

AA-969

1931

Nurses' Home

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Designed by Herbert Crisp, the Nurses' Home is a three-story common bond brick structure which provided housing for members of the nursing staff. Crownsville tried to accommodate those staff members whose work required or personal desires preferred to live on the hospital grounds. Patient labor contributed to the construction of the rectangular building by digging the foundation.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-969

Magi No. 0209694839

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Nurse s' Home

and/or common Raft House

2. Location

street & number Crownsville Hospital Center not for publicationcity, town Crownsville vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

e

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Nurses' Home is a three-story, common bond brick structure located south of the Hugh Young Building. The rectangular building measures eleven bays wide and four bays deep and faces east. The features of the building strongly resemble those which appear on the Female Attendants' Home because the same architect Herbert Crisp designed both buildings.

The features which repeat on all the walls have a consistent simplicity. A concrete water table bows out slightly to form a flat ledge. The water table serves as a sill for the first floor windows. The window openings display french windows with brick jack arch lintels. The other floors have individual concrete sills. A concrete banding which appears just below the boxed cornice wraps around the building.

The east wall has a five bay sun porch. The flat roof porch rises one story in height and is detailed by rounded archways that have been screened in. The water table of the main facade serves as the cornice of the sun porch. Just below the cornice, a concrete band has been inscribed identifying the building as the Nurses' Home with appropriate dates of 1912 and 1931.

The east wall exhibits another ornamental trait. The central five bays of the facade project slightly to form a pavilion. Quions line the edge of the pavilion. The third floor of the pavilion changes the fenestration pattern. The three central bays are recessed and framed by a concrete string course and two brick pilasters.

The west wall alters the standard features slightly. The water table becomes flush with the facade and some of the french windows become casement windows. In addition, a few of the windows display a rounded transom with radiating mullions which enhance the facade.

The Nurses' Home actually connects to the addition of the Hugh Young Building. A brick porte cochere runs from the north wall of the Nurses' Home to the south wall of the Hugh Young Building. The one story structure forms a segmental archway for the vehicle passageway. Oculus windows flank the passageway. A concrete string course runs above the arch and below the enclosed corridor. A slate clad gable roof covers the walkway. Casement windows provide light to the corridor. Brick jack arch lintels enhance the windows.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1931 **Builder/Architect** Herbert Crisp

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Nurses' Home provides another example at Crownsville State Hospital where patient labor contributed to the construction of a building. Patient labor crews broke ground for the foundation in January 1931. The remainder of the construction was accomplished by the Mullan Construction Company. The design commission was awarded to Herbert Crisp of Joseph Evans Sperry's office.

The Nurses' Home is currently known as the Raft House. As the original name implied, the structure was built to provide additional staff housing for the nursing corps. As the patient population increased during the 1930's, a larger nursing staff required increases as well. The Nurses' Home was the first building on the hospital which was devoted entirely for staff housing. Before this time, medical employees received housing throughout the hospital buildings.

Joseph Evans Sperry and Herbert Crisp were responsible for at least four buildings on the Crownsville grounds: Nurses' Home, "C" Building, the addition to Hugh Young, and the Female Attendants' Home. All of these structures were constructed in close proximity to the original complex by Baldwin and Pennington. The architectural features of all of these buildings present a homogeneous architectural appearance through their similar construction materials, massing and design despite their various construction dates.



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Nurses Home

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

East



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Nurses Home

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Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

West