

HAZELWOOD
18611 Queen Anne Road
Upper Marlboro
Prince Georges County
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-983

HABS
MD
17-MARBU,
12-

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HAZELWOOD

HABS NO. MD-983

- Location: 18611 Queen Anne Road, vicinity of Queen Anne, Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland
- Present Owner: Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission, 6600 Kenilworth Avenue, Riverdale, Maryland 20737
- Present Occupant: Caretaker/tenant
- Present Use: Hazelwood is currently in disrepair and, generally speaking, not in use. The oldest portion to the south end is being used as a caretaker's residence. The M-NCPPC is maintaining the house against further deterioration until its use can be determined and/or funds for its restoration obtained.
- Significance: Hazelwood is significant as a unique composite dwelling, reflecting the evolution of popular house forms from the mid-18th through the mid-19th centuries, including Southern Tidewater, Federal and Italianate styles. Although an attempt was made to visually tie the parts together at the time that the last section was added, each part still retains its distinctive architectural elements, reflecting the period in which it was constructed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection: Late 18th century, 1800 and 1860. The earliest, one-and-a-half-story section to the south was built first, during the second half of the 18th-century. Next, a Federal-style section was added between 1798 when the federal direct tax describes the improvements as only the original section, and 1803 when the owner, Thomas L. Lansdale died and his inventory accounted for the new section. The last section, the middle, was added in 1860 as indicated by a mortgage from the current owner, Dr. Archibald George, to his brother, Samuel Knox George, "for expenses incurred.... in erecting a dwelling house" (deed CSM 3:425).

2. Original and subsequent owners:

- 1772 Will T #1:41
Thomas Lancaster
To
Isaac Lansdale, nephew
- 1777 Will T #1:92
Isaac Lansdale
To
Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, son
- 1803 Administration File #1810
Thomas Lancaster Lansdale
To
Cornelia Lansdale, wife
- 1823 Deed HB 3:330
Cornelia and William Lansdale
To
William Turner Wootton
- 1823 Deed HB 3:453
William Turner Wootton
To
Joseph Cowman
- 1848 Will, Administration #87
Joseph Cowman
To
Henrietta Cowman George, daughter
- 1882 Deed WAJ 3:595
Henrietta D. Bowie (formerly, George) and William
D. Bowie, Jr.
To
John George
- 1891 Deed JWB 17:694
John George and Annabel L. George, his wife of
Baltimore, and Henrietta D. Bowie
To
William Butzler of Baltimore
- 1899 Deed JB 5:229
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, trustees
To
Edwin P. and Bradford L. Gibbs
- 1937 Deed 482:445
Heirs of Edwin P. Gibbs

To
J. Paul Smith

1976 Deed 4720:143
J. Paul Smith et al
To
Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission

3. Builder: It is not known who actually built most of the house, with the exception of the second or Federal style section. According to the administration following the death of Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, the estate still owed monies to local carpenter Colmore Duvall for the building of the new house.

4. Original plans and construction: According to the federal direct tax of 1798, the original section of the house (now the south section) was a 28'-square, framed dwelling with a hip roof.

5. Alterations and additions: The original Hazelwood has two major additions which can hardly be called "additions" but rather parts of the whole that comprises Hazelwood. The first addition to the original 18th-century structure came ca. 1800 with the Federal-period, two-story section to the north. This asymmetrical section added a large, elegant stairhall and parlor on the first floor, with a large hall and chambers on the second. It is assumed that this "Hazelwood" was later separated and the current, Italianate-style middle section was added in 1860. At this time, the two earlier sections were given an exterior face-lift, adding Italianate detailing and German siding to make the parts blend together visually. The old section received bracketed window heads along with the new siding, and shingled dormers. The Federal-period section received the same siding and bracketed windowheads, along with a gable front with round-arched windows front and rear, new entryways with sidelights and porches running the length of the front and rear. The interiors of each section, however, have largely retained their particular moldings and other detailing. The original section appears to have been updated somewhat with a Federal corner cupboard, and possibly the panelled wainscoting which resembles that found in the parlor of the Federal section. Lastly, a single story section was added to the north of the Federal section.

B. Historical Context:

Because Hazelwood was constructed over a period of roughly a century, its historical context likewise spans various periods of architectural development, both functionally and stylistically. Each consecutive addition to the house represents a more refined and formalized approach to both the layout and detailing of the dwelling. Thus, Hazelwood exhibits the changes that took place in the organization of domestic and social space from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century. The early, 18th-century section, a Southern Tidewater-style typical of the early settlement period, is fairly small and its design lends itself more to function than concern with social space as seen in the grand stairhall of the Federal-period section. Still, the separate front entryway displays a certain distinction of family and social space, identifying it as the home of a middle class settler, a step above the hall and parlor model.

Unlike the Southern Tidewater dwelling, with the Federal style emphasis is on social space, separating it from the daily activities of the family. This is particularly true in this section of Hazelwood where the stairhall dominates the structure, comprising a good portion of it (both downstairs and up). This section added a formal parlor as well as the stairhall, on the first floor. On the second, it added a large bedchamber with an adjoining ante-room or "closet," which may have been used as a private study for the master or mistress of the house. Interior details such as the elegant, open stairway and the pilastered arches typify the refinement of the Federal style. The desire for order and balance is seen in the false windows found to the west front and north side.

The later, Italianate section to the middle of Hazelwood is the most decorative, displaying the heavy ornament of Victorian era styles. It is distinguished inside by its decorative ceiling and wall medallions (removed from wall for safe keeping), floor to ceiling windows (and jib door), incised marble mantel, bull's-eye corner blocks, etc. The exterior is ornamented by its two-story bay with trellised balcony above, its round-arched windowed cross gables and its decorative brackets at cornice and window heads. With this addition (and probably the addition to the north end), the exterior of the previous dwelling was given similar detailing and siding in an attempt to visually tie the various parts of the house together.

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Queen Anne, the "town" in which Hazelwood was constructed, is significant as one of the original seven towns established in Prince George's County by the general assembly in 1706 order to promote settlement and commerce. All of the original town sites were selected due to their location along waterways, namely the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, linking the colonists with the mother country and the import and export trade vital to their economy. As with most of these first towns, Queen Anne experienced only slow, limited growth (only the Upper Marlboro site became a thriving town). It was, however, chosen as one of the seven locations for a tobacco warehouse and inspection station in 1747, due to its location along a navigable waterway. Since tobacco was the principal crop of this agriculturally-based county, the inspection stations through which all tobacco had to pass formed the hubs of the county's trade activity. Queen Anne was also an important water-crossing point between Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties.

The tobacco inspection station was located on the lands of Thomas Lancaster, one of the towns leading merchants. His home, the original section of Hazelwood, was located just outside the port of Queen Anne. His residence presumably consisted of the 28'-square gambrel-roofed dwelling which appears in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. He passed away in 1772, leaving his Queen Anne plantation to his nephew, Isaac Lansdale (Will T#1:41). Isaac's own plantation, Enfield Chase, was located nearby and it is doubtful that he ever resided here. Upon his death five years later, Hazelwood passed to his son, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale (Will T#1:92).

Thomas Lansdale is responsible for the construction of the Federal-style section of the house ca. 1800. It was built by local carpenter Colmore Duvall to whom money was still owed for the construction of new house, dairy and cellar upon the death of Thomas Lansdale in 1803 (Admin. 1810 lists extensive building supplies and repairs). Lansdale, a merchant operating under the name of Lansdale & Clagett, owned a store house, lumber house, and other property in Queen Anne. He was also known as Major Lansdale, having served in the Revolutionary War. After his death, his Queen Anne property passed to his wife, Cornelia, "during her widowhood of single life and in case my wife should marry again, or on her decease, I give and devise all my said real estate.... unto my son, William Moylan Lansdale..." Also, to William was passed "... my business heretofore conducted, at the town of Queen Anne... to represent me in the concern..."

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Thus, William received his father's interest in his business (Will T#1:524). Thomas Lansdale's will also devised lots in Washington, D.C., and \$93,000 which was distributed to his wife and five children, indicating an extremely wealthy man. Hazelwood was sold out of the family in 1823.

It was soon purchased by Joseph Cowman and added to his plantation holdings just south of Queen Anne, then totalling approximately 600 acres (Deed AB #3:453). Cowman was a justice of the peace as well as a planter. The later inventory of his estate mentions crops of tobacco, corn and wheat, and includes sixteen adult slaves. After his death in 1848, the property passed to his only heirs, his daughter, Henrietta Cowman, and son, John T. Cowman. It was evidently Henrietta who received Hazelwood. She later became the wife of Dr. Archibald George.

Dr. George and his wife are responsible for the addition of the central, Italianate section of the house. This section was constructed in 1860, as evidenced by the mortgage taken out to Samuel K. George, Dr. George's brother which stated, "for expenses incurred.... in erecting a dwelling house" (Deed CSM #3:425). At Dr. George's death in 1873, the inventory of his estate included only his personal effects, and the assorted equipment and books of a country doctor/general practitioner. Also included were numerous paintings, engravings, photographs and bottles of fine wine to be auctioned off, an indication of a luxurious lifestyle. Hazelwood, still in Henrietta's name, remained her property. However, in 1875 she married William Duckett Bowie and went to live at the Bowie home. Hazelwood may have been unoccupied for a time as it appears on the Hopkins Atlas of 1878 in configuration only, without the customary owner's or resident's name beside it.

In 1882, Henrietta conveyed Hazelwood to her son, John George. In 1891 Hazelwood was sold by John George, mentioned in the deed as being of Baltimore City, to William Butzler, also of Baltimore. Butzler later defaulted on the property which was held for some time by trustee. It would appear that Hazelwood continued to be rented out. An advertisement for sale of the property by trustee, which appeared in the Baltimore American, mentions "... Hazelwood, being the farm now occupied by G.J.A. Wells as tenant...." (Equity #2345). It describes the property as "... a large and valuable tract of land improved by a fine three-story dwelling and other buildings, and containing five hundred and ten acres...."

lying immediately south of Queen Anne Village on both sides of the Patuxent River...."

The trustees, representatives of Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, eventually sold Hazelwood to Edwin P. and Bradford L. Gibbs of Illinois in July of 1899. Edwin Gibbs and his family resided at Hazelwood for nearly forty years (Deed JB #5:229). The Gibbs family sold the property to J. Paul Smith in 1937 and it remained in the Smith family until 1976 when they sold Hazelwood on 148 acres to the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission (Deeds #482:445 & #4720:143). Since that time Hazelwood has been occupied by a caretaker, living in the original, gambrel-roofed section of the house.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Hazelwood is comprised of three separate architectural entities, tied together with the application of period detailing following the addition of the last, Italianate section. Despite the attempt to blend the parts, each retains its own identity. The first part (to the south) is a one-and-a-half-story, hip-on-gambrel roof dwelling in the Southern Tidewater tradition, to which has been added German siding and bracketed windowheads. The next section (to the north) is a balanced, Federal period structure to which has been added German siding, gable fronts, full length bracketed porches and bracketed windowheads. Between these two sections is a large decorative Italianate structure, a long rectangular form consisting of two large rooms on each floor, separated by a stairhall. In short, Hazelwood is a microcosm of the development of architectural style and domestic space from the mid-18th through the mid-19th century.

2. Condition of fabric: Hazelwood appears to be structurally sound but in need of extensive repairs, having been largely unoccupied and not maintained for many years.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Hazelwood is an asymmetrically shaped structure, approximately 103 feet at its longest point and approximately 62 feet at its deepest. The

south section is one-and-a-half-stories and rectangular in shape. Adjoining it on the north is a tall, narrow 3 story section, perpendicular to the original section and thus extending past the original section to the front. To its south is another rectangular form, two-and-a-half-stories and larger than the first section but on axis with it.

2. Foundations: The foundations of all sections are of brick. There is a basement under the middle section only (originally dug for the ca. 1800 Federal section now to the south).

3. Walls: The walls are all of german or novelty siding. Both end sections have been re-sided in this material to match the siding of the middle section, built last.

4. Structural systems, framing: All parts are of frame construction. The older sections are presumably of hewn timber frame construction, and the new section of balloon frame construction. Topmost floors were finished and used as living spaces, hiding the roof structure.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies: A porch runs the length of the Federal-period section to the south, both front and rear. The porch along the front (east) elevation extends along the facade of the side addition. Both porches are supported by chamfered posts, with large, decorative scrolled brackets to either side of the posts of the front porch (removed from the rear). The porch roofs are supported by decorative, tapering exposed rafters. The floor of the porch is wooden and the low hipped roofs are covered with standing seam metal. At the entry to the original section to the north is a brick stoop, covered by a shed overhang supported by oversized brackets and covered with wood shingles. The balcony on the second floor, over an semi-octagonal bay at the facade of the center section, has a lattice-work balustrade above which are large arched openings with lattice work in the spandrels, and a cut-out circle at the top of the arch. The low hipped roof extends out with crenelated trim along the outer edge.

6. Chimneys: There are a total of four chimneys, serving seven fireplaces. The original section to the north has one decorative chimney to the center of the north side elevation. It is an interior brick chimney, the stack of which corbels in to a narrower stack with beveled edges and then corbels out again at the cap. The second section to the south has an exterior brick chimney at the south side rear of the roof ridge. The chimney block

narrows to a shoulder on either side, just above the second-story windows and the stack continues past the roof lines, bevels and then forms a corbeled cap. The center section has two center chimneys, which are the most decorative. They corbel directly from the roof line and then form two separate side-by-side stacks with beveled edges. They are joined by an elaborate corbeled cap.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: There are six exterior entryways; two in the original section, two in the Federal section and two in the later, one-story addition to the south of it. The front entry of the original, one-and-a-half-story section, is to the south end of the facade, surrounded by a narrow strip of molding with an inner bead, and has a wooden sill. A bracketed windowhead has been added over the door. The door has six panels, two long panels to the top with two small panels below, the lock rail and then two medium sized panels. The second doorway in this section is to the rear of the north side. It has a plain board surround and a similar windowhead from which the brackets are missing. The door (a replacement) has a large glass panel.

The Federal section to the south has identical entryways, front and rear, to the south end of each facade. There is a transom over the doorway, and full, three-light sidelights flank the doorway with molded raised panels below. There is a stepped architrave surround and a bracketed windowhead added above. The doors have raised wood panels with two small panels to the top, two long panels below, two small panels just above the lock rail and two long panels below. The glass in the sidelights is frosted in a floral pattern. Also in this section, french doors have replaced the window on the rear, second-story, north end. The single story octagonal addition at the south end has an entry front and rear. They have narrow molded surrounds and six recessed panel doors with two long panels at the top, a horizontal panel at the lock rail and medium panels below.

There are no doorways in the middle section, although the windows which face onto the porch of the Federal section (one to the front and one to the rear) are ceiling-to-floor and could be used as

entries. There is also a jib door onto the balcony on the second-floor, front.

b. Windows: In the original, one-and-a-half-story section the first-floor windows to the front and rear are nine-over-nine-light-sash, with the exception of six-over-six-light-sash window to the south of the front entryway. The second story, front and rear, is lit by dormers with double casement windows, three lights per side. At the north, side the windows are six-over-six-light-sash. They have a plain, narrow surround with an inner bead, and louvered shutters. Bracketed windowheads were added to the two, first story six-over-six-light-sash windows.

In the Federal section to the south, the typical window is a four-over-four-light-sash window with a plain, very narrow stepped surround, a bracketed windowhead and louvered shutters (except where missing). There are exceptions, however. On the first-story of the front, the window directly to the south of the doorway is a false window. There are shutters but no window behind it. Rather, the stairway rises along the wall on the other side. The next window on the south end is a six-over-six-light-sash window (probably the original). There is another six-over-six-light-sash window in the gable end of the side elevation. In the added gable fronts, both front and rear, is a round-arched, double casement window with four lights to either side. The windows on the side are also four-over-four-light-sash; although the second floors bays to either side of the chimney block are also false.

The middle section has a variety of window types, although the typical window is a six-over-six-light-sash. The west front has an octagonal bay on the first floor with a six-over-six-light-sash window to the front and a four-over-four-light-sash window to either side. Above it on the second floor is a jib door with a six-over-six sash window. Above it on the third floor, the windows are round-arched. At the south side elevation, the second story, west window is a false bay. On the north side the first story bay is a six-over-longer six light sash which reaches to the floor. To the rear, on the first and second floor are paired four-over-four light sash windows. At the south side, first floor elevation of the rear is a second bay to the floor. The third floor windows are round-arch. All the windows on

the first and second stories of the middle section have bracketed windowheads, and shutters (except where missing). Finally, the octagonal addition has six-over-six sash windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof of the original section is gambrel to the front and rear and hipped at the end. The roof of the Federal section is side-gabled with gable-front projections in the roof, both front and rear. The roof of the middle section is gable-front with two gable projections or cross gables per side. The roofs of all sections are covered with wood shingles. The roof of the single-story addition is very low hipped and is covered with standing-seam metal, as are the roofs of the porches of the Federal section.

b. Cornice, eaves: The original, one-and-a-half-story section has a plain, wide frieze board lined with scrolled brackets. The Federal section to the south has no cornice or frieze board, but overhanging eaves with cut-out brackets in the gable ends and in the added gable fronts to the front and rear. The middle section has broad overhanging eaves which are supported in the gable ends by oversized brackets matching the style of those found in the Federal section. Also at the eaves, the decorative rafters are visible (they match those found in the porch roof of the Federal section).

c. Dormers: The dormers in the original one-and-a-half-story section, three each the front and rear elevations, are gable-roofed with overhanging eaves supported by brackets. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the side walls with variegated wood shingles. They have double casement windows, three lights per side.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. Original, one-and-a-half-story section: The front door enters into an L-shaped hall. To the south is the entry into the middle section. Straight ahead, to the rear, are doorways into a closet (south) and the current kitchen. To the north of the hall is the front parlor. In the northwest corner is the boxed winder stair with a

closet to the east of it. To the east is a large kitchen/dining room. Along the south wall of this room is a large brick chimney block with a cook fireplace and cast iron "bake oven and roaster." There is a brick floor in the south half of the room. To the northeast is a corner cabinet. To the west is the current kitchen.

On the second floor, from the stair, there is a north-south hallway running along the front of the house which is lit by dormer windows. Off the hall are three rooms- one at the north end, a current bathroom, and two along the west, both bedrooms. At the south end is a doorway leading to the landing of the stairway of the middle section. There is no basement or attic (only small trap door).

b. Federal section, ca. 1800: This section has a T-shaped hall which runs the depth of the house, with entries to the front and rear, and a stairway in the T. The hall into divided by an elliptical archway. Perpendicular to this arch, along the south wall is another, smaller, circular archway into the hall connecting the Federal and Italianate sections. To the west is an entry into a room which was probably the formal parlor of the ca. 1800 house, with a fireplace on the north wall. Under the stairway landing is a doorway into the later, single-story kitchen addition of the house, which also opens into the parlor.

The second floor of this section has a large hall, as on the first floor, but with a bathroom over the rear section. A french door onto the porch roof has been added to the bathroom. There is a large bedroom over the first floor parlor, with a fireplace on the north wall. It adjoins to a small room at the northwest corner of the room. Along the south wall is a doorway and two steps into the Italianate section.

c. Middle section, ca. 1860: This section is three stories high, one room wide and two rooms deep with a stairhall in the middle between the two rooms. There are two rooms on the first floor, to the east and west of the central hall, each with a fireplace. The hall joins the Federal section to the north with a small vaulted hall leading to a archway. The stair runs along the east wall of the hall, under which is the doorway into an unfinished basement. To the south of the hall is an entry into the

original section.

The second floor follows the same pattern as the first with bedrooms over each of the first floor parlors, both with fireplaces. To the south end of the second floor stairhall is a doorway onto the stairhall of the Federal section. The stairway of the middle section continues to the third floor where, like the floors below it, are two bedrooms. These rooms each have a dormer to the front and sides. There is a doorway into the attic of the Federal section off the stairhall and down a few steps.

2. Stairways: Each of the three sections of the house has its own stairway. The original section to the south has a boxed winder stairway located in the northwest corner of the front parlor. Three steps lead to the doorway, three more steps and they being to wind at a ninety degree angle and continue up to the north-south running hallway. This stairway is unornamented, with only a wide baseboard with a bead long the top.

The second, Federal section to the north has an elegant, curving, open string stairway. It rises along the front, west wall to a landing where three winder steps bring it around ninety degrees to a second landing where it turns another ninety degrees and continues to the second floor hall. A delicate handrail winds down from the open well on the second floor to the base of the stair where it spirals to form the newel. The handrail is supported by three plain, square balusters per step. At the ends of the open sting steps are cut-out scroll patterns. The walls of the stairhall have panelled wainscoting with a pilaster at the foot of the stair. Under the stairway is a closet.

In the Italianate section to the middle of Hazelwood is a center hall which contains the open stairway between the first and third floors. The base of the stair lies behind a false door of a double door entry in the small vaulted hallway which adjoins the second and third sections of the house. The stair rises along the east wall of the hall to a landing, where there is a doorway into the original section of the house. The stair then turns 180 degrees the stairway continues to the second floor hall. The same pattern continues to the third floor. The balustrade has heavy, turned newels with delicately tapering balusters, two per step. The first floor newel post is set on a high base because the first

steps wind. The curving handrail merely rests (rather than terminates) on the newels. It is an open string stair but without ornament at the ends of the steps. On the first floor, the wall of the stair is spandrelled and there is a doorway to the basement (under the middle section only).

3. Flooring: There is hardwood flooring throughout the house, with the exception of a partial brick floor in the kitchen/dining room area of the original section.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: There is a low, panelled wainscoting in the southwest parlor and southeast kitchen/dining room of the original section. Wainscoting is also found in the northeast parlor of the federal section (which prior to the addition of the middle section, adjoined the original section). In the northeast room of the federal section and along the east wall of the southeast room of the original section, the wainscoting includes short pilasters which flank the windows. In the Federal section, there is wainscoting in the stairhall (first and second floors) as well as the parlor.

On the second floor of the south section there is chair rail (except in the southeast bedroom). The walls of the stairway are covered with vertical, beaded board and the ceilings on the second floor slant inward with the roof line.

There is a heavy, plain run cornice molding (a scotia mold resting on a beaded fillet with a ovolo and scotia beneath it) in the hall of the Federal section, on both the first and second floors, and in the parlor. There is a simpler cornice in the bedroom on the second floor. There is a round, floral pattern ceiling medallion in the parlor of this section. In the middle section, there is a heavy molded cornice which extends along the ceiling in the first and second story rooms. In the front parlor is a decorative ceiling medallion in a scroll and floral pattern with women's heads at the two long ends. Plaster medallions were also located at the west wall to either side of the bay window but have been removed for safe keeping. The opening into the window alcove has bracketed corners supported by cartouches. In the rear parlor of this section is a small, circular ceiling medallion in a scroll and floral pattern. In the single story addition to the north, the entry passage from the hall is distinguished from the larger room by brackets supported by a plaster mold of a woman's face surrounded by scrolls and floral designs.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The doorways in the original section have a stepped architrave trim on most doorways. The doorways of the entry hall now have symmetrical molding with bull's eyes, like that found in the middle section. There are plain, mitered surrounds on the doorways to the stairway and closet in the parlor and leading into the new kitchen. The doors are mostly six, raised panels (pair of small, large, lock rail, small). The Federal section also has stepped architrave doorways. An elliptical archway supported by fluted pilasters divides the hall on the first floor. A smaller, high arched doorway adjoins perpendicular to it- the entry into the vaulted hall prior to the stairhall of the middle section. The middle, Italianate section has symmetrically molded doorways with bulls eye corner blocks on the first and second floors. The doors are recessed, six-panel doors (pair of small, large, lock rail, small). The doorways on the third floor are the same but without the bull's eyes.

b. Windows: The window surrounds in the original and in the Federal section are stepped architrave. The windows in the Italianate section have symmetrically molded surrounds with bull's-eye corner blocks, except in the third story (where the windows are round-arched) which have plain, beveled surrounds.

6. Decorative features, trim: In the northeast corner of the kitchen/dining room of the original section is a built-in corner cabinet. It is flanked by fluted pilasters and has an arched opening with keystone, scalloped shelves and a closed cupboard below. There are two fireplaces in the Federal section, in the parlor and in the bedroom above. The mantel in the parlor is missing and there is a plain, white marble mantel in the bedroom (probably a replacement). There are four fireplaces in the Italianate section. The front parlor has a Victorian-style, incised pink marble mantel. In the rear parlor the mantel is missing but a small section indicates it was a variegated block marble. On the second floor are portions of plain white marble mantels. There is a built-in wardrobe to the south of the fireplace on the east wall.

7. Mechanical systems: In the kitchen section of the original portion of the house, along the south wall is a large, brick chimney block with a large (cooking) fireplace and a cast-iron bake oven. A small plaque on the oven reads: "Premium Patent Bake Oven & Roaster By Alfred H. Reip No. 337 Balt. Street Baltimore." There are sundial heating registers on the first floor of the Federal (hall) and Italianate (one in each parlor) sections. There is a bell-pull for maid service in the front parlor of the Italianate section, near the south doorway into the hall.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Hazelwood rests on a large parcel of 284.276 acres, lying to the west of the Patuxent River. The house faces west, towards Queen Anne Road, and is approached by a long curving drive. It is located in a rural section and borders on the Patuxent River Watershed Park.

2. Historic Landscape Design: The house was sited along the Patuxent River, an important waterway for early trading vessels, and just south of the small port village of Queen Anne. For its original (and subsequent) owner it was nearby their place of business, namely the port at Queen Anne which became the site for a tobacco warehouse and inspection station in 1747. In the area immediately surrounding the house, there is an ancient holly tree to the north, boxwoods to the south and a hedgerow to the east, beyond which the ground slopes towards the river.

3. Outbuildings: The most significant outbuilding is a brick combination meathouse and privy located just southeast of the house. This is a square structure (with the exception of a corner cut out to form a recessed area to the rear). It has a pyramidal, shingle-covered roof with overhanging, bracketed eaves and a finial. The meathouse consists of the front (west) portion of the structure, and is entered through a heavy vertical board door held by strap hinges, located to the center of the west facade. The privy consists of the rear portion. It has a recessed entry located at the southeast corner, with a six-panel door. The interior is finished with lath and plaster and there is a window on the south wall. Remnants of a stuccoed outer finish remain. To the east of this structure is a board-and-batten structure which appears to have been used as a chicken house and shed. Farther south are several barns and stables.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Pearl, Susan G. "Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form- Hazelwood."

Prince Georges County Land Records, Deeds and Equity cases as cited in text.

Prince Georges County Register of Wills, Wills and Administrations as cited in text.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Baltimore American, Trustees advertisement for the sale of valuable property, July 23, 1897.

Baltimore News, Trustees advertisement for the sale of valuable property, October 14, 1897.

Bowie, Effie G. Across the Years in Prince Georges County, Richmond:

Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of Prince Georges County, Maryland, 1878.

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March 1991

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of Hazelwood was undertaken as part of a cooperative project between the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission on behalf of the Prince Georges County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to document select structures throughout the county. A memorandum of agreement was signed in August 1988 and the project, to span one year, was begun in January 1989. Gail C. Rothrock, director, and Susan G. Pearl, research historian, for the HPC, made the selection of sites. They also provided access to their historical research and information on file with the HPC, as well as their extensive knowledge of county history. The large format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. The historical reports were prepared by HABS historian Catherine C. Lavoie who accompanied the photographer in the field for on-site investigation.