

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.

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**1. Name of Property**

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

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**2. Location**

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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not for publication n/a city or town Upper Marlboro vicinity x  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

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**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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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  
2-25-99 Date

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



Hazelwood

Prince George's County, MD

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.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's County, MD

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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(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

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
Historic Preservation Section, Planning Dept., Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, 14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

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**10. Geographical Data**

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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	<u>18</u>	<u>354140</u>	<u>4306400</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>354500</u> <u>4306040</u>
B	<u>18</u>	<u>354460</u>	<u>4306380</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>354110</u> <u>4306270</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description, Boundary Justification: see continuation sheet

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's County, MD

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**11. Form Prepared By**  
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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  
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**Additional Documentation**  
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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)

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**Property Owner**  
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
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**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   7  

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

**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 jigsaw brackets. Similar, but not identical, jigsaw 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   8  

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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<sup>o</sup> Street  
Baltimore"<sup>1</sup>

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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<sup>1</sup> 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)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   9  

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  10 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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 jigsaw 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 jigsaw 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 jigsaw 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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

(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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  13 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  14 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  15 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

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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 jigsaw 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  16 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page  17 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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-contributing.

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  18 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

**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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  19 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  20 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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;<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> *Archives of Maryland* XXVI, 636

<sup>3</sup> *Archives of Archives* XLIV, 609

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  21 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

Queen Anne Town was Thomas Lancaster, whose land at Queen Anne was chosen in 1747 for the location of the official tobacco inspection warehouse.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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,<sup>6</sup> 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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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>5</sup> Prince George's County Will T#1:41

<sup>6</sup> Prince George's County Will T#1:92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  22 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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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<sup>7</sup> Federal Direct Tax, Prince George's County (Patuxent Hundred), 1798 (Microfilm M865, Maryland State Archives)

<sup>8</sup> *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

<sup>9</sup> Federal Direct Tax, Prince George's County (Patuxent Hundred), 1798 (Microfilm M865, Maryland State Archives)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  23 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

family burial ground at the ancestral Lansdale property, Enfield Chase.<sup>10</sup> 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."<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> 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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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Prince George's County Will T#1:524

<sup>13</sup> Prince George's County Inventory TT#1:10; Prince George's County Will T#1:524

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  24 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

owned considerable amounts of land in the Queen Anne area.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup>

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

<sup>15</sup> Prince George's County Deed AB#3:320

<sup>16</sup> 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)

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  25 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

dwelling house" there.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

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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<sup>18</sup> Prince George's County Mortgage Record CSM#3:425

<sup>19</sup> Prince George's County Mortgage Record CSM#4:158

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  26 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup> She conveyed the Hazelwood property to her son, John George, in 1882. It was sold out of the George family in 1891.<sup>23</sup>

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."<sup>24</sup> This was a program initiated by

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<sup>20</sup> *Planters' Advocate*, 15 February 1860; Federal Census Records for Prince George's County, Maryland, Slave Schedule, 1860.

<sup>21</sup> Prince George's County Administration File #944

<sup>22</sup> Prince George's County Marriage Records; Prince George's County Deed WAJ#3:595

<sup>23</sup> Prince George's County Deed WAJ#3:595; JWB#17:690

<sup>24</sup> 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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  27 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

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 the 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup>

This land was sold by Edwin Gibbs' heirs in 1937 to J. Paul Smith.<sup>27</sup> 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."

<sup>25</sup> Bureau of Immigration, "Advantages Maryland Offers to Farmers, Manufacturers and Capitalists," Annual Report, 1896; see also Annual Reports, 1899, 1903, 1905, 1909.

<sup>26</sup> Prince George's County Deed #37:407

<sup>27</sup> Prince George's County Deed #482:445

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section  8  Page  28

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

kitchen which had been cemented in earlier by the Gibbs.<sup>28</sup> 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.<sup>29</sup> 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

<sup>28</sup> Interview, 1988 and 1998, with Dorothy Lee Smith

<sup>29</sup> Prince George's County Deed #4720:143.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 29

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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.<sup>30</sup> 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.<sup>31</sup> 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.<sup>32</sup>

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

<sup>30</sup> See Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form PG#73-2, Three Sisters.

<sup>31</sup> See Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form PG#70-25.

<sup>32</sup> See National Register Nomination Form PG#69-(5)-7.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  30 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====  
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).<sup>33</sup>

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.

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<sup>33</sup> 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   8   Page  31 

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

**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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   9, 10   Page   32  

PG 74B-13  
Hazelwood  
Prince George's Co., MD

=====

**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.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY  
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #74B-13 Building Date: late 18th c. 1800, 1860

Building Name: Hazelwood

Location: 18611 Queen Anne Road, (Queen Anne), Upper Marlboro

Private/Residence/Occupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description

Hazelwood is a large asymmetrical frame dwelling, built in three discrete sections: a gambrel-roof section dating from the eighteenth century, a side-gabled Federal-style dwelling dating from the early nineteenth century, and a tall front-gabled Italianate-style central section which ties the two earlier sections together. The earliest section is the southmost, one and one half stories high with gambrel roof, clipped on the south where there rises a tall panelled chimney. Entrance is in the second bay of the south elevation, immediately east of the chimney, into a kitchen dominated by a large cooking fireplace in the south wall. The north component is side-gabled with Federal-style decorative detail and later Victorian alterations. The eaves are punctuated with decorative jigsaw brackets; entrance leads into the formal stairhall, divided by an elliptical arch with fluted pilasters and molded keystone. Joining together the southerly structure and the northerly structure is a central structure in high Victorian Italianate style. It is three stories high and front-gabled; the west gable front is highlighted by a round-arch window in the third story, below which is a two-story projecting bay. In the formal west parlor is a fine pink marble mantel with scalloped ogee arch and incised frieze.

Significance

Hazelwood is a unique composite dwelling; 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. The three-part dwelling is distinguished by fine Federal style detail in the formal stairhall and entry passage, highly decorative Italianate brackets and panelled chimneys, and interior detail, as well as a unique two-part brick outbuilding of the early nineteenth century. This complex and unique dwelling stands on a high bluff overlooking the site of the town of Queen Anne. It is a prominent visual landmark in a very historic setting.

Acreage: 284.276 acres

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hazelwood

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 18611 Queen Anne Road  not for publicationcity, town Upper Marlboro  vicinity of Queen Anne congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name M-NCPPC

street &amp; number 6600 Kenilworth Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Riverdale state and zip code Maryland 20737

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 4720

street &amp; number 14735 Main Street folio 143

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Historic Sites and Districts Plan

date 1981  federal  state  county  localdepository for survey records Historic Preservation Commission  
c/o Area Plans, #4010 CAB

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland

# 7. Description

Survey No. PG#74B-13

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

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 which ties the two earlier sections together. This composite dwelling stands on high ground west of and overlooking the site of Queen Anne town on the Patuxent River; the house faces west toward the old Marlborough-Queen Anne Road.

The three sections of Hazelwood were built separately, and then subsequently altered and connected. The earliest section is the southmost. It is one and one half stories high with gambrel roof, three bays by two, ca. 36 by 28 feet. It is sheathed with German siding painted white. Windows are 9/9 double hung sash with plain board surrounds and louvered wood shutters painted green. The gambrel roof is covered with green 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 jigsaw brackets. Similar, but not identical, jigsaw 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 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.

The main entrance into the south section is through a door in the second bay of the south elevation, immediately east of the chimney. This panelled door leads into a kitchen, which takes up the southeast section (ca. 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."

The other outstanding feature of the kitchen is a molded wooden corner cupboard, built into the northeast corner of the kitchen. 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 (a ca. 13 x 15 feet area 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. A pedestal chair-rail runs around all of the kitchen walls; baseboards are high with crown molding. Large sections of plaster have been detached from the walls, revealing hand-split lathing. Surrounds of doors and windows in the kitchen (and in the other three spaces in this southmost section) have a broken field: two planes separated by a narrow ogee molding, enframed by a wider ogee backboard, and with an inner bead.

The kitchen space originally took up the full north-south length of this section; in the 1950's a partition was constructed, creating a separate pantry space in the northerly 10 feet of the original kitchen space.

The westerly section of this eighteenth century structure consists of a hallway on the north and parlor on the south. Built into the northwest corner of the 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.

The second and northmost 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 and louvered wooden shutters painted green. The first-story window in the central bay is false; its bracketed lintel and closed shutters give the impression of a window, but the framing and German siding are intact behind the shutters. There is a central crossgable in each of the east and west facades (converted from an

original central dormer); each is lighted by a eight-pane round-arch casement window. The narrow eaves have a slight overhang, and are punctuated on three elevations with decorative jigsaw brackets; the fourth (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 bay of the principal 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 jig-sawn 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 jig-sawn 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 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 that there is no 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 at 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. Just west of the chimney at third story level is a small 6/6 window. The chimney is positioned between the first and second bays of the north gable end. There are three 4/4 windows on the second story, complete with bracketed lintels and shutters. Only one window, that in the eastmost bay, remains on the first story; the first-story windows in the second and third bays have been enclosed by the construction of the north 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 facades. There is a 6/6 double hung sash window in each of the diagonal elevations (northeast and northwest); these windows have the same bracketed lintels, but only one leaf of the northwest shutter remains in place.

The main west entrance of the north component leads into the formal stairhall. 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. 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 structure is asymmetrical, with the stairhall taking up most of the westerly space. This stairhall 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 stairhall 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; the mantel has been removed from the fireplace in its north wall. The north addition consists of a kitchen space.

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 bedroom has a plain white marble mantel, and the same trim as 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 structure, there is visible evidence of rebuilding, e.g., circular-sawn lath, and conversion of the central east and west dormers into the existing central crossgables.

Joining together the eighteenth-century southerly structure and the early-nineteenth-century northerly structure is a higher, three-story central structure in high Victorian Italianate style. This central section is a full three stories high and front gabled, circa 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 and louvered wood shutters painted green. 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 crossgables positioned symmetrically in each of the north and south planes of the gable roof. Each of these four crossgables is lighted by a single round-arch casement window, with three lights in each leaf; the apex and two corners of each crossgable are marked with a small jigsaw bracket. The central section rests on a brick foundation which encloses a basement space.

Like the two other 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. There are no shutters on the east elevation. A jib door in the westmost bay of the north wall opens onto the main west porch.

Interior plan of the central section consists of a west parlor, an east parlor and a dividing stairhall. 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 marble mantel in the rear east parlor has been 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 multiband trim with bullseye corner blocks. The west parlor has an ornate plaster ceiling medallion with complex acanthus-leaf moldings and two female faces. There are two oval plaster wall medallions on the west wall flanking the projecting bay.

The open-string stair rises along the east wall of the centered stairhall; 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; mantels from both of these bedrooms have been removed.

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

There are several barns and stables located to the south of the house. Immediately southeast of the house is a square hip-roof brick outbuilding, with meathouse on the west and privy to the east. There is a batten door centered in the west facade; it hangs on long iron strap hinges. 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 jigsaw brackets. Farther to the south is a gable-roof brick springhouse. It has a window opening in

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. PG#74B-13

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 6

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its west gable end, and its gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. The gable space above the window is covered with board-and-batten siding.

Grounds around the house include a large holly to the north, and box-wood plantings on the south. The unpaved drive runs east from Queen Anne Road, and forms a circle west of this complex house. North of the house is a small copse with several fragments of stone; although there are no visible gravestones, this area is reputed to have been an old burial ground. Just east of the house is a modern garage building. To the east of the garage and the other small outbuildings is level garden space; beyond an area of hedgerow, the ground drops sharply east to the Patuxent River.



# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		local history

**Specific dates** late 18th,1800,1860 **Builder/Architect** Colmore Duvall, Samuel K. George

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
 and/or  
 Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Hazelwood is a unique composite dwelling; 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. The three-part dwelling is distinguished by fine Federal style detail in the formal stairhall and entry passage, highly decorative Italianate brackets and highly 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;<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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 Queen Anne town had been Thomas Lancaster, whose land at Queen Anne was chosen in 1747 for the location of the official tobacco inspection warehouse.<sup>3</sup> Lancaster lived on a plantation just outside of Queen Anne town, very likely in the 28-foot-square gambrel-roof frame dwelling which is today the southmost section of Hazelwood. When Lancaster died in 1772, he devised his plantation at Queen Anne to his nephew, Isaac Lansdale.<sup>4</sup> Lansdale lived at Enfield Chase, his plantation

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#74B-13

Section 8 Page 2

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 he died five years later, he devised it to his son, Thomas Lancaster Lansdale,<sup>5</sup> and it is with the latter that the 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. After the close of hostilities, Lansdale settled at Queen Anne on the property he had inherited from his father, and operated a successful commercial business under the name of Lansdale and Clagett. At the end of the century, his plantation at Essington adjoining Queen Anne was described as including a framed dwelling house 28 feet square with hip roof in front, a kitchen 20 by 16, a meat house 14 by 12, a stable 14 by 12, a carriage house 18 by 14, a lumber house 14 by 12 and poultry house 10 by 8, all on 113 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.<sup>6</sup>

Major Lansdale lived with his wife and five children in the small gambrel-roof dwelling which is now the southmost section of Hazelwood. As the nineteenth century opened, he began an ambitious building program, constructing a new frame house only a few yards north of the older one. This new dwelling, now the northmost section of Hazelwood, was a model of Federal style decor, with asymmetrical floor plan, spacious stairhall 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.<sup>7</sup>

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 family burial ground at the ancestral property, Enfield Chase. 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".<sup>9</sup> His 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.<sup>10</sup> It is likely that the family remained at the new house for several more years. In 1810, Lansdale's daughter, Violetta, married Samuel Sprigg of Northampton, who in 1819 became Governor of Maryland.<sup>11</sup> In 1823, Cornelia and William Lansdale sold the 78 acres including the house and grounds to William Turner Wootton, whose family owned considerable amounts of land in the Queen Anne area.<sup>12</sup> Wootton immediately sold the property to Joseph Cowman, planter and Justice of the Peace, who accumulated a large amount of property south of Queen Anne, including part of Padsworth Farm.<sup>13</sup> His

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#74B-13

Section 8 Page 3

real estate, ca. 600 acres, passed to his daughter, Henrietta, after his death in 1848, and the two-part Lansdale dwelling became the home 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.

In 1860 Dr. George mortgaged the property at Queen Anne (by now called Hazelwood) to his brother, Samuel Knox George of Baltimore, "for expenses incurred by Samuel K. George in erecting a dwelling house" there.<sup>14</sup> The Georges owed Samuel George \$8,000 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 \$4,300.<sup>15</sup>

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 stairhall. 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.

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.<sup>16</sup> 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;<sup>17</sup> 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. In 1875 Henrietta George was married a second time, to William Duckett Bowie, Jr.,<sup>18</sup> brother of Governor Oden Bowie of Fairview, and went to live at the Bowie property near Fairview; she conveyed the Hazelwood property to her son, John George, in 1882. It was sold out of the George family in 1891.<sup>19</sup>

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 homesteading movement at that time.<sup>20</sup> They purchased circa 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.<sup>21</sup> This land was sold by Edwin Gibbs' heirs in 1937 to J. Paul Smith.<sup>22</sup> 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 kitchen which had been cemented in earlier by the Gibbs.<sup>23</sup> 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.

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.<sup>24</sup> The house has been occupied since that time by caretakers for the Commission.

Hazelwood is a unique example of a composite dwelling house 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 remarkable 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.

#### Notes

- 1 Archives of Maryland XXVI, 636.
- 2 Archives of Maryland XLIV; 609
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Prince George's County Will T#1:41.
- 5 Prince George's County Will T#1:92.
- 6 Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of Prince George's County, 1984; Federal Direct Tax, 1798 (Microfilm M865 Maryland Archives).
- 7 Prince George's County Administration File, 1810 Docket, T. L. Lansdale; Inventory of personal property, and account of Colmore Duvall, February 5, 1803.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Duvall was the carpenter who built the Queen Anne Bridge in 1797, and rebuilt it after the June 1804 floods.
- 10 Prince George's County Will T #1:524.
- 11 Prince George's County Marriage Records; see also MHT form PG #73-12.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#74B-13  
Section 8 Page 5

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- 12 Prince George's County Deed HB #3:320.
- 13 Prince George's County Deed AB #3:453.
- 14 Prince George's County Deed CSM #3:425.
- 15 Prince George's County Deed CSM #4:158.
- 16 Planters' Advocate, February 15, 1860.
- 17 Prince George's County Administration File #944.
- 18 Prince George's County Marriage Records; Prince George's County Deed, WAJ #3:595.
- 19 Prince George's County Deeds WAJ #3:595; JWB #17:690.
- 20 Prince George's County Deed JB #5:229.
- 21 Prince George's County Deed #37:407.
- 22 Prince George's County Deed #482:445.
- 23 Interview, March 1988, with Dorothy Lee Smith.
- 24 Prince George's County Deed #4720:143.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. #74B-13

See Chain of Title  
See Notes, Item #8

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 284.276  
Quadrangle name Bowie

Tax Map 71, parcel D  
Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A            
Zone Easting Northing

B            
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian

organization Prince George's County  
Historic Preservation Commission date

street & number c/o Area Plans (E/S), M-NCPPC telephone (301) 952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

PG # 146-13  
1702045604

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>					
COMMON: SMITH HOUSE					
AND/OR HISTORIC: HAZELWOOD					
<b>2. LOCATION</b>					
STREET AND NUMBER: QUEEN ANNE ROAD					
CITY OR TOWN: UPPER MARLBORO					
STATE MARYLAND		COUNTY: PRINCE GEORGE'S			
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>					
<b>CATEGORY</b> (Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<b>OWNERSHIP</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		<b>STATUS</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<b>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</b> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>PRESENT USE</b> (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____	
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>					
OWNER'S NAME: JOSEPH PAUL SMITH					
STREET AND NUMBER: QUEEN ANNE ROAD					
CITY OR TOWN: UPPER MARLBORO		STATE: MARYLAND			
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COURTHOUSE					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: UPPER MARLBORO		STATE: MARYLAND			
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): L 432 F 145					
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>					
TITLE OF SURVEY: NONE					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:			

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a frame structure, built in three sections; the southernmost section appears to be the oldest. This section is one-and-one-half stories with a jerkin-head roof (modified on the north end where a later addition has been added). The main (west) facade is four bays, with the entrance in the second bay from the north. On the south end is an internal chimney with a stack of Victorian design. There are three dormers on both the east and west facades. On the interior, this wing is divided into four rooms, the two southern ones being the largest. The southeast room has a large fireplace with a bake oven; the trademark plate on the oven reads: "Premium Patent Bake Oven and Roaster by Alfred H. Reiss No 337 Balt<sup>o</sup> Street, Baltimore." The base of the fireplace projects into the room as a rectangular mass; the stack rises straight up, without tapering from the base. In the northeast corner of the room there is a corner cupboard with a keystone arched opening and "butterfly" shelves. In the southwest room, the boxed staircase rises to the second floor, where four rooms open off of the hallway. The northeast room on the main floor is the entrance, from which a hall leads to the center section. The mouldings and panelling of this section are of varied designs; the lateral partition wall is beaded boards to the chairrail and plaster above; on the west wall, the panels are flat and recessed between stiles.

The center section is two-and-one-half stories and projects forward from the main block. On the west facade, it has a bay window on the first floor that becomes a semi-hexagonal porch with lattice-work balcony on the second floor; the forward-facing gable has an arched casement window. In plan, each floor has two rooms with a lateral hall between them. On the first and second floors, each room has a fireplace with carved marble surround and mantle shelf; the color of the marble varies from pink in the front, first floor room to gray and black in the other rooms. The staircase rises from the hall; the ballusters are turned and taper slightly toward the upper end, where they join the banister, which is of oval section. Throughout the central block, the detailing is Victorian in an Italianate mode.

The north section is two stories, with a central dormer on the main (west) facade. A one story porch runs across the west facade, while on the east facade there is a screened one story porch. These facades are both three bays, with the southern bay being doorways. At the north end is a two story chimney base with a free-standing stack; it is positioned east of the roof ridge. In plan, this section resembles an "end-hall, double-parlor" house, but the staircase occupies the space that would be the northwest room. The northeast parlor opens off the through hall that runs the width of this section. A one story, bay-windowed wing extends from the north wall of this section.

The entire structure is sheathed with wide, lapped boards. The boxed cornices are bracketed, with brackets varying from the generously proportioned ones of the center section to the small, simple, modillion-like ones of the south wing. The window heads have small hoods also supported by brackets. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash, except in the south wing where they are 9/9.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century
- 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Historic</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Architecture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Art</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Commerce</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communications</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Education</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engineering</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Invention</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Literature</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Military</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Music</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Political</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Science</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Theater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> <li>_____</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|--|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Blank area for the STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

[Empty space for Major Bibliographical References]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreeage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: Md.-National Capital Park and Planning Comm. DATE: 14 Feb. 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:  
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:  
 National  State  Local

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY  
HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 74B-13 Date late 18th c., 1802, 1860

Building Name Hazelwood (Smith House)

Location Queen Anne Rd. at Patuxent River, (north of) Upper Marlboro, Md.

Open to Public  yes  no

Hazelwood is a large frame house built in three parts: 1) a one-and-one-half story south wing with gambrel jerkinhead roof and interior brick chimney at the south end; 2) a two-and-one-half story gabled north wing with central dormer on the west front, and one-story porch across the west front (the main entrance of the house is in the southmost bay of this north wing); and 3) a three-story central section with gable end facing west and projecting forward from the north and south sections. This center section has a bay window in the first level of the west facade, above which is a semi-octagonal lattice-work balcony, and above this an arched casement window under the bracketed cornice of the forward-facing gable end.

Hazelwood is part of a larger tract called Essington, out of which the now vanished port town of Queen Anne on the Patuxent was formed in 1706. This part of the tract, adjoining the very busy port town, was owned in the late 18th century by Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, prominent merchant of Queen Anne and veteran of the Revolutionary War. In 1798 his home was described as "a frame dwelling house 28 feet square with hip roof in front", probably the gambrel roofed south section of the present house. Records indicate a major building project in 1802, the year before Lansdale's death, and architectural details in the north wing of Hazelwood are consistent with this date. By the mid-19th century, Hazelwood had become the home of Dr. and Mrs. Archibald George, and another major building project was undertaken during their residence. They completed the three-part house in 1860, probably moving the gambrel roofed section southward in order to accommodate the new loftier central section. Again interior details of the center section confirm this building date. Hazelwood was the home of two more families before it was acquired in 1976 by LNCPPC as part of the Patuxent River Park system.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

P.G. #74B-13

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Hazelwood

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Queen Anne Road at Patuxent River

CITY, TOWN (north of) Upper Marlboro VICINITY OF Queen Anne

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

5th

STATE Maryland

COUNTY

P.G.

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Md. National Capital Park & Planning Comm. Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER Kenilworth Ave.

CITY, TOWN Riverdale

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code Maryland

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC P.G. County Courthouse

Liber #: 4720  
Folio #: 143

STREET & NUMBER Main Street

CITY, TOWN Upper Marlboro

STATE Md.

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE (not in HABS) P.G. Historic Sites Survey

DATE 1974  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Surratt House

CITY, TOWN 9110 Brandywine Rd. Clinton, Md.

STATE

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1860</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		(south section)

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hazelwood is located high on the west bank of the Patuxent River, just south of the former port-town of Queen Anne. It is a large frame house, fronting on the west, and built in three sections.<sup>1)</sup> The one-and-one-half story south wing with gambrel jerkinhead roof and three dormers has an interior brick chimney at the south end, and appears to be the oldest part. There is a large brick fireplace with bake oven in the southeast room of this section.<sup>2)</sup> The north wing is two-and-one-half stories, three bays wide, with central dormer in the west front. A one-story porch runs across the west facade, and a free-standing brick chimney stack rises at the north gable end. The main entrance of the house is in the southernmost bay of this north wing.

<sup>3)</sup> The central section is three stories high with the gable end projecting forward from the north and south sections. There is a bay window on the first level of the west facade, above which is a semi-octagonal lattice-work balcony; above this is an arched casement window under the bracketed cornice of the forward-facing gable end. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge, near the center of this section.

Brackets of varying sizes adorn the cornices and window heads of all three sections.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PG:74B-13

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				xlocal history

SPECIFIC DATES late 18th c., 1802, 1860 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hazelwood, as this property has been known since the 1860's, is part of a very large tract of land called Essington, patented in 1669 to Demetrius Cartwright. It was out of Essington that the port-town of Queen Anne on the Patuxent was formed in 1706, and Hazelwood is located on the hill overlooking that now-vanished port-town.

The tract of land now known as Hazelwood was owned in the late 18th century by Major Thomas Lancaster Lansdale, prominent merchant of Queen Anne and veteran of the Revolutionary War. In 1798 his home adjoining Queen Anne was "a framed dwelling house 28 feet square with hip roof in front", probably the gambrel roofed south wing of the present house. In 1802, the year before his death, Lansdale had a great deal of work done on his house, including an "eliptical arch" (in entrance hall), "hanging five doors" and "mending old house shingling". This building project resulted in the north wing of the house; interior trim is consistent with this date.

The heirs of Thomas Lancaster Lansdale sold the property in 1823 and it subsequently came into the possession of Joseph E. Cowman who acquired considerable land in the vicinity of Queen Anne. The land passed to his daughter, Henrietta, the wife of Dr. Archibald George. They completed the house in 1860, probably moving the gambrel roofed section southward in order to accommodate the new loftier central section. Again interior trim confirms this date.

The property passed from the George family in 1891, was owned from 1899-1937 by the family of Edwin P. Gibbs, and from then to 1976 by J. Paul Smith. Mr. Smith retains a life estate in the property, which is now the property of Maryland - National Capital Park and Planning Commission, part of the Patuxent River Park system.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

P.G. Land Patents; Tax Assessments; Federal Tax 1798;  
 Deeds: AB#3/320,453; CSM#3/425; #482/445; #4720/143;  
 Inventories: #TT1/10; #JH1/455; Wills: #T1/524; #WAM1/727;  
 Equity #2345

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

**FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Susan G. Pearl

ORGANIZATION

P.G. Historical & Cultural Trust

DATE

May 1979

STREET & NUMBER

9110 Brandywine Road

TELEPHONE

599-6776

CITY OR TOWN

Clinton,

STATE

Md.

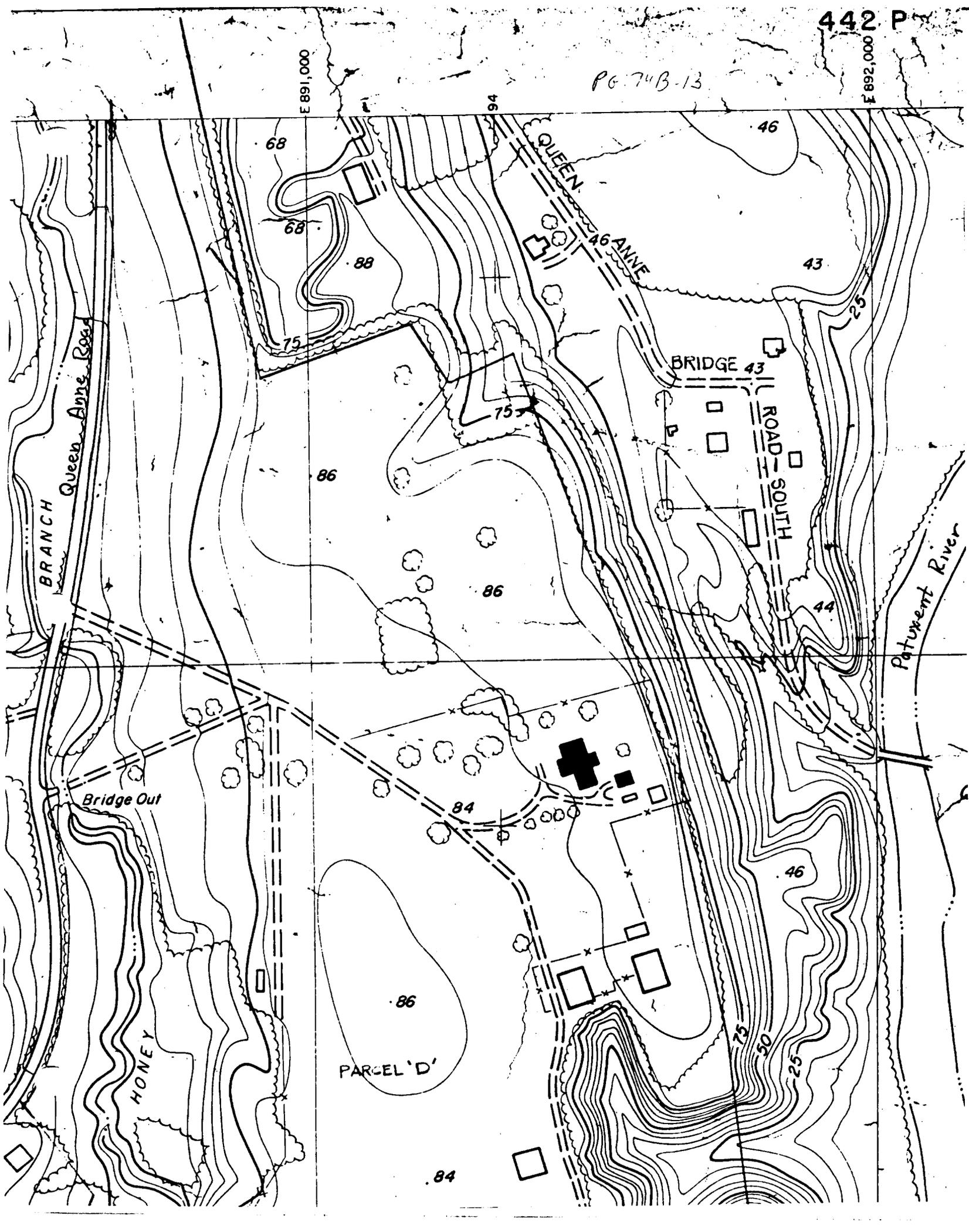
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

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

E 891,000

E 892,000



BRANCH Queen Anne Road

QUEEN ANNE

46 ANNE

BRIDGE 43

ROAD SOUTH

Patuxent River

Bridge Out

HONEY

PARCEL 'D'

68

68

88

75

86

75

86

84

86

84

46

43

25

44

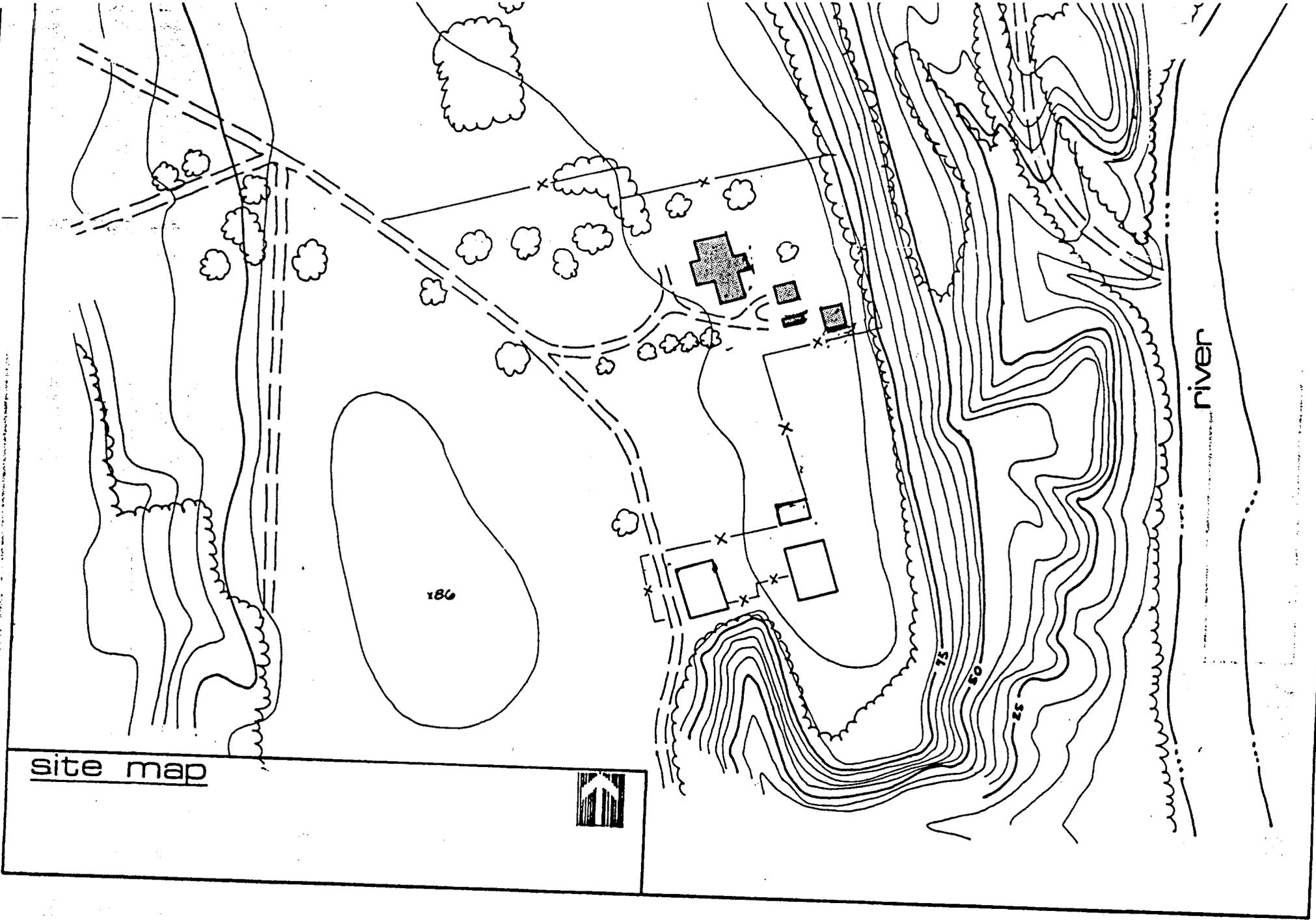
46

75

50

25

94



site map



Y. E. ENTZIAN  
1114  
40.00 A  
P. 58

O-S

WILLIAM L. TUTMAN  
4854/674  
25.90 A.  
P. 120

1.00 A  
P. 102

Queen

2.22 A  
P. 106

RICK J. HARRIS  
0/403  
10 A.  
104

P. W. SOUDER  
4332/1  
6.00 A  
P. 105

ZIRKLE  
LOT 1  
8470

ZIRKLE  
LOT 1  
8442

DICKERSON  
LOT 1  
8548

9624

'D'

PATUXENT RIVER WATERSHED PARK  
HARDESTY UNIT

JAMES H. TILGEMAN  
87/360  
10.30 A.  
P. 44

MARY N. LAGANA  
3360/505  
4.00 A.  
P. 27

CHARLES E. JOHNSON  
1812/473  
3.70 A.  
P. 43

206/021  
1.50 A. P. 47

.50 A  
P. 45

6444/432  
2.42 A.  
P. 42

1.00 A  
P. 61

P. 91

1.85 A.  
P. 90

1.22 A.  
P. 37

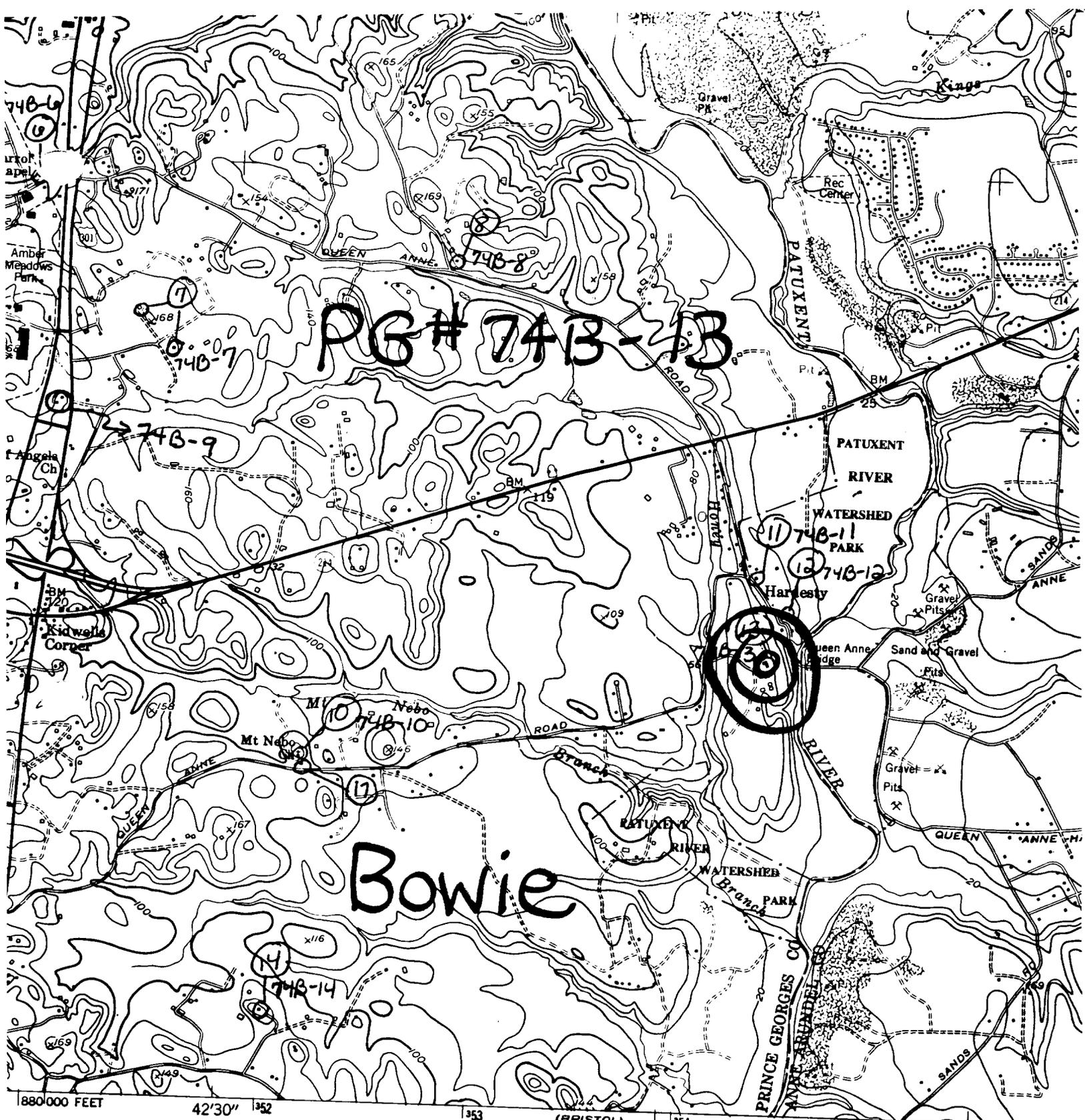
ST. OF MD.  
5441/534  
10.30 A.  
P. 87

PG-74B-13

Patuxent River

ANNE ARUNDEL  
PRINCE GEORGES

O-S



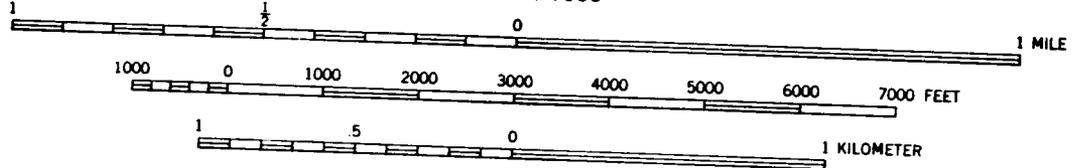
PG# 74B-13

Bowie

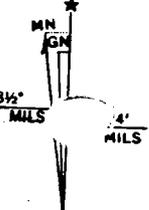


188000 FEET      42'30" 1352      1353      (BRISTOL) 5661 1 SW      1354      1355      40'

SCALE 1:24000

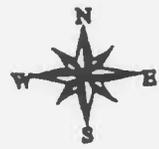


CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

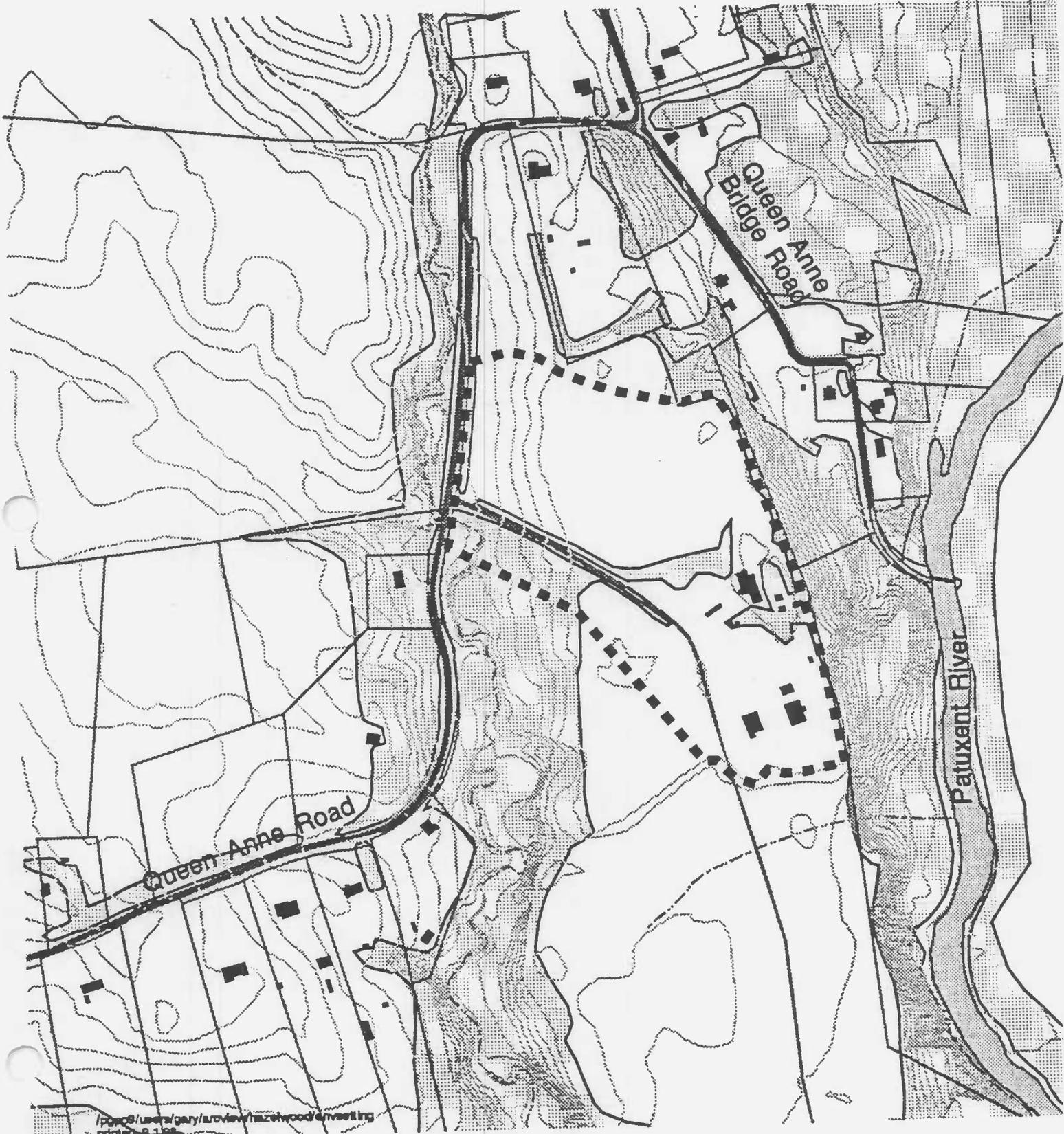


AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH  
ION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

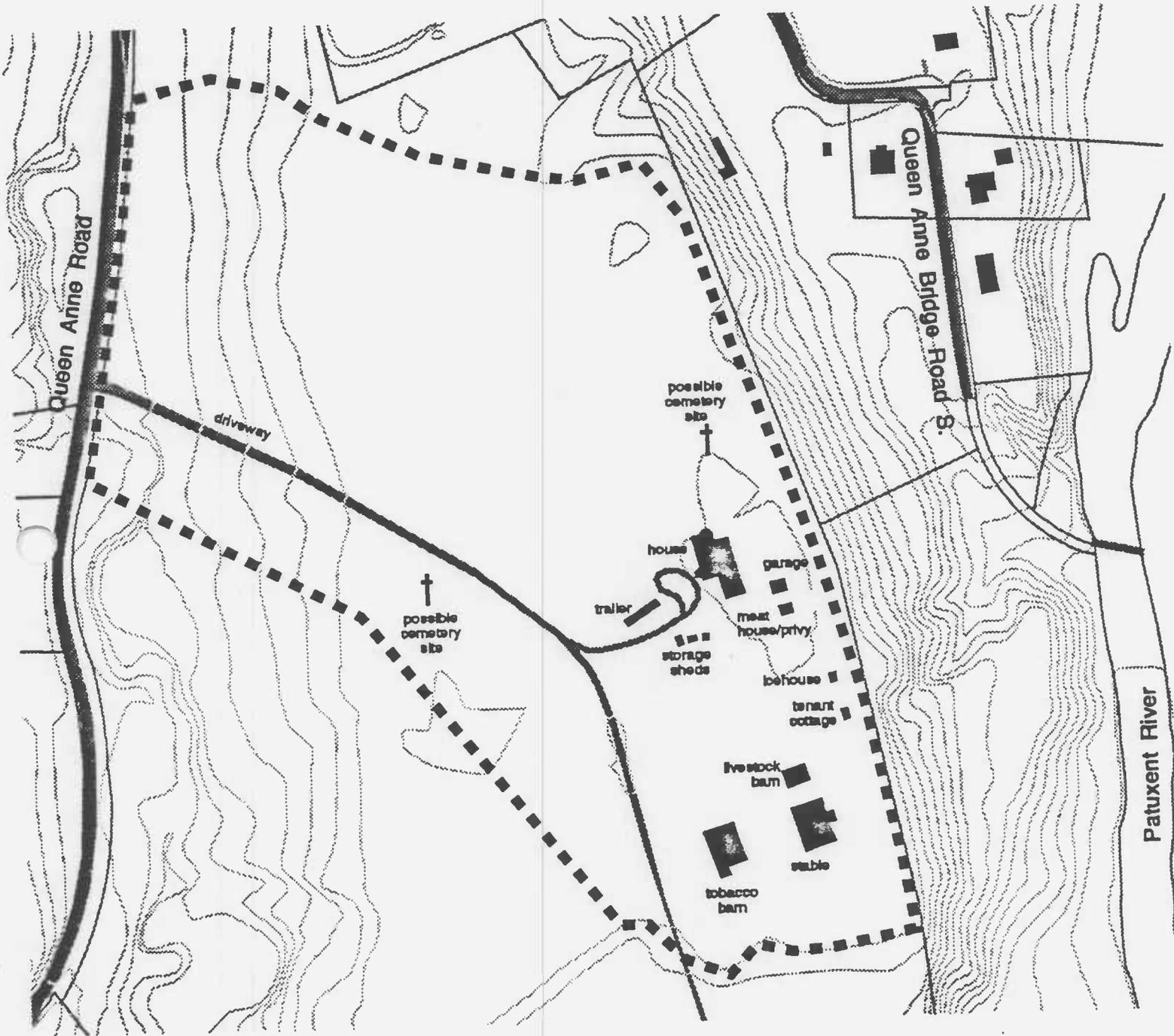


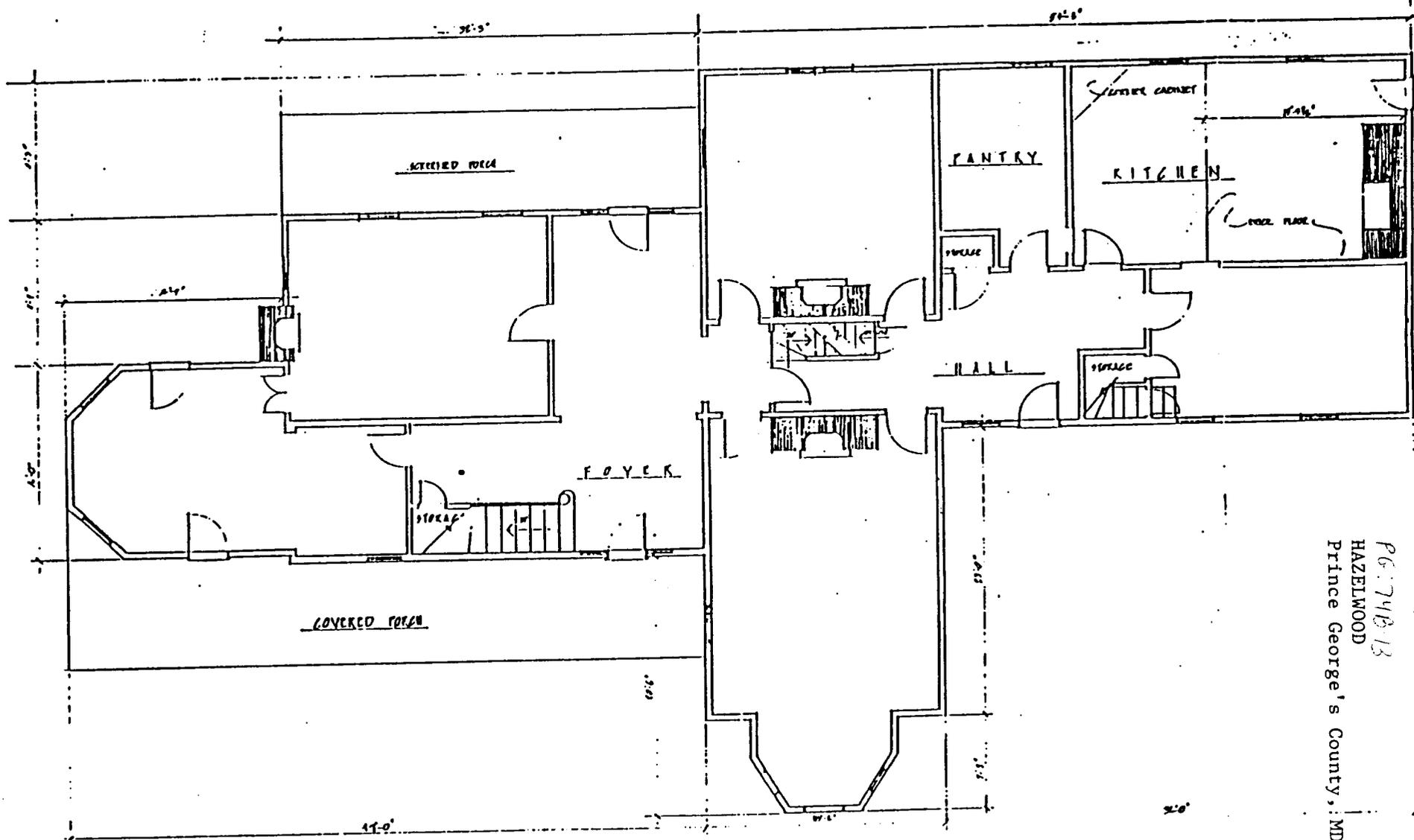
0 200 Feet



# Uses Within Nominated Property Hazelwood (74B-13)

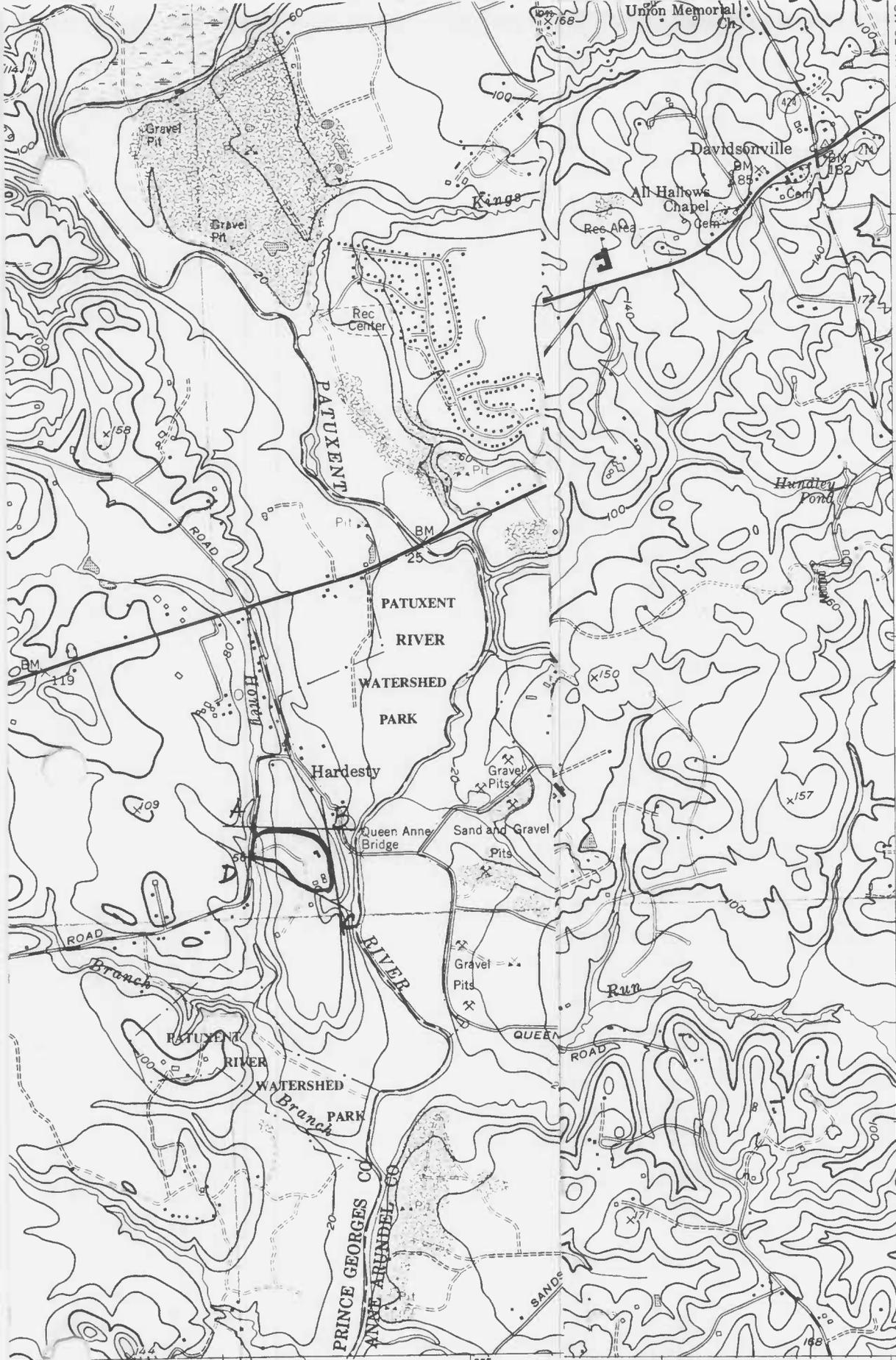
PG:





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

HAZELWOOD  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 ————— = ca. 10 feet



PG 748-13

HAZELWOOD

PRINCE GEORGE'S  
COUNTY,

MARYLAND

A: 18-354140

4306400

B: 18-354460

4306380

C: 18-354500

4306040

D: 18-354110

4306270

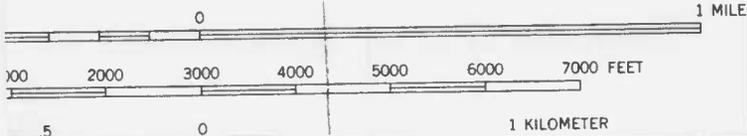
3.1 MI. TO MD.  
MAYO 7.8 MI.

4305000m.N.

38°52'30"  
76°37'30"

(DEALE)  
5661 SE

SCALE 1:24000



ROAD CLASSIFICATION



353 (BRISTOL) 5661 SW 354 355

4-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1978 358000m.E. 0.9 MI. TO MD. 2



PG # 74B-13

Wagelwood

Green Lane, P.O. Co MD

Acres St. Paul

April 1998

Operator: MD SHPO

1 of 30



PG # 74B-13

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

Negative: MD SHPO

East elevation from northeast

2 of 30



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co MD

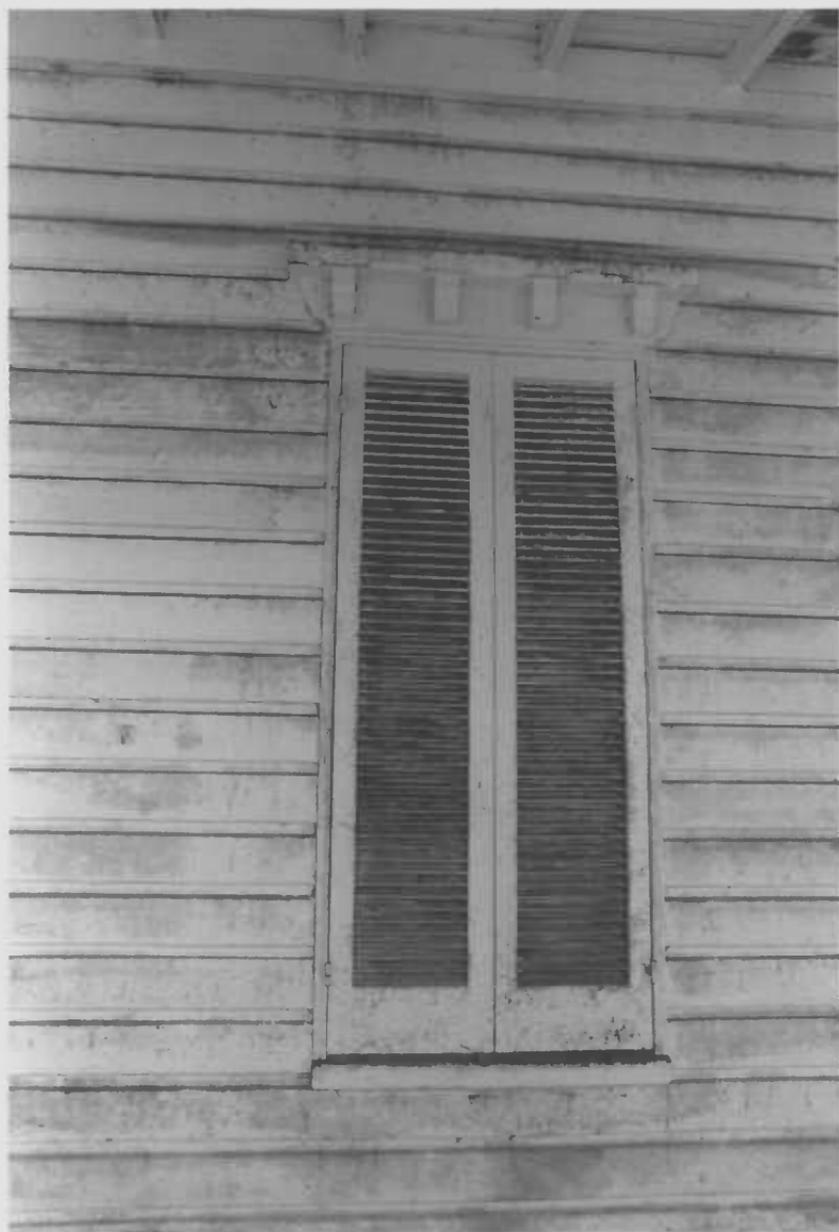
Susan L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, port elevation

3 of 30



Pb # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pb Co MD

near S. Paul

April 1998

Negative: MD 54P5

North section, palm window  
west facade

4 of 30



PA # 74B-13

Haywood  
Queen Anne, Pa Co MD  
Aucan H. Pearl  
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO  
Central section, West facade

5 of 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazledwood

Queen Anne Pt Co MD

Susan S. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

North section, West facade

6 of 30



Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pk Co MD

Susan L. Pearl

April 1998

Subject: MD SHPO

South section, west facade

7 of 30



P. 6 # 74B-13

Hazelwood  
Fulton Lane, P.O. Co., MD  
Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Tobacco barn, west

5 of 30



P6 # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pk Co MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negated: MD SHPO

Matthews/Pring, West

9730



Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

James S. Pearl

April 1978

Negation: MD SHPO

Central section, west part  
mounted  
view east

10 of 30



P6 # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pk Co, MD

Juan L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD-SHPD

Central section, East park,   
 view west

11 of 30



PG 74B-13

Hazdwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Juan L. Pearl

April 1998

Signature: MD SHPO

Central Section, west charter

Account #104

Draw. SE

12 of 30



10<sup>th</sup> 74B-13

Hazelwood

Quinn Ave, Pl Co, MO

Quinn St. Paul

April 1998

Negative: MO SHPC

Central section, east chamber  
2nd story  
view NW

13 of 30



PG # 74B-B

Haystack

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, floor  
room to S

2nd to 3rd story

14 of 30



PG # 743-13

Hazlewood  
Queen Anne, Pk Co, MD  
Susan L. Pearl  
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, west parlor  
2nd story  
View east

15 of 30



P6 # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, W. Co., MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Center section, west parlor  
gate

16 of 30



Pl. # 74B-13

Gazewood

Queen Anne, Pl. Co MD

Austin L. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

Central section, even part of  
medallion

17 of 30



Pl. # 328-1-1

Haywood

Queen Anne, Pr. Co., MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SAMP

Central section, west part  
View west

18 of 30



Pb # 74B-13

Hazlewood

Queen Anne, Pb Co, MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negated: MD SHPO

Central section, west palace

North don't pick

19 8 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co MD

Annex H, Pearl

April 1998

Negative: NO SHPO

North Section, Ketchikan fireplace  
View South

20 y 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co MD

Susan L. Geart

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, Corner captured

view to NE

21 of 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative; MD SMPs

South Section, 1st and 2nd  
to 2nd story

22 730



Pb # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, Pb Co, MD

Susan H. Pearce

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, Ketchikan  
Waincoat  
View to east

23 of 30



# 74B-13

Hazardous

Queen Anne, DC Co, MD

Susan G. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

North section, view south to  
central section

24 of 30



P6 # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, P66 110

Jason H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: 110 SHPO

North section, view NW to  
stage

25 of 30



PK 4-3-1

Azedwood  
Queen Anne, Pk. Co., MD  
Susan St. Paul  
April 1998

Negative: MD SMP  
North Section, view west to  
door

26 of 30



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood  
Queen Anne, Pk. Co, MD  
Susan H. Paul  
April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

North section: other former

27 of 30



PG 74 B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co. MD

Susan H. Lovel

April 1998

Negative: MD SMPD

North section, dining room  
view porch

28 of 30

Premium Patent  
Lake Carbon Roaster  
By  
Wm. H. Rich  
1874

Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Queen Anne, PG Co, MD

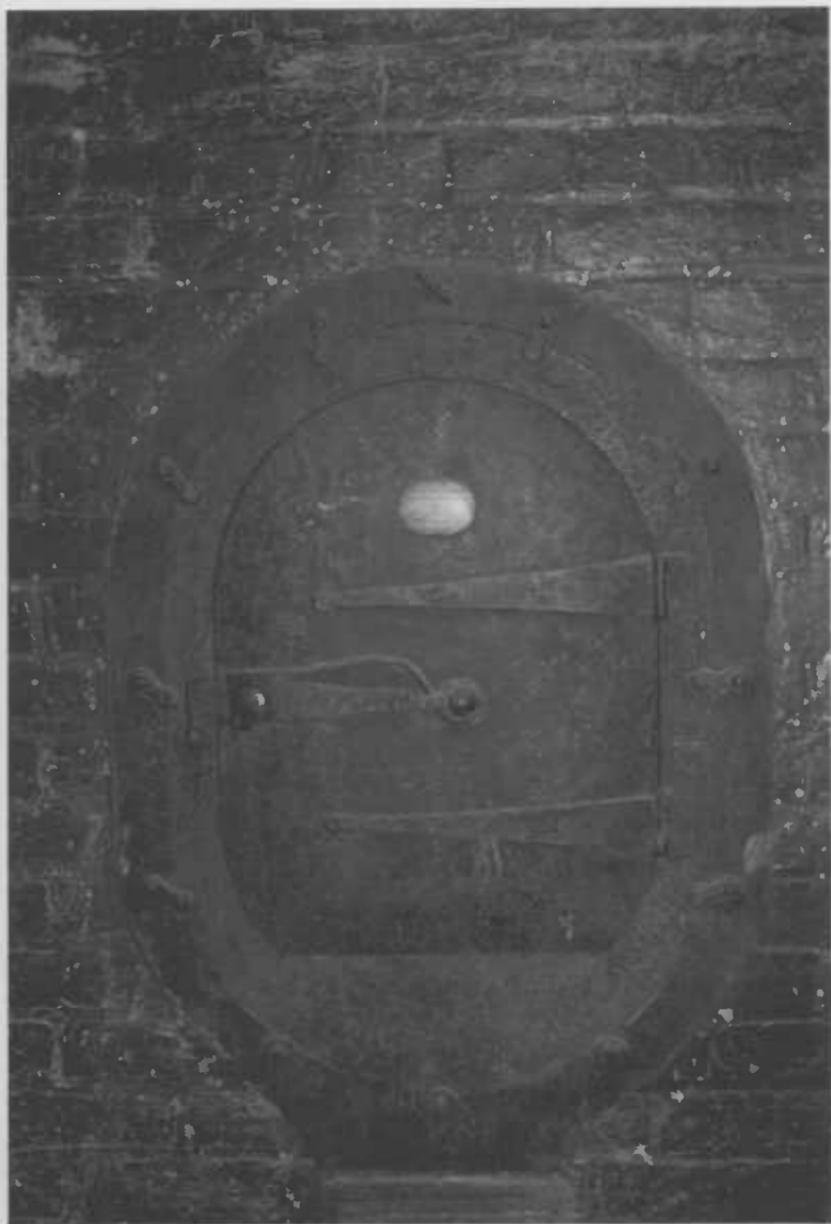
Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO

South section, Ketchikan area

29 of 30



Pl<sub>6</sub> # 74B-13

Hazelwood  
Queen Anne, P.G. Co., MD  
Susan H. Pearl

April 1998

Negative: MD SHPO  
South section, Ketchen over detail

30 of 30



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince Georges County, Maryland

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

West

11 of 15



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince Georges Co., MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1998

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Westminster, South section

2 of 15



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co, MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist Trust, Annapolis

*Cornucopia  
penicillin*

3 of 15



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Reel selection,  
Central section

4 of 15



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince Georges Co. MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

*West side of mantle,  
Central section*

*5 of 15*



PG# 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: MD Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Westgate 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

9 of 15



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

Stair, 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

*Stairhall, view to northwest,  
north section*

*11 of 15*



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co., MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Nag: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

*entry hall, view to northeast,  
north section*



Pg # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co. MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Negi 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

*Meatline/paving  
west elevation*

14 of 15



PG # 74B-13

Hazelwood

Prince George's Co., MD

Susan G. Pearl

March 1988

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis

*Springfield*

*West elevation*

*15 of 15*



NAME HAZELWOOD (SMITH HOUSE)

PG: 74B-13

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

EACADE W

PHOTO TAKEN 10/3/74 M DWYER