

### **VIRGINIA** HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

76-294 File no. Negative no(s). 5182

SURVEY FORM

Historic name Hazelwood House & Truro Planta-Common name

County/Town/City Prince William Co. tion Site

Street address or route number 12035 Hazelwood Dr., Nokesville, Va. Date or periodTruro--c1745; Hazelwood--c1745-1766,c1805,

USGS Quad Nokesville and Somerville Original owner Richard Foote III

Original use Residence

Present owner Miss Callie Colvin Estate

Source of name

Architect/builder/craftsmen

Present owner address c/o Dr. M. Hazen Colvin Source of dateManuscript history of house, architectural

Stories 11, 2, 21/2 Catlett, Va.

Foundation and wall const'n Stone foundation, frame walls.

Present use Residence Acreage 300 acres

Roof type Metal-covered gable roof.

State condition of structure and environs House and grounds are in fair condition.

State potential threats to structure Lack of maintenance, arson. Note any archaeological interest

Should be investigated for possible register potential? yes X no

Architectural description (Note significant features of plan, structural system and interior and exterior decoration, taking care to point out aspects not visible or clear from photographs. Explain nature and period of all alterations and additions. List any outbuildings and their approximate ages, cemeteries, etc.)

Hazelwood, an L-shaped frame and log house of one and two stories, was built in four stages, beginning with a small, mid-18th century log hourse that may originally have been part of Richard Foote III's Truro Plantation. The oldest part of Hazelwood is the north end, a onestory, shed-roofed wring that has a squarish brick exterior chimney measuring approximately 4 feet by 4 feet and a slender brick stack. In the 1760s, Richard Foote IV supposedly constructed a 1½-story fram (or log) addition onto the south side of the original log house.\* The addition has a large brick exterior chimney on its east end. This chimney was later joined with the chimney on the earlier log portion of the house to form a closet or chimney pent containing a single small window and shelves for storage. The present roof on the early 1800s portion is a later alteration, the original roof having been more steeply pitched and possibly containing

The largest and tallest part of Hazelwood is a frame, two-story, gable-roofed, side-hall plan house with a large, exterior brick chimney on the east end laid in flemish bond. Measuring approximately 20 feet by 32 feet, this section was supposedly built between 1803 and 1825. A tall, slender Federal-style structure resting on a stone foundation, the house is connected on the north or rear to the other main section by a two story gable-roofed unit that was built in the mid-19th century. The connecting wing was erected on an axis perpendicular to the previously discussed parts of the house. A unit measuring approximately 15 feet by 20 feet, the wing has an open porch on either of its exposed sides, east and west.

\*The north portion of the house, a one-story, shed-roofed wing having an exterior brick chimney on its east end, actually may be one-half of the original house, a double-pile plan, 12 story Interior inspected? Yes

Historical significance (Chain of title; individuals, families, events, etc., associated with the property.)

Truro Plantation was built on part of the Foote quarter (c7,500 acres) of the Brent Town Grant which descended to Richard Foote III, grandson of Richard Foote the proprietor. Of the original Brent Town grantees-Nicholas Hayward, Robert Bristow, George Brent, and Richard Foote--only the descendants of Richard Foote established permanent residences on the land they had inherited in the Brent Town Division. Coming from Chotank Creek in Tidewater Stafford County, the Footes brought with them Alexanders, Fitzhughs, and Stuarts, and they attempted to build at Brent Town a group of large estates with stately manor homes and English gardens, separated from one another by woodlands, rolling fields, and pastures.

The Brent Town Grant was divided in about 1741 into four equal parts by the heirs of the original proprietors. Truro plantation was begun by Richard Foote III (1704-c1762) in about 1745, on a 2,000 acre estate carved out of the Foote quarter. Though the site of Truro has been identified and its foundation located, no description exists of the house, which is said to have been destroyed by Union troops during the Civil War. It has been suggested that Truro, though built earlier, possibly resembled Effingham, a 2-story gable-roofed frame house with a pair of brick chimneys at each end. Built in mid-18th century by Col. William Alexander on an estate carved out of the Hayward quarter of the Brent Town Tract, Effingham was later owned by William Foote.

Sometime between 1763 and 1779 (c1766), Richard Foote IV (1729-1779) enlarged an old log house at Truro by adding to it a two-story wing and connecting the two brick end chimneys (continued next page)

Sources and bibliography		
Published sources (Books, articles, etc., with bibliographic data.)		
Ratcliffe, R.J., This Was Prince William (c1978), pp. 13-14; W.P.A. Writer'	s Projec	t, Prince
William, The Story of Its People and Its Places (c1941), pp. 152-153; (cont	inued ne	xt page)
Primary sources (Manuscript documentary or graphic materials; give location.)		10001
T. Triplett Russell, "Hazelwood" and 'Truro', The Foote and Colvin Families W.P.A. Files, Prince William County, in Richmond State Library; T. Triplett Colvin, 25 July 1977. Names and addresses of persons interviewed	Russell	to Callie
W.P.A. Files, Prince william County, in Richmond State Library, 1. Impleed Colvin, 25 July 1977.	Nabboll	oo ooxxxx
Names and addresses of persons interviewed		
MISS COLVIN (OWNER), I.I. RUSSELL (FOOLE descendant); Dr. Colvin (present o	wner).	
Note: Miss Colvin died in Spring 1981, before the survey of her house was o	completed	
Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)		
Name, address and title of reconstances Jones, Architectural	Date	
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)  Name, address and title of reconfigures Jones, Architectures  Historian - Surveyor, NYPDC		19.94



# VIRGINIA594 - 2743 HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

File no.76 -294

Historic name Hazelwood House and Truro Plan Common name

County/Town/City Prince Usilian Compty

Street address or route number 12035 | Azelwood Pr., Nokesville Va.

USGS Quad Nokesville and Somerville Date or period Truro--1745. Hazelwood-e1745-1746, e1805, architect/builder/craftsmen |

Original owner Richard Foote III | Date or period Truro--1745. Hazelwood-e1745-1746, e1805, architect/builder/craftsmen |

Original was Residente | Source of name |

Present owner address | 2035 | Hozelwood D. Stories | 2 2'/2 |

Present use Residente | Nokes ville | Va |

Acreage | 300 acres | Nokes ville | Va |

Roof type | Matal-covered | gable roof.

State potential threats to structure Note any archaeological interest

Should be investigated for possible register potential? yes X no

Architectural description (Note significant features of plan, structural system and interior and exterior decoration, taking care to point out aspects not visible or clear from photographs. Explain nature and period of all alterations and additions. List any outbuildings and their approximate ages, cemeteries, etc.)

Interior inspected?

Historical significance (Chain of title; individuals, families, events, etc., associated with the property.)

Published sources (Books, articles, etc., with bibliographic data.)  Ratcliffe, R. J., his Was Prince William (c/978), pp. 43-14;
Ratcliffo, R. J., This Was Prince William (c/978), pp. 13-14;  W.A. Writer's Project. Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places (c/941), pp. 152-53.  Primary squrees (Manuscript Cocumentary of examine materials, eivelocation).  Triplett Russell, "Hazelwood and truro; the Foote and Colvin Families," (unpub., 1980);  W.A. Files, Prince William County, in Richmond State Library, T. Triplett Russell  Miss Colvin Counce), T.T. Russell (Foote descendant).  Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)
With Files, Prince William County, in Richmond State Cibrary, 1980);
Miss Colvin Couner), T.T. Russell (Foote descendant).
Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)
Name, address and title of recorder
Date

### CONTINUATION SHEET HAZELWOOD HOUSE AND TRURO PLANTATION SITE

#### Published Sources (continued)

Article, Manassas Journal Messenger by Kristy Larson ca July 1977. Concerning the effect of damming Cedar Run on Hazelwood.

#### Historical Significance (continued)

(the existing one on the log house and the new chimney on the two-story addition).

Richard Foote died in 1779 before his 50th birthday, leaving a wife, Margaret, and five small children. Margaret remarried in about 1780, this time to John Thornton Fitzhugh. They had five children. The first, John Fitzhugh, was born at Truro in 1781. John Thornton Fitzhugh apparently lived at Truro until the fifth Richard Foote came of age in 1789. Then Fitzhugh and Margaret (Richard's mother and stepfather) probably moved to Fairview, Fitzhugh's estate. Fairview was a 1,500 acre plantation north of Truro carved out of the Brent Town Grant.

Richard Foote V, who had inherited Truro, married in 1803 at age 35. Foote married his cousin Helen Gibbons Stuart. Sometime between 1803 and 1825, Richard Foote constructed a new house about 15 feet in front of the then-existing enlarged log house. The new house, two stories tall, measuring 321 feet by 201 feet, was a framebuilt, side-hall plan house resting on a high basement. The south facade resembles Effingham and Pilgrim's Rest. Heat was provided by a single, exterior brick end chimney. In 1900, according to a published photograph of the house, there were small, one-story, pedimented, gable-roofed porches covering the front and side entrances. Foote named the new house "Hazelwood." Foote and his wife Helen were the par ents of seven children, five of whom survived childhood. Soon after the birth of their last child in 1815, Helen Foote died and was buried in the family graveyard at Hazelwood. The cemetery also contains the graves of Richard Foote IV, Maria Foote, and the two children of Richard V and Helen who died in childhood. Richard Foote married Lucy Taliaferro in 1815. She died in 1819. Foote married Ann Steward in 1826. Foote died in 1834, and his heirs sold Hazelwood to George Colvin, the grandfather of Miss Callie Colvin, the present owner. In about 1845, according to a manuscript history of the house, a two-story wing measuring 15 feet by 20 feet was built to connect the enlarged log house with the main house. George M. Colvin, who died in 1841, is buried in the Hazelwood/Truro graveyard.

#### Architectural description (continued)

The whole exterior of the house is covered with simulated-brick asphalt roll siding. The roofs are all metal-covered gable roofs painted silver. There is a basement under the two-story 1803-1825 portion and a cellar or crawl space beneath the rear two-story section.

Detailed description of each section. The early 1800s two-story, I-type, side-passage plan unit on the south side of the house rests on a high, red sandstoen, stuccoed foundation. The foundation around the brick chimney has a water table about 3 feet from the ground. The chimney, which measures 31 inches by 6 feet, rises straight to the eaves line and has only one set of stepped weatherings and a corbelled cap. The mortar is lime/ sand with a beaded profile. The roof has a cut-out rake and a box cornice. The windows on the first floor are 12/12 sliding sash, and 12/8 on the second floor. Windows and doors are su-rounded by architrave trim. The double front door has three panels per side. There is a fan light overhead. A small, covered shed-roofed porch supported by chambered posts shelters the front entrance. The present shutters on the windows repalced earlier, louvered shutters (which can be found on the rear windows.) A small gable-roofed porch on the house's east end shelters an exterior entrance on this side. Beneath this porch is the entrance to the basement. The two-story connector unit behind the main block shares an el-shaped covered porch with the rear of the main block. This porch is decorated with brackets and stick-style trim. The connector unit has a single stove chimney on its east side. The 2/2 windows and 4-paneel doors in this section are surrounded with plain box trim. This section contains one room on the first floor and a stair to another room above. Attached to the mid-19th century, connector unit's north end is the second of the two 18th century sections of the house. A two-story unit resting on a brick foundation, it has a large exterior brick chimney (part-stuccoed) on its east end. The chimney, laid in flemish bond with beaded, lime/sand mortar, has a water table 18 inches above the ground, two stepped weatherings, and a corbelled cap. This section has 2/2 sliding sash windows with plain, wide box trim. The chimney on this unit is joined to the brick chimney on the east end of the smallest (and possibly oldest) section of the house with a brick pent

## CONTINUATION SHEET HAZELWOOD HOUSE AND TRURO PLANTATION SITE

#### Architectural description (continued)

closet containing a small window to light its shelf-lined interior. This onestory section, a lean-to "addition" which may in fact be one-half of the original home, is constructed of logs and rests on a brick foundation with no basement. Around the base of this unit, cement has been used for weatherproffing. The lean-to has small, (stationary?) 6-pane windows and plain box trim. The outside door is board and batten.

Hazelwood has some fine interior woodwork, including both 18th and 19th century mantels, chairrail, old board and batten and 6-panel moulded doors, architrave door and window trim, and some hand-crafted built-in furniture. Section 4, the lean-to, contains a small mantel consisting of an architrave surround and a thin moulded shelf with rounded corners and dentilled bed mouldings. Old wide pine floors, chairrail, and board and batten doors with butt hinges can also be found in this one-room section which served as a kitchen. Section 3, the raised-to-2-story late 18th century unit, has a single room on each floor, an enclosed, winding staircase with paneling, and understair closet, and a batten stairway door attached with H-L hinges. The mantel consists of a high, thin, moulded shelf, double-beaded jambs, and a plain surround. Chairrail, some built-in shelves, and a built-in drop-leaf table make up the remainder of the old woodwork. On the second floor is a mid-to-late 19th century mantel with a bracketed shelf. The manetl in the Wainscotted parlor of the two-story, early 1800s section of the house is very ornate. A large fixture taking up most of the east wall of the house, this mantel has a shaped, moulded shelf with dentilled and reeded bed mouldings; a fluted frieze with applied, interlocking semi-circles; endblocks carved in herringbone reeding; and reeded jambs. The 6-panel moulded doors in this section are grained and have ceramic knobs, box locks, and butt hinges. The open-string winding stair in the 11-foot wide wainscotted hall rises opposite the main entrance. It has scroll skirting, beneath-the-stair paneling; a turned, slightly bulging colonette newel, a moulded rail and square-profile balusters. The stair winds at the top. Upstairs in the larger of the two rooms, is a mantel having a shaped, moulded shelf supported by dentilled moulding, and shouldered architrave surround. There is a finished attic lighted by gable and windows.

Directly behind the house and within the house's fenced, cl00-foot square enclosure are three outbuildings, among them a 12-foot square, pent-roofed, mortise-and-tenon-constructed, weatherboarded storage building and a cl6-foot square one-story gable-roofed, probably mid-19th century kitchen having an exterior stone chimney with a large fireplace. This building, possibly a summer kitchen and servants quarters, has a straight, enclosed paneled stair on the end opposite the chimney. Other outbuildings on the property include several barns and sheds south and east of the house. There is a walled family cemetery in a field northwest of the house. It contains the graves of members of the Foote and Colvin families, including that of Miss Callie Colvin, longtime owner of Hazelwood who died recently at an advanced age.

