels were, in the 1950's, returned to their original locations, having been moved upstairs by the Hardistys at the end of the nineteenth century and replaced at that time by Victorian slate mantels. The panelled friezes of the wooden mantels which presently adorn the parlors repeat the shallow peaked panels of the first story moldings; this perfectly matching trim suggests that these mantels were originally intended for the parlors.

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Attached to the north gable end of the main block is a five-bay-by-two-bay (33 by 25 feet) kitchen wing built of brick and stone. The wing is two-and-one-half stories high, lower than the main block; it has a gable roof covered with red standing seam metal. This wing is built on two levels, with the two northerly bays at a lower level than that of the three southerly bays and the main block. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys, one centered at the north gable end which serves a large fireplace in the kitchen, and one at the ridge between the two sections of the wing. Most of the wing is built of brick, but it rests on a high stone foundation, and its north gable end (first and second stories) is built of stone. There is no cellar. The northeast and northwest corners are highlighted by heavy stone. The rest of the east and west elevations of the wing, as well as the north gable end above the second story windows, is built of brick laid in American bond. (Much of the east facade, including the upper north corner of the main block, has been rebuilt.) The wing has a corbelled brick cornice. Windows are narrow 9/9 double hung sash on the first story, and 9/6 on the second story. All windows, including the three in the north gable end, have flat arch lintels and stone sills; those on the east and west facades have black louvered shutters. In the fourth bay of the east facade is a door which leads into the kitchen. It has a single-pane transom, surmounted by a segmental arch. Another door in the fifth bay of the west facade leads from the dining room onto the screened porch.

The construction sequence of the wing is difficult to determine. Brick work of the first story appears to match the main block in color and texture, while that of the second story does not, suggesting that the wing was originally lower, and was later raised to its present height. Both first and second story appear to be keyed into the main block. There is no evidence of alteration in the fenestration of the wing, and it is likely that main block and wing were constructed at the same time.³ Interior plan of the wing consists of a kitchen and pantry (at lower level) in the two northerly bays, and a dining room (at higher level) in the three southerly bays. The dining room mantel has colonettes and panelled frieze, similar to those now located in the main parlors. Trim in the dining room consists of door and window surrounds with one groove between two flat bands, and plain small cornerblocks. To the east of the dining room is a transverse corridor, which leads from the formal stairhall in the main block, down several steps to the kitchen. A single-run staircase rises along the west wall of the rear corridor, leading to two bedrooms on the second story. In the north exterior wall of the kitchen is a wide brick fireplace, discovered and reopened during renovation work circa 1950. There are bedrooms above both the kitchen and dining room spaces. A wood mantel with colonettes and panelled frieze adorns the fireplace in the north

³ cf. memorandum by Orlando Ridout V, 18 September 1986, following site visit to Melford.

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bedroom. The wood mantel in the south bedroom has panelled frieze and panelled pilasters.

From the second-story rear corridor of the wing, an enclosed east-west staircase rises between the two second story bedrooms to a two-room loft space. There is a large metal water tank in the northerly room of the loft. A small door which connects the two rooms of the loft is grained and stencilled; it is almost certainly from an earlier building, cut down and reused in this location.

There are three frame outbuildings on the grounds north and east of the house: an office, meat house and pump house. The office stands directly north of the house; it is one-and-one-half-stories high, two bays by three bays, circa 16 by 21 feet. Its gable roof is covered with asphalt shingle, and it has plain board siding. In its irregular three-bay south facade, there is a door in the second bay, and a 2/2 double hung sash window in the first and third. There is an interior brick chimney at the east gable end. The building, which is reported to have been a slave quarter before its conversion to an office, rests on a stone foundation. It is possibly a rebuilt version of the slave quarter listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax.

The meat house stands to the southeast of the office. It is a one-story building, 12 1/2 feet square, with pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles. The meat house is sided with plain horizontal boards, and has entrance in its south facade; it rests on a stone foundation. Constructed with close studding and wrought nails, this meat house may be the same building listed in the 1798 tax assessment.

North of the office is a small one-story pump house built into the slope where the ground falls away towards the north. This twentieth century pump house, 9 1/2 by 8 1/4 feet, has a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles; it is sheathed with German siding, and has a door in its south facade. It rests on a high poured concrete foundation.

The house and these three principal outbuildings stand on a high piece of ground surrounded by rolling farmland. The complex of buildings is accessible by a long unpaved lane which runs east from Maryland Route 3, ending in a circular drive in front (west) of the house. East of the house are terraced gardens, falling away from the house on three levels. A rail fence defines the 2.716 acres on which these buildings and terraces stand.

Outside of this 2.716 acres there is a tobacco barn to the south, and alivestock barn to the northeast. There are tenant farmhouses to the east, north and south. On a hill to the northwest is the Duckett family burial ground.

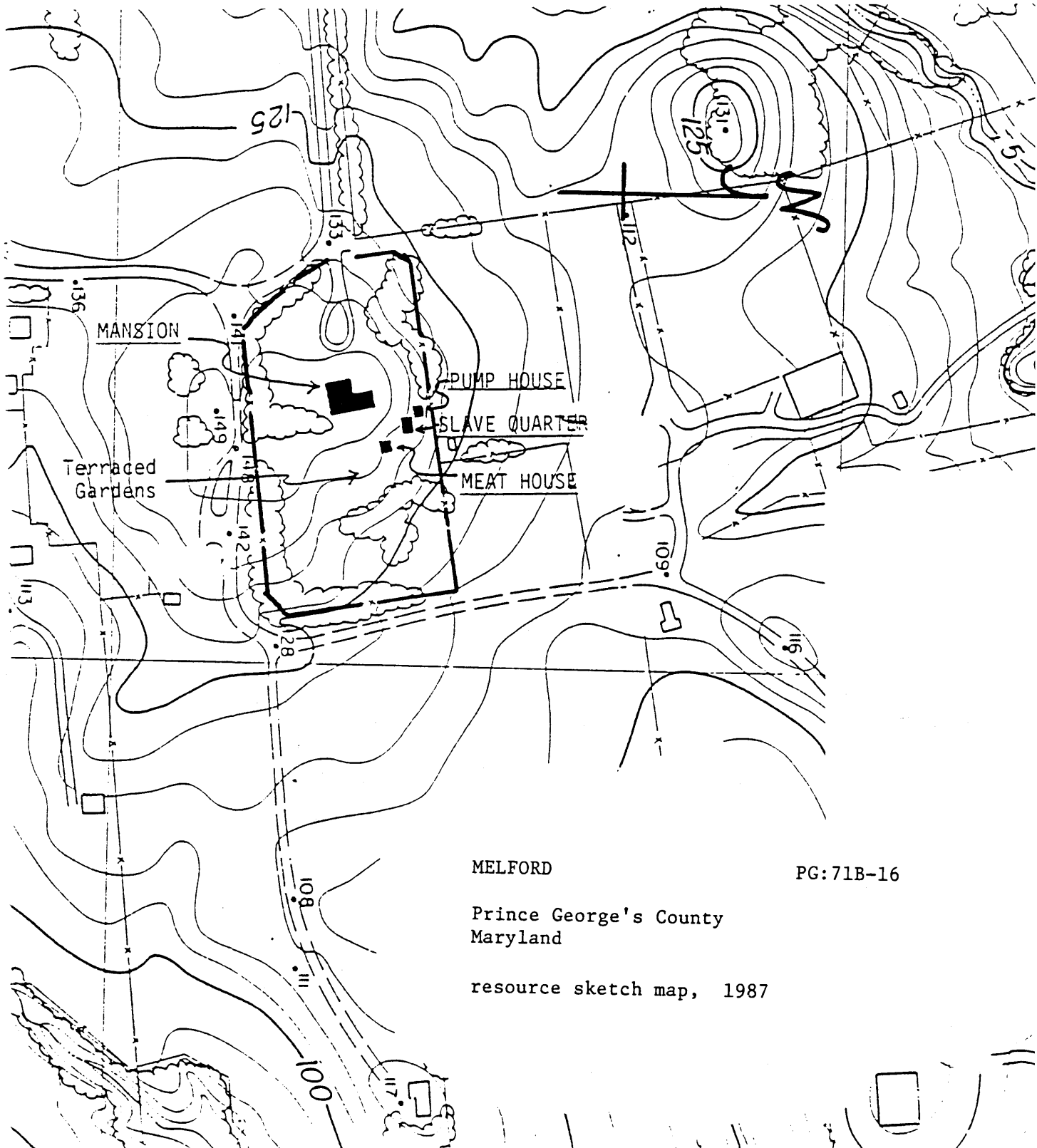
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MELFORD

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Prince George's County
Maryland

resource sketch map, 1987

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
architecture

Period of Significance
1840s

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Melford is an outstanding example of a mid-nineteenth century brick Greek Revival plantation house in Prince George's County. Built in the mid-to-late 1840s for Dr. Richard Duckett, it is distinguished by a semi-circular projecting bay and chimney treatment at the south gable that is unusual in the county and possibly in the state. Its grounds include the remnants of the nineteenth century terraced gardens and three small outbuildings, two of which may pre-date the house. The home for 140 years of two prominent local families, the Ducketts and the Hardistys, Melford is a county landmark of unique architectural character.

See footnotes, item 8.

See Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet No. 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # MD-627
- recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.7158 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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3	5	1	8	8	0
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4	3	1	3	4	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.1

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.1

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Pearl, Principal Investigator, Historic Survey Project

organization Prince George's Co. Hist. Pres. Comm. date June 1986

street & number c/o County Planning MNCPPC telephone (301) 952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland zip code 20772

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Melford
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HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA:

- 1) Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture
- 2) Geographic Orientation:
Western Shore
- 3) Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Agricultural Industrial Transition 1815-1870
- 4) Resource Type(s):
domestic architecture

Melford stands on a tract of land called Howerton's Range, which was purchased by Thomas Duckett in the 1770s and 1780s. By the end of the eighteenth century, Thomas Duckett lived in a 30-foot square frame house with a separate kitchen on this 600-acre plantation. Also on the property stood a complex of frame outbuildings: a 12-foot square milk house, a 24 by 12 foot lumber house, a 26 by 12 foot poultry house, a 30 by 10 foot corn house, and two slave quarters, one 30 by 12 and the other 20 by 16 feet. Thomas Duckett had a distinguished career in public service, serving as Prince George's County sheriff (1777-1779), as a judge and as associate justice of the First District Court, 1786 to 1802, and as a member of both houses of the Maryland legislature; the lower House in 1780 and 1781, and the Senate from 1801 until his death in 1806.¹ After his death in December 1806, the plantation passed in equal shares to his children; his two sons, Dr. Richard Duckett and Judge Allan Bowie Duckett, agreed to buy out their sister's interest and hold the land as tenants in common. Richard Duckett moved his family into his father's house, and farmed the land; after his brother's death in 1809, he held an undivided moiety of the plantation with his nephew, Thomas Duckett.² While continuing to farm Howerton's Range, Dr. Richard Duckett practiced medicine in the local area of Governor's Bridge, in association with Dr. Grafton Tyler of the adjoining plantation, Parrott's Thicket.³

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Dr. Duckett had married in 1804 but had no issue; after the death of his nephew in 1849, he and his wife helped to raise Thomas Duckett's two sons, Richard and Thomas Allen Duckett, their grandnephews. It was at approximately this time (the late 1840's) that Dr. Duckett began to call his plantation Melford instead of Howerton's Range; at the same time there was a considerable increase in the assessed value of the real estate. This suggests that the present house was built at this time; construction details would tend to confirm this, although no record has yet been found which explains what happened to the frame house of the previous generation. The room-by-room inventory of Dr. Duckett's personal estate after his death in 1854, strongly indicates the floor plan of the present house at Melford.⁴

Dr. Duckett lived into his 76th year, and the Planters' Advocate reported that he had for long years practiced medicine and was one of the "pillars" of society.⁵ He left a prosperous plantation and personal property of considerable value. His will devised all of his estate, Melford, its livestock, slaves, and household furnishings including medical supplies, to his grandnephew and namesake.⁶

The second Richard Duckett continued to live at Melford for only 10 more years. When he died in 1864, he left a fine and well-furnished plantation home, but, like many other planters during the Civil War years, was considerably in debt. His creditors brought suit against his estate, and a trustee was appointed to sell the 600-acre Melford property. The 216-acre parcel including the house was purchased in 1869 by Richard Hardisty, a merchant from the nearby village of Queen Anne.⁷

When a Post Office was established in Collington in 1858, Richard Hardisty was appointed Postmaster. He and his brother operated a general store at this location. After the completion of the Popes Creek Line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in 1872, the Hardisty brothers moved their general store operations south to the location of the Collington Station. Their store and Post Office became a landmark and gathering place in the Queen Anne District.⁸ During the years that he lived at Melford, Richard Hardisty bought up the rest of the old Duckett plantation. By the time of his death in 1908, he owned 686 acres which were then divided among his widow and children; his widow, Margaret, retained the dower portion on

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which the house and principal outbuildings stood.⁹ After Margaret Hardisty died in 1922, the dower lot was, by agreement of all her heirs, conveyed to her daughter, Emma Florence Slingluff.¹⁰ Melford has since that time been the family home of the Slingluff family, and has been an important gathering place and social center for the hereditary landowners of eastern Prince George's County. Circa 1950, Emma Slingluff's son, Richard, undertook several renovations, e.g., replacement of the Victorian porch on the principal facade, removal of the marble parlor mantels and replacement with those from the bedrooms, and conversion of the slave quarter into a farm office. The last surviving child of Emma Hardisty Slingluff, Miss Margaret T. Slingluff, died in 1984, having lived in the house under a life estate granted to her in 1968. The property is currently undergoing planning and design process, in preparation for the development of the Maryland Science and Technology Center.¹¹

Melford is a unique example of its type; only two other brick plantation houses of similar period and plan survive in Prince George's County. Pleasant Hills (PG#82A-2, National Register), constructed circa 1836, has the same floor plan but somewhat different interior trim. Like Melford, it has an attached kitchen wing, but in the case of Pleasant Hills, the wing almost certainly precedes the main block. The Rectory at Holy Trinity, Collington (PG#71A-9b), has the same plan, but is built on a smaller scale, and has much simpler interior trim. It was constructed as a Rectory in 1829, and a kitchen wing was added in the 1880's; the original kitchen was in the cellar.

Williams Plains (PG#71B-3, also National Register) was built early in the nineteenth century; it has chimney treatment somewhat similar to Melford, but is constructed on a different plan, i.e., central stairhall and flanking double parlors. Melford is unique in its projecting semi-circular bay.

Melford is an important example of a substantial brick plantation house with Greek Revival stylistic elements. Its semi-circular bay and chimney treatment make it unique in Prince George's County. With its terraced gardens and surviving outbuildings, it is a fine representative of a mid-nineteenth century Prince George's County plantation home.

Notes

¹ Prince George's County Deeds BB #3:395, FF #1,377; Federal Direct Tax, 1798, for Prince George's County, Patuxent Hundred; Papenfuse, Edward C., Directory of Maryland Legislators, 1635-1789, Vol. I A-H, 1979, pp. 283-284.

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2 Prince George's County Chancery #1529 (1810); Prince George's County Deed, JRM #15:53.

3 National Intelligencer, 11 May 1833.

4 Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1820-1850; Prince George's County Estate file #131, #293; Census for Prince George's County, 1840, 1850.

5 Planters' Advocate 17 May 1854.

6 Prince George's County Will WAJ #1:61, Estate File #293.

7 Prince George's County Estate file #695, Equity #478, Deed HB #4:655.

8 Prince George's County Equity Exhibit, records of Richard and J. T. Hardisty, 1871-79; Martenet's Map of Prince George's County, 1861; G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington including the County of Prince George, 1878; conversations with Margaret T. Slingluff, 1978 and 1980.

9 Equity #3705, 1909.

10 Prince George's County Deed, #217:101.

11 Prince George's County Deed, #3606:552, 562; #3674:307, 310; #4430:683; #5088:158; #5823:876; Estate File #32358, Will CMH #19:514.

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Prince George's County, Maryland

Chain of Title

Melford

P.G. #71B-16 (formerly #71A-20)

#5823:876
29 Nov 1983
Deed

Donald Nash to Carley Capital Group 466.435 acres
as described in #5088:158.

5088:158
18 Apr 1979
Quit Claim

#301-50 Associates to Donald S. Nash, all property
acquired by #4430:683, 536.427 acres, subject to
life estate of Margaret T. Slingluff.

#4430:683
29 Nov 1973
Deed

Stanley Spivak and Theodore Lerner (trustees for
#301-50 Associates) to #301-50 Associates, same
land conveyed by #3674:310 to Spivak and Lerner.

#3674:310
25 Nov 1973
Deed

Robert Ernst, trustee for the purpose of
reconveying, to Stanley Spivak and Theodore
Lerner.

3674:307
25 Nov 1968
Deed

Stanley Spivak to Robert Ernst, trustee for the
purpose of reconveying, four parcels: (1) 101.5
acres (#3605:577), (2) 32.19 acres (#3605:597), (3)
17.21 acres (#3606:539), and (4) 384.69 acres
described in #3606:552 from Richard H. Slingluff,
subject to life estate to Margaret T. Slingluff
(#3606:562).

3606:562
30 Apr 1968
Life Estate

Stanley Spivak to Margaret T. Slingluff for her
natural life, part of the property conveyed by
Richard H. Slingluff to Spivak by #3606:552
including:

- 1) "Main dwelling and yard, garden and general
parking area, site for vegetable garden, site
for gardening or parking of automobiles on
social occasions, and two paddock areas,"
8.8298 acres;
- 2) Dwelling unit #21 (Byrd) .501 acres;
- 3) Dwelling unit #24 .5005 acre;
- 4) Dwelling unit #3 .5 acre;
- 5) Dwelling unit #7 (Omley) .5 acre;
- 6) Building unit #17 (Oliver) .5 acre,

All of the above being together with a right of way
over existing farm roads.

(Plat WWW 33:20, WWW 56:20) See Continuation Sheet No. 9.2

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Melford
Prince George's County, Maryland

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3606:552
30 Apr 1968
Deed

Richard H. Slingluff to Stanley Spivak, three parcels totaling 362.0044 acres, including the Dower Lot conveyed in 1932 by #390:473.

#390:473
19 Nov 1932
Deed

Margaret T. Slingluff to Richard H. Slingluff, the Dower Lot of Melford, which was purchased by Emma Florence Slingluff (#217:101) for her son Richard H. Slingluff; because Emma Florence Slingluff by her will devised her interest in the 141 acre Melford Dower lot to her son Richard H. Slingluff. This deed is for the purpose of clarifying any questions of ownership.

WTD #3:167
July 1932
Will

Testator: Emma Florence Hardisty Slingluff, to her son Richard H. Slingluff, all her interest in the Melford Dower lot.

#217:101
7 Oct 1923
Deed

Lena Weems, Richard Hardisty, and T. Talbot Hardisty to Henry Morris (mortgagee) and Emma Florence Slingluff, 141 acres Melford Dower lot, home place of late Richard Hardisty, whose children (above) had reversionary rights after death of their mother. Now, Emma Slingluff agrees to purchase this real estate, and all the children of Richard Hardisty unite to convey it to her.

#3705
Dec 1909
Equity

Division of real estate of Richard Hardisty, who died intestate July 1908; partition by commission:

- 1) to widow, Margaret T. Hardisty, Dower lot, 141 acres;
- 2) to son, T. Talbot Hardisty, lots #3 and #6, 209 acres
- 3) to son, Richard Hardisty, lots #1 and #5, 91 acres
- 4) to daughter, E. Florence Slingluff, lot #2, 115 acres
- 5) to Lena Weems, lot #4, 67 acres.

Dower lot includes mansion house and other buildings, including barn northeast of house.

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Melford
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HB #4:655
21 Apr 1871
Deed

Daniel Clarke, trustee, to Richard Hardisty; by decree of Equity Court, Clarke appointed to sell real estate of Richard Duckett, and sold (for \$10,812.50) 216 1/4 acres to Richard Hardisty, 17 February 1869.

#478
Feb 1868
Equity

Thomas S. Duckett vs. Daniel Clarke, administrator of Richard Duckett; sale of R. Duckett's real estate to pay debts. Richard Duckett died November 1864 intestate; Daniel Clarke appointed to sell real estate, and did sell lot #2, 216 1/4 acres, February 1869.

WAJ #1:61
16 May 1854
Will

Testator: Dr. Richard Duckett; all estate to wife Elizabeth, and after her death, to grand nephew, Richard Duckett, the son of testator's late nephew, Thomas Duckett.

JRM #15:53
18 Oct 1811
Deed

Margaret Duckett (guardian of Thomas Duckett, minor) to (Dr.) Richard Duckett, one undivided moiety of two tracts, Howerton's Range, and Ridgely and Tyler's Chance of which Thomas Duckett (father of Richard) died possessed; Richard to hold free from all claim by Thomas Duckett [minor] derived by him from his father, Allen B. Duckett, deceased. And Thomas [minor] shall hold the other undivided moiety free from all claim by Richard.

#1529
Dec 1810
Chancery

Disposition of property of Thomas Duckett, deceased. Thomas Duckett died in 1806 leaving property Howerton's Range and Ridgely and Tyler's Chance which he acquired by BB#3:395 (1773), FF#1:377 (1783) and FF#2:407(1785). His sons, Richard and Allen, agreed to purchase and hold in common; Richard, by agreement, "removed his family to the mansion house where he has ever since continued to reside"; Allen has since died, leaving a minor son, Thomas, and widow, Margaret. Court degrees that Margaret, as guardian of (minor) Thomas, should convey to Richard an undivided moiety of the two tracts.

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10. Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property consists of 2.7158 acres east of Maryland Route 3 and north of U.S. Route 50. This 2.7158 acre parcel includes the Melford mansion and all of the immediate outbuildings to the north of the mansion, as well as the circular drive on the west and the terraced gardens to the east. The property includes the knoll on which the mansion stands and the trees which frame the mansion; it includes four contributing buildings (the mansion, the meat house, slave quarter and pump house). The nominated parcel is defined on the north by a rail fence, on the west by lines which include the circle drive, on the east by vegetation which borders the old farm lane, and on the south by a rail fence. This 2.7158 acre parcel was surveyed for the express purpose of preserving the mansion, its immediate outbuildings and its historic setting, within the larger planned science center.

The nominated property is shown as Parcel 2 on the attached plat. It is part of the land conveyed by Prince George's County Deed #5823:876 to the Carley Capital Group.

See Continuation Sheet No. 10.2

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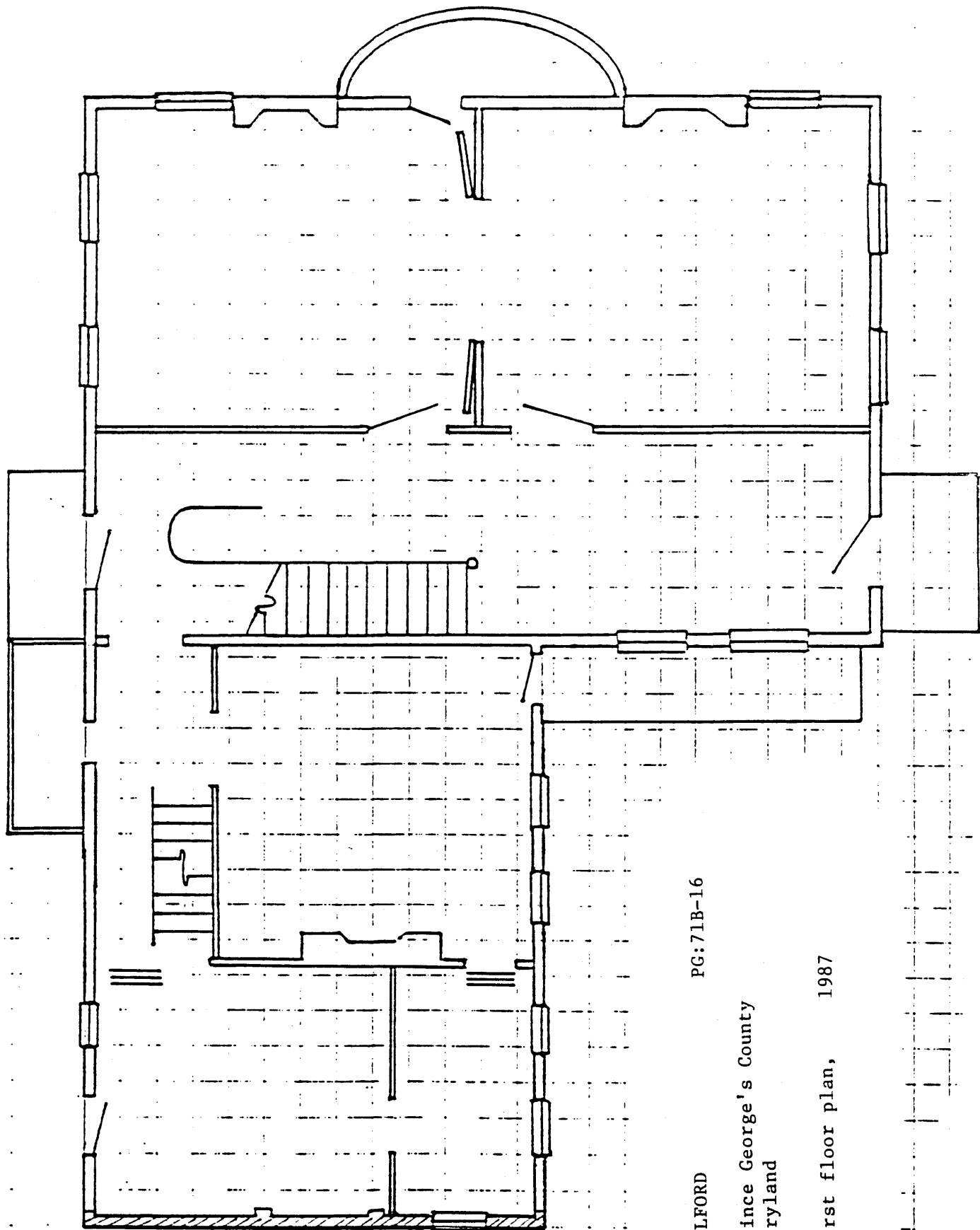
Parcel Number 2

BEGINNING for the same at a point inside Parcel Number 1, said point being South 71°52'58" East, distance 74.64 feet from the end of the North 11°10'10" East, 320.06 feet line of Parcel Number 1, the following seven (7) courses and distances:

- (1) North 80°19'22" East 447.42 feet to a point; thence
- (2) South 08°38'52" East 266.02 feet to a point; thence
- (3) South 83°05'47" West 224.63 feet to a point; thence
- (4) South 84°15'39" West 200.00 feet to a point; thence
- (5) North 34°12'57" West 151.16 feet to a point; thence
- (6) North 04°23'55" West 63.57 feet to a point; thence
- (7) 55.75 feet along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 423.37 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 33°35'25" East 55.71 feet to the point of beginning.

CONTAINING 118,299.25 square feet or 2.7158 acres of land, more or less.

BEING a part of Parcel Number 1 and being also a part of lands recorded among the Land Records of Prince George's County, Maryland in Liber 5823, Folio 876.

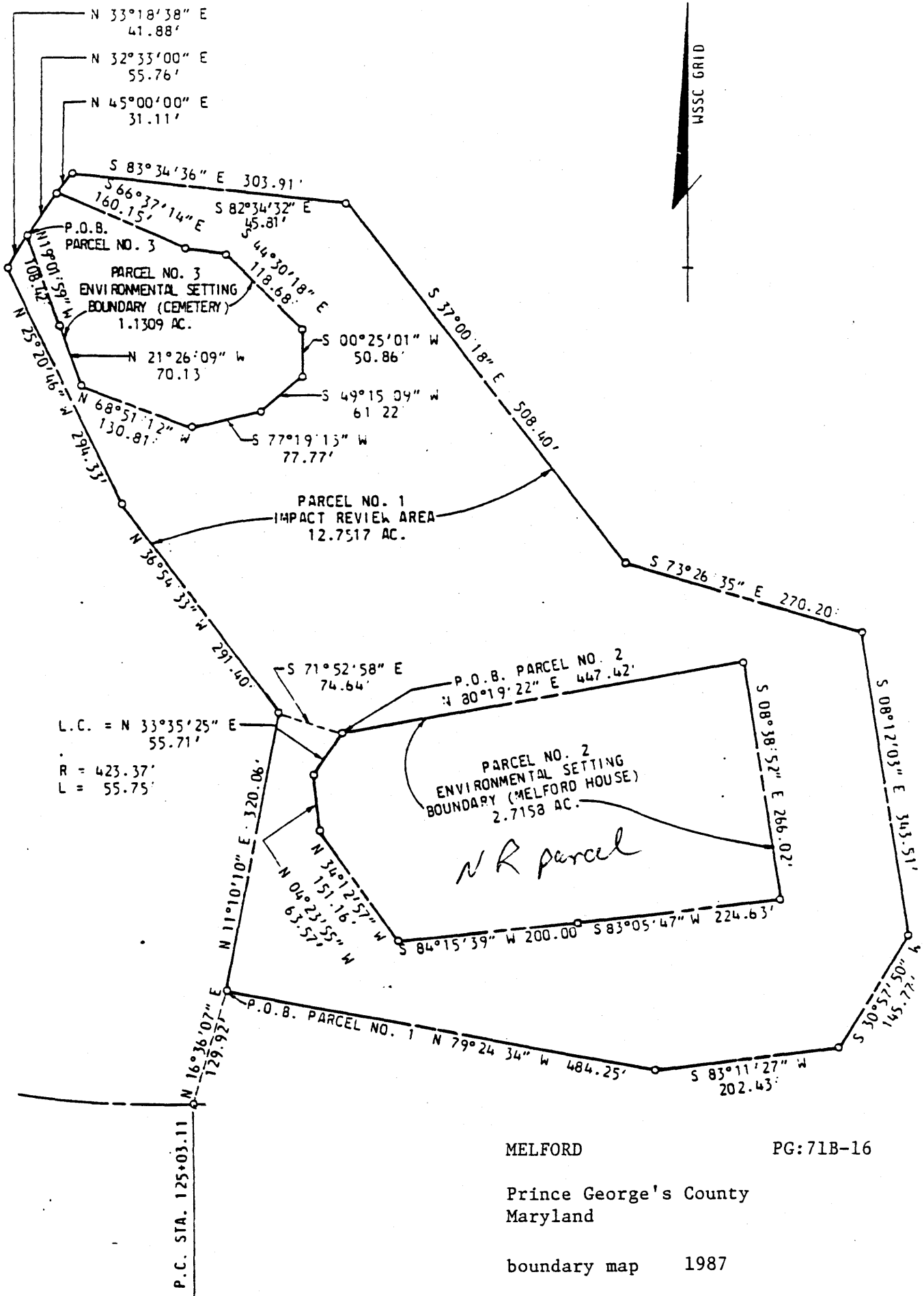


PG:71B-16

MELFORD

Prince George's County
Maryland

first floor plan, 1987



MELFORD

PG: 71B-16

Prince George's County
Maryland

boundary map 1987

NOTE: ALL BEARINGS & COORDINATES REFERRED TO THE WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY COMMISSION COORDINATE SYSTEM