

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no

Property Name: Paradise Avenue Gatehouse, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2324
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 X yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? X yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
NR-listed district yes Eligible district X yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource X 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: X A B X 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-2324, Paradise Avenue Gatehouse, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <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 <input type="checkbox"/> None
MHT Comments	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

BA-2324

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Paradise Avenue Gatehouse, Spring Grove

Page 2

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

BA-2324

1878-1891

Paradise Avenue Gatehouse

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Paradise Avenue Gatehouse is a two story building constructed in a T shape of rubblestone, brick, and board-and-batten. A cross gable roof covered in tin contributes to the Victorian appearance of the vernacular building.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 0323244604

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Paradise 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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<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. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number _____ folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No.

BA-2324

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 Paradise Avenue Gatehouse, built for employee habitation, is a two story vernacular building with Victorian influences. Rubblestone, brick, and board and batten are the principal construction materials. Built on a T plan, the roof of the building is composed of cross gables and covered in tin. A central, interior chimney breaks the roof line. Oriented toward the east, the building has a board and batten addition on the west side.

The building rests on a stone foundation and runs three bays long and two bays deep. Existing on the eastern face only, one wooden porch displays a square design in its balustrade. Scrollwork decorates the turnposts. A double picket gate encloses the porch. The porch has a rubblestone foundation capped by a cement deck. The roofing material of the porch matches the tin on the pitched roof.

The rubblestone facades are adorned by granite quoins. In contrast to this gray coloring, red bricks form the Gibbs surrounds visible on the fenestration. The first-floor windows share the same ornamentation: the Gibbs surround, carved detail in the wooden transom, a segmented arch lintel, and wooden sills. The pane arrangement is very decorative and utilized throughout the house. While the lower sash consists of a single pane of glass, the upper sash has one main square pane, framed by smaller squares of glass. The second-story windows share this detail but the ground level windows have a simpler detail. The brick lintel and the wooden sill are the only embellishments on the ground level openings.

The front door has the same details which have been applied to the windows. In addition to the Gibbs surround and the segmented arch lintel, the door has a glass transom just below the carved transom. Both a wooden and a screen door exist.

Shiplap shingles cover the face of the steeply-pitched gables. A window rests in the center of the gable, just above it sits a louvered air vent in the peak of the gable. Large, plain projecting verges shadow the vent. The gables appear on the eastern, southern, and western faces while the northern side displays two hip dormers. The dormers are constructed of clapboard siding and tin roofs. A hip dormer also exists on the southern roof. Even the dormers possess the decorative window sash.

A one-story, shed roof, board and batten addition is attached to the western facade. The addition consists of one section of interior space three bays wide and one bay deep and a porch of the same length but half as deep. The fenestration on the western face of the addition is irregular. The northern window has a wooden, triangular lintel around a single pane while the southern window lacks any distinction in its three pane arrangement. Square, wooden turnposts support the shed roof. A picket railing encloses the open area as brick piers provide a foundation for the addition.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2324

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
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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 Paradise 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. Originally marking the eastern entrance on Paradise Avenue, the dwelling is currently adjacent to the Baltimore beltway. Paradise Avenue 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 were personal homes and welcomed the visitors to the hospital grounds.

The Paradise 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 construction 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 range 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 the workmanship is still quite visible as the building stands in good structural condition. The visual and aural integrity of the building is diminished by the proximity of the interstate highway. The construction of the beltway has also removed the gateposts to the hospital. The residence continues to house a Spring Grove employee and his family.



BA - 2324

PARADISE AVENUE GATEHOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
SOUTH AND EAST WALLS
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2324

PARADISE AVENUE GATEHOUSE

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT