NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

Easement

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Charlcote House (preferred)
other names/site number Frick, James Swan, House B-4171

2. Location

street & number 15 Charlcote Place ☐ not for publication
city, town Baltimore ☐ vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Independent code 510 zip code 21218

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	2	buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district		sites
☐ public-State	☐ site		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object	2	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

B-4171

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
CLASSICAL REVIVAL - Neo-Classical Revival	foundation STONE walls BRICK roof OTHER: Slag other TRIM: Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Charlcote House is a three-story brick detached Classical Revival dwelling built about 1914-1916 in the Guilford development of Baltimore County (now Baltimore City), Maryland. The house is basically rectangular and is set on an east-west axis with the principal entrance in the five-bay north elevation. The entrance is recessed and elaborated by Composite columns in antis. The five-bay south elevation has a central bow element with Composite-capped pilasters and pedimented French doors opening on a terrace. At the east and west ends of the house are enclosed one-story sun porches. The hipped roof is hidden by a plain parapet. The principal rooms are arranged around a T-shaped entry and cross hall paved with marble tiles. The three largest rooms face south and were originally connected enfilade, but the doorway between the drawing room and the library is now closed off. A reception room and office or small library flank the entrance hall and the main staircase rises from the west end of the cross hall. The second floor contains five bedrooms and service rooms. The third floor contains servants' rooms divided by a wall down the central hall to separate white and black employees. The only other structure on the property is a small brick garage directly north of the house. The lot is shield-shaped with its two buildings placed toward the north side and focused south toward the point of the lawn which is enclosed by a brick wall with a wrought iron decorative arc at the south point. The lot contains large trees and groups of shrubbery possibly based on the original landscape plan by the Olmsted Brothers. The house is virtually unaltered since its construction except for minor changes in doorways on the first floor. Its style, size, and setting are eloquent statements of the social and economic status of its original and subsequent owners.

[X] See continuation sheet for General description

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Charlcote House is an early 20th century detached dwelling built in a generally rectangular plan on an east-west axis with the main floor rooms arranged around a T-shaped central hall. The principal entrance is on the north elevation. The house has three stories and a full basement. The north and south elevations each have five bays with the central feature dominating. On the north, the central bay is recessed with the entrance set off by two Composite columns in antis. On the south, the central bay is bowed and subdivided by four pilasters with Composite capitals.

The walls are red brick with wood trim at the cornice, door and window surrounds, columns, and pilasters. The Flemish bond brickwork is found on all exposed masonry surfaces, including the detached garage. The wood trim of the modillion cornice and the columns, pilasters, and principal door surrounds is painted with gray textured paint to simulate stone. The roof is hipped, but is concealed behind the solid brick parapet extending around the roofline. The west end of the house has an enclosed one-story porch. Large multiple light windows form most of the wall structure and French doors open from the west wall onto a flight of steps to the lawn. The east end of the house has a second smaller enclosed porch, designated as "breakfast porch" on the attached floor plan. This room also has multiple light windows on two sides. The remainder of the east end is occupied by the pantry and servants' dining hall. Iron balustrades top both the east and west porch wings.

Most of the windows on the first story are twelve over twelve, except those in the bow section of the south elevation, where nine over twelve windows reaching to the floor flank the French doors giving access to the terrace. The second story windows are primarily eight over eight. On the second story above the west sun porch are two large windows lighting the staircase. Smaller corresponding windows are located on the east end above the breakfast porch and service wing.

The principal exterior doorways are on the north and south elevations. The north door surround has a tabernacle frame with fluted pilasters, rosettes, and a blank paneled frieze below a broken dentiled pediment with central urn. The doors are fourteen-light French doors. The south doorway also has a tabernacle surround with French doors. The overdoor modillion pediment tops a fluted frieze with side consoles and a central garlanded panel. Three main chimneys rise from the roof at the center and each end of the house, with a smaller chimney near the center north side.

The principal decorative elements on the exterior are concentrated at the cornice line and around the doorways. The cornice has a plain frieze and modillions. In the frieze above each of the columns and pilasters on both the north and south elevations are rosettes. Wrought iron window balustrades embellish the first story windows on the north and south elevations. An iron balustrade encircles the terrace framing the south bow facade and extends down the steps

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descending to the south lawn.

The interior plan is arranged around the T-shaped entrance hall and main hall. The floor is paved in black and white marble tiles. At each end of the main hall is a frame of two columns with Composite capitals. The east end terminates in a wall with a focal point niche. The west end leads to the staircase, which has a wrought iron balustrade featuring a brass top rail, Greek fret, and a brass urn topping the newel. The walls of the hall are simply articulated by pilasters with Composite capitals and a frieze of alternating anthemia and leaves. The rooms flanking the entrance hall, shown as "office" and "reception room" on the plan, are now used as a library and a studio respectively. The small coat room, originally accessible from the main hall, was closed off prior to the 1950's and a door put through to the reception room. The reception room has plain plaster walls and a fluted molding at the ceiling. The mantel is Adamesque in design and was originally in the hall of the Frick house, formerly located in the 100 block of West Franklin Street on the present site of the downtown Y.W.C.A. The space between the library and the hall under the staircase shown on the plan was enclosed during the period 1927-1951, forming a walk-through closet. The office has mahogany paneled walls and Gothic traceried bookcases flanking the fireplace. The paneling has dentil molding at the ceiling line. The mantel in this room was also relocated from the office of the Frick town house, as were the mantels in the other corresponding main rooms on the first floor: drawing room, dining room, and library.

The three principal rooms of the main floor were originally enfilade, with sliding doors for separation. During the period 1928-1950, this enfilade arrangement was altered by the closure of the opening between the drawing room and library. The drawing room has paneled plaster walls topped by a frieze of urns and floral sprays. The lighting fixtures throughout the house consist primarily of wall sconces flanking doorways and fireplaces and hanging ceiling fixtures in the drawing room and main hall. The two main hall ceiling lights are bowl-shaped with four candlestick lamps around the edge and a gilt tassel below the bowl. On the wall opposite the entrance door are a pair of sconces with three candlestick lights. The design of the sconces, as in the rest of the house, is classical. The main staircase is lit by a large glass and brass lantern hanging over the landing. The drawing room has two crystal chandeliers which may not be original. Their size is proportionally small for the room and the overall quality of craftsmanship does not appear to match that of the hall fixtures. According to the present owner, Mrs. Gordon, the original wall sconces in the drawing room and the chandeliers were removed by the Johnstons, the owners from 1927-1951, prior to the sale of the house in 1951. The manufacturer of the original lighting fixtures is unknown.

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The oak parquet floor in the drawing room extends to the floor-to-ceiling windows and French doors in the bowed south wall. The white marble mantelpiece features rosettes and a bas-relief urn. The dining room also has paneled walls and a parquet floor. The ceiling molding in this room is acanthus leaves. The mantelpiece is black striated marble with a cast iron insert featuring caryatids. The breakfast porch opens from the dining room. The interior walls of the porch are covered with mirrors overlaid with muntins simulating the window walls opposite. A paneled dado covers the lower walls. The painted valances with griffins, urns, and floral scrolls are original.

The library is completely paneled in mahogany with built-in bookcases lining the walls. Piers topped with Composite capitals support a fluted frieze. Greek fret outlines the bookcases. The overmantel panel has an inset landscape and sea view topped by an American eagle and rosettes. French doors flanking one side of the fireplace give access to the west sun porch. A second set of French doors leads to the main hall. The sun porch has a brick herringbone floor and a painted brick interior wall. A mirrored false French door is located between the two doorways to balance the exterior doors to the lawn. The remainder of the rooms on the first floor are service areas located at the east end: the pantry and servants' dining hall, which currently is used as the kitchen, and the service stairway, an enclosed spiral off the main hall.

The second floor of the house has five bedrooms with three connecting baths. The three main rooms are on the south side of the house. The westernmost bedroom has an Adamesque mantel on the west wall flanked by raised panel cabinets. These cabinets are an addition probably built during the Johnstons' ownership, 1927-1951. The ones to the right of the mantel enclose a window. The mantel came from the small drawing room of the Frick town house. Simple molding outlines panels on the plaster walls. This room was designed as a sitting room in the original plans. The center bedroom has the bowed south wall, a caved ceiling above unpaneled plaster walls, and a simple white marble mantel. This room was Mrs. Frick's bedroom. (No general view photograph of the room was made at the request of the owner.) The eastern bedroom connects by a dressing room lined with built-in closets and containing a speaker connected to the radio in the library which was added during the period 1928-1950. The bedroom has a white marble mantel flanked by recessed bookcases and molding-outlined panels. This room was designated as Mr. Frick's bedroom. A bathroom is located off the bedroom at the east end of the hall. The remaining two bedrooms are on the north side of the house and have Adamesque mantels with a coved ceiling in the west room and a simple top molding in the center room. The other two rooms on the second floor were a linen room and a room designated in the original plan as Mr. Frick's valet's room. This room connected with the bathroom off Mr. Frick's bedroom. During the Johnston occupancy, this room was converted

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to a large dressing room with mirrored closets lining the walls. The second floor hall has a parquet floor, molding panels and piers with acanthus capitals, medallions over the capitals, and an egg and dart frieze.

The third floor contains servants' bedrooms with the unusual feature of a wall dividing the central hall to separate white and black employees. The original plan for this floor designates the north side of the hall as "colored servants' hall" with a trunk room at the east end near the staircase. There are five bedrooms shown on the plan as "colored servants' rooms" and a bath on the north side of the hall. On the south side of the hall, shown on the plan as "white servants' rooms", are a sewing room at the east end and four bedrooms and a bath. The white servants' rooms and bath are slightly larger than those intended for the black servants. The basement has several rooms for storage and heating systems, as well as the original kitchen. The laundry room has two coal-fired dryers which are original equipment. Other rooms designated on the original floor plan are a wine cellar with a locked vault, separate range and boiler coal rooms, wood storage room, and a "colored servants' hall" located on the north side near the passage leading from the service area at the east end of the house. A small toilet is located off this passage apparently for the use of all servants. The attic was not examined for this nomination. The servants' areas on all floors are connected by an electric bell system with the main rooms. The locator boxes show the names of the Johnston family, suggesting that this system may supercede an earlier one.

The Charlcote House property is a shield-shaped lot located in the oval center of Charlcote Place, a loop street in the northern section of Guilford. (See attached site plan.) The north part of the oval is occupied by other properties, leaving a straight northern boundary between the Charlcote House lot and the rest of the lots. The house and garage are located near the northern edge with a gravel drive extending across the lot connecting the forecourt with both sides of Charcote Place. A circular service drive enters the property from the east and adjoins the below-grade area located outside the basement entrance. The entire lot is enclosed by a brick wall, terminating in a curved wrought iron fence at the southern tip. Several large trees are scattered throughout the property and shrubbery grows close to the house walls and along the encircling wall. An early site plan showed a parterre directly west of the sun porch on the west end of the house, but there is no evidence that it ever existed. The large trees and shrubbery on the property were at least in part the result of a site plan by the Olmsted Brothers, the landscape architects of the Guilford tract. Documentation of the correspondence between Frick, F. L. Olmsted, Jr., and Pope regarding the planting design and the brick wall surrounding the property is in the Olmsted Associates Collection at the Library of Congress. However, the site plans and planting schedules referred to in the letters are located in the Olmsted papers at the Olmsted National Historic Site in Massachusetts and were not examined for this nomination.

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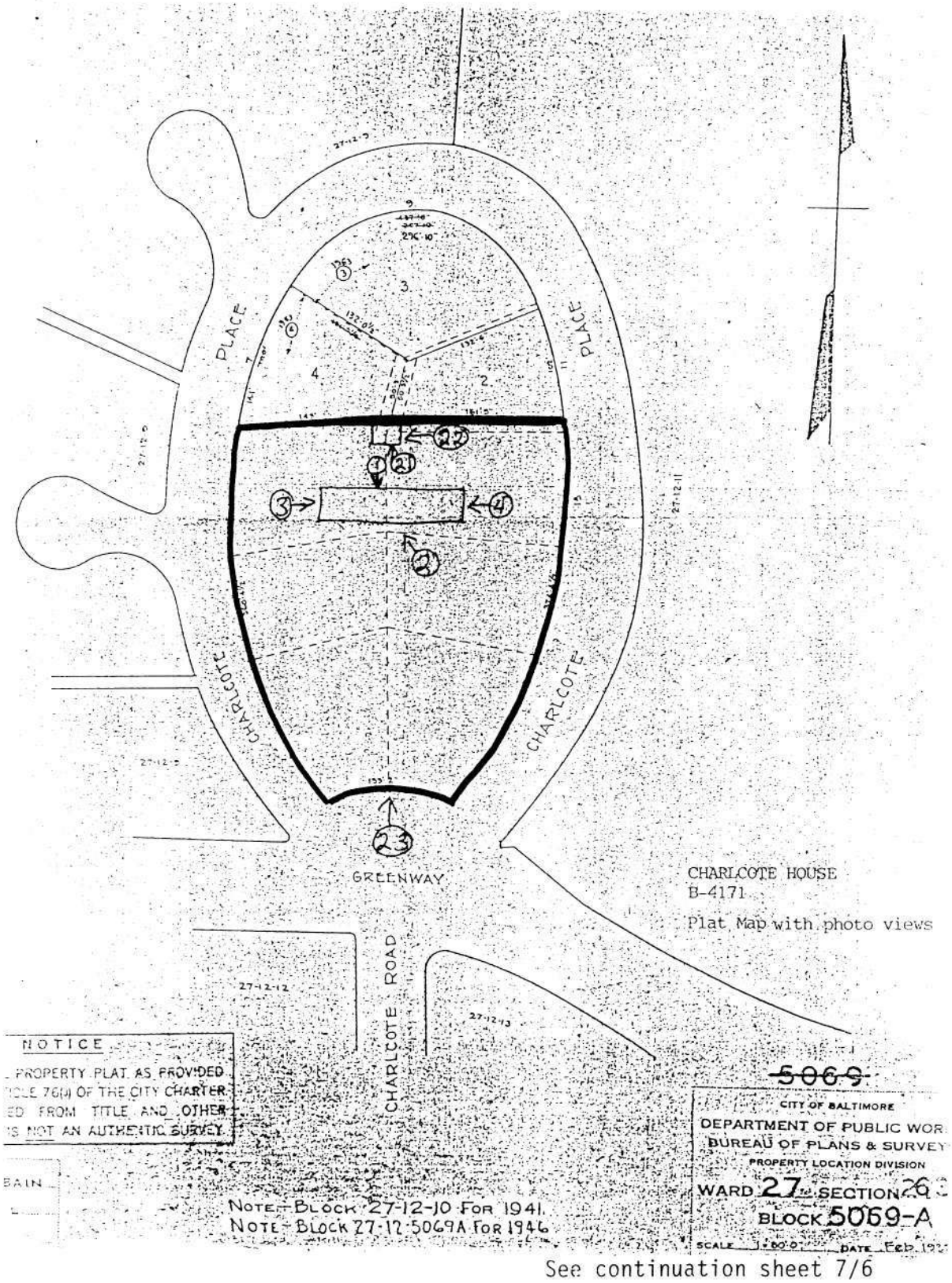

CHARLCOTE HOUSE
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Plat Map with photo views

See continuation sheet 7/6

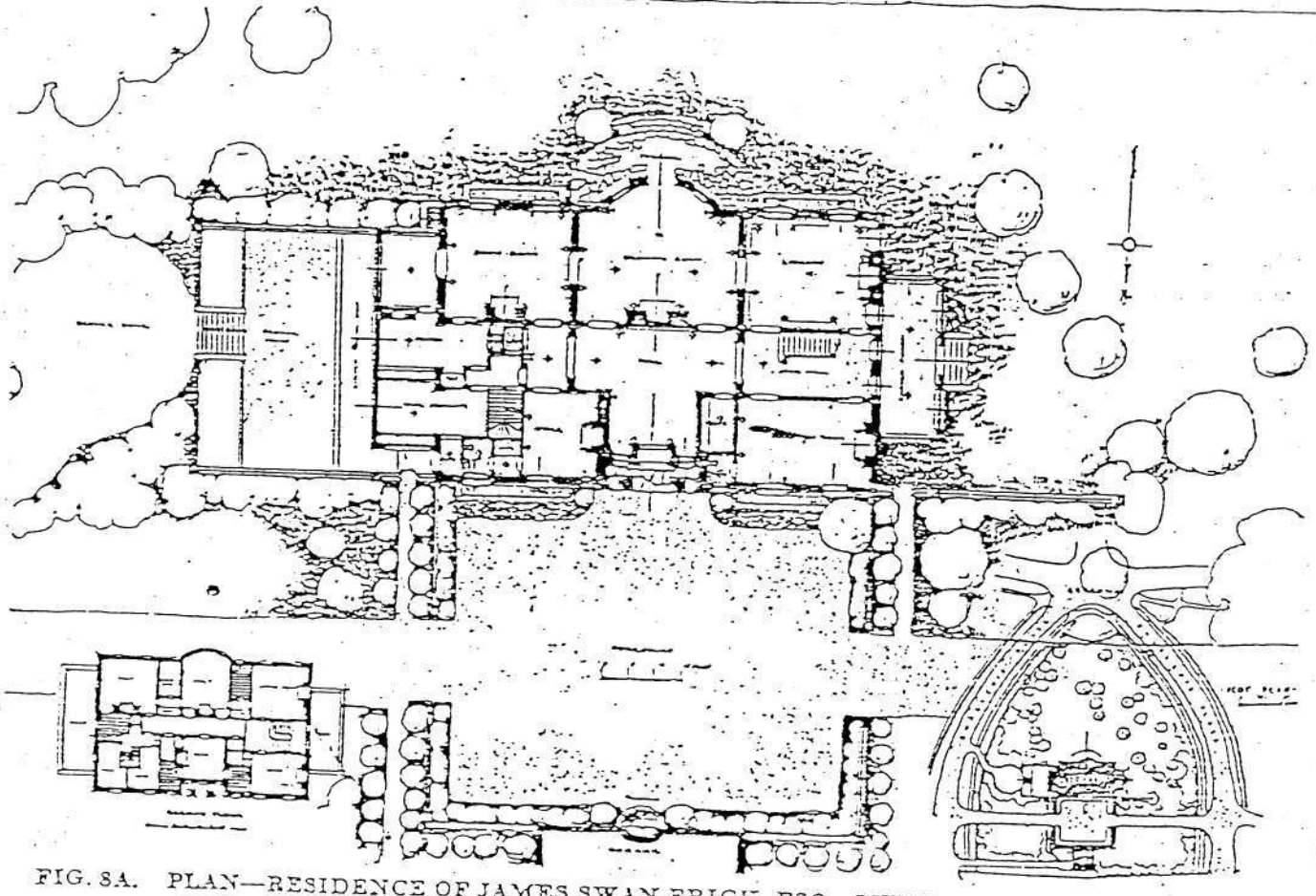

FIG. 8A. PLAN—RESIDENCE OF JAMES SWAN FRICK, ESQ., GUILFORD, BALTIMORE, MD.
John Russell Pope, Architect.

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Source: The Architectural Record
V. 46, Oct. 1919

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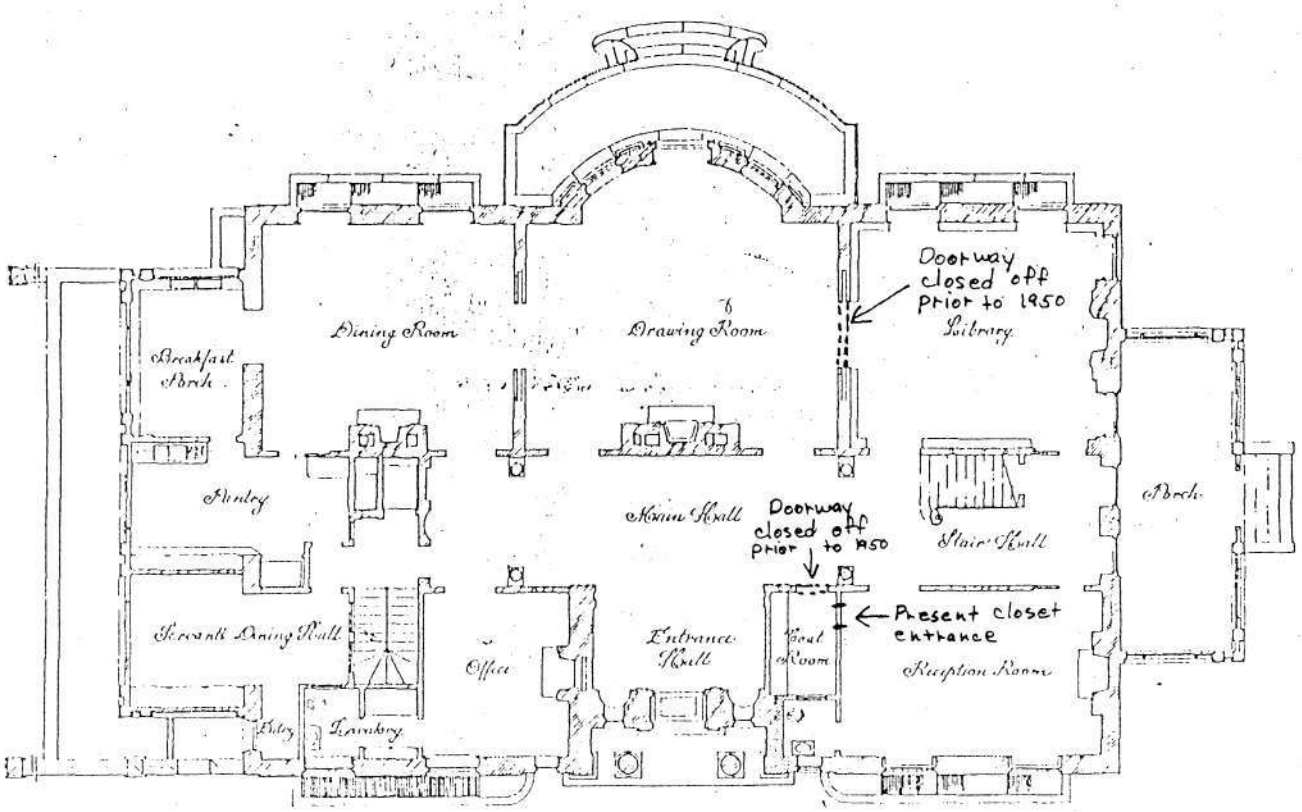

Plan of the
Residence of James Shann Frick, Baltimore, Md.

Scale of Feet

CHARLCOTE HOUSE
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Source: The Architecture of John Russell Pope (1925)

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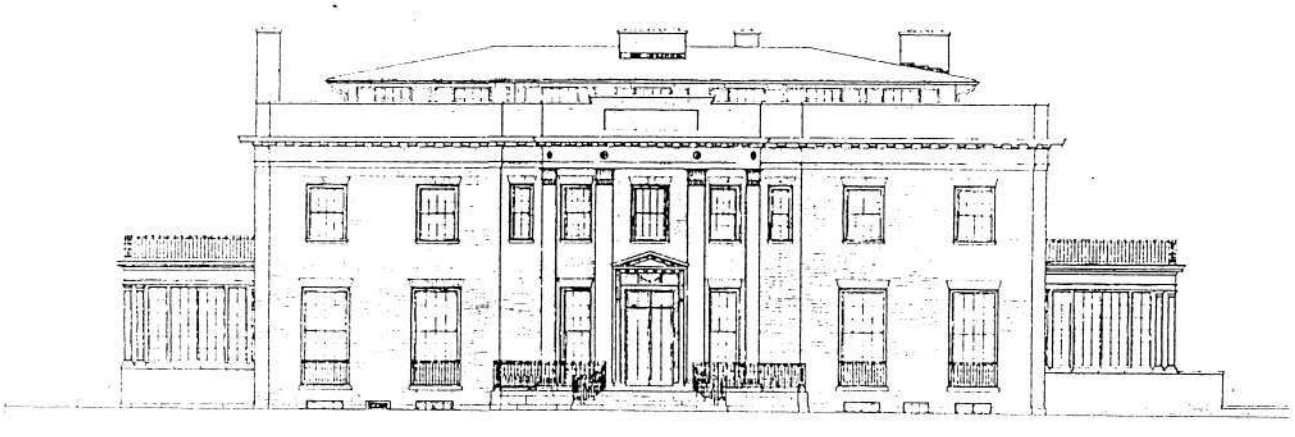
THE ARCHITECTURE OF JOHN RUSSELL POPE

PLATE 12



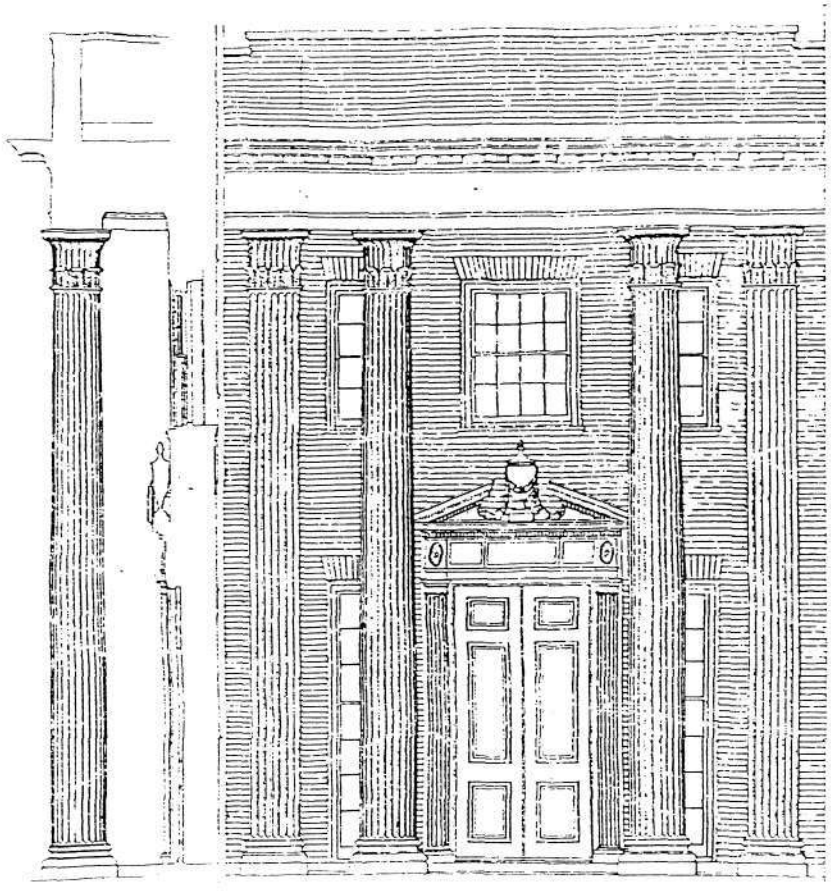
South Elevation of the
Residence of James Swan Frick Baltimore Md.
Scale of Feet

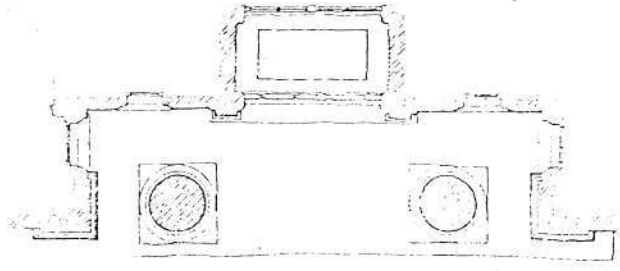
CHARLCOTE HOUSE
B-4171

Source: The Architecture of John Russell Pope (1925)

See continuation sheet 7/9

THE ARCHITECTURE OF JOHN





Detail of the Entrance Door for the Residence of James Swan Frick, Baltimore Md
Scale of Feet

CHARLCOTE HOUSE
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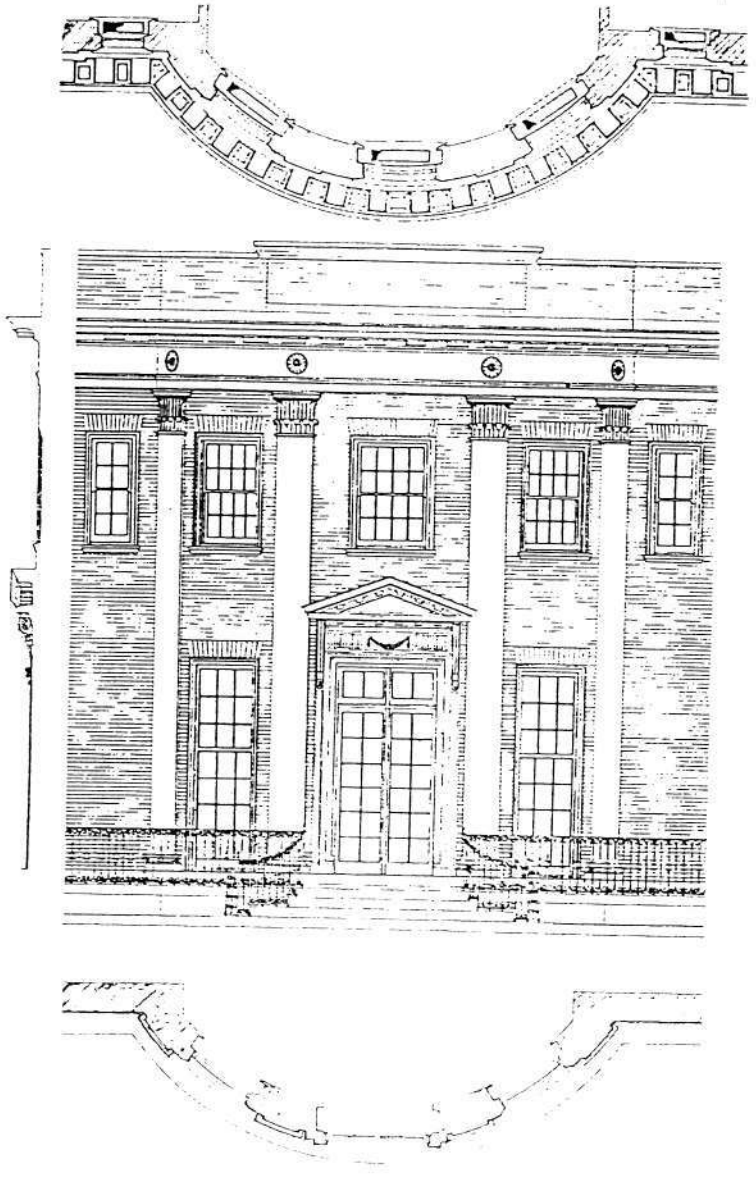
Source: The Architecture of John Russell Pope (1930)

See continuation sheet 7/10

PLATE 13



CHARLCOTE HOUSE
B-4171

Source: The Architecture of
John Russell Pope (1925)

8. Statement of Significance

B-4171

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	N/A	1914-1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pope, John Russell, architect
Cowan Building Co., builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Charlcote House is one of the two identified domestic buildings in Maryland and the only one in Baltimore entirely designed by John Russell Pope, the nationally prominent architect. Pope is best known for his monumental Neo-Classical work in the early 20th century in Washington, D. C., which helped define a Federal architectural style during the period 1915-1937. His residential designs were also widely recognized for their archeological precision combined with a uniquely American feeling. Charlcote House was designed and built for James Swan Frick just prior to or coinciding with the beginning of Pope's predominantly monumental work. The other known Maryland residential buildings are Woodend, built 1927-1928 in Chevy Chase, a National Register site since 1980, and the 1905 remodeling of the Garrett-Jacobs House (the Engineering Center) at 11 West Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore, also a National Register property. Charlcote House is unique in its suburban setting among the three residences and is one of the relatively few of this type that Pope designed. Charlcote's decorative details were most likely inspired by the library wing at Bowood, Wiltshire, England, where the Composite order was used in the Adam brothers' remodeling. The high quality of design and the setting of the house on a large lot in Guilford mark Charlcote House as an architectural landmark in the Industrial/Urban Dominance period of the Piedmont Region of Maryland.

☒ See continuation sheet for
HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND
COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance
A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture/Landscape Architecture/
Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Architect, John Russell Pope

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The Piedmont region is the most populous section of Maryland and includes the largest city, Baltimore. In the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930, Baltimore and other cities of the region experienced rapid growth due to the increasing industrialization of the area and the influx of immigrants from Europe. Part of the physical growth of Baltimore was in the form of planned suburban developments such as Guilford, in which Charlcote House is located. Others were Roland Park, Mt. Washington, and Homeland. The wealthy class who made their fortunes through the booming industry and growing cities gravitated to suburbs such as these for second homes away from the central downtown area which took on an increasingly commercial character. Their houses were often designed by the the most prominent local architects. Important among the architects in Guilford were Edward L. Palmer, Joseph E. Sperry, Laurence H. Fowler, and Howard Sill. Only occasionally were houses in the new suburbs designed by non-local architects, even though the property owners might be members of high society in New York and elsewhere. In 1914, when Charlcote House was begun, only Taylor and Mosley of New York were credited with a Guilford house. In the other exclusive suburbs, no houses by architects of the level of John Russell Pope have been identified during the period in which Charlcote House was built. James S. Frick's commission to Pope for Charlcote House was therefore unique in Baltimore and in Maryland until the early 1920's. Pope's prominence as a designer of great country and town houses was established by about 1911. Since Pope is known to have completed only three such houses in Maryland, one of which has been demolished and the remaining house, Woodend, having differences in setting, scale and finish, Charlcote House qualifies as a great architectural landmark within the stated historic context.

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Charlcote House, the James Swan Frick House, was erected about 1914-1916 in the newly established suburb of Baltimore called Guilford. Planned by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Roland Park Company, the development was calculated to be a prestigious residential address from its inception. Curving and circular streets, landscaped parks, and large single family lots dictated wealthy owners. The name "Guilford" was taken from the A.S. Abell estate, on whose land the development was laid out. Lots were first offered for sale in 1913.

One of the first buyers was James Swan Frick (1848-1927), the son of William F. Frick, a prominent Baltimore attorney and businessman. Because of the elder Frick's financial interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Consolidated Gas Company, and other leading corporations, James Frick was able to retire from his father's law office at an early age and devote himself to the life of a gentleman, pursuing varied interests in sports, clubs, music, art, and literature. His family was distantly related to the Fricks of New York and James spent much of his time in New York, Newport, and Europe. He married Elise Winchester Dana of Augusta, Maine in 1886. The Fricks had no children, but, like most members of urban society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, they maintained two homes, at 126 West Franklin Street in Baltimore and a country house at Deer Park, Maryland.

Upon purchasing six lots in Guilford on the southern section of the center of Charlcote Place, a loop near the northern edge of the suburb, Frick contracted the services of John Russell Pope (1874-1937), the nationally famous architect favored by many socially prominent clients in New York and Newport with whom Frick was undoubtedly acquainted. Another probable connection between Frick and Pope was Frick's sister Mary, who, as Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, had Pope design an addition and facade to 11 West Mount Vernon Place (now the Engineering Center) in 1905 and her Newport summer home, Whiteholme, in 1905, becoming one of his earliest clients.

Pope had already achieved a leading position in the development of American country house architecture by the time of the Frick commission. Educated at Columbia, the American Academy in Rome, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Pope was a prize-winning student architect and, after a short stint with the office of Bruce Price from 1900 to 1903, he opened his own practice and embarked on a growing career of commissions for prominent clients. In 1908, Pope designed the Hitt House in Washington, D.C. and in 1911, the John R. McLean House, both of which are now demolished. Among his later domestic works in Washington which survive are Meridian House and the George H. Myers House (now the Textile Museum). In 1915, Pope's Scottish Rite Temple was completed in Washington, which began a phase of monumental work in Pope's career which continued until his death. During the remainder of his life, he was the architect of numerous institutional,

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government, and religious buildings in Washington. His smooth-lined versions of Neo-Classical Revival styles put a stamp of formality on public architecture in the nation's capital which is still the perceived image of official Washington.

The Frick house was his second commission in Baltimore, after the Jacobs remodeling on Mount Vernon Place. Later Baltimore works include the University Baptist Church (1926), the Baltimore Museum of Art (1929), and the Scottish Rite Temple (1932). Woodend, a country estate on the grand scale, was built in Chevy Chase, Maryland in 1927-1928. Another house, built 1923-1924 in Rockville, has been demolished. The only other existing work attributed to Pope in Maryland are some unverified house designs and an entrance gate at Annapolis Roads, another planned suburb of the late 1920's south of Annapolis.

Placed in context with Woodend, the only house similar to Charlcote House, Pope's design is scaled-down Georgian Revival with a simplicity of line which presaged some of his later institutional work in Baltimore. Woodend was a true estate, with several acres of wooded park land surrounding it. The house has projecting wings, porches, balustrades, and belt courses, and a general air of ampleness which is endemic to the building type. Charlcote House, by contrast, is a self-contained rectangle in plan with its main point of exterior interest being the bow in the center of the south elevation and the doorways. A 1923 article in The Architectural Review which published the plans and exterior views of Charlcote House pointed out the overall unity of the design:

> "The doorways and other features of the house are big in scale and refined in detail, in keeping with the character of an old Georgian manor, but these features are so subordinated to the careful study of proportion of mass and outline, of void and solid, as to make ornamentation superfluous." (V.53, April 1923, p 120)

Where Woodend's details are executed in stone, Frick's house has columns and trim of wood with textured paint to simulate stone. Steve Bedford, a Columbia University Ph.D. candidate researching the work of Pope, speculates that Frick may not have had the money to complete the house with the traditional materials. The house as finished is clearly suggestive of a sophistication and elegance which characterized high style houses in the early 20th century. The delicate Composite capitals of the exterior columns and pilasters are, according to Mr. Bedford, a reflection of Pope's early drawing tours of Europe and may be taken from the Robert Adam remodeling of the library wing at Bowood, Wiltshire, England. The house is set on the north end of the six lots Frick purchased, which form a shield-shaped section of the elliptical center of Charlcote Place. (See site plan.) The location was chosen to take advantage of the axis toward the south

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which terminated in the Washington Monument in Mount Vernon Place. This setting in itself contrasts Charlcote House from the surrounding houses, which are located on single lots in a more traditional street orientation.

The interior spaces reflect the formal plan typical of Pope's Georgian Revival houses. The walls, ceilings, and floor finishes are simply decorated with the most emphasis on the wall and ceiling junction. As on the exterior, the decoration is based on the Adam brothers' works, featuring urns, garlands, scrolls, frets, and consoles. Where the walls are unpaneled, in the library and office, the wall surface remains unadorned except for bookcases and moldings. This extreme spaciousness and formality were highly unusual in the early 20th century suburbs of Baltimore, even in the wealthy areas such as Guilford.

The site planning by the Olmsted Brothers was part of their work on the suburb plan as a whole because the intersection of Charlcote Place and Greenway at the south end of the property was originally meant to be a small landscaped entryway with gates to set off the Charlcote Place loop as a more secluded residential section. The concave line of the iron fence at the south end of the Charlcote House lot was the result of the Olmsted plan for this small planned entry. By 1916, however, the Roland Park Company and Olmsted Brothers had abandoned this feature, apparently because of lack of interest from the adjoining lot owners. The choice of a brick wall to surround the property and provide more privacy was suggested by Pope and coordinated with Olmsted Brothers and the Roland Park Company. Olmsted, Jr.'s recommendations for trees and shrubs are documented in the correspondence in the Library of Congress Olmsted Associates Collection and in the site plans at the Olmsted National Historic Site in Massachusetts. Without viewing these two components together, it is impossible to identify conclusively the existing landscape design as original. The large magnolia trees south of the house may be part of the original plan, as Olmsted specified this type in his plan. On the other hand, Frick himself may be responsible for the trees immediately east and south of the garage, as the correspondence states he proceeded to plant evergreens and deciduous trees to screen the garage prior to the Olmsted Brothers' completion of the site plan.

The segregated servants' rooms in the plan are also very unusual in early 20th century Baltimore private house plans. An examination of the floor plans of ten Guilford houses planned and/or built from 1914 to 1925 by various architects showed that eight provided specific rooms for servants' or maids' use, usually bedrooms and baths on the top floors of the houses. The 1925 house plan (7 Charlcote Place, by Palmer, Willis, and Lamdin) had the smallest number of servants' spaces, a "maid's room" with an adjoining bath off the first floor kitchen. Earlier plans for the other houses often included a servants' dining room and

See continuation sheet 8/6

one 1921 alteration plan called for a servants' sitting room to be created in the existing garage.

These less elaborate plans for servants' rooms emphasize the unique character of the Frick house in the Guilford suburb. There is no indication in the ten floor plans of racial classification of spaces. Steve Bedford states that no other known Pope house plans designated rooms by race. One is led to conclude that the Fricks requested the separate rooms, perhaps to accommodate white and black servants already employed by them. It would be consistent with the social customs of the early 20th century in Maryland to provide separate living quarters for different races. However, no information has been discovered to verify whether the rooms were used as indicated by the Fricks. The "colored servants' hall" in the basement was apparently converted by the Johnstons, who were the next owners after the Fricks, as a playroom for their children. A frame for a punching bag still exists in the room. One of the Johnstons' sons visited the present owners in recent years and stated he and the other children were not often allowed in the main floor rooms and spent most of their time in the basement and on the upper floors. No other information on the use of the servants' rooms by any of the owners prior to the present has been discovered. The third floor rooms are now used for storage and the former "colored servants' hall" in the basement is not in use.

The Fricks occupied the house in 1916, but Mrs. Frick died in 1917. James Frick lived on at Charlcote House until 1927. The house was then sold by his estate to J. Edward Johnston, a South Carolinian who was formerly married to Mrs. R.J. Reynolds, widow of the founder of the tobacco empire. Johnston and his second wife, Mary M. Manly of Baltimore, lived in the house until 1951, raising five children. Most of the alterations in the house were made during the Johnstons' period of ownership. The third owners of the house were Mr. and Mrs. William R. Padgett, who resided there from 1951 to 1956.

The fourth owners of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon. Mr. Gordon was a member of an old Baltimore family who was prominent in social, financial, and political circles, as well as a renowned book and art collector. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he was President of St. John's College, Annapolis in the early 1930's. He was also a director of the Peabody Institute, a trustee of the Gilman School, and a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1929 to 1931. Douglas Gordon is perhaps best known in Baltimore as the President of the Mount Vernon Improvement Association, which he and other concerned Baltimoreans founded in the early 1960's to defend the Mount Vernon Square from proposed redevelopment schemes. The association and Mr. Gordon are widely credited with the saving of the square's parks and several architectural landmarks on its streets from alteration or demolition. The Gordons lived in a neighboring house

See continuation sheet 8/7

on Charlcote Place prior to acquiring the Frick house in 1956 to house their growing collections of books and art. Mr. Gordon died in 1986. Mrs. Gordon, an artist in her own right, with portraits by her displayed in several Baltimore buildings, remains the current owner of Charlcote House.

Architectural Record, V. 46 (Oct. 1919), p. 298, "Residence of James Swan Frick".

Architectural Review, V. 53, "American Homes: Some Domestic Work by John Russell Pope", (March 1923) pp. 77-85; (April 1923) pp. 120-125.

Bedford, Steve. Ph.D. candidate, Columbia University, Dissertation topic: John Russell Pope. Interview, June 9, 1987.

Dorsey, John, and James D. Dilts, A Guide to Baltimore Architecture. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981.

Langsdale Library, University of Baltimore, Special Collections: Records of the Roland Park Company, Guilford suburb: Blueprints of Frick House plans, 16 sheets. List on file at Maryland Historical Trust.

Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division, Washington, D. C.: Olmsted Associates Records.

Sixteenth Street Architecture, V. 1. Washington, D. C.: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1978; pp. 98-101.

The Architecture of John Russell Pope, V. 1, plates 8-13: Residence of James Swan Frick. New York: William Helburn, Inc., 1925.

"Woodend", National Register nomination, 1980.

Maryland Inventory of Historical Properties, Maryland Historical Trust Annapolis, MD.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-4171

[X] See continuation sheet 9/1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Specify repository: Preparer

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 1.95

USGS Quad: Baltimore East, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	360480	435596 0
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 1 of Ward 27, Section 63, Block 5069-A as shown on Continuation sheet 7/5

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original six lots in the Guilford development which formed the entire Frick property and make up the present lot.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date July 1987

street & number 5632-C Loch Raven Boulevard telephone (301)323-3852

city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21239

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

Easement

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

B-4171

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88001858 Date Listed: 10/17/88

Charcote House
Property Name

Baltimore(City)
County

MD
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
for Signature of the Keeper

10/17/88
Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

The section for Period of Significance was not filled in. Ron Andrews with the MD SHPO clarified that the nomination should be amended to have the Period of Significance correspond to the Significant Dates noted, 1914-1916. The nomination is amended per State request.

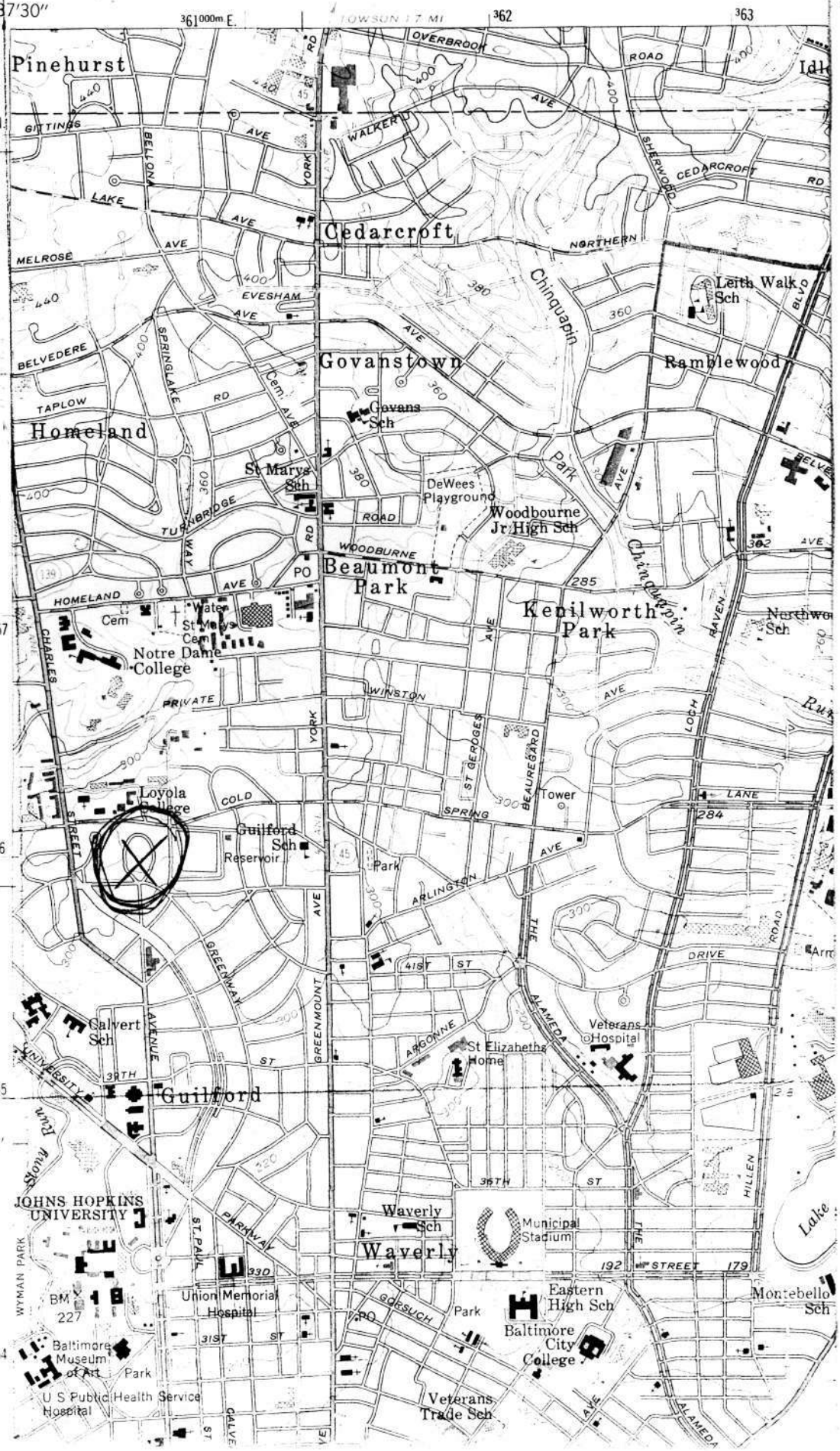
DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Easement

5662 I NW
(COCKEYSVILLE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

76°37'30"
39°22'30"



Charlote House
B 4171
Baltimore
Maryland

18/360480/4355960