

Hamond-Harwood House
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

HABS MD-251

HABS
MD.

2-ANNA

18-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Maryland

APPENDIX

PLATES

Historic American Buildings Survey
John H. Scarff, District Officer
1012 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Maryland

HABS
MD
2 ANNA
18-

HARWOOD-HAMMOND HOUSE
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Owner:

Date of erection: 1774-1777

Present condition: Excellent

Builder: M. Hammond

Architect: ^{William} Matthew Buckland

Description:

Two stories, hip roof, Flemish bond. Formal composition with wings. Central portion five bays wide; wings octagonal shape.

Additional data:

Formerly owned by St. John's College, Annapolis.

Now " " H H H Association
Historic Museum owned by P. H. P. 100

Harwood-Hammond House

MD. 251

19- Maryland Ave.

Annapolis.

Anne Arundell Co.

HABS
MD
2-ANNA
18-

..... to Annapolis: Right around Church
Circle to College Avenue. Right 2 blocks
to King George Street, right 1 block to:
10. **HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE**,
19 Maryland Ave. This beautiful house,
called the best example of Georgian archi-
tecture in America, is the principal single
beneficiary of the Pilgrimage. An outstand-
ing example of the Maryland 5-part plan
with its central section connected by
hyphens to semi-octagonal wings, it has
been designated a Registered Historic Land-
mark by the United States Department of

the Interior and the National Park Service.
The extraordinary carved detail throughout
is the work of the master, William Buckland,
who designed the house, completed in 1774,
for Matthais Hammond. It was later
owned by the Harwood family and is now
maintained as a museum by the Hammond-
Harwood Association.

Addendum to

Hammond-Harwood House
19 Maryland Avenue and King George Street
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-251

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
18-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ADDENDUM

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE

HABS No. MD-251

HABS
MD,
2-ANNA,
18-

Location: 19 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Hammond-Harwood House Association, Inc.

Present Use: House Museum.

Significance: One of the most impressive Georgian mansions in Annapolis. The house was designed by William Buckland.

PART 1. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1774.
2. Architect: William Buckland. Buckland was born in England and apprenticed to a London joiner. He emigrated to America where, from 1734 to 1774, he became well known in Virginia and Maryland for the exceptional quality and design of his woodwork.

Buckland was engaged in 1755 by George Mason to complete Gunston Hall. Buckland worked for John Tayloe at Mount Airy (HABS No. VA-72) from 1761-1764. Buckland and his shop may also have been involved in the construction of Elmwood (after 1767, HABS No. VA-323), Nanzatico (1767-1769), Menokin (1769-1771, HABS No. VA-156) and Blandfield (1769 - 1772, HABS No. VA-1198).

Buckland worked in Maryland from 1762, when he was engaged in the decoration of the Upton Scott House (MD-246), to 1774 when he worked on the design and decorative detail of the Hammond-Harwood House.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title. Reference is to the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

1774 Deed recorded March 23, 1744, in Deeds Liber 1B 4 folio 361.

Matthias Hammond bought lots #91 and #106 from his brother Denton Hammond, who had inherited these lots from Ann Hammond.

1786 Will of Matthias Hammond
To
John Hammond (nephew)

- 1789 Deed from John Hammond
To
Philip Hammond (in exchange for other properties).
- 1810 Sale of property on March 31, by Philip Hammond
To
Ninian Pinkney (for \$3,000.00)
- 1811 Sale of property on October 28, by Ninian Pinkney
To
Jeremiah Townley Chase (for \$3,500.00)
(Anne Arundel County Prov. Ct. JG 7 P.506)
- 1828 Will of Judge Chase
To
Richard Chase in trust for Frances Townley Chase
Loockerman (niece of Judge Chase).
- 1857 Will of Frances T.C. Loockerman
To
Hester Ann Loockerman Harwood (daughter of Frances and
wife of William Harwood)
- date Will of Hester Anne Loockerman Harwood
unknown To
Lucy Harwood (daughter) and Hester Ann Harwood
(daughter).
- 1926 Sold at public auction to St. John's College,
Annapolis.
- 1940 Sale by St. John's College
To
Hammond-Harwood House, Inc.

4. Original plans and construction: No original plans have been located. Charles Wilson Peale's portrait of William Buckland shows the floor plan and front elevation of the Hammond-Harwood House on the table in front of Buckland. A drawing of the front elevation and plan of the house is printed in Charles Wilson Peale's Journal and was used by R.R. Bierne to illustrate his book William Buckland, Architect of Virginia and Maryland.

5. Alterations and additions:

The house has been kept in fairly good condition throughout its history. No substantial restoration or renovation has had to be undertaken. In 1975-1976, the south windows were restored and the front door dismantled and restored. In 1984 the cartouche on the garden facade was dismantled and restored.

B. Historical Context:

The Hammond-Harwood House was built in 1774 for Matthias Hammond, a young lawyer, member of a wealthy Colonial family, and member of the Maryland assembly. Hammond never lived in the house. Local tradition says that his fiancée, for whom he was building the house, jilted him because he cared more for the house than for her. The story may have originated in the journal entries of James Nourse, who rented the house from Hammond. Nourse noted that while Hammond was in Philadelphia purchasing furniture for the house, Miss Chase eloped with another man. Hammond retired in 1776 to the family plantation in Anne Arundel County and remained a bachelor until his death at age thirty-eight in 1786. The house remained empty until 1784, when Hammond rented it to James Nourse. Later owners of the house include Ninian Pinkney (Clerk of the Executive Council), Jeremiah Townley Chase and William Harwood (great-grandson of William Buckland).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Harwood-Hammond House has been called one of the most beautiful houses in America. The symmetrical Georgian structure consists of a central section with two story end wings connected by enclosed passages.
2. Condition of fabric: The building has always been well maintained, and in recent years has been put in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The two-story main block is approximately 44'x42', the end wings are about 34' x18', and the connecting links are 18' long.

2. Foundations: Brick, laid in English bond, with a two-course molded water table. The foundations of the wings and connecting links are about 2' high and those of the main block are about 3' high.
3. Wall construction: Exterior walls are brick, laid in Flemish bond. High flat arches of rubbed brick span the window openings, and a projecting stringcourse marks the second floor level. A pedimented three bay central pavilion projects slightly on the street facade of the main block.

The central pavilion on the garden facade has four brick pilasters with Tuscan capitals and bases which support a wooden Ionic entablature and pediment. The brick stringcourse continues across the middle of these pilasters.

Each connecting link has three bays. The central bay has a semicircular arched doorway set in a slightly projecting pedimented pavilion. Each flanking bay has a small semicircular arched blank panel with all header bond within the panel. At the southwest end is a small one-story projecting vestibule which matches the design of the connecting links.

4. Porches, Stairways: There is a modern limestone stair with six wide steps at the street entrance to the main block. On each side of the steps is a wrought-iron railing which has brass finials at the newel and the top of the slope.

There is a stair of five steps, semicircular in plan, at the center of the garden facade of the main block.

5. Chimneys: The main block has two interior chimneys located slightly behind the lateral axis. Each end wing has a single central chimney. All of the chimneys are of brick, are similar in shape and have corbelled caps.
6. Openings:

- a. Doorways:

The main entrance is a pedimented wooden frontispiece, painted white, with two engaged Ionic columns. The Ionic order is enriched with a pulvinated frieze containing low-relief oak leaves, dentil and modillion courses, egg-and-leaf on the ovolo of the bed moldings, cyma

reversas with leaf-and-tongue bands and bead-and-reel on the small bead of the architrave. The volutes on the capitals have been restored. The semicircular door opening has a transom bar bearing an enriched ovolo with a glazed transom of five panes radiating from a small scalloped central pane. The opening is bordered with an enriched ovolo, interrupted at the crown by a key block whose soffit is fluted and whose face is paneled and ornamented with a low-relief leaf. Each spandrel contains a flower festoon in medium relief, with a pendant of the same size and character on the outer side. The divided doors have molded panels with raised fields. There is a large brass knocker, small brass ring-handle and key escutcheon.

The doorways in the two connecting links are similar. The transoms have semicircular panes of glass with five radiating panes above the semicircular panes.

The main entrance on the garden facade is an opening framed by a shouldered architrave with an enriched ovolo molding. Console brackets support a cornice with dentil course and enriched ovolo. The doorway is a double hung window, similar to the others on the first floor, which has a hinged panel below the glazing to enable it to be used as a door. This type of doorway is locally called a "GYB" door.

On the front end of the southwest projection is a small six-panel door with glazed transom and flat brick arch above.

b. Windows:

Typical windows have narrow molded wooden casings set back about 4" into the masonry openings and double hung sashes. The first story windows are six-over-nine lights, and the second story windows are six-over-six.

The second story window over the street entrance is set above two enriched wooden consoles. It is framed by an architrave consisting of an enriched ovolo, fascia, and enriched bead, and it has shoulders at the top with corresponding flares at the bottom. Above the architrave is a pulvinated frieze enriched with oak leaves, bed moldings consisting of cavetto and enriched ovolo, and a plain cornice with corona and cymatium. The sill is molded, with an ovolo over a cavetto.

The window at the stair landing on the center of the southwest wall of the main block has a triple key block, molded sill, and two plain consoles at the bottom. The sash is a double hung sash, with "Gothic" panes and six rectangular panes in the upper sash and nine panes in the lower.

Each pediment in the main block has a small round window framed by a rich wooden cartouche made up of C-scrolls, scrolled leaves, acanthus leaves and a shell. A torus enriched by a leaf band surrounds the panes of the window within the cartouche.

In the pediment of each side wing, on the garden facade, is a small elliptical window of four panes trimmed only by an 8" ring of rubbed brick.

The cellar windows are low, with flat brick arches.

7. Roof: The central block has a hip roof with pediments on the street and garden facades; the connecting links have gable roofs; the end wings are hipped except on the garden front where they are pedimented. The surfaces are covered with slate (possibly modern).
8. Cornices: The wooden cornice of the central block is the most elaborate. It resembles the upper part of Scamozzi's Ionic entablature. The entablature is complete over the central pavilion on the garden front.

The end wings have a wooden cornice with bed moldings consisting of cavetto and ovolo crowned by corona and cymatium. They appear to be scaled to the main block rather than to the wings and as a consequence appear rather heavy.

Each connecting link has a wooden cornice which consists of a cove crowned by corona and cymatium.

C. Description of the Interior:

Main Block:

1. Cellar: The cellar is divided into two main sections, front and rear. The front section has a central room with one room on each side. The rear section has two rooms, one larger than the other. The partitions are stone and brick. The ceilings are generally plastered, but hewn floor timbers project below the surface. The chimneys in the cellar are arched over a central void. A brick barrel vaulted compartment is located underneath the entrance hall on the first floor. The floor is concrete.

2. First Floor: The first floor plan follows that described for the cellar. The front half of the house has a central entrance hall, with a room on each side (the north parlor and the west parlor). A stair hall is located just behind the west parlor. This hall leads into a small room used as a withdrawing room (south). The largest room on the first floor, the dining room, can be reached through this room or the main entrance hall.

The entrance hall has a yellow pine floor. The walls and ceiling are plastered above the wainscot. The plaster cornice consists of small cavetto, fillet, astragal, a course of small enriched modillions with a tiny five part rosette in each soffit, corona, fillet, and cyma recta. There are two doorways on each long wall and one centered on each end wall. The entrance doorway has a semicircular arch and is framed by an architrave on a plinth. The other doorways have a typical architrave on a plinth surmounted by a frieze treated as a horizontal molded panel and cornice.

The north parlor has yellow pine flooring. The walls and ceiling are plastered above the wainscot. The schema of the plaster cornice is ovolo enriched with an egg-and-leaf motif, dentil course, plain ovolo, corona, small ovolo enriched with a leaf motif and cavetto. One doorway of the parlor connects with the front hall and has six panels with moldings and raised fields. On the southeast wall is a projecting fireplace. The opening has a segmental arch surrounded by plaster painted black. The plastered section is framed by a shouldered architrave resting on a plinth. Above the architrave is a horizontal molded panel which serves as a frieze. The windows have a deep recess extending to the floor, with the stool at the top of the dado rail. There are interior shutters.

The flooring, wainscot, doorways, doors and window trim of the west room are similar to those of the north parlor. The walls and ceiling are plastered, with a rather large cornice. A fireplace centered on the southeast wall has an opening and shouldered architrave similar to that of the north parlor, but the frieze above is much simpler.

The stair hall has flooring, doorways, doors and wainscoting similar to that of the north parlor. The stair is an open well, 10 risers to the first landing, 3 to the second landing and 10 to the second floor. There are simple S-curved brackets with a roll at the small end, and a molded handrail whose lower end terminates in a volute over a

small turned newell. A small four panel door gives access to the space under the first stair landing. A hook strip with wooden pegs extends along the long wall opposite the stair. The wainscoting ascends with the stair, but has a simplified base, and a cap which corresponds to the handrail. The walls and soffit are plastered, and a plaster cornice extends under the balcony at the top of the stair.

The withdrawing room (south room) has flooring, doorways, doors, window trim and wainscoting similar to the other rooms on the first floor. The walls and ceiling are plastered and the room has a plaster cornice. The projecting fireplace on the northwest wall is framed by a shouldered architrave. Above this architrave is a pulvinated frieze enriched with tobacco leaves. A paneled tablet lies in the center of the frieze.

The dining room is the largest and most elegant of all the first floor rooms. The ornamental trim in this room is particularly well preserved. The walls are plastered above the wainscot. The cornice repeats, at a smaller scale, the design of the exterior cornice. There are three wooden doorways with carved ornamentation. One of these leads to the south room, one to the entrance hall, and one is a false doorway to the right of the projecting chimney added for balance. The overdoor comprises an enriched frieze and cornice with a console at each end of the frieze. The frieze is symmetrical about a central axis on which is a bundle of leaves. On each side of the frieze is a foliated scroll in the shape of a recumbent S. The inner eye of each scroll terminates in the neck and head of a bird. The window trim repeats that of the doors in every detail, but at a higher elevation since it rests on the dado rail and the cornices are nearer the ceiling. The interior shutters are paneled. The wainscoting has a base with a plinth of modified Attic type. The bottom torus is enriched with an egg-and leaf band. The top of the dado rail resembles the upper torus of the base but is not undercut. A shouldered architrave frames a fireplace opening with a segmental arched head. Above the architrave is a slightly narrower frieze with a console at each end surmounted by a cornice. Above the mantel is a single panel with crossettes at all four corners, crowned by foliated scrolls in the general form of a broken pediment. The shouldered architrave of the mantelpiece has an inner rope molding. The frieze is similar to that over the doors, but is larger and more developed. On the central axis is an urn. The consoles at each end of the frieze are inside the shoulders and their outer edges are above those of the lower part of the architrave.

The bed moldings consist of a small cavetto enriched with a guilloche band, with a small four-part rosette in each circle, a fretted dentil course, fillet, bead, ovolo enriched with a tongue band, and fillet. The soffit projection is normal. Above a plain corona are a small ovolo, enriched with a guilloche and rosette band, and cavetto with enriched fluting. The cornice breaks out around the consoles.

The overmantel is wood, applied to a plain plaster wall which forms the surface of the panel. At the inner edge are an enriched torus and plain cavetto with fillets, and around the outer edge are an enriched ovolo and enriched beads. On the surface between these molded edges are low-relief foliated scrolls, with corner motifs set in the diagonal axis. Above, two larger foliated scrolls in the form of a broken pediment, without moldings, are supplemented by secondary C-scrolls and leaves.

3. Second Floor: The second floor plan is identical to that of the first floor.

The doors on the second floor are similar to those of the first floor. The wainscoting has slightly smaller and simpler moldings on the base and dado rail. The window reveals are shallower. The walls and ceilings are plaster, with plain plaster cornices. The floors are similar to those of the first floor rooms. the first floor.

The stair hall is devoted primarily to the staircase, but there is a balcony at the top of the stair which gives access to the other rooms. The flooring, doorways, and doors are similar to those of the first floor. The wainscoting continues that of the stairway. The walls are plastered; at the top is a large cove, with simple molded bands at the spring and crown. The ceiling panel is plain. The window above the landing is round arched and has a key block and imposts. The trim appears to be plaster except for the wooden sill. The intrados and jambs have two panels. The neck of the imposts, which follows the scheme of a Tuscan capital, is enriched with a circle and leaf motif. The face of the key block bears a fleu-de-lys.

The second floor hall has two doors on one side wall, one on the other, and one on the inner end. There is a large scuttle on the ceiling. The plaster cornice consists of cavetto, ovolo, narrow soffit, corona and cymatium.

The plaster cornice of the north bedroom has a cove for a bed molding. There is a wooden mantelpiece on a projecting fireplace with a shouldered architrave, a frieze in the form of a molded panel and a coved cornice.

The plaster cornice in the west bedroom is similar to that of the north bedroom. The mantelpiece has a shouldered architrave, plain frieze, and cornice consisting of cavetto, ovolo, corona and cavetto. The window openings terminate at the dado rail.

The south room is similar to the west room except for the cornice of the mantelpiece, which consists of small cavetto, dentil course, ovolo, corona, small cavetto and cyma recta.

The east room (music room or ballroom), located above the dining room, is larger than the other rooms on the second floor. There is a plaster frieze in which a low-relief urn, draped with ribbon festoons, is set within a squarish field which alternates with an oblong fluted space. At the lower edge is a torus enriched with a guilloche which bears a small rosette in the center of each unit. Immediately above the frieze is the cornice, which consists of small cavetto, dentil course, cyma reversa, fillet, corona, enriched ovolo and cyma recta.

The mantelpiece has a shouldered architrave consisting of an inner rope molding, small cavetto, fillet, cyma reversa enriched with leaf and tongue, and outer fillet. Above this is a frieze ornamented with four flower festoons tied with ribbons done in a fairly high relief. At each end of the frieze is a projecting tablet with a eight-part rosette on its face. The bed moldings consist of cavetto, fillet, bead, ovolo enriched with egg-and-lesf, and fillet. Parallel to the molding, between a plain corona and cymatium, is a small ovolo enriched with leaves.

Wings:

1. First Floor: A large central chimney divides this into a larger and smaller area used as a kitchen. The floor is brick, laid in a herringbone pattern. The walls and ceiling are plastered and relieved only by a plain wooden base. The front section has two doors, one leading to the connecting link. Simple wooden carvings are set into the masonry reveal, but the doors have six molded panels with raised fields. Each door has a wrought-iron box lock and brass knobs, and is hung on wrought iron H hinges.

The fireplace opening is 5' wide, spanned with a segmental arch whose bricks rest on two curved wrought iron bars placed at the intrados. The chimney is plastered except for a narrow area around the opening.

An L-shaped stair leads to the second floor. It has a closed string, square posts, rectangular handrail rounded on top and square balusters.

2. Second floor: This floor is also divided into a larger and smaller room. A scuttle gives access to the attic.

Connecting Links:

The connecting links are rectangular in plan. They are both paved with flagstones at ground level. Six wooden steps with a simple railing lead up to the main block; three brick steps with wooden nosing lead up to the end wing. Two windows, one on each side of the doorway, open to the garden. Their casings project inside and are trimmed as an architrave. The windows have paneled interior shutters. The walls are plastered and the ceiling is coved in the form of a semi-elliptical barrel vault. The doors retain their original hardware: wrought-iron hinges, mortice locks, brass drop handles and ornamental brass escutcheons.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The house occupies a large lot fronting northwest on Maryland Avenue. The property was originally much larger, with an arm of the Severn River reaching one corner. The round slopes off toward the southeast, where there is an open lawn with some large trees and shrubs. Some archaeological research has been done on the south garden, and the Hammond-Harwood Association is in the process of developing a new plan for the garden. There were some three falls of terracing going down towards the Paca gardens and the water. The boxwood in the garden does appear to be a part of the original scheme. There is some evidence that in the nineteenth century, the section of the garden adjacent to the current property lines was an orchard. During the archaeological investigations evidence of a Brewery complex was found at the rear of the property, but whether the complex antedates or postdates the construction of the house has not yet been determined.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Secondary and published sources:

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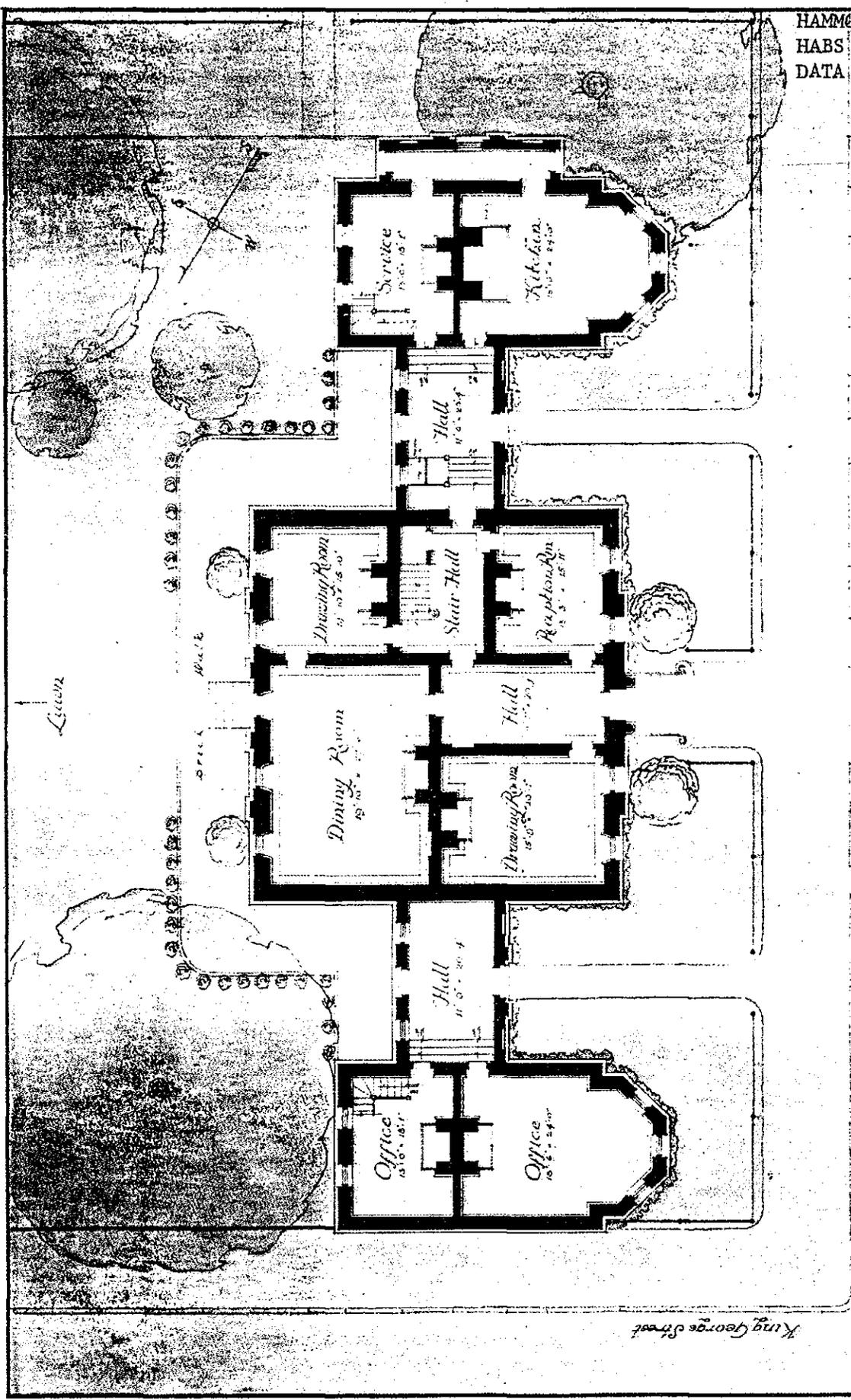
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Prepared by Eleni Silverman
Historian, HABS (4/04/84)

With field reports by
Florence Dunbar
Historic Annapolis (9/64)
and
Harley J. McKee
Architect, N.P.S. (8/64)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
THE MATTHIAS HAMMOND HOUSE
Annapolis, Maryland
Graphic Artist: [Signature] Scale

Maryland Avenue

King George Street

Drawing taken from Great Georgian Houses of America, done by the Architects Emergency Committee, Dover Publications, 1970. Please note that the directional arrows are incorrect. The house actually faces north and slightly west.

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013

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1849 C Street NW
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