

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes X
no no

Property Name: Garrett Infirmary, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2334

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 no

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 located within a historic district? yes no

<p><i>If the property is within a district</i> District Inventory Number: <u>BA-2319</u></p> <p>NR-listed district <input type="checkbox"/> yes Eligible district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes Name of District: <u>Spring Grove Hospital Center</u></p> <p>Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p><i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i> Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>

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-2334, Garrett Infirmary, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT) Date Prepared: _____

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X 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-2334

1932

Garrett Infirmary Building

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

Garrett Infirmary is a three story, rough faced stone building with a slate, hipped roof. Designed by Henry P. Hopkins, the building exhibits elements of the Georgian Revival style. The Garrett Infirmary consists of a main block with flanking pavilions and two angled wings.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Garrett Infirmary Building

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 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

file

date

federal

state

county

local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2334

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 Garrett Infirmary Building, constructed in 1932, is a rough-faced stone structure of three stories. Exhibiting elements of the Georgian Revival style, Garrett Infirmary consists of a main block with flanking pavilions and two angled wings. The dominant facade looks north.

The Garrett Building demonstrates architectural details which appear on many of the Spring Grove buildings constructed in the 1930s decade. A hipped, slate-covered roof, smooth stone quoins, and a decorative pediment all exist on the Garrett Building. The central block is seven bays wide with the pavilions measuring four bays wide and six bays deep. The two-story wings project off the southern face in an angled direction, five bays wide and five bays deep.

The random coursed rough-faced stone is accented by alternating smooth stone quoins on the corners of the pavilions. Smooth stone is utilized again for the water table and the string course which runs between the second and third floors. The building's fenestration is distinguished by flat stone lintels of radiating voussoirs, rusticated stone sills, and a 24/24 double-hung sash. This pattern is repeated throughout the building. The central, first floor windows on the pavilions have an elaborate stone surround. Smooth stone blocks form a combined surround and a jack arch lintel. The pane arrangement matches the other windows but the area below the sill is highlighted by a stone panel with a centered rosette. The third floor lintels skim the wooden cornice, which has a modillion and dentil course. The cornice connects to the hipped, slate-clad roof.

The northern facade of the main block has a two-story stone pediment decorating the main entrance and the second floor window. The features of the pediment have large proportions. Doric columns and pilasters are fluted but the fluting is interrupted by horizontal bands of rusticated stone. The columns support a full entablature. Large triglyphs ornament the frieze. Above the triglyphs, a dentil course runs along the cornice. The cornice ends abruptly with a flat ledge. Rusticated stone forms a continuous surround and elliptical arch lintel. The lintel displays an elaborate, raised keystone of a curvaceous shape, clad in fish scales. The door conforms to the rounded shape by exhibiting an elliptical glass transom embellished by wrought-iron ornamentation. Wooden double doors are located below the transom.

The flat ledge of the cornice supports an ornate window pediment on the second floor. Fluted pilasters complete with the horizontal banding also appear on the second story pediment. Adjacent to the pilasters on the outside edge, a vertical line of stone clings to the pilaster and then transforms into an oval, floral decoration at the base of the pilaster. The second floor entablature is not quite as elaborate as the first floor but it retains the dentil course on the cornice. Rusticated stone forms the surround and jack arch lintel. The window sash shares the same arrangement of 24/24.

The east side of the pavilion repeats many elements of the building: the smooth stone water table and alternating quoins, string course, and window treatment. A central door exists with the same surround and lintel formation as seen on the central windows of the pavilions. The single door reveals a glass transom. The original drain piping system still exists on the wall. The western wall of the second pavilion is identical.

The two wings project out in a southeasterly and southwesterly direction from the main block. The two story wings have flat roofs and simple stone cornices. The windows display the same details and the water table continues as well. Brightly colored steel fire escapes line the inside walls of the wings.

The southern side of the main block has a projecting first floor which creates a loading dock. The projection is five bays wide and one bay deep with a flat roof. The slate hipped roof of the main block is interrupted by four dormers. They are long, hip dormers with slate roofs and shingled walls. Though two dormers contain modern vents, the others have a 12/12 double-hung sash with a protective railing across the lower sash.

The interior of the Garrett Infirmary is more ornamental than most of the buildings at Spring Grove. Though it has seen changes, the interior has retained a substantial portion of its original design. The entrance hallway is characterized by fluted, Doric pilasters, rounded archways, plaster fanlights with relief work, and developed cornices.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2334

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 1932 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins, David Harrison **Alterations** 1949-50

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 Garrett Infirmary Building answered a critical need of the expanding Spring Grove State Hospital. The Infirmary provided care and treatment of those mentally ill patients afflicted with somatic diseases. Equipped to handle general medical and surgical treatments, the Garrett Infirmary created additional space necessary for the isolation of contagious diseases. While Spring Grove obviously concentrated on the care and treatment of the insane, the institution also had to provide general medical treatment. The demand for this type of treatment among the mentally ill expanded as the chronic population grew therefore creating the necessity of a separate hospital building. Tuberculosis cottages had been constructed on the property during the nineteenth century to isolate those patients afflicted with the disease. However, the Garrett Infirmary represented the first large scale effort to treat a variety of somatic diseases under one roof.

At a cost of \$200,000, the infirmary had a capacity of 84 patients of each sex when the building was constructed 1932. In addition to isolation wards, the building offered full surgical and post-operative services. A complete physical therapy department including ultraviolet, x-ray and diathermy facilities was also located in the Garrett Infirmary. The modern building was also equipped with a morgue.

The infirmary was named after Dr. Robert Edward Garrett, the superintendent responsible for the building. Garrett held his position from 1928-1935 and initiated numerous construction projects. Not only did Garrett recognize the growing chronic population, but the Doctor anticipated the changing needs of the patient population.

Henry Powell Hopkins designed the Garrett Infirmary in the Georgian Revival style of architecture. Hopkins usually employed brick for his buildings, but to compliment the existing hospital buildings he choose cut stone for institutional buildings of the era which Hopkins executed quite skillfully.

The interior of the Garrett Infirmary displays extra attention to detail. Architectural embellishments appear throughout the foyer of the building. Relief work, rounded arches, wooden fanlights decorate the entrance space. Because the building was an infirmary perhaps more visitors were anticipated and therefore the increased interior decoration.



BA - 2334

GARRETT INFIRMARY

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH ENTRANCE

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2334

GARRETT INFIRMARY

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH FACADE

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA-2334

GARRETT INFIRMARY
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA-2334

GARRETT INFIRMARY
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
EAST WALL
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT