

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes    
no

Property Name: Stone Cottage Dining Room, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2339

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

|   |
|---|
| <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-acre site 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-2336, Rice Auditorium, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>   |  |
| Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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  |  |
| _____<br>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services  | _____<br>Date  |
| _____<br>Reviewer, NR Program   | _____<br>Date  |

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Stone Cottage Dining Room, Spring Grove

Page 2

BA-2339

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Stone Cottage Group  
Spring Grove Hospital Center  
Catonsville

1936-1944  
Public

The Stone Cottage Group consists of six buildings with construction dates ranging from 1936 to 1944. The four residential cottages are Georgian Revival while the Dining Room Cottage and G Cottage are more of a vernacular interpretation of that style. Cottages C and D were built in the same year of 1936, and are nearly identical in appearance. While Cottages E and F were built in 1940 to match the first two cottages, the buildings do exhibit some differences in some of their architectural elements. The layout of the buildings forms a "U" shaped pattern with Cottage G positioned at the base, behind the Dining Room Cottage. The first two cottages, C and D, were built across from each other so that the enclosed yard resulted only after five of six buildings had been completed. The U shaped layout is emphasized by one story, flat roof corridors which link the buildings together. Regardless of the stylistic variations, the group of buildings present a homogeneous architectural context.

BA-2339

1936

Stone Cottage Dining Room

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Stone Cottage Dining Room is a three story building measuring fourteen bays long and three bays deep. Running along the east and west walls are one story, flat roof wings constructed of rough-faced and cement stucco. Designed by Henry P. Hopkins, the building exhibits fewer architectural details but retains the Georgian Revival shape through its flush wall chimneys and gable roof.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## State Historic Sites Inventory Form

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stone Cottage Dining Room

and/or common Maintenance Department

### 2. Location

Spring Grove Hospital Center

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                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                  | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <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 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

title \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

# 7. Description

Survey No. BA-2339

|  |                                       |   |   |                    |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| <b>Condition</b>                         |                                       | <b>Check one</b>                            | <b>Check one</b>                                  |                    |
| <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 Stone Cottage Dining Room was constructed in 1936 and displays some characteristics of the Georgian Revival Style. The three story, rock faced stone building exhibits a slate covered gable roof and flush wall chimneys. The gable roof runs north-south so that the northern gable wall faces the enclosed yard of the Stone Cottage group. One story stone and cement wings flank the building on the east and west walls. The main body of the building measures fourteen bays long and four bays deep.

The Stone Cottage Dining Room is situated on the southern end of the U shaped layout of the Stone Cottage Group. The residential cottages connect to the Dining Room by the one story, flat roof corridors. The corridors connect to the one story wings on the east and west walls of the Dining Room.

The one story wings measure fourteen bays long and two bays deep and are covered by a flat roof. The east and west walls of the wings are not completely constructed of rough faced stone. The base of the walls utilize stone while the upper portion of the wall is constructed of cement. Stone pilasters interrupt the cement portion of the wall dividing the windows into groups of twos. The windows lack lintels but they show stone sills. The window sashes demonstrate a pane arrangement of 48/40.

The north and south walls portray the gabled ends interrupted by the flush wall chimneys. The first floor windows are detailed by radiating stone voussoirs, rough stone sills and a double-hung sash of 48/40. The remaining windows on the gabled walls exhibit less ornamentation. The second story windows are single-sashed with 54 panes. Similar to the other Stone Cottage buildings, the Dining Room displays quadrant windows with radiating mullions on the third floor of the gabled walls.

Since the hospital's maintenance department occupies the building, the interior of the building has been altered to meet the requirements of the department. The interior space of the building has been modified by the inclusion of additional enclosed space in the form of offices.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2339

| 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** 1936 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins

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 Stone Cottage Dining Room grouped with the two residential cottages formed the initial Stone Cottage complex. The State of Maryland financed the construction project with help from a grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The Dining Room and the residential cottages received an appropriation of \$283,000 and the contract was awarded to J. Henry Miller Construction Company.

Including the Dining Room and Kitchen Building in the Stone Cottage Group indicated a new orientation in Spring Grove housing thought. The Stone Cottage Group would be a contained unit, able to feed its own residents. The complex of buildings represented a move from the Kirkbride linear plan of one large, winged building to the colony plan of a group of smaller buildings. Though the colony plan had been introduced in the 1880's, Spring Grove did not utilize its principles until the Stone Cottage Group in the 1930's. The Dining Room was a key building for the efficiency of the unit because it provided additional dining and food preparation space, independent of the main kitchen (which at that time was located in the Main Building).

Henry Powell Hopkins designed the Stone Cottage Dining Room with fewer architectural embellishments. While retaining some simple Georgian features such as the gabled roof and flush wall chimneys, the Stone Cottage Dining Room appears with a strict functional look. The one-story concrete and stone wings are a departure from the Georgian Revival style but the wings do emphasize the plain functionalism of the building. The location of the building also contributes to its significance. The Dining Room formed the base of the U shaped layout and provided the continuous link between the residential cottages and the Dining Room. The connection of the individual buildings reflected another component of the colony plan which the Stone Cottage Group implemented.





BA-2339

STONE COTTAGE DINING ROOM  
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND  
EAST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA-2339

STONE COTTAGE DINING ROOM

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2338

STONE COTTAGE D

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT