

Mount Clare
In Carroll Park, between Bayard
and South Monroe Streets
Baltimore
Baltimore City County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-192

HABS
MD
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PHOTOGRAPH
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

MOUNT CLARE

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Location: Mount Clare, the country mansion of Charles Carroll, Barrister, today exists on its original site on an eminence in Carroll Park, Baltimore City County, Baltimore, Maryland. That part of Carroll Park in which it is located is bounded on the northwest by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the Northeast by Bayard Street, on the southeast by Washington Boulevard, and on the southwest by South Monroe Street.

According to a map published in the History of Baltimore City and County by J. T. Scharf purporting to show the original tracts of land included within the present limits of Baltimore, Carroll Park is located in a rather large tract, originally known as "Georgia or Mt. Clare," fronting on the Middle Branch of the Patapsco River (p. 49).

Present Owner: City of Baltimore.

Brief Statement of Significance: Mount Clare is the oldest building of architectural significance in Baltimore, dating from between 1755 and 1765, and is representative of the fashionable style of the period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection:

Although the existing mansion is commonly dated 1754, historical and stylistic evidence seem to indicate that it was not begun before 1755 and was not completed before 1768.

2. Architect, builder, suppliers etc.:

Charles Carroll, Barrister, probably designed the house himself. As a youth he was educated in England, and studied law in London from 1751 to 1755 (age 28 - 32). He not only had the opportunity to inspect and observe the latest English building, but may also have obtained architectural books for his own library which could have served as pattern books.

There is no evidence concerning local suppliers, but correspondence with English agents contain orders for many furnishings, including flagstones and a marble portico (see below). Some or all of the bricks used in the building may very well have been transported in the ships of his agents as ballast.

No original plans have been located.

B. History

"The same year (1754) the buildings at the mount were erected by Charles Carroll, Esq. barrister, of which the brick was imported." Published in 1824, this is the earliest printed reference to Mount Clare (Griffith). Griffith wrote about seventy years after the supposed date of the event he described and did not have all his facts straight. In 1754, Charles Carroll, Barrister (1723-1783) was in London, where he lived from 1751 to 1755, studying law at the Temple (Maryland Historical Magazine, v. 31, p. 299). In May, 1753, his father wrote to him, "Your Brother is now at Patapsco where I believe he will Settle he keeps a Batchelar's House there, And I am building a Mercht Mill & Bakehouse there for him" (MHM, v. 26, pp. 51f.). Dr. Charles Carroll, the father, who resided at Annapolis, sometimes referred to his "Mount Clare or Georgia" property by the name of the river on which it was situated. The three buildings mentioned by Dr. Carroll, none of which could have been a mansion, were probably the ones Griffith referred to.

His brother died in 1754, and Charles Carroll, Barrister, returned to Annapolis to comfort his father in 1755, just before Dr. Carroll died. Having inherited his father's vast holdings in Maryland, it is evident from his preserved correspondence that Charles Carroll, Barrister, soon began to erect a mansion, undoubtedly at Mt. Clare. "Correspondence already published indicates that the erection of Mount Clare was begun in the late 1750's (probably in 1757) and continued into 1765" (MHM, v. 38, p. 181).

A short selection from the long lists of items which were ordered from agents in England may prove instructive:

1760

"One Turkey Carpet suitable for a Room 25 feet Long and Twenty Broad at about Ten Guineas

"one Ditto for a Room Twenty feet Long and Eighteen Broad at about six Guineas

"two Looking Glasses with Gilt Frames of the Plain Genteel Fashion The same Patterns for a Room thirteen feet Pitch with Double sconces or Branches fixed to the Frames of the Glasses as the

Room where they are to Hang is stocco'd and no places left for fixing the sconces if separated from the Glasses at about Ten Guineas Each" (MHM, v. 32, p. 367)

1764

- "4 pair of Crimson Silk and worsted Damask window Curtains for 4 Large windows two Curtains to a window Each Curtain two Breadths wide and 2 1/2 yards and three Inches in Length
- "2 pair of Ditto Curtains for two End windows of the same Length with only a Breadth and Half in Each all Lined with thin Durants or Lammy of same Colour as may be necessary as our suns may spoil them
- "2 Pair of Green worsted Damask window Curtains for two Large Parlour windows Each Curtain two Breadths wide and two yards and a Half and three Inches Long
- "One Single Ditto Curtain two Breadths wide and same Length with former for an End window these Green worsted I think need not be Laced all the Curtains to be Properly bound Round with Binding of same Colour and to be Quilled at Top" (MHM, v. 34, p. 182)
- "20 m 10d nails and 10 m 20d Ditto
- "150 Grey Flag Stones for Paving Passages I think they are 18 Inches square and Come in at 3/ # yard they must be thick and strong as they are for an outside Piazza ---" (MHM, v. 34, p. 188)
- "Seventeen Semicircular Brass Hooks for Hanging Back window Curtains the Hooks not to Screw into the Wanescot but with Brass Plates to fasten to the Wanescot and the Hooks to set in" (MHM, v. 35, p. 201)

1767

"2 Brass Latches Thumb and Hand pieces for front Doors (MHM, v. 37, p. 60) ... Round Columns ... Pilasters ... Black and white Marble ... for a Portico or Colonnade ..." (MHM -- see Appendix A, Supplemental Material, this Part).

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This marble portico was ordered in July of 1767 and could not have been received before 1768. The entrance portico of the south front, surmounted by a Palladian window in the second floor, are

distinguished features of Mount Clare Mansion as it now stands. Thus the house could not have been completed in its present form before 1767.

The mansion and gardens are briefly described in the diaries of Mrs. Mary Ambler (1770) and John Adams (Feb. 23, 1777). Neither diarist indicated that the house was unfinished, although Mrs. Ambler mentioned the fact that a "Pinery" (for raising 100 pine-apples a year) was being constructed beside the green house.

There is a myth or legend concerning a dated brick. According to Clayton C. Hall, "A brick from the part destroyed is dated 1756." In 1895 Joseph Evans Sperry, an eminent architect, who designed two-story wings for a projected reconstruction (not used), was quoted as follows:

"The mansion is said to have been erected in 1760, the date being fixed by a brick which was found when the old wings were torn down."

In any case, the date on a brick from a wing which can no longer be found has little bearing on the problem. As Dr. Howland points out:

"It was common practice in the eighteenth century to build a wing or outbuilding first and live in it while the more protracted erection of a big house took place" (p. 8).

The earliest known depiction of the mansion is contained in a painting attributed to Francis Guy by the late Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. It shows that about 1800 there were several wings (at least eight, four on each side), not symmetrically arranged (Pleasants). The wing to the far left (southwest) appears to be a green house. It is also evident from this painting that the light in the pediment of the south front was originally a bull's eye (tondo) rather than a lunette as at present (detail of painting illustrated by Giffen, facing p. 30).

Another early painting depicts the north (portico) front. It is a very poor, almost fanciful, representation and is found among the decorations on a settee made in 1804 (Baltimore Furniture, p. 157). It shows no light at all in the north front pediment and three, possibly four, attached buildings on each side of the mansion.

An appraisal made for the Federal Government in 1799 under the direction of Caleb Merryman, Assessor, of Part of Georgia in Middlesex Hundred, belonging to Margaret Carroll (the Barrister's widow), lists "1 Brick Dwelling, 2 Story 46 x 36 with piazza 18 x 8 ..." with 10 one-story additions (see Appendix B, Supplemental Material, this report).

- Ambler, M.
"Diary ... 1770." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XLV
(1937), 166
- Baltimore American
Newspaper, October 26, 1896
- A History of the City of Baltimore. Baltimore, 1902, p. 26
- Baltimore Furniture (exhibition catalogue). Baltimore, 1947,
p. 156 (#98)
- Board of Park Commissioners
Thirty-first Annual Report (1890). Baltimore, 1891
- 48th and 49th Annual Reports (1907-1908). Baltimore, 1909
- Bromley, G. W., & Co.
Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Maryland. Philadelphia, 1896, plate 29
- Carroll, Dr. C., of Annapolis
"Account and Letter Books." Maryland Historical Magazine, XVIII (1923)-
XXVII (1932), various pp.
- Carroll, C., Barrister
"Letters." Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXI (1936) -
XXXVIII (1943), various pp.
- Giffen, L.
"Mount Clare, Baltimore." Maryland Historical Magazine, XLII (1947),
29-34
- Griffith, T. W.
Annals of Baltimore. Baltimore, 1824, p. 35
- Hall, C. C. (editor)
Baltimore: Its History and Its People. New York and Chicago,
1912, I, 444
- Holt, W. S.
"Charles Carroll, Barrister: The Man." Maryland Historical Magazine,
XXXI (1936), 112-126
- Hopkins, G. M.
City Atlas of Baltimore, Maryland. Philadelphia, 1876,
plate I (38-39)
- Howland, R. H., and E. P. Spencer
The Architecture of Baltimore. Baltimore, 1953, pp. 7-8
- Joynes, J. W.
"Baltimore's Country Estates." Baltimore American (newspaper),
July 14, 1957

Judging from the very small outline appearing on T. H. Poppleton's Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1823, two buildings had been added to the northeast. The property is named Mount Clare and James Carroll is given as the owner. Although Poppleton's map was revised in 1852, no change was indicated in the data concerning Mount Clare.

Mount Clare is shown in lonely splendor surrounded by trees in E. Sachse & Co.'s large "Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore, 1869." By this time the bull's eye light in the south front pediment had been changed to a lunette and the mansion house has no attached wings at all. There is a small one-story lean-to on each gable end. Outbuildings on the property do not appear to be connected to the main house.

For the year 1871 Scharf recorded:

"The West Baltimore Schuetzen Association commenced their first annual festival on Monday, July 31st" (Chronicles, p. 685).

In Hopkins' City Atlas of Baltimore, 1876, the outline of the plan of the building located on the site of Mount Clare mansion in "Schuetzen Park" appears to indicate a wing attached to the southwest (v. 1, plate I, pp. 38-9). This wing was probably added during the regimes of John or George Zipprian who are successively located at the Mount Clare address in various Baltimore City directories from 1875 to 1891. The entry for 1880, for example, reads, "Zipprian, John, saloon, West Balto. Schuetzen, Washington av ext." This two-story, three-bay wing, which no longer exists, is illustrated in a drawing in the Baltimore American for October 26, 1896, and in a photograph in the annual published by the same newspaper for 1902.

In 1890 the property was acquired by the City of Baltimore and is now known as Carroll Park (Giffen, p. 29). The outline plan in Bromley's Atlas of the City of Baltimore, 1896, shows a brick building in Carroll Park with a portico to the northwest and a wing to the southwest.

The present one-story-lavatory wings were erected by the city in 1908 (Board report). Wyatt and Nolting were the architects. Since 1917 the building has been under the custody of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Maryland and is operated as an historic house museum (Joynes). In 1940 the interior was restored and redecorated (Giffen, p. 29).

C. References

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Works. Boston, 1850, II, 435

- Latrobe, F. C.
History of Baltimore City Parks. Baltimore, 1908, p. 9
- Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America
Mount Clare, Carroll Park. Baltimore, 1926 (See also various descriptive information folders published from time to time)
- Merryman, C.
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- Pleasants, J. H.
"View of Mount Clare." (Comments on mount of photograph of painting filed under F. Guy #1338. Frick Art Reference Library negative #19948. Detail published by Giffen, facing p. 30) MS. files at Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore
- Polk, R. L. & Co.
Baltimore City Directories, 1887-1891
- Poppleton, T. H.
Plan of the City of Baltimore, 1823 (revised, 1852)
- Sachse, E., & Co.
Bird's Eye View of the City of Baltimore (in 12 sections), 1869
- Scharf, J. T.
The Chronicles of Baltimore. Baltimore, 1874, p. 685

History of Baltimore City and County. Philadelphia, 1881, pp. 706-707
- Sperry, J. E.
"Carroll Mansion," as quoted in the Baltimore Sun, July 22, 1895
- Wood's Baltimore City Directories, 1875-1880
- D. Supplemental Material
- Appendix A
- From Maryland Historical Magazine, Letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, March, 1942:
- "Gentlemen
I shall Ship you in the first of your Ships that arrive here Bar and Pig Iron that will Amount in Value to about one hundred and thirty Pounds Sterling Fifty Pounds of which I shall take out in Iron ware and other Coarse Goods from you Part of the Re-

mainder for I hope it will not take near the whole of what will be Left I Intend to apply to Executing the Plan Inclosed that is Purchasing the Round Columns and those to which the Pilasters Join The Stone, and marble mentioned in it I do not Know the Cost of such mentioned but I suppose the stone must Come Cheaper from the Quarries near Bath than Else where as it is Easily Hewn and the water Carriage to Bristol Convenient and the Black and white Marble I suppose will be Equally Reasonable. The Plan is for a Portico or Colonnade to be Joined to the Front of a House and Project Eight Feet from it, An Arch at Both Ends, for a Passage through it, to Spring from Pilasters of Stone Joined to the End Pillars of the front of the Portico and the two three Quarter Round Columns, I think they Call them, that Run up Close to the wall of the House; The manner of which may be Easily seen and the hight of the four Round Columns in Front and the two others by a work man in the Ground Plan and the Profile or side View which I send you Inclosed.

The Columns must be Round of the Plain Doric order and the Proportions Exact according to the scale and Plans in Length and Diameter, And those to which the Pilasters are to be Joined in one, and as I Conceive Hewn out of the same Block or Blocks, that make up the Columns, and with the Columns, must be Cut Exactly in the manner that may be Easily Discovered by a workman Inspecting the Plan as the full Round Columns and those with the Pilasters Joined to them will be Composed of Different Blocks or Pieces of Stone to be Placed one upon the other Putty or Cement for Joining must be sent in with them or Instructions How to make it. The Stone and Marble must be Carefully Packed and the Captain Instructed to have them Gently Lowered into the Hold or the Cases may be Broken and the Stone Broken or Defaced.

Everything I think so plain that an Artist Can not mistake on Casting his Eye on the Plan if any Doubt However, Let me Know by the very first opportunity or if the Cost of what is mentioned

in the Plan far Exceeds the Remainder that will be in your Hands After Purchasing the fifty Pounds worth of Goods I shall write for, tho' as I before mentioned I hope it will not amount to so much. I send you this to Give the more time to have what I mention Ready to send by your first ship next year. I shall write to you by the Ship I send my Iron in and in the main time am

Gentlemen your Most H^{ble} Servant

Annapolis July 2^d 1767

Cha^s Carroll

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley Hilhouse)

and Randolph (

Merchants in Bristol July 27th 1767

M^r Greshams (

Ship for Bristol)

Captain Spenser for Bristol

Appendix B

Extract From: Book No. 6, Papers from the Baltimore Custom House, deposited by the United States Government with the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland --

"Particular List of Houses, Lands and Slaves in Middlesex Hundred, in the Eighth [?] Assessment district. Caleb Merryman, Assessor, 1799.

Name of Occupant or Possessor	2844
Name of Owner	Carroll Margaret
Remarks and Situation	Part of Georgia, 1 Brick Dwelling, 2 Story 46 by 36 with Piazza 18 by 8 by addition of Brick 1 Story 34 by 18 by addition of Brick & Stone 51 by 21 one Story by addition of Brick shed 28 by 8, 1 Story by addition of Green house 26 by 26 one Story brick, by addition Brick shed 39 by 24 one Story by addition of Brick 18 by 12 one Story by addition Brick shed at the other wing 28 by 8 one Story by addition Brick 14 by 12 one Story by addition Brick wash- house 26 by 26 one Story by addition of Brick shed 39 by 24 one Story, 1 Stone smoke house 20 by 20 one Story, 1 Stone Milk-house 20 by 20, one Story
<u>No. of Houses Subject to Valuation</u>	
Dwelling House	1
Out Houses	2
<u>Quantity of Land</u>	
Acres	2
<u>Valuation by Assistant Assessor</u>	
Dollars	5000 "

Prepared by Charles H. Elam
March 1960

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

Two stories, attic and partial basement. Brick wall construction with marble portico. Rectangular layout with later attached hyphens and wings. Main house 46 feet by 36 feet, portico 18 feet long and 8 feet deep.

1. Architectural Character: Mount Clare is the oldest building of architectural significance in Baltimore, dating from between about 1755 and 1765, and is representative of the fashionable style of the period. The marble-columned portico and protruding room over it is an unusual feature. It must be considered as one of the state's architectural treasures.

2. Condition of Fabric: Since it was acquired by the City of Baltimore in 1890, it has been repaired and "restored" from time to time. The interior was redecorated and repaired in 1940, including repair of termite damage. It is in generally good condition.

B. Technical Description of Exterior

1. Foundations: Rough stone with lime mortar. A basement lies under the south portion of the house from end to end, twenty feet deep. The north wall of the basement is directly under the lengthwise partition walls above. The basement is further divided by a lengthwise stone wall with openings in it. At the western end of the inner compartment made by this wall, the space is vaulted with brick. Under the vault the floor is about two feet lower than the cellar floor level, and a modern oil burning furnace is installed here. At the east end, the chimney structure above is supported in the basement by a deep vaulted niche which is large enough to have been a fireplace, but shows no evidence now of a flue. The stone foundation ends about a foot below grade. The basement floor is brick laid in dirt. Other aspects of the foundation are obscured by modern wall boarding.

2. Wall construction: The south wall is laid in all-header bond brickwork above the water table, with four brick pilasters rising from foundation to eave. The pilasters are laid in Flemish bond with a distinct pattern of burned brick down the middle of each, and each has a capital of molded brickwork. Below the watertable the wall is laid in Flemish bond with segmental arches over

the basement windows. Over the other openings on the first and second floors there are flat arches of rubbed and gaged brick. The pediment is faced with brick laid in an all-header bond. The lunette opening in the pediment is arched with common brick voussoirs.

The other three walls are laid in an irregular Flemish bond, and the bricks seem to vary in size. Many of them are coarse in texture and the jointing is thick. The four windows in the main north wall and several in the side walls are capped with segmental arches with common brick voussoirs. Under the porch the brick work is covered with stucco with raised stucco quoins around the doorway. While there is some burned brick in these walls it does not make a pattern. It is possible that originally these three walls were stuccoed as under the porch.

3. Openings

- a. Windows and shutters: Quite unlike other Maryland houses of the period, there are no folding inside shutters. A photograph of 1902 shows outside panelled shutters but they may not be original.

Over the portico is a Venetian, or Palladian window with the typical wooden trim. Above that in the pediment is a lunette with wooden quoining. Most of the other windows on this and the two gable ends have rounded wooden lintels set within the brick segmental arches.

On the west end at the second floor there is an obvious bricked-up place for a third window between the outer two, and three windows on this side are shown in the print of 1869 (enclosed). On the east end are two windows, middle and towards the south side, with a bricked up opening towards the north side. However, the stairway landing crosses this latter opening, and at this point on the landing is a door. The supposition is that this was a doorway to a dependency, or perhaps a window closed on the inside by a door.

The rear windows are quite different, having rectangular frames with flat arches above. In the rear pediment is a lunette with a triple sash. It is rather large for the pediment, and one old view (see historical report) shows a bull's eye here.

In each gable end is a narrow window.

All the common windows are double hung wood sash with nine-over-nine lights in the first floor and nine-over-six above. However, according to a photograph of about 1902, they are all recent replacements.

- b. Doors: The principal entrance is under the north portico. It has double doors, 8' 10" high, hung on H-L hinges inside, and with a large brass lock. Each door has four panels in relief on the outside, and flush panels inside. There is now a screened transom outside the doors for use with screen doors. The outside moldings are simple, and the doorway sits forward near the wall plane without reveals.

The south door is almost identical, and on the same axis.

On the west end near the north side is an entrance to the "office" room. It is quite different from the other doors, and probably recent, having an arched opening, deep brick reveals, a fan light, and conventional framing.

In the center of each end is a doorway into the hyphens. Since there were dependencies from an early time, these were probably always interior doorways.

4. Portico: The portico is the principal architectural feature of the exterior. Four standing, round marble columns and two half-round pilasters support an entablature of wood. The order is essentially Greek Doric, but the columns are not fluted and the entablature is simplified. The marble is rough and pitted. Above the portico is a brick extension wing of the same dimensions as the porch, containing one room, and surmounted by a pediment.

5. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The principal roof rises at a 45 degree angle to the peak. The roof of the north extension has about a 30 degree slope; the roof of the south pediment is somewhat steeper. The south pediment is wider than the north pediment. Thus, the north pediment roof is let into the main roof

- a. First Floor: The north main doorway enters a foyer, 9 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and the doorway is offset to the east of the foyer axis. West of the foyer is a room called the "office," 15' 8" long and 12" deep with a fireplace across the inner corner of the west wall. There is a doorway to the outside from the west end of this room.

The foyer is separated from the eastern stairhall by an archway.

The stairhall is 17' 6" long and 12' deep, and occupies the remainder of the front part of the building. The staircase rises from the inboard side of the hall with a square landing at about 7' from the floor. Five steps lead 90 degrees from this landing at the northeast corner, and a return flight of five steps leads up to the second floor. An identical staircase leads from second floor to attic, except that the last flight is boxed in. The first flight of stairs on the first floor is panelled to the floor but all other flights have plastered soffits. Under the first landing is a doorway leading to the cellar stairs.

The rails and balusters are of mahogany. Newels are made up of a cluster of four balusters. All balusters are identical, turned and fluted. About half of them are replacements. There is a shadow rail of wood.

Treads and risers are wooden, probably pine. There is an ornamental fret of wood under the inboard end of the treads.

At the second landing between the first and second floor is a very short panelled door apparently leading through the east wall. Now nailed up, and the outside wall bricked in, it is merely ornamental. It may have led to a dependency, or possibly it closed off a window.

Continuing on the first floor, directly opposite the entrance doorway is a doorway opening into a large parlor, 25 feet long and 20 feet deep which occupies the south and west corner of the house. In the south wall, on the axis of the above mentioned two doorways is a doorway to the outside. At the west end of the parlor is a centered chimney breast with mantelpiece, flanked on the south side by a narrow

several feet lower than the roof of the south pediment, but even the latter is below the peak of the main roof. These differences are curious but not unpleasing. All roofs are covered with slate, a recent improvement.

The main roof is supported on wooden rafters in this way: Six pairs of rafters, 6" by 6" squared wooden beams, run from eaves to peak; each pair is trussed with a horizontal girder of the same size so that they become A-trusses -- the horizontal member is eight feet or so from the floor of the attic; the rafter trusses are tied together by lengthwise girders of the same size below the height of the horizontal member; intermediate rafters of about 3" by 4" squared timber run from peak to the lengthwise members, and except where the pediment rafters enter the roof line, shorter rafters of the same sort run from the lengthwise members to the eaves. The pediment gables are framed in the usual manner. Most connections are tenoned and pinned.

Lengthwise boards, about 12" wide, are nailed to the rafters, and the slate shingles are nailed to these. These boards do not appear to be very old. There is no sign of wooden shingles.

- b. Cornice: There is dentil cornice at south and north eaves, including pediment eaves. The east and west gables have a plain box cornice with short returns at the eaves.
- 6. Chimneys: There are four brick chimneys of an unusual character rising out of the roof near the gable ends. The upper two thirds of each is corbeled so as to show panels and a cornice effect. The effect might be described as pilasters supporting a crude entablature.
- 7. Dormers: There are no dormers, but there is a hatch giving access to the roof at the east end.

C. Technical Description of Interiors

- 1. Floor Plan: The floor plan is irregular. In general, the interior is divided by a lengthwise bearing wall which is about twelve feet from the north side and twenty from the south. The cellar is only under the southern twenty feet, and the partition forms one wall of the cellar. The attic is open except for recent board partitions.

window and at the north side by a doorway into the hyphen. On the south wall are two large windows.

The south and east corner of the house contains a dining room, 15'9" long and 20' deep. There is a door in the center of the partition between the parlor and dining room. Another doorway leads from the dining room into the stair hall, just at the foot of the staircase. The east end of the dining room has a centered chimney breast and mantelpiece, and is flanked on both sides by arched door frames and panelled doors. The southern of these opens on a shelved cupboard; the northern opens into the hyphen. Two large windows are in the south wall.

Throughout this floor the walls are decorated with plaster panelling. The simple cornices are plaster over wood. Chair rails, window and door frames and mantelpieces are of wood. In the parlor, the dining room, and the second floor "Lafayette room" which is over the dining room, the mantelpieces are of a late 18th century type with liners of marble. The first floor "office" and the master bed room above the parlor have simple moldings around the fireplaces with marble liners. The more elaborate mantelpieces are clearly of period with the chair rail moldings. From the manner in which the chair rail moldings meet the mantelpieces it appears that the latter were added somewhat later, perhaps in the 1780's.

- b. Second Floor: This floor has a plan which is nearly a facsimile of the first floor, but for two differences. There is an upper stair hall, a foyer and a west room like those below in the front of the floor. A classic archway, simpler but similar to the one below, divides the stair hall from the foyer. Off the foyer to the north is a small room over the portico. Over the dining room is the "Lafayette Room" of the same size as the dining room. The centered chimney breast on the east wall is flanked by doors which lead into shallow closets with outside windows. This room is entered from the stairhall. Over the parlor the space has been divided into three areas. You enter from the foyer into a short hallway. To the south is a small room, perhaps a nursery with one window. To the west is the master bed room, which also connects by a doorway to the room at the northwest corner. The master bedroom has a centered chimney breast in its west wall, flanked by a narrow window to the south and a blank wall to the north. Note, however, that

there is evidence on the exterior of a window at this point. Two large windows are in the south wall of the bedroom.

Throughout the second floor the wall is flush plastered without decorative detail. A simple wood cornice is carried in every room, and there is a wooden chair rail like that on the first floor.

- c. Attic: The method of framing the roof has been described. The attic is lighted by the pediment windows and one small window in each gable.
2. Floors: All floors are pine boards from 5 to 8 inches wide, in some places matched, in others random. There are simple wooden baseboards throughout.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: All is plaster, painted. It should be emphasized that the "panelling" which is shown in the photographs, as over the mantelpieces, and over the dining room cupboards is all done in plaster. There is no wooden panelling except under the first flight of the stairs.
4. Doorways and doors: All doors are six-panel with H-L hinges, some concealed. There are panelled reveals on the insides of the windows and some doors. Unlike many Maryland houses of this period, there are no folding inside shutters. The trim is very simple in general without fluting, chip carving or dentilling.
5. Hardware: There are large brass locks on the main doors, and period locks elsewhere.
6. Lighting: The present chandeliers and other fixtures are modern, or replacements.
7. Heating: The fireplaces have been mentioned. There is now a good central heating plant and cast iron radiators in most rooms.

D. Site

1. General setting: The house stands on a hill in the middle of Carroll Park, a city park of some 70 acres, with handsome large trees and some planting of ivy and boxwood. South of the house is a series of deep terraces, or "falls" which are supposed to be from the

original landscaping. A brick walk leads down the terraces. The principal entrance by road is from the north where a short walkway leads from a parking place to the house. The walk is guarded by two stone pillars which may be original. One old account mentions such pillars and sculptured figures on them.

2. Orientation: The long axis lies approximately northeast by southwest; the portico front faces northwest. (Heretofore the northwest wall will be called "north" and the others accordingly by the cardinal points.)
3. Outbuildings: The hyphens and wings were built in 1908, Wyatt & Nolting, architects, as utility buildings for the park. They have no significance with relation to the house, and do not in any way resemble the evidence for the original wings.

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