OMB No. 1024-0018

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hazelwood
other names/site number PG 74B-13

2. Location

street 18611 Queen Anne Road
not for publication n/a city or town Upper Marlboro vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20774

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date 2-25-99

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____

Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ 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 Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
_x_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	7	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
7	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC Sub: secondary structures
AGRICULTURE Sub: agricultural outbuildings
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick
roof Asphalt; wood shingle
walls Wood
other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
_x_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ F a commemorative property.
____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1770s-1930

Significant Dates 1770s; 1800; 1860

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a
Cultural Affiliation n/a
Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_x_ Other
Name of repository:
Historic Preservation Section, Planning Dept., Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20 acres
USGS quadrangle Bowie, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	354140	4306400	C	18	354500	4306040
B	18	354460	4306380	D	18	354110	4306270

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description, Boundary Justification: see continuation sheet

PG:74B-13

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian
organization MD-National Capital Park & Planning Commission date Aug. 1998
street & number 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Dr. telephone (301) 952-3521
city or town Upper Marlboro state MD zip code 20772

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Hazelwood is a large asymmetrical frame dwelling, built over a long period of time in three discrete sections: a low gambrel-roof section dating from the eighteenth century, a side-gabled Federal-style dwelling dating from the very early nineteenth century, and a tall front-gabled Italianate-style central section constructed about 1860 tying the two earlier sections together. This composite dwelling stands on high ground west of and over-looking the site of Queen Anne town on the Patuxent River; the house faces west toward the old Marlborough-Queen Anne Road. Also on the property are several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and the reputed sites of two cemeteries, which contribute to the significance of the resource.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SOUTH SECTION

Exterior

The earliest section is the southernmost. It is one-and-one-half stories high with gambrel roof, three bays by two, approximately 38 by 28 feet. It is sheathed with German siding painted white. Windows are 9/9 double-hung-sash with plain board surrounds. The gambrel roof is clipped on the south to form a hip; it is covered with dark asphalt shingle. A tall panelled, corbelled brick chimney rises from the south plane of the roof, which is clipped to form a hip roof on the south. Six gable dormers light the loft level of the south section; three dormers pierce the lower plane of the gambrel roof on each of the east and west elevations. Each dormer encloses a 3/3 casement window; the steep gable peak of each dormer is highlighted with three small jigsawn brackets. Similar, but not identical, jigsawn brackets punctuate the shallow cornice at the eaves. The building rests on a brick foundation; a small modern cellar has been excavated under the southwest corner of this section to house the mechanical plant, and is entered by a small bulkhead opening.

There is an entrance in the first (northernmost) bay of the west facade, through a six-panel door. This door is sheltered by a shed-roof canopy supported by diagonal struts. (There is an additional modern 6/6 window immediately north of the door, creating an asymmetrical fourth bay on the west facade.) A modern brick two-step stoop leads to this west entrance.

Interior

The main entrance into the south section is through a door in the second (easternmost)bay of the south elevation, immediately east of the chimney. This panelled door leads into a kitchen, which takes up the southeast section (approximately 15-1/2 by 26-1/2 feet) of this structure. This kitchen space is dominated by a large cooking fireplace in the south wall. Just east of the fireplace, set into the brick wall of the fireplace is an oven with an oval iron door, attached by heavy iron strap hinges and fastened with an iron latch. Attached to the door, and identifying the patented oven is a small oval brass plaque which reads:

"Premium Patent
Bake Oven & Roaster
by
Alfred H. Reip
No. 337 Balt° Street
Baltimore"[1]

The other outstanding feature of the southeast space is a molded wooden corner cupboard, built into the northeast corner of the kitchen.

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[1] Members of the Reip family operated a tin and sheet iron manufactory in Baltimore from 1810 at least into the 1870s. Alfred H. Reip is himself listed as a tinner or tin ware and sheet iron manufacturer beginning in 1835. Alfred H. Reip's furnishing, tin and sheet iron store moved around between several different locations; it was located at 337 West Baltimore Street only between 1860 to 1862, so the Hazelwood oven must have been installed by Archibald George at approximately the time he was constructing the central section of the present house. (*Baltimore City Directories* on microfiche and microfilm, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis)

This Federal-period cupboard has a round-arch opening with molded keystone and molded pilasters, which frame four deeply scalloped shelves without doors. Enframing the round-arch cupboard are floor-to ceiling fluted pilasters, which frame also a two-door cabinet beneath the open cupboard.

Part of this kitchen space (approximately 13 by 15 feet in front of the cooking fireplace) has a brick floor; the floor to the east and north of this section is of wide random-width boards. Around the east, north and west walls of the kitchen space runs a pedestal chair-rail surmounting panelled wainscoting; baseboards are high with crown molding. Large sections of plaster have been detached from the walls, revealing hand-split lath. Surrounds of doors and windows in the kitchen (and in the other three spaces in this south section of the house) have a broken field: two planes separated by a narrow ogee molding, enframed by a wider ogee backboard, and with an inner bead.

This room originally measured 28 feet in length (north to south). It was extended 10 feet to the north in the nineteenth century. In the 1950s a partition was constructed, creating a separate pantry space in the added northerly 10 feet of the space. The wainscot and chair-rail, as well as the corner cupboard, were probably added at the turn of the nineteenth century, at the time of construction of the north section.

The westerly section of this eighteenth-century structure consists of a hallway on the north and parlor on the south. Several added windows (e.g., the south window of the southwesterly parlor, and the west window and door of the hallway) have later trim: bulls-eye cornerblocks and multi-band moldings. The southwest parlor is trimmed with the same wainscot panelling as the southeast kitchen space. Built into the northwest corner of the southwest parlor is a boxed stair which rises to the north along the west wall, then winds and turns 180° to the second story, which consists of three small bedrooms on the east and a hall and bath on the west. The staircase is enclosed with wide beaded boards.

NORTH SECTION

Exterior

The second and northernmost component of the three-part Hazelwood dwelling is completely separate from the above-described south section. This north component is a side-gabled frame structure, with Federal-style decorative detail, and later Victorian alterations. It is two-and-one-half stories high and three bays by three, 32 by 28 feet. Its axis is approximately ten feet west of that of the older south section. The north section is presently covered with German siding painted white. Windows are 4/4 double-hung-sash on the second story and long 6/6 on the first. Windows have applied bracketed lintels. The first-story window in the central bay of the west facade is false; its bracketed lintel and closed louvered shutters give the impression of a window, but the framing and German siding are intact behind the shutters. There is a central flush cross gable in each of the east and west facades (converted from an original central dormer); each is lighted by an eight-pane round-arch casement window. The roof is covered with new wood shingles. Its narrow eaves have a slight overhang, and are punctuated on three elevations with decorative jigsawn brackets; the south elevation is joined directly to, and enclosed by, the three-story central section of the building.

Entrance into the north section is in the third (southernmost) bay of the west facade through an eight-panel door with deeply profiled moldings. There is a single-pane transom with frosted detail, and the same frosted design adorns the three-pane sidelights over molded wainscot panels. The entrance is further embellished with a molded lintel supported by four large jigsawn brackets. This west facade is sheltered by a one-story hip-roof porch which extends to the north to shelter the one-story north addition (see *infra*). It is supported by chamfered posts with wide jigsawn brackets, and its wood floor rests on brick piers.

The rear (east) elevation is similar to the main west facade. There is an entrance in the first (southernmost) bay, identical to the west entrance, with panelled door, transom and sidelights; a one-story hip-roof

porch shelters this east elevation. Fenestration in the east elevation is identical to that in the west, except for the false window. This north section of Hazelwood rests on a brick foundation; there is no basement.

There is an exterior corbelled brick chimney just east of the ridge, positioned between first and second bays of the north gable end. It has weatherings above the second story windows, and is painted white up to the point where it breaks through the eaves. On each side of the chimney, in the first and second bays of the north gable end is a false window, with bracketed lintel and closed shutters giving the impression of fenestration; just west of the chimney at third-story level is a small 6/6 window. Only one window, that in the easternmost bay, remains on the first story; any other windows which may have been part of the original construction have been enclosed by the construction of the northerly one-story addition.

This north addition extends the building two bays to the north; it is one story high and semi-octagonal in shape. The eaves of its shallow hip roof are punctuated by exposed rafter ends. There is an entrance in each of the east and west elevations. There is a 6/6 double-hung-sash window in each of the diagonal elevations (northeast and northwest); these windows have bracketed lintels similar to those on the rest of the north- and central-section windows.

Interior

The main west entrance of the north component leads into the formal stair hall. Immediately north of the door, the three-run stair rises along the west wall, taking up most of the northwest space. It is open-string with three balusters on each wide tread; the plain rectangular balusters end in a spiral at the bottom, and there is no newel post. Stair ends are bracketed, and the space beneath the first run encloses a small closet. The stair rises to a landing at the north wall, turns 90° and rises to the east, then turns 90° to the south and rises to the second story.

The floor plan of this north section is asymmetrical, with the stair hall taking up most of the westerly space. This stair hall is divided

(east-west) from the rest of the south passage by an elliptical arch with sharply fluted pilasters and molded keystone. Trim in the stair hall includes panelled wainscoting beneath a pedestal chair-rail, and folding interior shutters on the lower sidelights. Throughout the hall and passage, the floors are of random-width board, baseboards are high with crown molding, and there is a plaster cavetto cornice. Door and window surrounds are two-step separated by ogee-profile moldings, with ogee backband and inner bead. The northeast space is the dining room. This dining room space is trimmed on all four walls with panelled wainscoting bounded by a pedestal chair-rail and high molded baseboard, similar to that in the kitchen space in the south section of Hazelwood. The mantel has been removed from the fireplace in the north wall of the dining room.

The one-story north addition consists of kitchen and breakfast room spaces. This one-story addition is in deteriorating condition. Circular-sawn lath is visible in places where the plaster has fallen. Surrounds of doors and windows have bulls-eye cornerblocks and multi-band moldings. At the spring of the arch which divides breakfast room from kitchen are applied plaster decorations in the form of female faces.

The formal stair rises to the second story which consists of a large hall, a bedroom in the northeast space, a small connecting dressing-room in the northwest space, and bath and closets in the east. The northeast bedroom has a plain white marble mantel, and the same trim as in the dining room below. There is an attic in this section, but it is accessible only by the stairs in the central three-story section of the house (see *infra*). A doorway in the south wall of the second-story hall leads into this central section and to its staircase. In the attic of the north section, there is visible evidence of rebuilding, e.g., circular-sawn lath, and conversion of the central east and west dormers into the existing central flush cross gables.

CENTRAL SECTION

Exterior

Joining together the eighteenth-century southerly structure and the early-nineteenth-century northerly structure is a higher central structure in high Victorian Italianate style. This central section is a full three stories high and front-gabled, approximately 18 by 52 feet. It is one bay wide and an irregular four bays deep. The main west gable front is highlighted by a round-arch, double-hung-sash window in the third story, six lights over six. Below this is a two-story, hip-roof semi-octagonal projecting bay. The first story of this bay is lighted in each of its three faces by 6/6 windows with bracketed lintels. The second story of the projecting bay is open, with latticework balustrade, and openings formed into arches with latticework, all painted white. The eaves of the hip roof are decorated with a continuous course of jigsawn pendants. Opening onto this second-story balcony is a long 6/6 window. The deeply overhanging eaves of the west gable are decorated with large and deeply profiled jigsawn brackets, as are the eaves in the (rear) east gable end. There are two tall corbelled, panelled brick chimneys at the ridge, flanking the central transverse hallway. The roof is covered with new wood shingles. The third level of this central section is lighted by flush dormers, i.e., two cross gables positioned symmetrically in each of the north and south planes of the gable roof. Each of these four cross gables is lighted by a single round-arch casement window, with three lights in each leaf; the apex and two corners of each cross gable are marked with a small jigsawn bracket. The central section rests on a brick foundation which encloses a basement space.

Like the other two sections of the house, the central section is sheathed with German siding, painted white. Windows in the east rear elevation are 4/4 double-hung-sash, positioned side-by-side under a single bracketed lintel and centered in this elevation at the first and second stories. At third level is a round-arch, 6/6 window identical to that in the main west facade. A full-length double-hung-sash window in the westernmost bay of the north wall opens onto the main west porch.

Interior

Interior plan of the central section consists of a west parlor, an east parlor and a dividing stair hall. Each parlor is warmed by a fireplace in its interior wall. The fireplace in the more formal west parlor is adorned by a fine pink marble mantel with scalloped ogee arch and deeply incised decoration in the frieze. The plain dark grained marble mantel in the rear east parlor has been damaged and partially removed. Floors are of wide boards, and baseboards are high with crown molding; there is a molded plaster cornice. Door and window surrounds have deeply molded multi-band trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. The west parlor has an ornate plaster ceiling medallion with complex acanthus-leaf moldings and two female faces. There were two oval plaster wall medallions on the west wall flanking the projecting bay; they have been removed and stored for safety. There is an ornamental "sunburst" metal grate bordered by a stone inset in the floor near the north wall of the parlor. The full-length window opens from this north wall onto the west porch of the adjoining north section of the house. In each of the two parlors, a small bronze and porcelain call bell has been installed just inside the door.

The open-string stair rises along the east wall of the centered stair hall; it has a heavy turned newel, tapered balusters, and panelled spandrel. The stair rises to the south, turns 90 degrees at a landing, then turns 90 degrees again and rises to the second story. There is a bedroom above each of the parlors. The plain stone mantels from both of these bedrooms have been damaged and partially removed. Door and window surrounds have the same moldings as in the first-story rooms. Beneath the west window in the west bedroom, a double panelled jib door opens onto the balcony.

The staircase in this central section continues to the third story which consists of two large spaces. Three steps lead down into the attic space over the north section of the building.

All windows in all three sections of the house are now covered with protective boards, painted to simulate panes and sashes, and fitted with ventilators. All shutters (except for those covering the false windows) have been removed for safety and storage.

SETTING

Immediate grounds

Approximately 50 feet southeast of the house is a modern two-bay garage structure, now used for storage. A little farther south of the garage is an historic brick outbuilding of considerable historic and architectural significance. This outbuilding is roughly square with hip roof, and contains a meathouse on the west and small privy on the east. The hip roof is covered with deteriorating wood shingles, and highlighted by a turned wood finial at the peak. The deeply overhanging boxed cornice is decorated with large and deeply-profiled jigsawn brackets.

There is a batten door centered in the west facade; it hangs on long iron strap hinges. This door leads into the meat storage section of the building. The southeast corner of the building is recessed, and a door in its south elevation leads into the small privy section of the building. The grounds around the meathouse/privy are partially wooded and overgrown, and to the east the land, still wooded, drops steeply to the edge of the Patuxent River.

The immediate grounds of the house are planted with a variety of mature trees. To the north of the drive, as it approaches the house from the west, is an old horse chestnut tree and an American elm, and an osage orange on the south side. To the south of the house are two junipers and a box elder near the brick outbuilding. There are also several overgrown boxwoods along the east of the house and the edge of the wooded area. At the north end of the house is another juniper, as well as three large spruces. A very large holly marks the north side of the lawn, and to the west toward the drive are a younger sassafras, black cherry and sycamore.

The field to the north of the drive is planted in corn, and to the south of the drive is a horse pasture.

There are four modern (non-contributing) buildings a short distance west of the house at Hazelwood. On the north side of the drive is a large metal house trailer that accomodates the resident caretaker of the property. On the south side of the drive is a row of three small storage buildings. These non-contributing elements are temporary in nature.

Cemeteries

Although no visible traces remain above ground, oral history identifies the location of two burial grounds close to the house and immediate grounds. A family cemetery is located to the north of the house, and a slave cemetery is located near the fork in the road that leads south to the agricultural buildings and fields.

Agricultural buildings and fields

The driveway enters the Hazelwood property from Queen Anne Road, leading roughly east toward the house. Before passing the (non-contributing) trailer and the three small storage buildings, the drive splits and one branch leads south to a complex of agricultural buildings located approximately 600 feet south of the house. This complex consists of a tobacco barn, a small livestock barn and a large livestock barn now used as a stable. All three probably date from the early part of the twentieth century.

The long gable-roof tobacco barn is sided with plain vertical boards and has a standing-seam metal roof. Entrance is through a wide opening in the east gable end. The interior is fitted out with four ranges of poles for hanging tobacco, all constructed of machine cut timbers.

The small livestock barn has board-and-batten siding, and its gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The building is in deteriorating condition, and is largely covered with undergrowth.

The large livestock barn is now used for stables and storage. It has board-and-batten siding and all elements are machine sawn. The gable-on-hip roof is covered with standing-seam metal painted red. Entrance (through a wide opening at the south end of the west elevation) leads into a passage also open on the east. Five stalls, located at the south end of the building, open onto this passage, as do two more stalls on the north. The remainder of this large building appears to be used for storage.

This complex of farm buildings is bordered on both north and south by fields. Along the east edge of the northerly field, between the farm complex and the main house, are two small outbuildings, not in use and in deteriorated condition: a gable-roof brick building with standing-seam metal roof which was an icehouse (later converted into a chicken house), and a one-room frame farm-hand's dwelling. Due to their deteriorated condition, these two buildings are considered non-ontributing.

The farm lane continues south past the farm buildings, winding around fields, and through wetlands and wooded areas to the bank of the Patuxent River.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Hazelwood is significant under Criterion C for its architectural merit. A three-part house built over a period of approximately three-quarters of a century, and containing three discrete styles and forms of domestic architecture, Hazelwood is unique among the historic buildings of Prince George's County. Its individual sections can be compared with only a few other historic buildings in the county, but no other structure exhibits its sequential combination of the three separate elements. The resource derives additional significance from its intact collection of secondary structures and landscape features, which exemplify the evolution of a substantial agricultural enterprise in Prince George's County from the period preceding the Revolutionary War up to the Great Depression.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prince George's County has had an agriculture-based economy since the earliest days of its settlement; its principal crop during the eighteenth century was tobacco, and the principal avenue of commerce in the eastern part of the County was the Patuxent River. In 1706 Queen Anne on the Patuxent River was established as a port town out of a tract called Essington, and in 1747 was designated as a tobacco inspection station. Queen Anne remained a bustling commercial village until the middle of the nineteenth century when the river became unnavigable. In 1843, as population in the area increased, Queen Anne Election District (#7) was created out of the east central section of the County; it included the village of the same name, and approximately 50 square miles of wooded and cultivated land including the several-hundred-acre Hazelwood (part of the Essington tract) plantation.

The period after the Civil War saw a shift from a primarily agricultural economy to one which was dominated by industry and commerce. Towns and suburbs began to develop on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., in northwest Prince George's County. The southern and eastern sections of the County, however, remained entirely rural and dependent upon agriculture for subsistence. Some large plantations survived, but many hereditary

plantation owners divided their landholdings, and sold off parts of the land as smaller farms.

The subject property had for much of the eighteenth century been the property of merchant Thomas Lancaster, whose land at Queen Anne was chosen in 1747 for the location of the official tobacco inspection warehouse. Lancaster lived at his plantation just outside of Queen Anne town, possibly in the 28-foot-square gambrel-roof frame dwelling which is today the southernmost section of the present three-part house at Hazelwood. When Lancaster died in 1772, he devised his plantation at Queen Anne to his nephew, Isaac Lansdale, who five years later devised it to his son, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, and it is with the latter that the property is most closely associated. It was certainly during Lansdale's residence that the second section of this three-part structure was begun; the second section was not quite finished when Lansdale died in 1803.

The property passed through several owners during the course of the nineteenth century. Most notably, it was occupied by Dr. Archibald George in the period just before the Civil War, when the third and central section of the house was built, bringing it to its present configuration and unique multi-period design. From this time also the property has been known as "Hazelwood." For much of the twentieth century, the Hazelwood property was the home farm of the J. Paul Smith family, until it was conveyed to the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission in 1976.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance of Hazelwood extends from before the American Revolution to 1930 to encompass the period during which the resource substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

RESOURCE HISTORY

Hazelwood is a composite dwelling, unique in Prince George's County; it consists of three discrete structures of separate architectural styles, ranging in date of construction from the late eighteenth century to the

Civil War period. This remarkable joining together of three buildings includes the late eighteenth-century plantation home of Revolutionary War Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, the Federal-style dwelling which Lansdale built at the turn of the nineteenth century, and the exuberant Italianate Victorian connecting structure built by Dr. Archibald George circa 1860. This three-part frame dwelling is distinguished by fine Federal-style detail in the formal stair hall and entry passage, highly decorative Italianate brackets, high panelled chimneys and interior detail, as well as a unique two-part brick outbuilding of the early nineteenth century. This complex dwelling stands on a high bluff overlooking the site of the town of Queen Anne.

The port town of Queen Anne on the Patuxent was created by Act of the General assembly in 1706, out of a tract called Essington;[2] in 1747 it was designated as a tobacco inspection station. Queen Anne remained a bustling commercial village, the location of many thriving business enterprises, until the middle of the nineteenth century when the river became unnavigable.[3] Although Queen Anne continued for another century to be a frequent crossing place on the Patuxent River, nothing remains today to recall the busy port town of the eighteenth century. The late nineteenth-century bridge has collapsed and is used only as a fishing pier. The course of the river has shifted over the years, covering the remains of the early warehouses and other commercial establishments with silt, mud and water. Today there are only seven houses along the stretch of road that leads to the ruinous bridge, and the continuing line of the road on the other side of the river (in Anne Arundel County) is all but extinguished by overgrowth. A potentially rich archaeological site, Queen Anne Town has yet to be carefully investigated.

At the time of the American Revolution, the town of Queen Anne was the local commercial center, and an important crossing point between Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties. One of the successful merchants of

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[2] *Archives of Maryland* XXVI, 636

[3] *Archives of Archives* XLIV, 609

Queen Anne Town was Thomas Lancaster, whose land at Queen Anne was chosen in 1747 for the location of the official tobacco inspection warehouse.[4] Lancaster lived on his plantation, Essington, just outside of Queen Anne Town, very likely in the 28-foot-square gambrel-roof frame dwelling which is today the southernmost section of Hazelwood. When Lancaster died in 1772, he devised his plantation to his nephew, Isaac Lansdale.[5] Lansdale lived at Enfield Chase, his plantation approximately five miles northwest of Queen Anne, and it is uncertain whether he made use of his uncle's property during his short ownership. When Isaac Lansdale died five years later, he devised the Queen Anne property to his son, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale,[6] and it is with the latter that the Essington (later to be known as Hazelwood) property is most closely associated.

Thomas Lancaster Lansdale was born in 1748. He served during the Revolutionary War as Captain and then Major in the Maryland Regiment under General William Smallwood. His miniature was painted by Charles Willson Peale, probably during the campaign at Valley Forge (Pennsylvania) during the winter of 1777/78. After the close of hostilities, Lansdale settled at Queen Anne on the property he had inherited from his father and great-uncle. In this town he operated a successful commercial business under the name of Lansdale and Clagett. In 1782 he married Cornelia Van Horn, daughter of a Colonel Philip Van Horn of New Jersey, with whom Lansdale had been associated during the war. Thomas and Cornelia Lansdale raised five children at the plantation adjoining Queen Anne.

At the end of the eighteenth century, Lansdale's plantation was described as including a framed dwelling house 28 feet square "with hip roof in front" (undoubtedly denoting the clipped gambrel roof), a kitchen 20 by 16 feet, a meat house 14 by 12 feet, a stable 14 by 12 feet, a carriage house 18 by 14 feet, a lumber house 14 by 12 feet, and a poultry

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[4] *Ibid*

[5] Prince George's County Will T#1:41

[6] Prince George's County Will T#1:92

house 10 by 8 feet, all on 115 acres of land. He owned several lots in the village of Queen Anne, as well as a store house, lumber house and several tenant houses.[7]

Major Lansdale lived with his wife and five children in the small gambrel-roof dwelling which is now the southernmost section of Hazelwood. As the nineteenth century opened, he began an ambitious building program, constructing a new side-gabled frame house only a few yards north of the older one. This new dwelling, now the northernmost section of Hazelwood, was a model of Federal-style decor, with asymmetrical floor plan, spacious stair hall offset from the wide entry hall, embellished with a wide semi-elliptical arch and other fine period trim. The third story was lighted with a dormer in each plane of the gable roof.[8] At about the same time, Lansdale had the earlier south section embellished with panelled wainscot, chair-rail and corner cupboard.

In 1798, according to the Federal Direct Tax records, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale owned 11 slaves. There is no indication in this tax document of slave housing on the Essington plantation, and this may indicate that the slave population was housed in Queen Anne Town proper.[9]

Major Lansdale's family had lived in the new dwelling for only a very short time before he died in January 1803. His estate was administered by his business partner, Walter Clagett, his mahogany coffin was made by the renowned Annapolis cabinet-maker, John Shaw, and he was buried in a small

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[7] Federal Direct Tax, Prince George's County (Patuxent Hundred), 1798 (Microfilm M865, Maryland State Archives)

[8] *Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of Prince George's County, Maryland*, Prince George's County Genealogical Society, 1984; Prince George's County Administration File, 1810 Docket (Maryland State Archives), for Thomas Lancaster Lansdale; Inventory of personal property, and account of Colmore Duvall, 5 February 1803

[9] Federal Direct Tax, Prince George's County (Patuxent Hundred), 1798 (Microfilm M865, Maryland State Archives)

family burial ground at the ancestral Lansdale property, Enfield Chase.[10] Major Lansdale's administration papers reflect the money that his estate still owed to local carpenter Colmore Duvall for the building of his new house, dairy and "cellar."[11] Lansdale's will devised his business interests in the Lansdale and Clagett firm to his son, William Moylan Lansdale, and all of his Queen Anne real estate to his wife, Cornelia, with remainder to his son; his will also stated his wish that all of his five children live with their mother until they either married or attained the age of 21.[12]

Inventories taken at the time of Lansdale's death indicate that he owned 18 slaves, including one named Daniel, aged 42. Lansdale's will directed that his "faithful servant Daniel be kept in the family" to serve his wife Cornelia, and that he be given 10 pounds annually, and some of Lansdale's clothing.[13]

Some members of the family, including Lansdale's son William, remained at the new house for several more years at least until after 1810. In that year, Lansdale's daughter, Violetta, married Samuel Sprigg of Northampton, who in 1819 would be elected Governor of Maryland.[14] At approximately the same time, Rembrandt Peale painted a portrait of the widow, Cornelia Lansdale, probably at her Queen Anne residence.

In 1823, Cornelia Lansdale and her son William sold the 78 acres including the house and grounds to William Turner Wootton, whose family

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[10] *Ibid*

[11] Duvall was the carpenter who had built the Queen Anne Bridge in 1797, and would soon rebuild it after the June 1804 floods; Acts of General Assembly, 1805, Chapter 91.

[12] Prince George's County Will T#1:524

[13] Prince George's County Inventory TT#1:10; Prince George's County Will T#1:524

[14] Prince George's County Marriage Records; Federal Census Records for Prince George's County, Maryland, 1800-1820; see also MIHP form PG#73-12

owned considerable amounts of land in the Queen Anne area.[15] Within a year Wootton sold the property to Joseph Cowman, planter and Justice of the Peace, who acquired a large amount of property south of Queen Anne, including part of Padsworth Farm; it was probably in the particularly fine mid-eighteenth-century brick plantation house at Padsworth Farm that the Cowman family lived. In total, Cowman's combined real estate (Essington and Padsworth Farm) amounted to about 600 acres, worked by 30 slaves at the time of his death in 1848. His property passed to his daughter, Henrietta, after his death, and the two Lansdale dwellings on the Essington plantation became the residence of Henrietta Cowman and her husband, Dr. Archibald George. It was during the George family residence that the central connecting section of the house was constructed.[16]

Archibald George was a member of a family of prominent Baltimore merchants. His father, Samuel Knox George, had a successful mercantile career and made a handsome fortune. An active member of the Masonic order, Samuel George retired to his home at 71 Mount Vernon Place, where he died in 1871. Archibald George's brother, Samuel Knox George, Jr., married Ella Carter in 1863; the bride was the granddaughter of George and Rosalie Calvert of Riversdale, and the wedding took place at the bride's home, Goodwood, near Queen Anne. Henrietta Cowman, who had inherited her father's property, married Dr. Archibald George in 1854, and about 1860 the Georges began an ambitious building project at their Queen Anne plantation (by now called Hazelwood), constructing a prominent and stylish central section to connect the two earlier buildings on the property.[17]

In 1860 Dr. George and his wife mortgaged the Hazelwood property to his father "for expenses incurred by Samuel K. George in erecting a

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[15] Prince George's County Deed AB#3:320

[16] Prince George's County Deed AB#3:453; *Planters' Advocate*, newspaper printed in Upper Marlborough, 1 November 1854; Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1828-1848; Prince George's County Inventory JH#1:455 (1848)

[17] Dielman/Hayward Newspaper files, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; *Planters' Advocate* (newspaper printed in Upper Marlborough), 1 November 1854.

dwelling house" there.[18] The Georges owed Samuel K. George, Sr. $8000 for the construction of the house and for other improvements. A year later they remortgaged the entire property, 600 acres "now known as Hazelwood . . . the same tract of which the late Joseph Cowman . . . died possessed and upon which Archibald and Henrietta George now reside . . ." to Samuel K. George to secure payment of their remaining debt to him of $4300.[19]

The house at Hazelwood had by this time become the complex three-part house it is today. The central section, in several ways the most ornate part of the building, was made accessible from both of the earlier sections on both first and second level, and the third story of the northern section became accessible only by means of the central staircase. This central section consisted essentially of an I-house set at right angles to the building axis, with two single formal parlors flanking an interior stair hall. The interior was elaborately embellished with marble mantels and plaster medallions, the exterior cornices with large Italianate brackets, and the tall chimneys with decorative panelling and corbelling. At the same time the small dormers of the north section were rebuilt as central flush cross gables, and the raking cornices of both the north and south sections were highlighted with Italianate brackets to tie them in with the decorative detail of the prominent central section. It was probably at this time also that the west and east entrances into the north section were redesigned, and the bracketed lintels applied above the windows; it was also at this time that the oven by Alfred Reip was installed in the south kitchen.

The central section at Hazelwood suggests the work of an accomplished architect. As yet, however, no evidence of the commissioning of any architect has been discovered. Archibald George would, through his Baltimore family, have had connections with the professionals of that city; it is likely that the design of the central section was entrusted to a creative professional. In any case, the central section is the most

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[18] Prince George's County Mortgage Record CSM#3:425

[19] Prince George's County Mortgage Record CSM#4:158

prominent and ornate feature of the building, and the construction of it draws together the older sections into a varied and unique three-part entity.

Dr. George was active in civic affairs in the Queen Anne District. In 1860, as tensions mounted toward hostilities, he joined a group of men in Queen Anne to form a military company. During this period, the George family owned 43 slaves, and records indicate that there were four slave houses on the Hazelwood property. As yet no physical evidence of these four slave quarters has been discovered.[20]

As far as is known, the George family remained at Hazelwood through the period of the Civil War. Dr. George died in 1873, and his estate was administered by his brother (Samuel K. George, Jr.); he left no will, but the Hazelwood property, which was in his wife's name, remained the home of Mrs. George and her son, John George.[21] In 1875 Henrietta George married a second time, to William Duckett Bowie, Jr., brother of Governor Oden Bowie of Fairview, and went to live at the Bowie property near the Bowie family plantation, Fairview.[22] She conveyed the Hazelwood property to her son, John George, in 1882. It was sold out of the George family in 1891.[23]

During the twentieth century Hazelwood was the home of the Gibbs and the Smith families. It was sold in 1899 to brothers Edwin P. and Bradford L. Gibbs who had come east from Illinois as part of a movement referred to by local families as "homesteading."[24] This was a program initiated by

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[20] *Planters' Advocate*, 15 February 1860; Federal Census Records for Prince George's County, Maryland, Slave Schedule,1860.

[21] Prince George's County Administration File #944

[22] Prince George's County Marriage Records; Prince George's County Deed WAJ#3:595

[23] Prince George's County Deed WAJ#3:595; JWB#17:690

[24] Prince George's County Deed JB#5:229; an article about Edwin P. Gibbs in the "Laurel Leader," 6 July 1906, indicates that Gibbs "came to Prince George's County several years

Lloyd Lowndes (Governor of Maryland, 1896-1900) to encourage settlement of sparsely settled areas of the state. Lowndes established the state Bureau of Immigration, which encouraged the immigration of people to Maryland, not only from Europe, but also from other areas of the United States. Promotional materials were distributed, offering information and inducements, especially to those who would develop small farms in Maryland. Potential settlers were informed about the characteristics of the various counties--for example, that Prince George's County offered low taxes and reasonable terms for acquiring land, and that about half of the total area of Prince George's County was at that time untilled and woodland was plentiful. The Bureau distributed maps showing he distance from cities in the western states to Baltimore, and pointed out the advantages of farming near a major market, easily accessible by a good system of railroads. Annual reports of the Bureau of Immigration indicate large numbers of settlers, both foreign and domestic, coming to Maryland; in 1905, for example, 4918 immigrants came to Maryland from Europe, and 1156 from other parts of the United States.[25] The Gibbs brothers were among a number of families coming to Maryland from the state of Illinois. They purchased approximately 600 acres on both sides of the Patuxent River, and it was Edwin Gibbs who lived at Hazelwood with his family, taking as his portion 195 acres in Prince George's and 60 in Anne Arundel County.[26]

This land was sold by Edwin Gibbs' heirs in 1937 to J. Paul Smith.[27] The Smith family made several alterations to the house, installing central heat in 1952 and dividing the south section by the creation of the pantry at the same time. They also opened up the massive fireplace in the south

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ago, with his family, from the west, through the instrumentality of the Immigration Bureau."

[25] Bureau of Immigration, "Advantages Maryland Offers to Farmers, Manuracturers and Capitalists," Annual Report, 1896; see also Annual Reports, 1899, 1903, 1905, 1909.

[26] Prince George's County Deed #37:407

[27] Prince George's County Deed #482:445

kitchen which had been cemented in earlier by the Gibbs.[28] The house was painted beige with dark green shutters and white trim, and considerable attention was given to the rare and ancient trees, including two very large elms in the circle to the west of the house. Smith also contracted for mining of sand and gravel in the southerly section of his nearly 200-acre property.

In 1976, the Smith family sold 148 acres of Hazelwood including the house and farm buildings to The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.[29] Since that time, the house has been occupied by Commission staff, or cared for by residents of a trailer on the property. During these years, however, there has been some vandalism, including the destruction of several of the marble mantels in the central section. For some of this time, the Commission rented out the farm buildings to the south of the domestic complex, for use as a horse farm.

Hazelwood is a unique example of a composite building of three discrete architectural periods. It includes a gambrel-roof eighteenth-century dwelling which was the home of a well-known local merchant and Revolutionary War patriot; it includes also the larger Federal-style dwelling built by Major Lansdale at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and finally the Italianate section with its exuberant ornamentation, which joins the two older sections into one structure. It is a prominent visual landmark in a very historic setting.

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Hazelwood is a unique example of a three-part house built over a period of approximately three-quarters of a century, and containing three discrete styles and forms of domestic architecture. Its individual sections can be compared with only a few other historic buildings in the

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[28] Interview, 1988 and 1998, with Dorothy Lee Smith

[29] Prince George's County Deed #4720:143.

County, but no other structure exhibits its sequential combination of the three separate elements.

The earliest (southerly) section has few obvious parallels in Prince George's County. The closest parallel is Three Sisters (PG#73-2), a gambrel-roof frame dwelling which may date from as early as the mid-eighteenth century, but which has been so altered and modernized that it retains none of its historic architectural integrity.[30] Another somewhat similar structure is the earliest section of Prospect Hill, a frame gambrel-roof structure attached by a later hyphen to a larger principal brick dwelling. This multi-part building, now the centerpiece of a golf course, may date from the early years of the nineteenth century; it has been substantially altered.[31] A particularly good example of a mid-eighteenth-century gambrel-roof dwelling is the Hilleary-Magruder House in Bladensburg; larger than the southerly section of Hazelwood, the Hilleary-Magruder House is built of stone, and has been restored for adaptive use as an office.[32]

It is even difficult to find in Prince George's County a parallel for the northernmost, turn-of-the-nineteenth-century section of Hazelwood. The floor plan and trim in the northernmost section of Hazelwood recall some of the decorative details of Mount Calvert (PG 82B-4, circa 1790) and even Mount Lubentia (PG 73-16, listed in the National Register; interior finished in late 1790s, floor plan and shell probably earlier). These two slightly earlier buildings are, however, built of brick and are considerably more substantial and formal than the comparable section of Hazelwood. The north section of Hazelwood differs significantly from these two in that it was later (probably around 1860) altered by the addition of a central flush cross gable, reflecting the appearance of the then-popular I-house. Consequently it more closely resembles, from the exterior, Mount

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[30] See Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form PG#73-2, Three Sisters.

[31] See Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form PG#70-25.

[32] See National Register Nomination Form PG#69-(5)-7.

Clare (PG 82A-39, built 1859), with its central cross gable and Italianate decorative detail, or the James Hamilton House (PG 74B-7, listed in the National Register, built in the 1870s).[33]

The three-story Italianate central section of Hazelwood has no parallel in Prince George's County. Its lattice porch recalls a similar feature of the B.D. Mullikin House, but the latter was destroyed by fire in 1991. The brackets and round-arch window of the gable front, replicated in the alterations to the adjoining northernmost section, are reminiscent of Mount Clare and the James Hamilton House, as indicated above.

Many houses in Prince George's County reflect the architecture of multiple time periods; indeed most of the more substantial buildings exhibit an evolution over time, and a combination of sequential construction. But in the case of other multi-part buildings, sequential construction provided a wing or addition that is clearly secondary to the main block, or a main block that clearly dominates an earlier small building. No other building exhibits the architectural sequence in the way that Hazelwood does, i.e., with three stylistically separate and discrete structures joined to form a unique architectural landmark.

[33] See Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Forms PG#82B-4 and PG#82A-39; and National Register nomination forms PG#73-16 and PG#74B-7.

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MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:
- Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods:
- Rural Agrarian Intensification, A. D. 1680-1785
- Industrial/Urban Dominance, A. D. 1870-1939
- Modern Period, A. D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

Resource Type:
- Category: Buildings
- Historic Environment: Rural
- Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
  - Domestic/single dwelling
  - Domestic/secondary structures
  - Agriculture/agricultural outbuildings
- Known Design Source: none

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see footnotes

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property comprises 20 acres, shown on the accompanying map entitled "Boundaries of Nominated Property, Hazelwood (74B-13)," drawn to a scale 1/2"=200'.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property comprises 20 acres which include the house and associated domestic outbuildings, the farm buildings, the landscaped grounds immediately surrounding the house, the sites of two possible burial grounds, and the farm lane in from the old road to Queen Anne Town, while excluding acreage which has lost integrity through mining for sand and gravel. Boundaries were determined by reference to topographic contours and tree lines.

PG 74B-13

E 891,000

E 892,000

94

QUEEN ANNE

BRIDGE

ROAD

SOUTH

BRANCH

Queen Anne Road

Patuxent River

Bridge Out

HONEY

PARCEL 'D'

68

68

88

75

46

46

43

43

25

75

86

86

44

84

46

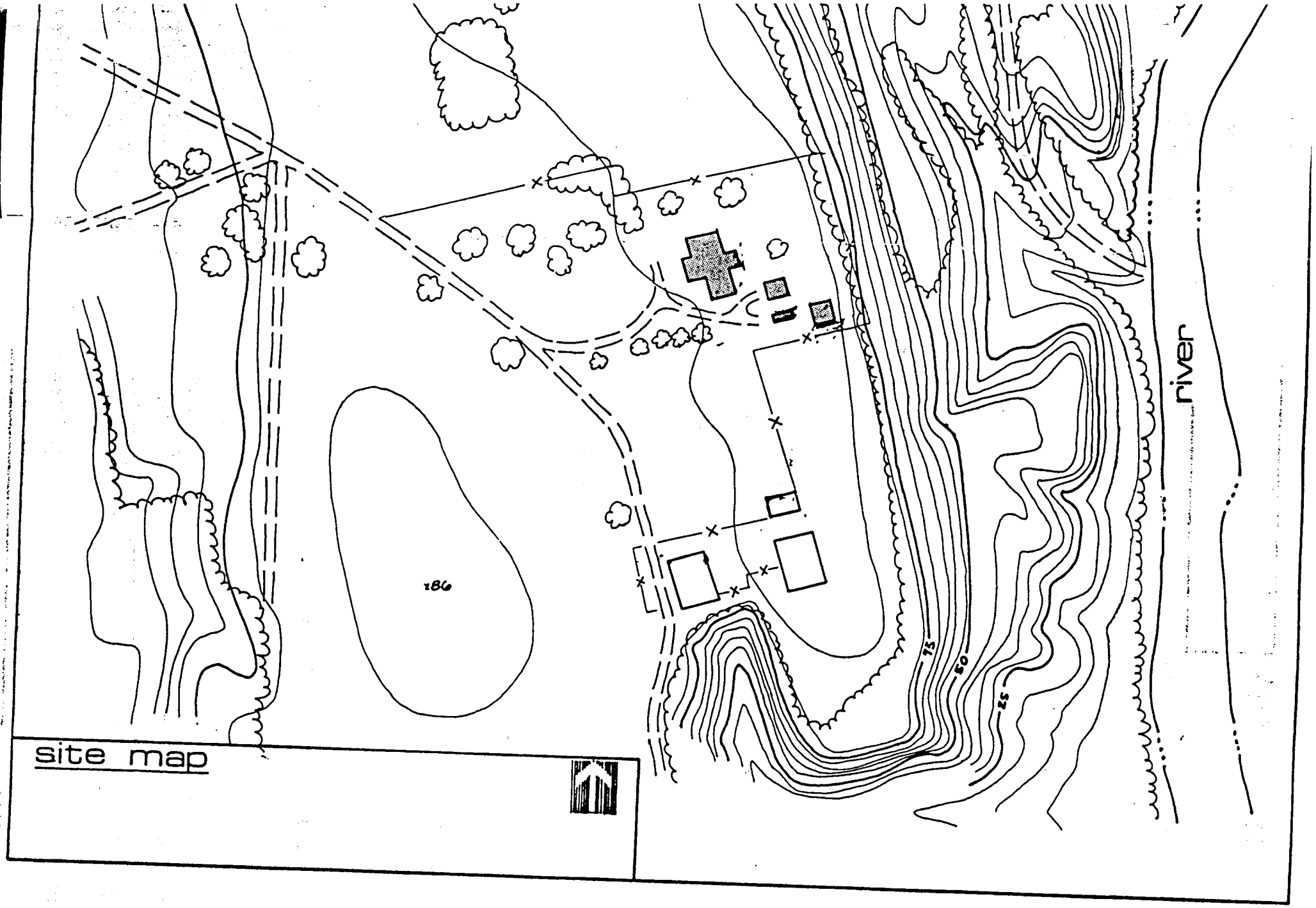
86

75

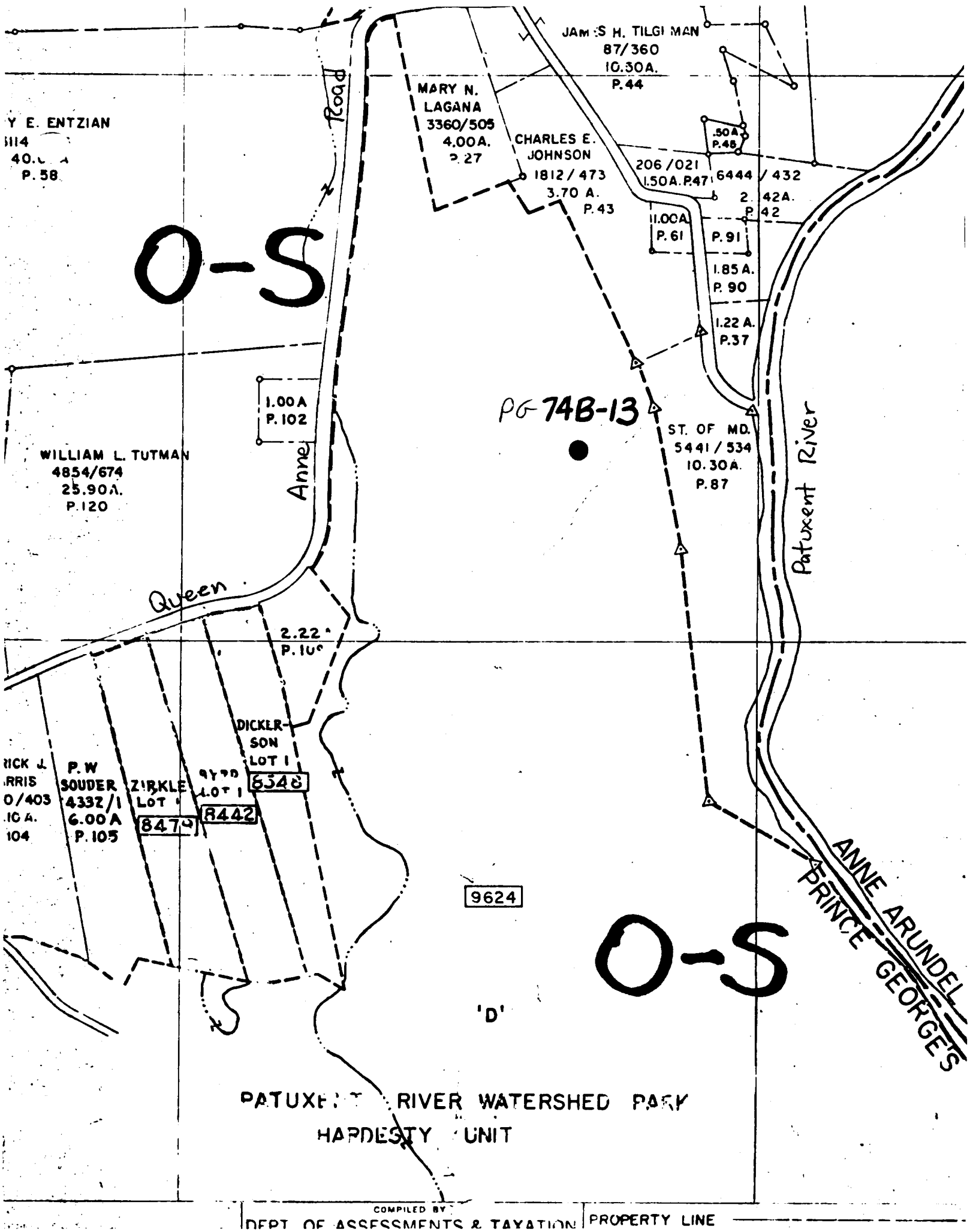
50

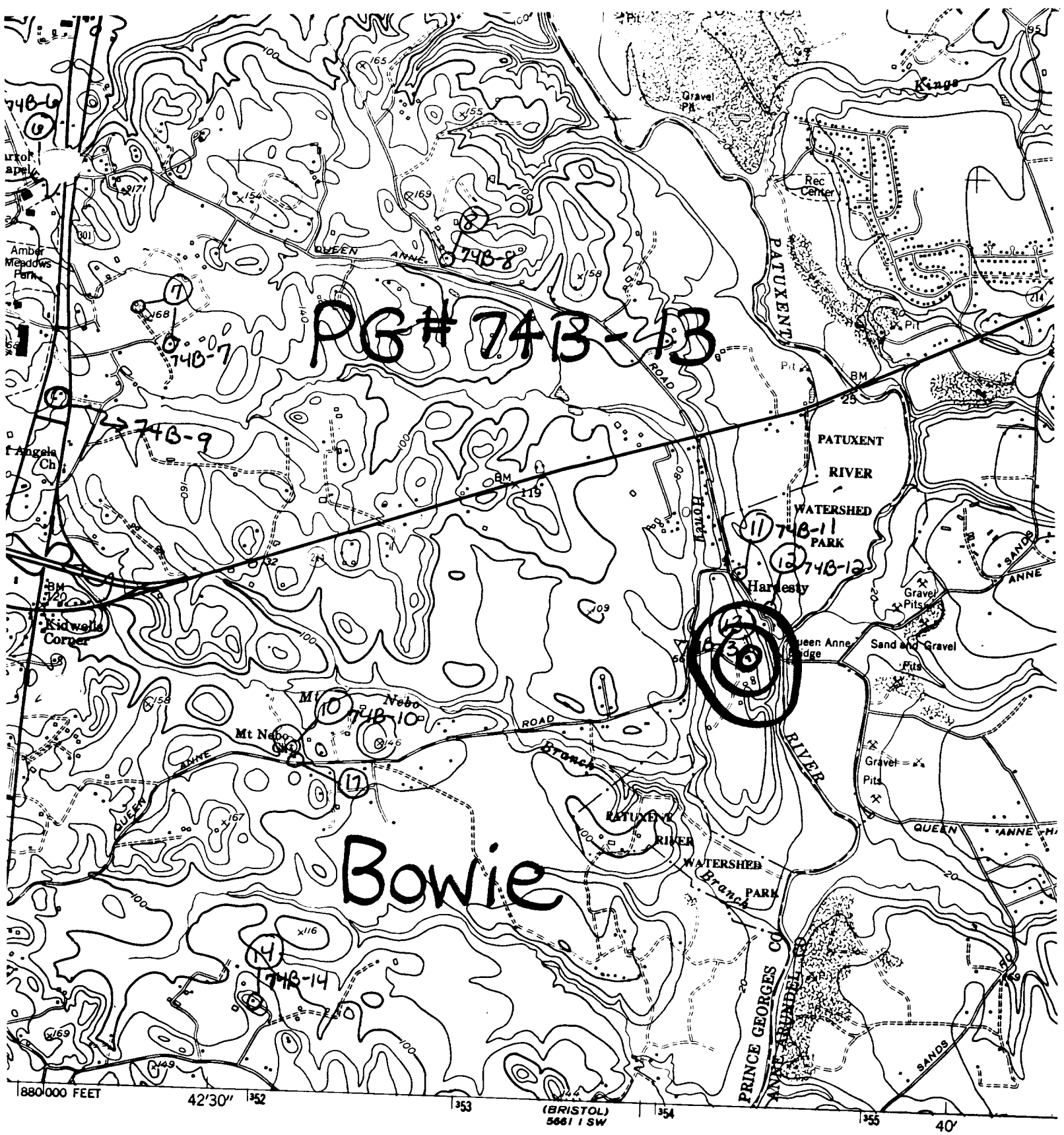
25

84



PG: 74B-13


JAMES H. TILGHMAN
87/360
10.30A.
P.44
MARY N.
LAGANA
3360/505
4.00A.
P.27
CHARLES E.
JOHNSON
1812/473
3.70 A.
P.43
.50A
P.48
206/021
1.50A. P.47
6444/432
2.42A.
P.42
11.00A
P.61
P.91
1.85A.
P.90
1.22A.
P.37
O-S
1.00A
P.102
PG-74B-13
ST. OF MD.
5441/534
10.30A.
P.87
WILLIAM L. TUTMAN
4854/674
25.90A.
P.120
Anne
Road
Queen
Patuxent River
2.22
P.10
DICKER-
SON
LOT 1
6348
P.W
SOUDER
4332/1
6.00A
P.105
ZIRKLE
LOT
8479
R442
9624
O-S
'D'
ANNE ARUNDEL
PRINCE GEORGES
PATUXENT RIVER WATERSHED PARK
HARDESTY UNIT
COMPILED BY
DEPT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
PROPERTY LINE

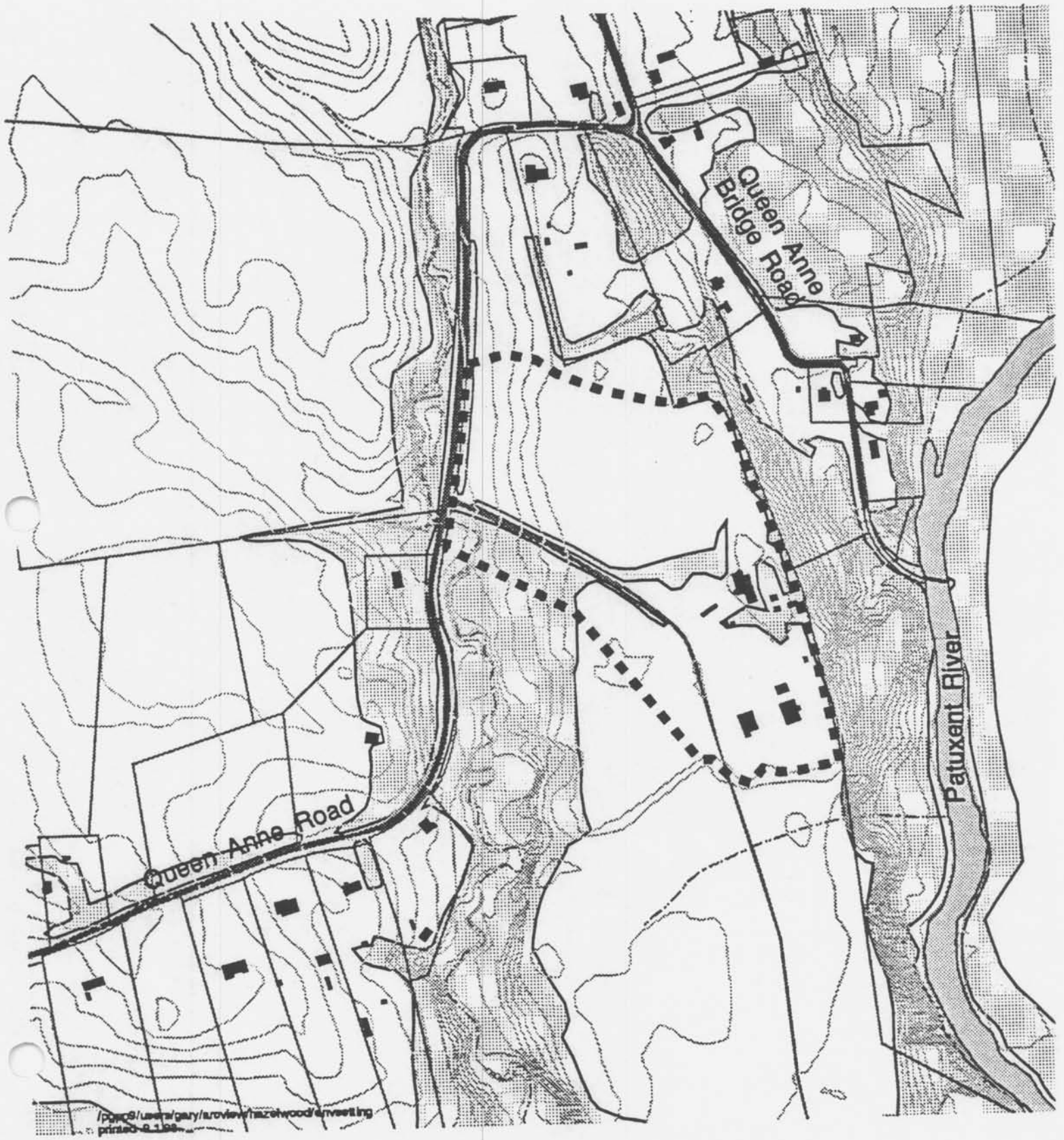


FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON VIRGINIA

HAZELWOOD
Prince George's County, MD

PG:74B-13

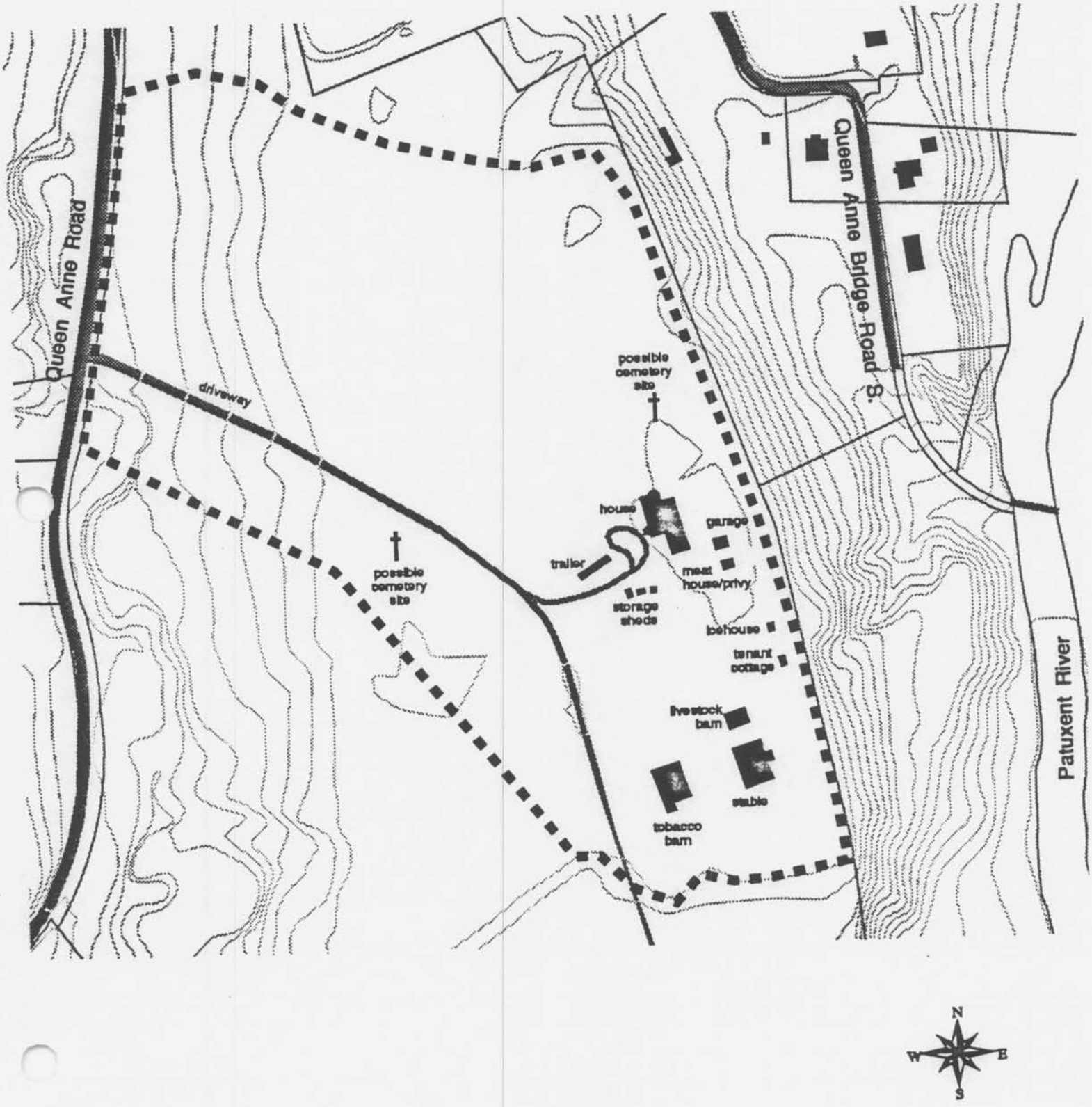
Boundaries of Nominated Property
Hazelwood (74B-13)
20 acres

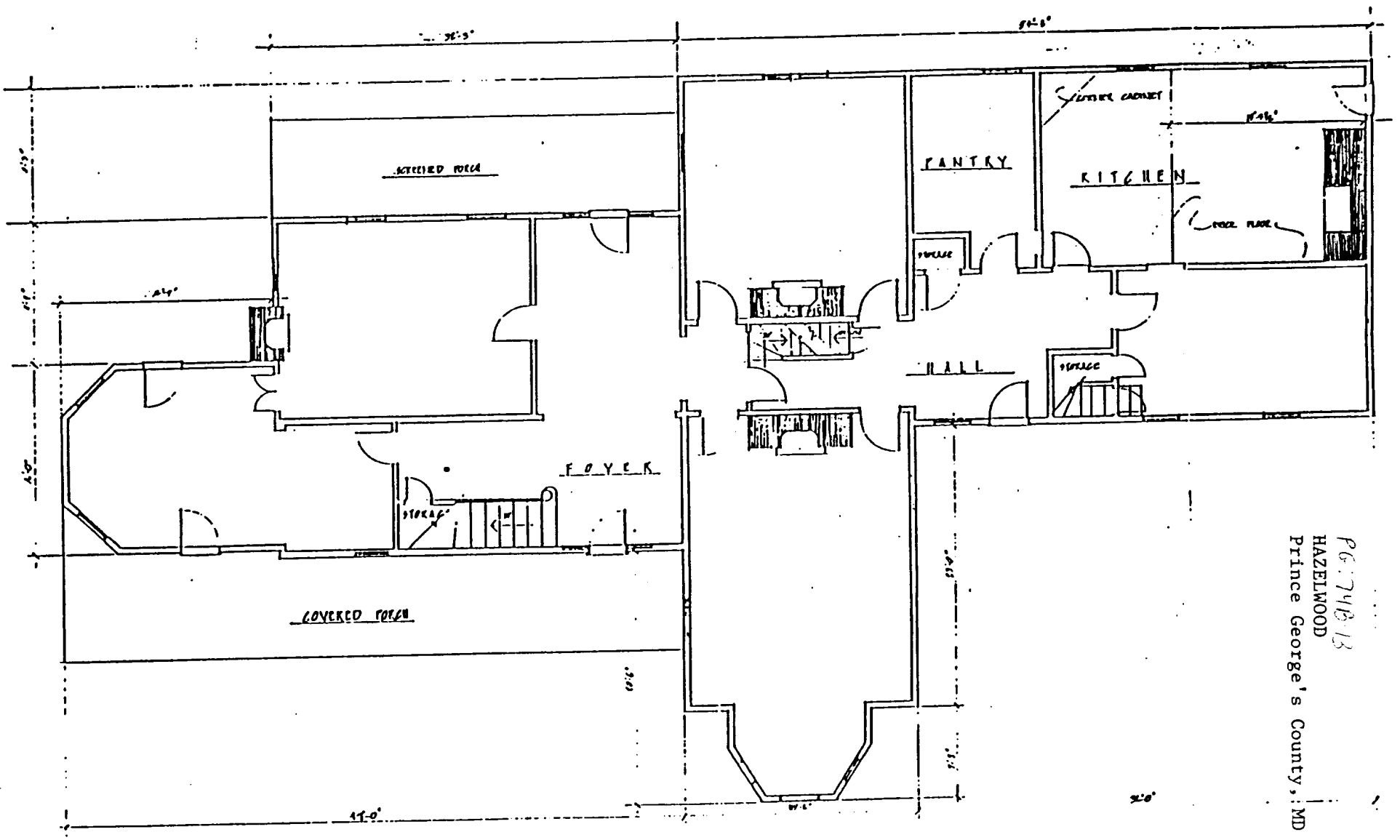


HAZELWOOD
Prince George's County, MD

Uses Within Nominated Property
Hazelwood (74B-13)

PG:

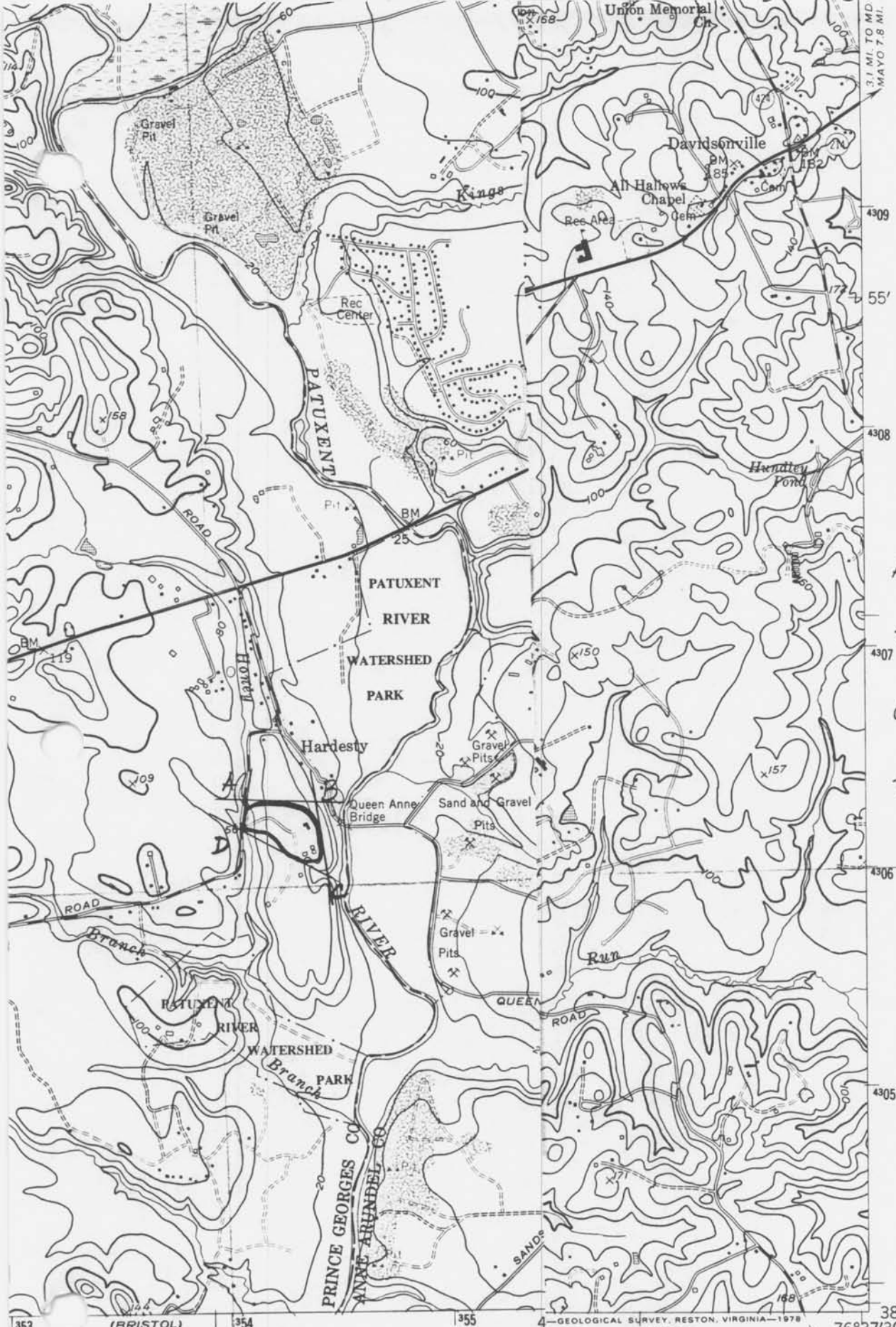




PG. 74B 13
HAZELWOOD
Prince George's County, MD

HAZELWOOD
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

= ca. 10 feet



PG 74B-13

HAZELWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

A: 18-354140
4306400

B: 18-354460
4306380

C: 18-354500
4306040

D: 18-354110
4306270

PG #74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co MD
Queen A. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO

1 of 30

PG # 74B-13

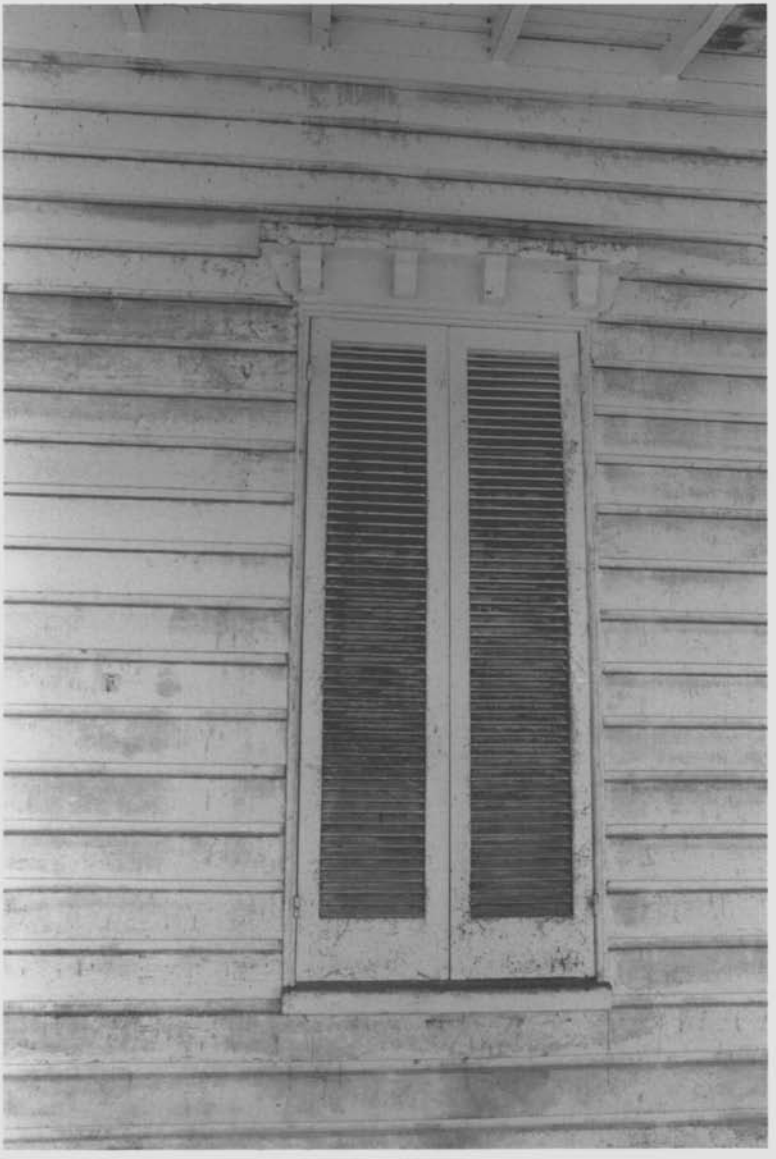
Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co, MD
Susan L. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
East elevation from northeast

2 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co MD
Susan L. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
South section, north elevation

3 of 30



PG #74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr Geo MD
Susan L. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
North section, false window
West facade

4 of 30

Pg 7 HAB-13

Hazelwood
Queenstown, Q.A.Co MD
Susan H. Pearl
April 1998
Negatives: MD SHPO
Central section, West facade

5 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazlewood
Queen Anne's Co MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
North section, West facade

6 of 30

Pg #74B-13

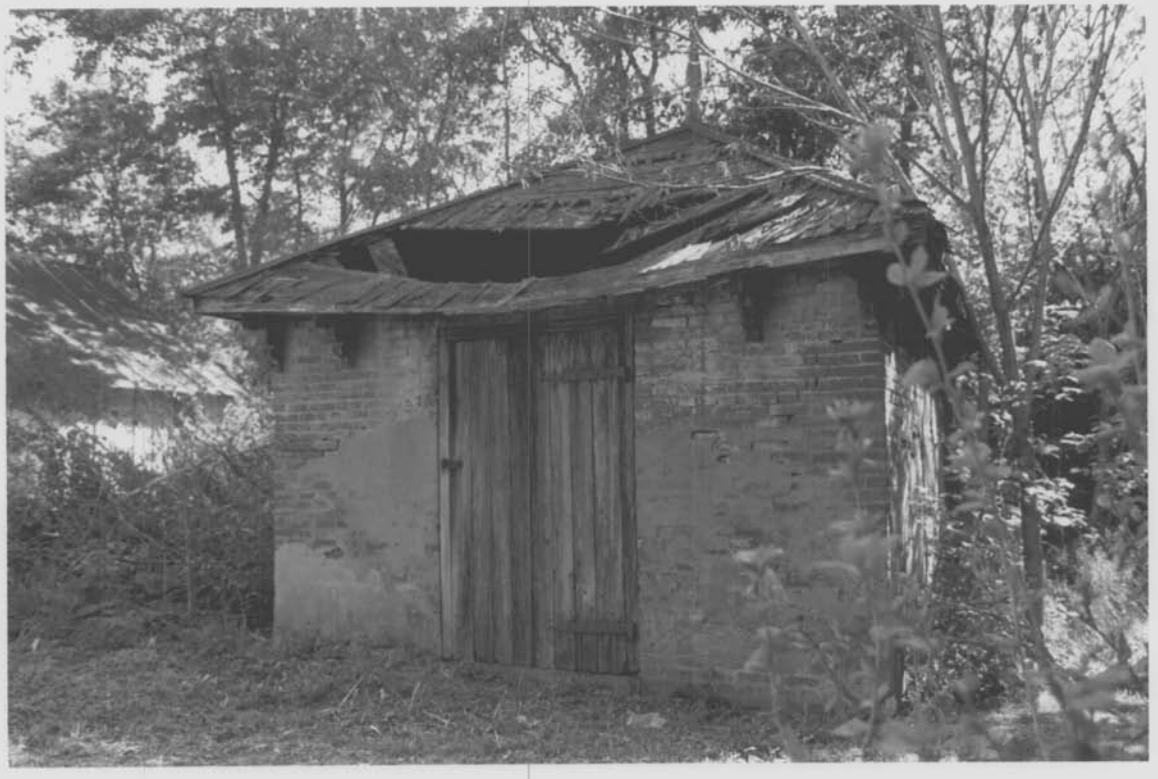
Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
South portion, west facade

7 of 30

Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr. Co, MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
Tobacco barn, east

8 of 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co MD

Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Meathouse/privy, West

9 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan L. Pearl

April 1978

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west parlor mantel viewed east

10 of 30

Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pg Co, MD

Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, East portion,

view west

11 of 30

PG 74B-13

Hazlewood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west chamber

second story

Facing SE

12 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, east elevation
2nd story
view NW

13 of 30

PG # 74B-B

Hazlewood
Queen Anne, PG Co, MD
Susan L. Peard
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO
Central section, flank
view to S
2nd to 3rd story
14 of 30

PG # 745-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co, MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west portion
2nd story
view east

15 of 30

Pg #74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr.Co, MD
Susan H. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Center section, west parlor
gate

16 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co MD

Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west parlor
medallion

17 of 30

PG #74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr. Co, MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west part
View West

18 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west parlor

North door to porch

19 of 30

Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr Geo MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
North section, Kitchen fireplace
View South

20 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, corner cupboard
view to NE

21 of 30

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative; MD SHPO

South Section, looking East
to 2nd story

22 of 30

Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, Pr. Co, MD
Susan H. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO

South section, kitchen
wainscot
View to east

23 of 30

MD #74B-13

Hazlewood

Queen Anne, Dr. Co, MD

Susan St. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

North section, west porch to central section

24 of 30

Pg # 74B-13

Hazlewood

Queen Anne, Pg. Co. MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

North section, view NW to

East

25 of 30

PG # 4-B-1

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co, MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO
North section, view west to door

26 of 30

PG #74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co, MD
Susan H. Pearl
April 1998
Negative: MD SHPO
North section: attic dormer

27 of 30

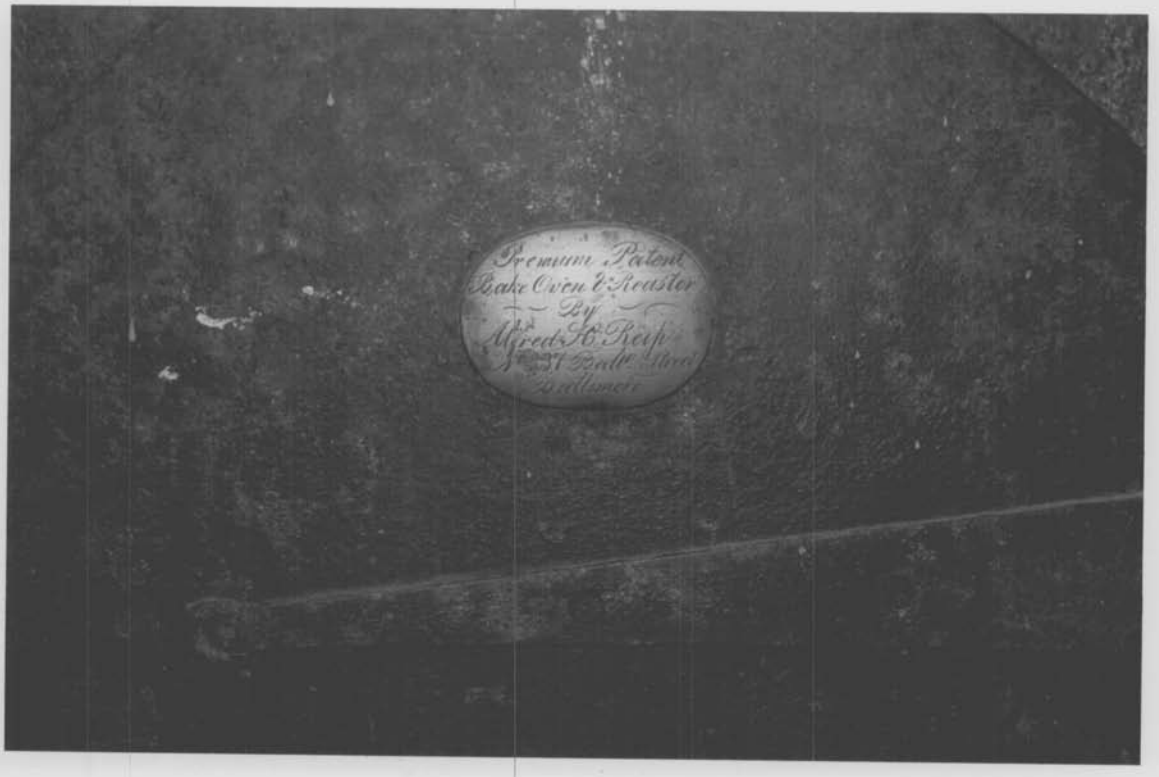
PG 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, PG Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD-SHPO

North section, dining room
view north

28 of 30


Premium Patent
Bake Oven & Roaster
By
Alfred S. Reap
Baltimore

PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

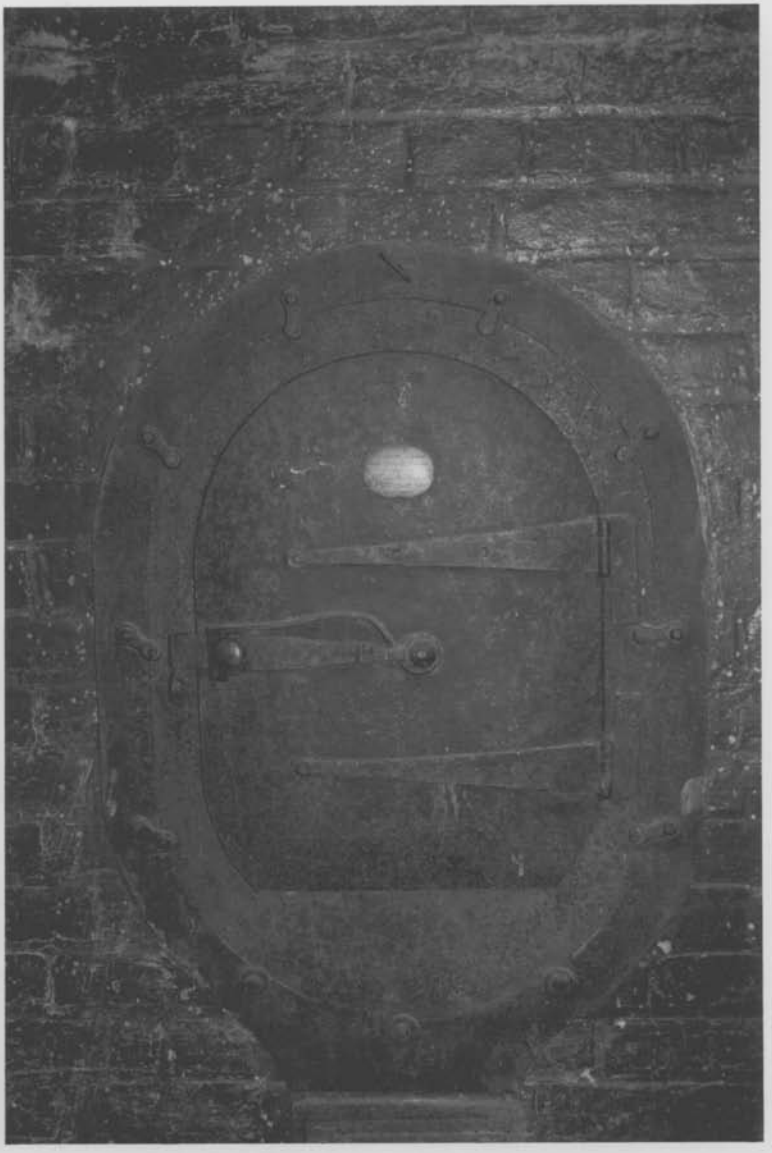
Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, Kitchen oven

29 of 30



Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood
Queen Anne, P.G. Co. MD
Jason H. Pearl
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO
South section, Kitchen wing detail

30 of 30

PG#748-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's County, Maryland
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis
West
1 of 15

PG#74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co., MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West elevation, south portion

2 of 15

PG# 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist Trust, Annapolis

Cocoa's cupboard
pond section

3 of 15

PG# 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Weatherboarding, central portion

4 of 15

PG# 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West parlor mantel,
central section
5 of 15

PG# 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West garden medallion,
central section
6 of 15

PG #74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West elevation,
north section
7 of 15

PG #74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West entrance,
North section

8 of 15

PG # 74B-15
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

East entrance, north section

6 of 15

PG #74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Main, view to north, north section

10 of 15

PG # 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Stackhall, view to northeast,
north section
11 of 15

PG # 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co., MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Entryhall, view to northeast, north section

PG #74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co. MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

North elevation,
north section

13 of 15

PG# 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co, MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Meathouse/privy
west elevation

14 of 15

PG # 74B-13
Hazelwood
Prince George's Co., MD
Susan G. Pearl
March 1988
Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Stonehouse
west elevation
15 of 15

NAME HAZELWOOD (SMITH HOUSE) PG:74B-13

LOCATION QUEEN ANNE Rd. QUEEN ANNE (BOWIE) Md.

FACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN 10/3/74 M DWYER