

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

SEP 16 1976

DATE ENTERED

DEC 12 1976

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

"Hazelfield"

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West of Warm Springs Road

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Shenandoah Junction

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

West Virginia

CODE

54

 VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

037

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

William Howard Adams and Janet Woodbury Adams

STREET & NUMBER

2820 P Street, N.W.

CITY, TOWN

Washington

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

District of Columbia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

N. George and E. Washington Streets

CITY, TOWN

Charles Town

STATE

West Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1973

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Hazelfield" is an interesting sample of architectural interpretation in the early nineteenth-century United States. The rural setting and detachment is becoming to this building which is composed of a square main section with a smaller, rectangular wing on the north side.

The central block of the house measures approximately 40' x 40', has a three bay front, and stands 2½ stories high. Extending to the north by nearly thirty feet is a 1½-story wing. The entire structure sits atop a coursed field stone foundation which forms the walls of the basement. The bearing walls of both sections are of field stone covered with an ochre-colored, terra cotta stucco. The main unit is topped by a frame gable which is weatherboarded, while the gable in the wing is stucco-covered field stone.

A six-panel, wooden door is located in the center of the east (front) elevation of the square, and it leads into the entrance hall. The wing has three doors; these are at the west (rear) elevation by way of the kitchen and basement and on the east in the basement (the latter is not used).

The east side of the house has two windows in the basement and two on the first floor (to either side of the door) of the main part, with three openings on the second level. The wing has one window in the basement and two on the main floor of this elevation, with two small openings in the gable (one on each side of a chimney) on the north. There are three openings on the north elevation of the main section, one in the basement and one on each of the two above-ground floors. The west side of the wing has one window in the basement (under the small entrance porch) and two on the main floor (one to each side of the entrance door). The main unit has two windows in the basement as well as on each level of the rear. The south side of the house has two basement and first-floor windows and three second-level openings. In addition, there is a four-light, rectangular transom above the front door and an eight-foot-wide, thirteen-section fanlight in the gable on the east. All the windows outside of the basement (except those in the attic of the wing) are 12/12 double-hung sash. It appears that those above the foundation at one time had shutters, but only one remains, this being on the first-floor window to the north of the main entrance door.

Painted metal sheets serve as roofing. The ridge of the main unit runs east-west, while that of the wing runs north-south. Two brick chimneys project above the former (from the centers of the north and south elevations), and one is in the north gable of the wing. All three are part of interior walls.

A one-story, pedimented portico is located over the entrance on the east of the main section and is approached by a wide stair. An extended overhang on the rear of the wing forms a porch over the back entrance.

One of the more outstanding interior features of "Hazelfield" is the entrance hall or vestibule in the main unit. This hall is about eleven feet deep and runs the entire forty-foot width of each floor, being divided with rooms on the second floor and attic and housing the U-shaped stairwell in the southeast corner. All rooms of the house may be reached from this hall or an extension of it.

The basement underlies both the main unit and the wing and is divided into several rooms, with all, except two, having dirt floors; that in the northwest corner of the square block includes a fireplace. The first floor houses a dining room and living room off the entrance hall in the main unit and a kitchen and pantry in the wing. Each of these has a fireplace (except for the pantry), with the mantels in the first two having fairly elaborate detail. The second-floor hall has a small room in the northeast corner and bedrooms branching off to the rear.

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 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 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		

SPECIFIC DATES 1815

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located along the old Warm Springs Road north of Charles Town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, "Hazelfield" is part of the tradition of the expansion of established Tidewater Virginia families with numerous and entangling connections into the area of the Piedmont and the valleys beyond the mountains. The intricacies of relationships associated with the builder of this house is a study in the interesting patterns of social evolution of the northern part of the antebellum South. Along with the human side of "Hazelfield's" development goes the physical aspects of the structure itself. Built on a scale less than adequate by many standards, it served its first owner quite well and remains a place of beauty in its lines and not-too-common floor plan.

Adam Stephen, founder of Martinsburg and soldier of note during the American Revolution, had an only child and heir, Ann, who became the object of attention of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, grandson of former Virginia governor Alexander Spotswood and brother-in-law of then governor Patrick Henry. When Mr. Dandridge and Ann Stephen married in 1780, General Stephen presented them with a six hundred acre estate known as "Hazelfield" as a dower gift. Dandridge died after a few years of marriage, and Ann took as a second husband--in 1787--one Colonel Moses Hunter, veteran of the Revolutionary War, sometime member of the Virginia House of Delegates and clerk of Berkeley County from 1785 to 1795.

The second marriage produced three children, the first being Ann Evelina who wed Henry St. George Tucker, a well-known lawyer and jurist in his own right and son of St. George Tucker, patriarch of a most distinguished family. It was Evelina's husband who looked after Ann Stephen Dandridge Hunter's affairs and helped her settle at the "Hazelfield" estate.

Ann Hunter had been living at Martinsburg when she received word that her son, David Hunter, had been killed while in service in Canada during the War of 1812. The effects of this tragedy and disaffection with the "intemperate federal politicians" at Martinsburg led to Mrs. Hunter's removing to the country and building "Hazelfield." Constructed in 1815, the house has rather small proportions compared to many of the homes being built in this area at the time. But even in its size it was quite suitable to Mrs. Hunter and her way of life, providing five major rooms and several smaller ones.

As with many buildings around what is now West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle, "Hazelfield" was built of field stone readily available in the vicinity. This was covered with a pale ochre stucco in all but the gable of the forty-foot-square main section, and that portion was capped with a frame unit graced on its eastern side with an eight-foot-wide fanlight.

Next to the central box was placed a rectangular wing nearly thirty feet long. Fenestration was such that each room above the foundation was well lighted through 12/12 double-hung sash. Even the basement was divided into several rooms which received the day's brightness through many openings.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, William Howard. "Hazelfield: A Note on Its Early History." Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, XL (Dec. 1974), 42-50.
 Charles Town, West Virginia. Jefferson County Court Records. Will Book No. 1, pp. 109-113.
 "Letter from Patrick Henry to General Adam Stephen." Virginia Historical Magazine, XI (Oct. 1903), 216-18.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 Acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	25,3	6,3,0	4,3	6,1	9,4,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C							D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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 Phillip R. Pitts, Research Assistant and James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION West Virginia Antiquities Commission DATE March 2, 1976

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 630 TELEPHONE (304) 296-1791

CITY OR TOWN Morgantown STATE West Virginia

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Leonard M. Davis

TITLE West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE September 13, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 12/12/76

ATTEST:

DATE 12/6/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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PAGE one

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

Each of the two large rooms contains a fireplace, and there is an open attic over the wing on this level. The attic in the main unit also has a room at the northeast corner of the hall, and a large, unfinished area is located behind the vestibule.

The style of the house is roughly Adams with some local interpretation. The box-like form of the main unit, the large fanlight in the east gable, the portico with wide spacing between slender columns, narrow glazing bars in the windows and carved paterae in the frieze of the living room mantel all suggest the style.

Few alterations have been made to the original structure. Water lines have been run to the kitchen and some electrical outlets have been placed, but no bathrooms have been added or major changes made. The floor, foundation and steps of the front portico have been replaced and the rear porch rebuilt. The fanlight has been reproduced following the original frame very closely. The metal roof has been replaced and repaired recently.

There are a few outbuildings on the property which are old and may be contemporary with the house. A small log building thought to be a smokehouse stands to the west of the kitchen wing, a few feet from the rear porch. The structure seems to be fairly old and is in very good condition. A barn is located further to the west of the house. The logs making up this building have been hewed on two sides and notched on both ends. Each is numbered with a Roman numeral to indicate the order in which they were to be placed. The logs of the barn appear to be in good condition, but the walls are beginning to lean and sag. A few hundred feet north of "Hazelfield" is a siding-covered log house, a building that was once the home for the overseer of the estate. It is presently being rented and has been partially restored.

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

As attractive as the exterior is with its one-bay, pedimented portico, single-door entrance, thirteen-section fanlight and large windows with narrow glazing bars, the main feature of the house must be its interior design and lightness of style. The front-hall floor plan may be found in a number of buildings, even near this estate, but the proportions of "Hazelfield" are such that one is impressed by a vestibule which is more like a room than an entrance hall. About eleven-feet deep, this element runs the full width of each floor, being so large as to have been divided on the second level and the attic in order to form additional small rooms. Each room is approached through this hall, and at the southeast corner is a splendid U-shaped stairwell with a bracketed open string, turned balusters and wainscoting at the wall.

There are fireplaces in all major rooms, and those in the living and dining area are finely detailed in their mantels. Each of these has fluted pilasters to

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

the sides of the opening, and that in the living room has elliptical paterae between pilaster and cornice.

Overall, the style is Adam with some variations. It is theorized that the plan for "Hazelfield" may have been adapted from one appearing in William Adam's Vitruvius Scoticus, known as Milton House in Edinburgh, Scotland. The outside dimensions (with the exception of the wing) of "Hazelfield" are quite similar, and the floor-plan is nearly identical. Among the more prominent associations with Adam are the fanlight in the east gable, the general lightness and delicacy of the entrance portico and windows, the box-like form of the main section and the use of elliptical paterae as ornamentation.

"Hazelfield" remained the home of Ann Stephen Dandridge Hunter until her death in 1834, when it became the property of her grandson, David Hunter Tucker. Although it probably stood empty for some years, it was used a short while after 1841 by Nathaniel Beverly Tucker (David's younger brother) and his wife as their first home. David did not stay here, for he went on to medical studies at Richmond and married Elizabeth Dallas, daughter of the man who would become vice president during Polk's administration. The estate remained in the family until after the death of Henry St. George Tucker in 1845, but it seemed to have been left unrecorded after that, to be noted once again more than 150 years after its construction.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

Tucker, B.R. Tales of the Tuckers: Descendents of the Male Line of St. George Tucker of Bermuda and Virginia. Richmond: Dietz Printing Co., 1942.
(pp. 33-34)