

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2323
 Address: Spring Grove Hospital City: Catonsville Zip Code: _____
 County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West
 Owner: DHMH Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Project: _____ Agency: _____
 Site visit by MHT staff: no yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
 #BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
 Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acresite in Catonsville. The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an architectural example. The hospital center does not have a specific layout, but rather its growth and development are demonstrated through the construction of buildings in response to new needs and developments in the care of the mentally ill. The 1985 survey included 25 buildings built between 1872 and 1944. All are eligible contributing resources to the historic district.
 [*from Spring Grove Hospital Center DOE]

As a result of the recently completed survey, 25 buildings have been determined to be historically and architecturally significant to the development of public mental health care in Maryland at Spring Grove Hospital Center. This property, BA-2323, Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services _____ Date _____

Reviewer, NR Program _____ Date _____

BA-2323

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse, Spring Gr

Page 2

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

BA-2323

1878-1891

Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse is a two story, cross gabled building constructed in a T shape. The first floor is built of rubblestone while the second floor consists of shiplap siding and tin roofing. The Gatehouse was built for employee habitation.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication _____

city, town Catonsville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 3

state Maryland _____ county Baltimore

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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 W. 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. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number _____ folio _____

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2323

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input 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 Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse, constructed for employee habitation, is a two story vernacular building with Victorian influences. The first floor places rubblestone in gray mortar while the second story is constructed of shiplap siding. A tin roof covers the steeply-pitched cross gables. The T shaped building has a clapboard addition on the southern face. The house, facing North, stands at the Bloomsbury Avenue entrance to the hospital where only one stone pillar remains to designate the entrance.

The northern facade is three bays wide, two bays deep. A wooden porch with a rubblestone foundation projects outward from the facade. The porch is framed by a wooden balustrade and turnposts. A simple design adorns these wooden elements. The porch has a wooden picket gate which opens to cement steps. The porch roof is tin as well.

The edges of rubblestone walls of the building have irregularly cut granite quoins. Though slightly darker in color, the quoins are difficult to distinguish from the rest of the rubblestone. Red bricks provide color contrast as they form Gibbs surrounds for the windows and door. A segmented arch lintel caps the openings. The 2/2 sash windows have wooden sills and surrounds. One window flanks each side of the doorway. The windows and the door have a carved wooden transom; the same design which matches the other transom on the gatehouses and the firehouse. The main door has an additional glass transom below the wooden detail. The entrance has both a screen door and a solid wooden door.

A cross gable juts out from the roof. Shiplap siding covers the face of the gable. Plain, exposed verges characterize the gable. There is a central window with a 2/2 sash. Two central, interior chimneys break the roof line just east of the gable. The individual chimneys are constructed of red brick.

The architectural details of the western, eastern and southern faces of the rubblestone portion of the building are very similar. The ground level window wells have a two pane window with outer screens and the carved transom. A segmented arch brick lintel completes the description. The southeastern face reveals only the crest of the segmental arch lintel due to the wooden cellar entrance. The first floor windows have the same detail as the northern windows: Gibbs surround, wooden sill, carved transom, and segmented arch lintel. Shutter fixtures are visible. The west and east face have simple gabled ends with plain, projecting verges. The shiplap siding covers the gable ends. The centrally located windows have a 2/2 double-hung sash. They rest just below a triangular air vent. The louvered vent is formed by the peak of the gable. A hip dormer projects from the southern face. Built in clapboard siding, the dormer has a tin roof and 2/2 double-hung sash window with a simple wooden surround.

The clapboard addition rests on brick piers with additional concrete reinforcement. The addition is two stories with a tin roof. The western side of the addition has a very simple window with a lower sash screen. A hip dormer protrudes from the gable roof. The dormer has metal sides and a small portion of clapboard on its face. The 2/2 double-hung window remains plain. The addition has its own interior chimney on the western face. The southern side of the addition has a simple gable end with plain, projecting verges. A second story window matches the window on the western face.

Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse

7. Description Continuation

The eastern side of the clapboard addition has a hip dormer projecting from the roof which matches the other hip dormer on the addition. The addition also reveals a wooden door which is shielded by a metal and wooden awning. North of this back entrance lies a first floor window with a 1/1 double-hung sash and wooden surround and sill.

Two rooms flank a central hallway. The clapboard addition houses the kitchen. The interior architectural elements are simple and do not reflect any specific style. From the wooden mantles to the door surrounds, the details are strictly functional.

To the south and east of the gatehouse, a one-story shed stands. A simple board and batten structure, the shed has a low-pitched roof and a brick foundation. The northern face has a triangular pediment gable end; while in contrast, the southern end has a shed roof addition. Single sashes, wooden surrounds and wooden triangular lintels characterize the matching windows located on the east and west sides. Other details include a noticeable roof overhang, exposed rafters, and large double doors. The construction date of the shed is probably very close to the construction of the gatehouse.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2323

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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	1878-1891	Builder/Architect	Unknown
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
and/or			
Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state	<input type="checkbox"/> local

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

The Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse was one of three dwellings built during the administration of Dr. Richard Gundry, 1878-1891. Built to designate the boundary of the hospital property, the gatehouses provided employee housing. Marking Bloomsbury Avenue, this gatehouse helped to distinguish the symbolic line between the town of Catonsville and the hospital community of Spring Grove. The hospital functioned self-sufficiently like a town and tried to provide accommodations for its employees. The residents of the Gatehouses helped to regulate the people passing through the gates, both visitors and patients. Though located on the fringes of the hospital property, the gatehouses received more architectural embellishments than the outbuildings associated with hospital maintenance because the gatehouses welcomed the visitors and served as someone's home.

The Bloomsbury Avenue Gatehouse displays considerable architectural integrity. Though the builder or architect is unknown, the gatehouse possesses strong elements of design in its vernacular interpretation of Victorian architecture. Most of the materials such as the granite and bricks were most likely to have been produced from resources available on the hospital grounds. The exterior details reflect a working combination of function and style. The texture and color of the surface materials move from dark grays to orange reds to pure whites. The interior space exhibits a simplistic plan of two rooms over two rooms brightened by decorative wooden surrounds and mantles. The quality of workmanship is still quite visible as the building stands in good structural condition. While only one stone gatepost remains, Bloomsbury Avenue continues to be a popular route between Spring Grove and Catonsville. The residence continues to house a Spring Grove employee and his family.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2323

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office Of Planning date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



BA-2323

BLOOMSBURY AVENUE GATE HOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2323
BLOOMSBURY AVENUE GATEHOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
WEST AND SOUTH WALL
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT