

016 - 0058

Form 10-100  
 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia  
 COUNTY: Caroline  
 FOR NPS USE ONLY  
 ENTRY DATE

1. NAME  
 COMMON: Hazelwood  
 AND/OR HISTORIC: Mansion 16-58-1  
 Dairy 16-58-2  
 Cemetery 16-58-3

2. LOCATION  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
 CITY OR TOWN: Port Royal vicinity  
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Seventh; J. Kenneth Robinson  
 STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: Caroline CODE: 033

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY  
 OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Garrett  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
 CITY OR TOWN: Port Royal  
 STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Caroline County Court House  
 STREET AND NUMBER:  
 CITY OR TOWN: Bowling Green  
 STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS  
 TITLE OF SURVEY: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey  
 DATE OF SURVEY: 1969  
 Federal  State  County  Local  
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
 STREET AND NUMBER: Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building  
 CITY OR TOWN: Richmond  
 STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia  
 COUNTY: Caroline  
 ENTRY NUMBER  
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 FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hazelwood dwelling house site is situated on a slight rise amidst broad cultivated fields [redacted]. No part of the house survives above ground, but brick fragments and scattered domestic remains indicate its location about [redacted]. Two policies issued to John Taylor in 1805 and 1816 by the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia provide information about the dwelling's appearance. Its main block was a 60' by 40' brick structure, two stories above basement. Brick dependencies, about 24' square and labled two stories above cellar, were connected to the main block with 20' by 12' hypkens. The 1805 policy shows single-story pent roof brick rooms against the far ends of the dependencies. The south facade of the five-part house was a single plane; the varying widths of the units were expressed on the north facade.

The Flemish bond brick walls of a 16' square dairy stand [redacted]. The building probably dates from the eighteenth century. The walls are seated on a low unmaouided English bond foundation. A door is on the east and a single window is in the north and south walls respectively. The door and windows have crudely constructed ungauged segmental brick arches. Later brickwork now fills in the original ventilating panels at the top of each wall.

Two two-story brick buildings called slave quarters are remembered by a John Taylor descendent as standing within this century. They are thought to have been aligned east and west with the house site, being several hundred feet from each end.

Hazelwood was noted for its plantings, and in 1819 Taylor was presented with a medallion by the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia "for his great exertions in raising live hedges." The avenue leading to the mansion is said to have been planted with a great variety of trees. Charles Blackford visited Hazelwood during the War Between the States, and he noted that the fields were "surrounded by a 'live fence' made of growing cedars intertwined into each other so as to turn either a horse or a pig. The fence is now near twenty feet high and encloses several thousand acres."

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. 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)

- |  |                                      |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education   | <input type="checkbox"/> Political            | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry    | losophy                                       | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention   | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature  | itarian                                       | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music       | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hazelwood was the home plantation of the noted agrarian political economist John Taylor of Caroline. Taylor, like others of his age and milieu, was closely identified with the land, his home county, and the State's Rights' school. It was his particularly acute sense of the nature of the changes taking place in the economy of the young Republic which distinguished him among Jeffersonian Republican leaders. His political pamphlets, although written in a laborious style, predicted with some accuracy the impact which these changes would have on the traditional society and culture of Virginia

Taylor studied at William and Mary, and after reading law in the office of his uncle Edmund Pendleton, he received his license to practice in 1774. He served three terms each in the Virginia General Assembly and the United States Senate. In 1783 he married a cousin, Lucy Penn, whose father John Penn, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a prosperous North Carolina planter and lawyer. This marriage brought Taylor financial security enabling him to purchase Hazelwood and two other Caroline County plantations, Hayfield and Mill Hill. He lived at Hazelwood until his death in 1824, and his body is buried on the plantation. There he produced a number of works on political and agricultural topics. The noted political and economic historian Charles A. Beard has written that Taylor's attack on the strong central governmental power in A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America "deserves to rank among the two or three really historic contributions to political science which have been produced in the United States." Taylor experimented with improved agricultural methods at Hazelwood and his essays about these methods, first published in a 1803 Georgetown newspaper, were reprinted in book form as The Arator in 1813.

Taylor may have added the dependencies and hyphens to the Hazelwood mansion, and in a letter of March 27, 1798 to James Monroe he commented on being surrounded by bricks and mortar. The main block of the mansion had been built by Harry Beverley (1730-1774), the son of Robert Beverley (nephew of the historian) and Ann Stanard. The Hazelwood property had descended to Ann (born 1711) from her parents, William Stanard II (1682-1732) and Ann Hazelwood. William and Ann are believed to have been the first people to occupy the Hazelwood property, and the name was undoubtedly taken from Ann's family name. A 1713 plat of Stanard's land shows that a building called the "manor house" stood at Hazelwood during their ownership. Robert Gaines Beverley inherited the property upon his father Harry's death

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Virginia
COUNTY	Caroline
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

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in 1774, but he lost most of his father's holdings through mismanagement and gambling. Robert's poor financial situation enabled Taylor to purchase the plantation.

Upon the death of John Taylor's wife in 1831, Hazelwood passed to their grandson John Taylor III, who sold it in 1857 to George Taylor, owner of Horn Quarter in King William County. The Taylor family left the house when Federal gunboats threatened the Rappahannock River plantations in 1862, and in their absence it was destroyed by fire. Tradition ascribed the fire to Hazelwood slaves, but another tradition has it that at least some of the slaves remained loyal and rescued family silver from the house. Helen Bernard wrote from Gaymont, the adjoining plantation to the south, to her sister in June, 1862: "It is so sad and we miss the white chimneys seen through the trees from the Library windows. You know what a lovely picture it was."

The Hazelwood property remained in the Taylor family until about 1922, when it was divided up and the part including the mansion site was sold to Chastine W. Colbert. About 1925 the land passed to Colbert's daughter Hazel, who, with her husband Linwood Garrett, is the present owner.

Archaeological excavation of the house site could provide further information about the building plan, thus adding to our knowledge of major eighteenth-century Virginia domestic architecture. As the house was furnished when it burned in the War Between the States, artifact remains should date from that period and earlier. Outbuilding and garden patterns also have archaeological potential. The existing walls of the brick dairy are the only survival of such a structure in Virginia.

EAC

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bernard papers, Gay Mont, King George County, Va.  
 Beverley-Taylor papers owned by Taylor F. Turner, Fredericksburg, Va.  
 Blackford, Susan L., Letters from Lee's Army, New York, 1947.  
 Simms, Henry H., Life of John Taylor, Richmond, 1932.  
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission files.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0	.	.
NE	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			
SE	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			
SW	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 130 acres.

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE: May, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 Room 1116 Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond

STATE: Virginia

CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Junius R. Fishburne, Jr., Director  
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
 Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS