

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 719.24.0011	DATE 9/10/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Homewood

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Homewood House, Carroll Mansion (Merryman's Lott)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
North Charles and 34th Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Baltimore City CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Board of Trustees, The Johns Hopkins University

STREET AND NUMBER:
North Charles and 34th Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall of Records Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

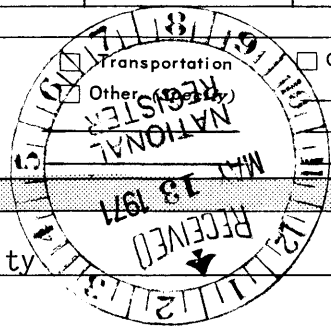
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

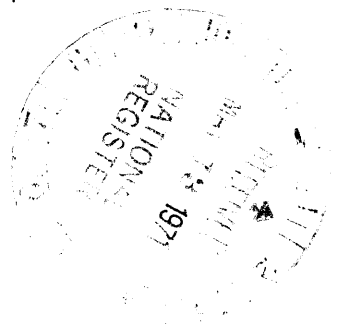
"Homewood," built between 1801 and 1803 by Charles Carroll, Jr., stands in 1971 on the Johns Hopkins University Campus as an example of the late Georgian country house in Baltimore.

The late Georgian or 'Federal' style marks the full height of Georgian architecture in America. Homewood, in the pre-Revolutionary Maryland tradition is a symmetrical five-part Palladian country house. The house has basic similarities to earlier houses such as Whitehall, Tulip Hill and Wye House--the five-part plan with large central block, a small wing connected by a hyphen on each end, and the full-height tetra-style portico. The basic difference is that whereas Whitehall is a Neo-Palladian mid-Georgian house, Homewood is a Federal-Adamesque house. The whole approach to Homewood is refined, delicate and sophisticated. This is evident through a wealth of details, carved in a period that marked the height of the wood carving tradition in America (e.g. Samuel McIntire) and reflective of the contemporaneous Adamesque fashion in England. The detail is all in low relief and is small; the cornice, the capitals of the columns, the doorway pilasters and entablature are filled with miniature reeding, fluting, running 's', and acanthus leaves. The south pediment has Adamesque garlands around a shield-shaped window. The effect of Homewood is one of flatness; the long, narrow windows are flush against the exterior wall and the only decorative treatments on the walls are the marble window sills and panels above the central block windows. The roof is hipped and both north and south porticos abut into the main roof as a pedimented gable. The roof of the main block has two round-head dormers with Gothic sash. The south side of each hyphen has a doorway with semi-circular fanlight and is flanked by a Palladian-style window capped with a brick arch. The main (south) entrance door is topped by a semi-circular fanlight with delicate tracery, surrounded by fluted pilasters and entablature; the north side door has a Federal feature--a large, elaborately traceried, semi-circular fanlight. The north side is not as elaborate as the south side (except for the fanlight), especially in the use of a flat portico with pediment mounted on the roof. The base, steps and columns appear to be recent.

The stable is 550 feet due south of Homewood and is included in this nomination.

Homewood is located on the Johns Hopkins University Campus at Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore City, Maryland.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1801-1803

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Homewood, home of Charles Carroll (1775-1825), was built on the "Merryman's Lott" tract, purchased May 1, 1794, by his father Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Between 1801 and 1803 Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832) presented the land, and sufficient funds to build a house, to his son Charles at the time of the latter's marriage to Harriet Chew of Philadelphia. Carroll (1775-1825) had earlier directed the construction of this monument to his own innate good taste, while his father footed the bills amounting to \$30,000 in excess of the \$10,000 estimate. In 1824 Charles Carroll of Carrollton bought the house from his self-indulgent, recalcitrant son whose wife had, by that time, and with her father-in-law's blessing, left him and returned to Philadelphia. The elder Carroll managed this "most improvident waste," until his son died in 1825.

Homewood was then inherited by Charles Carroll (1801-1862) from his father, Charles Carroll (1775-1825). Charles Carroll (1801-1862) and his wife, Mary Diggs, lived there until he inherited Doughoregan Manor from his grandfather, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832).

In 1830 John Lee Carroll (1830-1911), second son of Charles Carroll (1801-1862), was born in Homewood. John Lee Carroll was Governor of Maryland from 1875 to 1880. During his tenure the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strike of 1887 occurred. Prior to this Charles Carroll (1801-1862) in 1839 sold Homewood and one hundred twenty acres at public auction in the Baltimore Exchange. Samuel Wyman, a successful Baltimore merchant and founder of Tiffany, Wyman & Company, bought the property for \$25,150. Wyman lived in Homewood with his family until 1865.

Samuel Wyman's son, William Wyman, commissioned Richard Upjohn to build an Italianate house, Homewood Villa, on the Homewood tract (1851-1853). The Johns Hopkins University demolished this house in 1954.

When Samuel Wyman died the Homewood estate was divided between his two sons in 1894. From 1897 to 1902 Homewood housed the Country School for Boys (now Gilman School).

The ingenuity and financial acumen aided by William Keyser (1835-1904), a wealthy Baltimore merchant, made it possible to reassemble the Homewood tract in 1902, when it was offered to the Johns Hopkins University as the site for a new campus. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust,
October 22, 1969.

William D. Morgan, Field Surveyor, Maryland Historical Trust,
June 2, 1969.

Richard Howland, Architecture of Baltimore, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society), 1953., pp 29

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

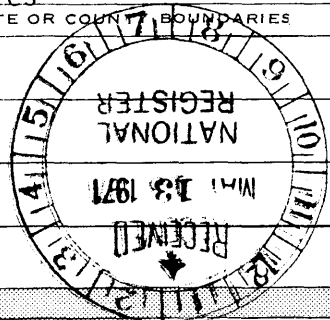
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 19 ' 49.4"	76° 37 ' 14.0		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	39° 19 ' 49.4"	76° 37 ' 04.0				
SE	39° 19 ' 41.4"	76° 37 ' 04.0				
SW	39° 19 ' 41.4"	76° 37 ' 14.0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 9 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: April 14, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date APR 14 1971

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

Ewert A. Corns III
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date SEP 10 1971

ATTEST:
William J. Montague
Keeper of The National Register

Date JUL 29 1971

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
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71.9.24.0011	9/10/71

(Number all entries)

Homewood

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

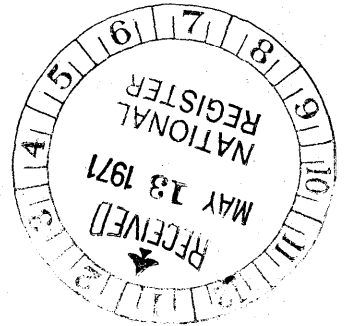
1969 State

Maryland Historical Trust
94 College Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland code: 24

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

1969 Local

402 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland code: 24



#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

The architects for the first University construction repeated the traditional Federal motif of Homewood mansion in the design of the buildings on the surrounding campus.

In 1916 Homewood mansion became the University Faculty Club and from 1932 until 1936 it was a house museum restored through the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan. Since 1936 the University has used Homewood for administrative offices.

In 1969, under the supervision of Orin M. Bullock, Jr., F.A.I.A., the mortar in the masonry at Homewood was replaced and pointed.

Behind Homewood is the original stable built by Charles Carroll (1755-1825). The timber and brick barn, built into a hill, is used as a Little Theater by the students of the Johns Hopkins University.

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
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(Number all entries)

Homewood

#9. REFERENCES continued

J. G. D. Paul, "The History of Homewood," Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, no date, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

Bernard G. Steiner, Men of Mark in Maryland, 3 vols., Washington: Johnson-Wyne, 1907, III.

Baltimore American, June 15, 1938.

John Lee Carroll to [], Doughorogan [sic] Manor, October 7, 1907, Query File, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Gladys Carr, "Homewood - Its Romance and Tragedy," Maryland Clubwoman, XIII, (Dec. 1939-Jan. 1940), 7, 26.

Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine I (Jan. 1912), 37-46 and XXI (Jan. 1933), 127-151.

"A Most Improvident Waste," Johns Hopkins Magazine, XI (Jan. 1960) 12-13, 26-27.

The Sun, Baltimore, November 6, 1953, November 25, 1969

Arthur Clifton Powell, "How Hopkins Moved to Homewood," The Sun, (Baltimore), March 16, 1946.

John C. French, A History of the University Founded by Johns Hopkins, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1946.

Joseph Orun, Charles Carroll of Carrollton 1737-1832, New York: J. P. Kennedy, 1932.

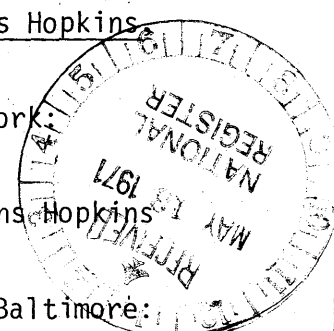
Interview with Mr. John Peach, Associate Plant Manager, Johns Hopkins University, October 21 & 22, 1969.

John E. Semmes, John H. B. Latrobe and His Times 1803-1891, Baltimore: Norman Remington, 1917.

John Martin Hammond, "Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland," Architectural Record, LXI (May and June 1917), 435-447 and 525-535.

Bernard B. Perlman, "Construction and Cost of Homewood," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, XIV (March 1955), 26-28.

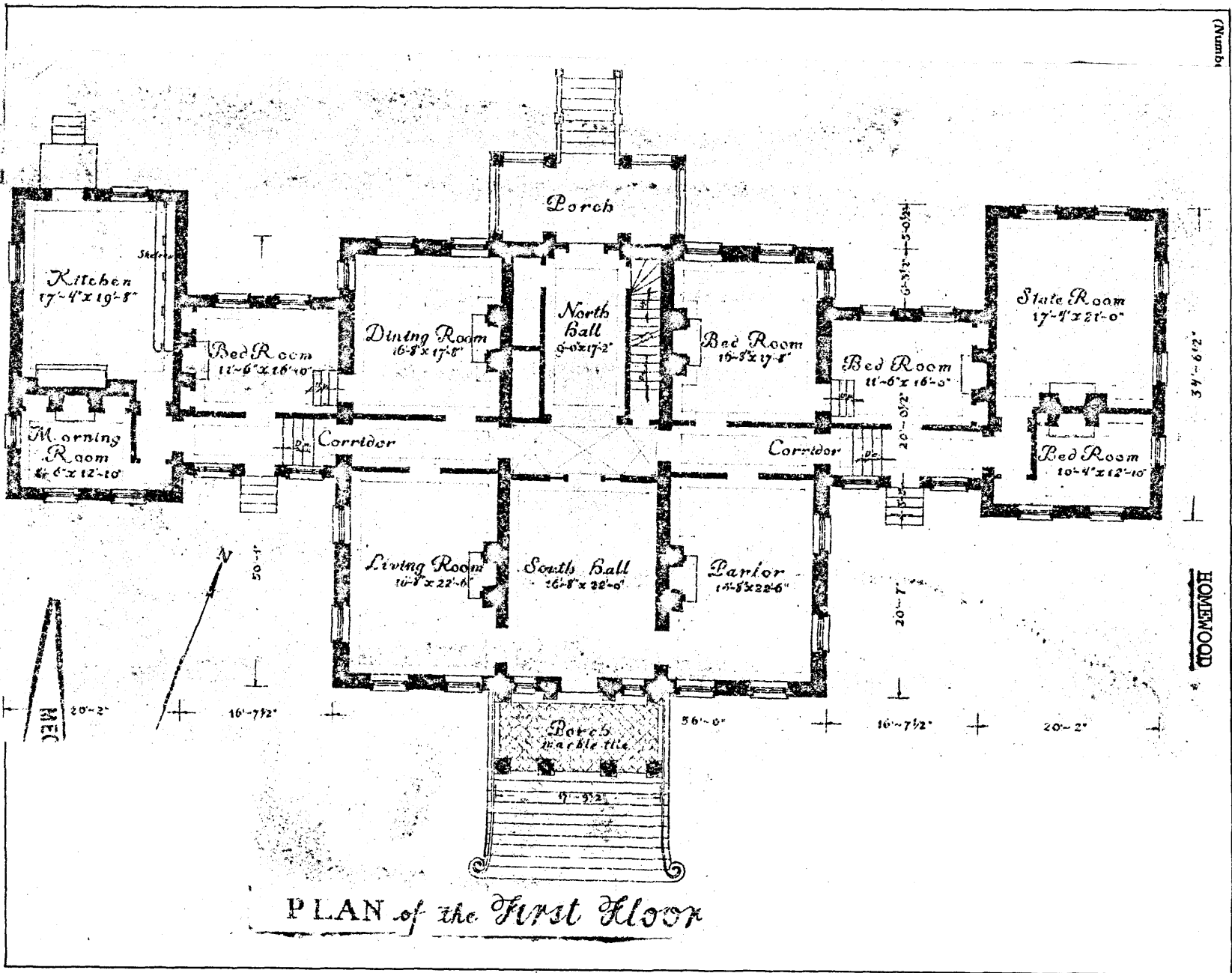
Homewood was painted on the back of a nineteenth-century chair which is located in the Baltimore Museum of Fine Arts.



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PLAN of the First Floor