

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Stone Cottage E, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2340
 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-2336, Rice Auditorium, 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

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Stone Cottage E, Spring Grove

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BA-2340

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-2340

1940

Stone Cottage E

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

Stone Cottage E, built to resemble Cottages C and D, displays Georgian Revival features such as flush wall chimneys, gable roof, and a classical, cross gable pavilion. The building rises three stories and measures eleven bays wide and four bays deep.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stone Cottage E

and/or common

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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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

title

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2340

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.

Stone Cottage E, built in 1940, is a three story, coursed limestone building. Constructed to house convalescent women, Stone Cottage E was the third building of the Stone Cottage Group to be constructed. The residential cottage measures eleven bays long and four bays deep and shares many architectural traits of Stone Cottages C and D. Flush wall chimneys frame the building on the north and south walls and project above the roof line. A slate gable roof caps the building.

Connected to Stone Cottage C by the one story, stone corridor, Stone Cottage E faces in an easterly direction. A pedimented pavilion incorporates the central three bays of both the east and west walls. A dentilled and modillioned cornice encloses the pediments. An oculus window with four keystones appears in the center of the pediment. The pavilion also displays a classical entrance on the east wall. Flanked by two windows, the central doorway is decorated by a triangular pediment as well. The wooden door surround is detailed by a beaded pattern and egg and dart molding. The entablature exhibits triglyphs across the frieze, fluted pilasters support the pediment, and dentils and modillions embellish the cornice.

The majority of the windows on Stone Cottage E repeat similar features. Rough-faced stone is utilized for the window sills and the radiating voussoirs lintels. A protective wrought-iron railing adorns the lower sash of the 18/18 double-hung windows. Modern window replacements have been installed in some of the windows but the stone sills and lintels have been retained. The third floor windows of the north and south walls display a quadrant pattern of two quarter windows with radiating mullions flanking a central window of a 18/18 sash.

Dormers interrupt the hipped roof on both the east and west faces. The east face shows six triangular pedimented dormers with a 12/12 double-hung sash. The walls of the dormers are covered with slate tiles. The two dormers which appear on the west wall are shed dormers. Each dormer unit possesses seven windows with a 10/20 sash. The windows share a common wooden sill.

The covered passageway between Stone Cottage E and the Stone Cottage Dining Room connects to the cottage on the southeastern wall. The corridor measures six bays long and shows a flat roof above the dentilled cornice. Within the stone foundation, two segmented arches appear with stone voussoirs lintels. Modern windows have replaced the original windows.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2340

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"/> 1900-1940	<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 1940 **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.

Stone Cottage E represented the second wave of construction at the Stone Cottage Group. This residential unit was built in 1940 by the Davis Construction Company. The entire complex was erected to accommodate convalescent women and to alleviate the crowded conditions of the hospital. The construction of Stone Cottage E followed the established plan of architect Henry Powell Hopkins. Built in the same year, Cottage E and F faced each other which completed the U shape pattern of the layout that had been started by the first three buildings. While Henry Powell Hopkins had executed several commissions at Spring Grove State Hospital, the Stone Cottage Group, including Cottage E, represented the first complex of buildings at Spring Grove assigned to the architect. Hopkins had proven his ability to execute Georgian Revival designs in other State commissions such as the University of Maryland and Rosewood State Hospital. Choosing the familiar, Hopkins designed Stone Cottage E to resemble the two existing stone cottages. Repeating the detailed designs of Cottages C and D, Hopkins executed another residential cottage in the Georgian Revival style. The style was prevalent among institutional designs in Maryland during the time period and Henry Powell Hopkins was one of its ardent supporters.

The Stone Cottage Group is significant in its layout as well. Until its construction, the buildings at Spring Grove had remained ideologically tied to the Kirkbride plan of the 1850's. New buildings continued to be designed with a central block flanked by projecting wings. The Stone Cottage Group represented a move toward another philosophy of hospital design, that of the colony system. A number of individual buildings replaced the necessity for one massive building. Though the colony plan was introduced in the 1880's, Spring Grove did not utilize its principles until the 1930's with the Stone Cottage Group.



BA - 2340

STONE COTTAGE E

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

EAST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA-2340

STONE COTTAGE E

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT