

BA-3083  
Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital  
Charles Street  
Towson vic.  
Private  
1860-1926

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital is located between Charles Street and Osler Drive, near Towson, in central Baltimore County, Maryland. The complex consists of a number of modern buildings and numerous historic structures interspersed among them. The Gatehouse is located along the entrance road near Charles Street. It is an ashlar and rubble stone structure with a "U" plan. The center section is two stories with a gable roof of slate and an east-west ridge. The north and south sections are each 1½-stories tall with gable roofs covered in slate and north-south ridges. The west elevation faces Charles Street. The road now runs to the south of the gatehouse rather than through the center. There are one-story wings on the east side of the north and south sections. They have gable roofs of slate with east-west ridges. On the entrance road east of the gatehouse is a rubble stone Bridge with a segmentally arched culvert and stone voussoirs. The bridge is approximately 50 feet long and the arch is about 15 feet wide. The side walls extend above the road. "A" Building is the west half of the pair of mirror image hospital buildings, and is also known as the West Building. The primary façade faces north. It has a stone ashlar foundation with a beveled stone water table, and running bond brick walls with a dog tooth course at the sill and hood mould levels of the first story and the hood mould levels of the second and third stories. There is a limestone belt course at the second-story sill level. All of the windows have one-over-one sash with stone slip sills and flat stone label hood moulds that are scabbled in the center and have beveled arrises. The roof has slate and exposed plain rafters. The building consists of a number of

symmetrical sections that are stuck together to create an asymmetrical massing. The east end of the west building is a three-bay, 3½-story section with a projecting center entrance that contains a projecting open vestibule with a limestone oriel above it. "B" Building is the east half of the pair of mirror image hospital buildings, also known as the East Building.

The Admissions Building is a seven-bay by three-bay, two-story and raised basement structure with a granite ashlar foundation and water table, five-to-one common bond brick, and a hip roof that appears to be slate. The Dining Room is connected to the north side of the Admissions Building hyphen, and is a two-story, five-bay building with an ashlar stone foundation and five-to-one common bond brick walls. The Dining Room is connected in the center of the south elevation. The end bays of the south elevation are two-bay projecting wings with gable ends. The gable roof of each end bay has a north-south ridge. There are three-sided wings or arms that connect the "A" and "B" buildings to the Dining Room. The section connected to the "A" and "B" buildings is nine-bays long, each angle is six-bays long, and the section from the angle to the Dining Room is seven-bays long. These wings are one story with an ashlar granite foundation, brick walls with pilasters between each bay, and a gable roof with slate. The Power House/Laundry is banked into a hill on the north and is a 1½-story building with a rubble stone foundation, a granite water table, running bond brick walls, and a gambrel roof with slate. The exposed rafter ends are decoratively cut. There is a five-story tower at the northwest corner. There is a concrete addition on the south elevation of the foundation that contains three roll-up metal doors. The structure has a date of 1938. The Casino is

located to the north of the "A" and "B" buildings, and was fenced off for large-scale construction both around the building and attaching to it. The structure is a large bungalow with wrap-around porch supported by single Doric columns. This is a 1½-story, seven-bay frame building with wood shingle siding and a large hip roof of two pitches. The roof has asphalt shingles and a short east-west ridge with a stone chimney centered on it. The rafter ends are exposed. The first story has a center entrance. The three end bays on either side have six-over-one sash. The upper story has a large gabled dormer.

The Springhouse faces northwest and is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, granite water table, nine-to-one common bond pressed brick walls, and a hip roof with slate shingles and copper rolled ridges and finial. The exposed rafter ends are decoratively cut. The northwest elevation has a six-panel door that is flanked on each side by a brick pier, with curved wood brackets that support a gabled pent-roof. The gable end has chamfered stick work with a drop pendant. The Garage is banked into the hill on the north side and is built in two sections, both with uncoursed ashlar foundations, running bond brick walls, and a jerkin head gable with slate and an east-west ridge. Both sections are one-story buildings. The five bays to the east are an addition with the date 1937. The Barn is a Gothic barn and is in two sections separated by a brick parapet wall with terra cotta coping. Both sections have a concrete block foundation and a lancet profile roof with asphalt shingles. The roof ridge runs east-west, and each half has two metal vents on the ridge. There are short sections of frame wall on

top of the concrete block foundation and below the eaves of the roof. These walls, and the east and west end walls, are covered with German siding.

The Norris Cottage is a two-story structure of partially coursed granite ashlar with a three-bay front that faces south toward the road. The west bay projects forward, with a gable end and a ridge that runs north-south. The gable roof on the east bay runs east-west, and all of the roofing is asphalt shingles. The house has a "T" plan with the cross bar at the west end forming the west bay of the front, and part of this bar forms the rear ell at the north, to which a one-story stone wing and a one-story frame wing are attached. The ground drops off precipitously to the east, where there is a stream. There are several buildings located northeast of Norris Cottage that are apparently historically associated with the house. One of these appears to have been an icehouse. Northeast of the icehouse is a springhouse and a springhead enclosure. Behind the modern Gibson Building is Windy Brae Carriage House, a 1½-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with asbestos shingle siding over top of wood shingles, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles, a north-south ridge, and a kick at the eaves. In the center of the roof is a ventilator box. The North Chapman Building is a five-part building with a three-story, five-bay center section, a two-story, eleven-bay hyphen to each side, and three-bay wings. The building has a "U"-shape plan. It has a raised, full basement, two-to-one common bond brick walls with a stone water table between the foundation and first stories, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The center section and end wings project beyond the hyphens. On the north elevation the center section has a two-story, three-bay portico with four Doric columns and a pediment.

In 1853 Quaker businessman Moses Sheppard began the creation of a new asylum to humanely treat the mentally ill. With the Act of Incorporation creating the Sheppard Asylum, the institution existed only in name, as there was as yet no money to build. Though there were few meetings in the following few years, Sheppard created a Board of Directors made up, like himself, of Quakers, and periodically sent them his ideas to serve as a guide. Among these directives were that the asylum was to be independent of any organization created by the State of Maryland and thus free from political influence, and that it was to strive to cure patients, not merely maintain them comfortably. Sheppard reiterated that “. . . it is the Income, not the Principal of the Estate, that is to sustain the Institution.” This last stipulation was to have a profound impact, as it would be more than thirty years between the groundbreaking and the admission of the first patients. Moses Sheppard died on 1 February 1857, at the age of eighty-two. The provisions of his will provided the trustees with what amounted to \$571,440.41 in principal with which they could begin to build the necessary infrastructure. The trustees visited numerous farms, finally settling on Mt. Airy, six miles north of Baltimore on the York Turnpike. The 341-acre farm was purchased in 1858, and an additional 34 acres was acquired to the west in order to give the asylum access from the Charles Street Extension that had recently been constructed.

An architectural competition was held in which the Trustees recommended a central building with two wings, capable of housing 200 patients. The parti was clearly based upon the designs published by Dr. Robert Kirkbride of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the

*Journal of Insanity* in 1851 and 1853, and in his book on the subject of the following year. The trustees advertised in June 1859 for designs for the Sheppard Asylum, and twenty-one architects submitted proposals. First place went to Thomas and James Dixon of Baltimore. The trustees were apparently not entirely happy with any of the plans and hired Dr. Brown as a consultant, sending him to Europe in late 1860 to study model institutions there. Dr. Brown, in turn, hired architect Calvert Vaux to make drawings that would accompany Brown's recommendations. The drawings were completed by May 1861, but due to the outbreak of the Civil War they were not shown to the Trustees until November. The board hired Vaux shortly afterward to act as their architect, and construction was begun in May 1862. A contract was also let in 1860 for a gatehouse, or entrance and lodge, on Charles Street. Since Vaux was not yet in the fold, it has been assumed that Dixon and Dixon designed the building. By 1865, at least one farmhouse was under construction. This must be the building now known as Norris Cottage. The cornerstone for the western building was laid in May 1862, but construction was slow because only the income from the investments could be spent. The west wing was under roof by 1871 and excavation started immediately on the east wing. It, in turn, was under roof by 1882, and attention turned toward the interiors.

Dr. Edward Brush, the Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, was hired in 1890 to head Sheppard Asylum, but when the hospital opened in the autumn of 1891, construction was not actually completed. By the end of 1893, all of the rooms in the West building were full, and the Trustees noted that steps had to be taken to complete the East building. The hospital did not consist of the two main buildings alone,

but was an ensemble that included the power plant and auxiliary buildings. Construction apparently commenced in 1882, once the main wings were under roof. The mission of the Sheppard Asylum was strengthened in 1896, after the death of philanthropist Enoch Pratt who left over one million dollars to the hospital. The recreation building, known as the Casino, was constructed in 1902. The following year a residence for the Medical Superintendent, known as Windy Brae, was begun. New York architect, E. C. Childs, was hired to design the building. Reports noted that "a barn, large enough for the Superintendent's horse and carriage, was placed at the rear." Regrettably, the house has been demolished, but the carriage house remains. The Dining Room and its wings were added in 1907. In the 1920's, the barn was destroyed by fire and the existing barn constructed to replace it. The last significant addition to Sheppard-Pratt was the Reception Building, now known as the Chapman Building. The trustees hired Baltimore architect William G. Nolting in 1926 to design a building with eighty beds for newly admitted patients. The Great Depression temporarily ended any hopes of expansion until after World War II, and the new buildings added since then are not considered historic.



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## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital is located between Charles Street and Osler Drive, near Towson, in central Baltimore County, Maryland. The complex consists of a number of modern buildings and numerous historic structures interspersed among them, including the Gatehouse, "A" and "B" Buildings, Dining Hall and Admissions Building, Power Plant, Springhouse, Garage, Stone Bridge, Norris Cottage (with several outbuildings, including an icehouse, springhouse, and springhead), Barn, North Chapman Building, Casino, and Windy Brae Carriage house. There are several buildings that will soon reach 50 years old, including the Friends Meeting House and the Ford Building.

#### Gatehouse

The Gatehouse is located along the entrance road near Charles Street. It is an ashlar and rubble stone structure with a "U" plan. The center section is two stories with a gable roof of slate and an east-west ridge. The north and south sections are each 1½-stories tall with gable roofs covered in slate and north-south ridges. The west elevation faces Charles Street. The road now runs to the south of the gatehouse rather than through the center. There are one-story wings on the east side of the north and south sections. They have gable roofs of slate with east-west ridges.

The east elevation of the south wing has paired four-over-four sash in a segmentally arched opening with a stone lug sill that has a wash. The gable end has a four-over-two sash with a triangular top. There is sawn bargeboard with a pendant drop at the ridge. There is an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap just south of the ridge. The east elevation of the center section has a large Tudor arched opening in the first story. The stone wall in the second story is partly coursed, but is mostly rubble. The second story has a four-over-one sash in the center with a two-over-one sash to the south and a two-over-two sash to the north. All three windows are segmentally arched. The gable end has an oculus with a vent, and there is typical bargeboard with a pendant drop. The north section has paired four-over-four sash in a segmentally arched opening set in a window well in the foundation of the east elevation. The first story is identical to that of the south wing. The gable end has a segmentally arched four-over-four sash with a stone lug sill with wash, a typical bargeboard and pendant drop, and an interior brick chimney on the ridge. The ridge of this section is higher than that on the south wing.

The north elevation of the south wing has a segmentally arched four-over-four sash with a lug sill with wash. The south elevation of the north wing has no opening. The north elevation of the center section opening inside the Tudor arch has a six-panel door that has sunken fields and ogee and bevel panel moulds. The small frieze panels are in the center, and there is a three-light transom. The south elevation of the north side of this opening has an identical six-panel door and transom. The stone walls corbel out at the ceiling line, and the ceiling has beaded-edge-and-center boards.

On the west elevation, the center section has the same Tudor arch on the first story and the same windows on the second story as is found on the east elevation of this section. There is an oculus in the gable end, typical bargeboard, and a pendant drop that is broken. The center section projects to the west beyond the face of the north and south sections. It has angled buttresses at the corners that have two weatherings each. Both the north and south sides of the center section, where they project on the first story, have an opening with a shallow lancet and a wrought iron gate. There are matching gates at the west end Tudor arched opening, as well. The north section has paired four-over-four sash in a segmentally arched opening on the first story and a gabled wall dormer with a segmentally arched four-over-one sash. It has a stone lug sill with a wash, typical bargeboard, and a pendant drop. The overhanging roof eaves have pierced brackets. The west elevation of the south section is identical to the north section.

The south elevation of the south section has a door with eight lights over two panels and a segmentally arched one-light transom. The gable end has a segmentally arched four-over-four sash with a typical sill, typical baseboard, and pendant drop. The south elevation of the south wing has a door to the west with nine lights over two panels and a three-light transom. A new six-panel door in a new opening has been added to the east of this door.

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The north elevation of the north section and north wing has an exposed foundation. There is a three-bay porch with chamfered posts and "X" balusters. It has a shed roof. The east bay of the north wing has a four-over-four sash, and the west bay has a door with three lights over two lying panels and a three-light transom. There is a small gable-roofed dormer with a four-light sash. The north elevation of the north section has a four-over-four sash in a segmentally arched opening on the first story, with an identical window in the gable end. There is typical bargeboard and a pendant drop here, as well.

### Stone Bridge

On the entrance road east of the gatehouse is a rubble stone Bridge with a segmentally arched culvert and stone voussoirs. The side walls of the bridge have flat stone copings and the abutment walls at either end are curved. The bridge is approximately 50 feet long and the arch is about 10 feet above the present stream bed. The arch is about 15 feet wide. The side walls extend above the road about 12 to 18 inches and the northwest side wall has been pushed out partially.

### "A" Building

"A" Building is the west half of the pair of mirror image hospital buildings, and is also known as the West Building. The primary façade faces north. It has a stone ashlar foundation with a beveled stone water table, and running bond brick walls with a dog tooth course at the sill and hood mould levels of the first story and the hood mould levels of the second and third stories. There is a limestone belt course at the second-story sill level. All of the windows have one-over-one sash with stone slip sills and flat stone label hood moulds that are scabbled in the center and have beveled arrises. The roof has slate and exposed plain rafters. The building consists of a number of symmetrical sections that are stuck together to create an asymmetrical massing. The east end of the west building is a three-bay, 3½-story section with a projecting center entrance that contains a projecting open vestibule with a limestone oriel above it on the second story and paired semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the third story with a different hood mould. The gable end has a small semicircular one-over-one sash. The gable roof on the center bay has a north-south ridge while the rest of the structure has a jerkin head gable with an east-west ridge. The projecting vestibule has angled brick buttresses at the corners. The second-story oriel window is topped with iron cresting. The center bay is flanked on each side by a three-sided bay window topped with iron cresting on the first story, paired windows on the second and third stories, and a dormer with a gable roof. The east end of this section is one bay, with typical sash on all three stories and a sash in the gable end that matches the gable end of the center bay of the north elevation. There is a wing on the south of this section that is obscured by the later addition between the "A" and "B" buildings.

To the west of this east section is a projecting one-bay, five-story tower with a projecting open entrance vestibule on the first story, a one-over-one sash on the second story, paired semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the third story with a balcony, and a small semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the fourth story. There is a balcony that extends around all four sides of the tower at the fifth story, with paired semicircular arched sash. The balcony is supported by brackets. There is a bracketed cornice and a concave hip roof.

To the west of the tower is a 2½-story, seven-bay hyphen that is recessed back of the tower. It has a projecting gabled center bay with paired sash on the first and second stories, each with brackets supporting a limestone pent roof. The gable end of the center bay has a semicircular arched one-over-one sash. To each side of the center bay is a triple sash centered in the three bays of the first and second stories, flanked by single sash in the first and second stories. The triple sash on the first story also have limestone pent roofs. Centered over the triple sash on the roof are typical dormer windows.

To the west of the hyphen is a wing that projects forward of the hyphen. It is 2½ stories tall and three-bays wide. The first and second stories are identical to the three bays of the far east section, but the second-story end bay windows have pent roofs. The gable end of the center bay has paired semicircular arched one-over-one sash, and there is a spire on the ridge that has wood

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louvers and a concave hip roof. The end bays have a typical dormer on the roof. The gable roof of this section has an east-west ridge.

West of this wing is a short, 2½-story recessed hyphen with paired one-over-one sash on the first and second stories and a typical dormer. To the west of the short hyphen is another wing that is two stories tall and three bays wide. The first story has a typical one-over-one sash in each of the end bays, and the center bay has a corbelled stone support for the three-sided oriel in the center of the second story. This oriel has a turret roof. The second story also has a typical one-over-one sash in both of the end bays.

To the west of this short wing is an arm that runs west and then turns north where it connects to a small wing. This arm is 1½-stories and has three typical one-over-one sash (one of which has been converted to a door), and one typical dormer. The east side of the arm is two bays (one of which was converted to a door). The small wing is two bays by one bay, and is 1½-stories tall. On the north elevation, the west bay projects forward with a gable end and has a typical one-over-one sash in the first story and a semicircular arched one-over-one sash in the gable end. The east bay has a typical one-over-one sash.

The east elevation is identical to the west bay of the north elevation of this wing. The west elevation of the small west wing is nine bays and 1½-stories tall. It is symmetrical, with a projecting bay in the center and a projecting bay one bay in from each end. The first story of all nine bays has a typical one-over-one sash, and the gable ends of the three projecting bays have semicircular one-over-one sash. The foundation of the center bay has a semicircular-arched opening with modern glass and aluminum doors.

The south elevation of the small wing is a mirror image of the north elevation, with the projecting gable bay to the west. The small hyphen to the east of the small wing is the same as on the north elevation and the two-story wing to the east of the small hyphen matches that on the north elevation, as well. East of the two-story wing is two bays of a hyphen, then there is a wing that runs to the south.

The west elevation of the south wing is ten-bays long, and is 2½ stories on a raised basement. The center two bays project, with two typical one-over-one sash with typical label moulds on the first and second stories, and the gable end here has a semicircular arched window. To each side are two bays that are the same as the center bay, but are recessed, with gable roof that has one typical dormer centered between the two bays. The gable ridge runs north-south. The two bays at each end also project, and the first and second stories are the same as the center bay, but they have a hip roof with one typical dormer.

The south elevation of the south wing has a projecting three-sided-bay in the center that has segmentally arched one-over-one sash with stone impost and keystones on the first story, and semicircular-arched one-over-one sash with the same details on the second story. There are also two recessed brick panels below each window and a turret roof with a small gabled oculus dormer. To each side of the center bay are two bays with typical one-over-one sash and label moulds on the first and second stories, and a typical dormer on the roof centered between the two bays. The east elevation of the south wing and the south elevation of the main block were not accessible, as they are fenced off now.

### “B” Building

“B” Building is the east half of the pair of mirror image hospital buildings, also known as the East Building. The primary façade faces north. It has a stone ashlar foundation with a beveled stone water table, and running bond brick walls with a dog tooth course at the sill and hood mould levels of the first story and the hood mould levels of the second and third stories. There is a limestone belt course at the second-story sill level. All of the windows have one-over-one sash with stone slip sills and flat stone label hood moulds that are scabbled in the center and have beveled arrises. The roof has slate and exposed plain rafters. The building consists of a number of symmetrical sections that are stuck together to create an asymmetrical massing. The west end of the east building is a three-bay, 3½-story section with a projecting center entrance that contains a projecting open vestibule with a

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limestone oriel above it on the second story and paired semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the third story with a different hood mould. The gable end has a small semicircular one-over-one sash. The gable roof on the center bay has a north-south ridge while the rest of the structure has a jerkinhead gable with an east-west ridge. The projecting vestibule has angled brick buttresses at the corners. The second-story oriel window is topped with iron cresting. The center bay is flanked on each side by a three-sided bay window topped with iron cresting on the first story, paired windows on the second and third stories, and a dormer with a gable roof. The west end of this section is one bay, with typical sash on all three stories and a sash in the gable end that matches the gable end of the center bay of the north elevation. There is a wing on the south of this section that is obscured by the later addition between the "A" and "B" buildings.

To the east of this west section is a projecting one-bay, five-story tower with a projecting open entrance vestibule on the first story, a one-over-one sash on the second story, paired semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the third story with a balcony, and a small semicircular arched four-over-four sash on the fourth story. There is a balcony that extends around all four sides of the tower at the fifth story, with paired semicircular arched sash. The balcony is supported by brackets. There is a bracketed cornice and a concave hip roof.

To the east of the tower is a 2½-story, seven-bay hyphen that is recessed back of the tower. It has a projecting gabled center bay with paired sash on the first and second stories, each with brackets supporting a limestone pent roof. The gable end of the center bay has a semicircular arched one-over-one sash. To each side of the center bay is a triple sash centered in the three bays of the first and second stories, flanked by single sash in the first and second stories. The triple sash on the first story also have limestone pent roofs. Centered over the triple sash on the roof are typical dormer windows.

To the east of the hyphen is a wing that projects forward of the hyphen. It is 2½ stories tall and three-bays wide. The first and second stories are identical to the three bays of the far west section, but the second-story end bay windows have pent roofs. The gable end of the center bay has paired semicircular arched one-over-one sash, and there is a spire on the ridge that has wood louvers and a concave hip roof. The end bays have a typical dormer on the roof. The gable roof of this section has an east-west ridge.

East of this wing is a short, 2½-story recessed hyphen with paired one-over-one sash on the first and second stories and a typical dormer. To the east of the short hyphen is another wing that is two stories tall and three bays wide. The first story has a typical one-over-one sash in each of the end bays, and the center bay has a corbelled stone support for the three-sided oriel in the center of the second story. This oriel has a turret roof. The second story also has a typical one-over-one sash in both of the end bays.

To the east of this short wing is an arm that runs east and then turns north where it connects to a small wing. This arm is 1½-stories and has three typical one-over-one sash (one of which has been converted to a door), and one typical dormer. The west side of the arm is two bays (one of which was converted to a door). The small wing is two bays by one bay, and is 1½-stories tall. On the north elevation, the east bay projects forward with a gable end and has a typical one-over-one sash in the first story and a semicircular arched one-over-one sash in the gable end. The west bay has a typical one-over-one sash.

The west elevation is identical to the east bay of the north elevation of this wing. The east elevation of the small east wing is nine bays and 1½-stories tall. It is symmetrical, with a projecting bay in the center and a projecting bay one bay in from each end. The first story of all nine bays has a typical one-over-one sash, and the gable ends of the three projecting bays have semicircular one-over-one sash. The foundation of the center bay has a semicircular-arched opening with modern glass and aluminum doors.

The south elevation of the small wing is a mirror image of the north elevation, with the projecting gable bay to the east. The small hyphen to the west of the small wing is the same as on the north elevation and the two-story wing to the west of the small hyphen

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matches that on the north elevation, as well. West of the two-story wing is two bays of a hyphen, then there is a wing that runs to the south.

The east elevation of the south wing is ten-bays long, and is 2½ stories on a raised basement. The center two bays project, with two typical one-over-one sash with typical label moulds on the first and second stories, and the gable end here has a semicircular arched window. To each side are two bays that are the same as the center bay, but are recessed, with gable roof that has one typical dormer centered between the two bays. The gable ridge runs north-south. The two bays at each end also project, and the first and second stories are the same as the center bay, but they have a hip roof with one typical dormer.

The south elevation of the south wing has a projecting three-sided-bay in the center that has segmentally-arched one-over-one sash with stone impost and keystones on the first story, and semicircular-arched one-over-one sash with the same details on the second story. There are also two recessed brick panels below each window and a turret roof with a small gabled oculus dormer. To each side of the center bay are two bays with typical one-over-one sash and label moulds on the first and second stories, and a typical dormer on the roof centered between the two bays. The west elevation of the south wing and the south elevation of the main block were not accessible, as they are fenced off now.

### Admissions Building

The Admissions Building is a seven-bay by three-bay, two-story and raised basement structure with a granite ashlar foundation and water table, five-to-one common bond brick, and a hip roof that appears to be slate. On the south elevation, the foundation has, from west to east, two one-over-one sash, no opening, a small opening in the center, a door and a small one-over-one sash, and two one-over-one sash to the east. The first story has three one-over-one sash with stone lug sills and stone lintels that have larger keystones and impost in the three west bays. The center bay has paired small windows with the same lintels. The east-center bay has a typical one-over-one sash with the same lintel, the next bay has no opening, and the east bay has another typical one-over-one sash with this same lintel. The second story has, from west to east, a one-over-one sash, no opening, a one-over-one sash, paired tall three-light sash, a one-over-one sash, no opening, and a one-over-one sash. All of these openings have limestone lug sills. There is a deep cornice with uncut modillions and beneath it a plain frieze. There is an interior brick chimney set west of the center bay on the south wall.

The east elevation foundation has a boarded-up opening to the south, no opening in the center, and a one-over-one sash to the north. The first story has a typical one-over-one sash for the first story, no opening in the center, and another typical first story one-over-one sash to the north. The second story has three one-over-one sash. On the west elevation, the foundation has a door in the center with a one-over-one sash to each side. The first story has three typical first-story one-over-one sash and the second story has three typical second-story one-over-one sash. There is a hyphen that connects the admission building to the dining room. It is one story with a raised basement, is four bays, and has a flat roof. The foundation has been altered with modern doors and a new mansard pent roof. The first story has four one-over-one sash that match the first-story windows of the Admissions Building.

### Dining Room

The Dining Room is connected to the north side of the Admissions Building hyphen, and is a two-story, five-bay building with an ashlar stone foundation and five-to-one common bond brick walls. The Dining Room is connected in the center of the south elevation. The end bays of the south elevation are two-bay projecting wings with gable ends. The first story has the same windows as the first story of the Admissions Building, the second story matches that of the Admissions Building, and the cornice is identical too. The gable roof of each end bay has a north-south ridge. The east and west elevations of the building have windows that match the south elevation, and the connecting wings attached at the first story. These wings obscure much of the east and west elevations.

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There are three-sided wings or arms that connect the "A" and "B" buildings to the Dining Room. The section connected to the "A" and "B" buildings is nine-bays long, each angle is six-bays long, and the section from the angle to the Dining Room is seven-bays long. These wings are one story with an ashlar granite foundation, brick walls with pilasters between each bay, and a gable roof with slate. Each of the three sections of the wings has paired three-light casements in the end bays and paired six-light casements in the middle bays.

### Power House/Laundry

The Power House/Laundry is banked into a hill on the north and is a 1½-story building with a rubble stone foundation, a granite water table, running bond brick walls, and a gambrel roof with slate. The exposed rafter ends are decoratively cut. There is a five-story tower at the northwest corner. On the north elevation, the five bays to the east project forward and have a center door in an altered opening, two altered four-over-four sash to the west of the door and two four-over-four sash to the east. The windows have stone lug sills with washes and stone lintels with hoods that project slightly. There are three dormers with jerkin head gables and six-over-six sash. The three bays to the west have an altered opening with a door in the center, a typical four-over-four sash to each side, and one typical dormer. The west elevation, north of the tower, is two bays with two boarded-up openings in the foundation and two typical four-over-four sash on the first story. The foundation windowsills form a second, lower, continuous water table. The west elevation, south of the tower, is covered by the southwest wing except for the typical dormer on the roof.

The north elevation of the tower has three narrow two-over-two sash on the first and second stories. The third and fourth stories have three narrow blind openings, with brick in the center and stucco in each end. The third-story openings are segmentally arched and the fourth story has round arches. The fifth story has five hexagonal blind openings filled with stucco. There is a corbelled brick cornice with crenellations. The west elevation of the tower has three boarded-up openings in the foundation. The first story is identical to the north elevation. The second story is identical to the north elevation, but the windows are flanked by large blind openings. The third, fourth, and fifth stories are the same as the north elevation. The south elevation of the tower matches the north elevation on the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories. The first story is covered by the southwest wing.

The southwest wing is set lower with the windowsills at the level of the lower water table. The north elevation has two bays, with a six-panel door to the east that has the small panels in the center, and a two-light transom with a typical hood. There is a typical four-over-four sash in the west bay. The gambrel roof has a jerkin head on the north end. The west elevation of the southwest wing has two typical dormers on the roof. Attached to the foundation is a rubble stone addition with a flat roof. The addition has two segmentally arched blind openings on the north side with brick voussoirs and stone keystone and imposts. The west elevation has three of these typical blind openings. The south elevation of this addition is ashlar, with a large garage opening that has a typical arch and a roll-up metal door. The keystones and in posts of the addition are bush hammered, with plain arrises. The south elevation of the southwest wing is three bays. The foundation has a four-over-four sash in the west bay with a lug sill that has a wash. The segmentally arched opening has brick voussoirs and a stone keystone and imposts. The latter have a scabbled finish with bush-hammered arrises. The center bay is identical to the west bay. The east bay has a new door in an original opening. The water table matches the keystones and imposts in finish. The first story has running-bond brick with a pair of typical four-over-four sash and a jerkin head to the gambrel roof.

The south elevation of the main block has the six bays to the west recessed, and there is a concrete addition on the foundation of these six bays that contains three roll-up metal doors with 24-light transoms to the east and a vent with a nine-light transom to the west. The structure has a date of 1938. The first story of the main block has six typical windows, several of which have been altered to be vents, and the roof has three typical dormers. The three east bays project and have a jerkin head gable with a north-south ridge. The foundation has an altered center door with a sundial above it. It is flanked on either side by a boarded-up altered window opening. All three openings are segmentally arched, with brick voussoirs and stone keystones and in posts. The first story has three typical four-over-four sash and the gable end has paired typical four-over-four sash. The east elevation is six bays, with a

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typical four-over-four sash and typical dormer in the south bay. The next three bays project forward slightly, with three typical four-over-four sash and a jerkin head gable with paired typical four-over-four sash. The next bay to the north is an original window opening that was converted to a wide doorway. The north bay has a typical four-over-four sash, and there are two typical dormers above.

### Casino

The Casino is located to the north of the "A" and "B" buildings, and was fenced off for large-scale construction both around the building and attaching to it. Only the primary façade, or south elevation, was available for inspection. The structure is a large bungalow with wrap-around porch supported by single Doric columns and square vertical balusters between the columns. This is a 1½-story, seven-bay frame building with wood shingle siding and a large hip roof of two pitches. The roof has asphalt shingles and a short east-west ridge with a stone chimney centered on it. The rafter ends are exposed. The first story has a center entrance with transom, and it is flanked on either side by a small six-over-one double hung sash. The three end bays on either side have six-over-one sash. The center of the porch has paired columns supporting a pediment with wood shingles in the tympanum. The upper story has a large gabled dormer with paired eight-light sash in the center flanked on each side by a wood louvered vent. The wood cornice with exposed rafter ends has returns. In the gable end of the dormer is a clock set in a wood frame. On either side of the central dormer is an eyebrow dormer with five lights each.

### Springhouse

The Springhouse faces northwest and is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, granite water table, nine-to-one common bond pressed brick walls, and a hip roof with slate shingles and copper rolled ridges and finial. The exposed rafter ends are decoratively cut. The northwest elevation has a six-panel door with the small panels in the center. They are flat and sunk, with bolection moulds. There is a granite sill and a segmentally arched three-light transom. The doorframe has a broken field. The door is flanked on each side by a brick pier, with corbelled brownstone stops that support curved wood brackets and a gabled pent-roof over the door. The gable end has chamfered stick work with a drop pendant. The southwest elevation has a segmentally arched six-over-six double-hung sash with a lug stone sill that is probably limestone and has a deep wash. The southeast elevation foundation is more exposed as the ground slopes off to the southeast, and there is a bricked-in window opening in the foundation with a plain lug sill that is probably limestone. The first-story window matches that of the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation is identical to the southwest elevation.

### Garage

The Garage is banked into the hill on the north side and is built in two sections, both with uncoursed ashlar foundations, running bond brick walls, and a jerkin head gable with slate and an east-west ridge. Both sections are one-story buildings. On the west elevation, the foundation has a roll-up garage door with a brick frame. The first story has two four-over-four sash that match those of the power plant. The gable end has an oval vent with keystones at the cardinal points. There are exposed plain rafter ends with matching brackets on the west gable end. The south elevation has four bays to the west in the earliest half. The foundation here has a boarded-up garage opening in the west two bays with brick voussoirs that are original. To the east of this is a new door in an original opening with brick voussoirs and a limestone keystone and imposts. The east bay has a typical four-over-four sash with the same lintel as the door just to the west of it. The first story has four typical four-over-four sash. The five bays to the east are an addition with the date 1937. The partially coursed rubble stone foundation has five roll-up garage doors with brick lintels. The first story has five four-over-four sash with brick sills and hood moulds. The ridge and eave of this addition are set slightly lower than the original section. The bottom part of the stone foundation is toothed into the original section.

The east elevation foundation has a four-over-four sash set to the south that has a brick sill and lintel. There are two four-over-four sash on the first story that match the south elevation windows of this section. There is an oval vent in the gable end that matches that of the west elevation. The jerkin head gable has slate. On the north elevation, the five east bays have a roll-up door in the

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center that has a brick hood mould. There are two four-over-four sash to each side that match the rest of the windows in this half. The west half has three bays, with a roll-up door in the center that has a hood mould that matches the other openings in this section. There is one four-over-four sash to each side that is the same as the west elevation windows.

### Barn

The Barn is a Gothic barn and is in two sections separated by a brick parapet wall with terra cotta coping. Both sections have a concrete block foundation and a lancet profile roof with asphalt shingles. The roof ridge runs east-west, and each half has two metal vents on the ridge. There are short sections of frame wall on top of the concrete block foundation and below the eaves of the roof. These walls, and the east and west end walls, are covered with German siding. The west elevation has a new garage door in the foundation. The first story has a new door in the center and new one-over-one sash to each side. There is a vent in the center above the door, and a six-light sash in the peak. The north elevation of each half has a shed roof dormer to the west and a large shed roof opening with a garage door to the east in the roofed upper story. There is a retaining wall to the north of the barn with ramps from the road, at this wall, across to the upper-story garage doors. Much of this wall is stone, with some brick, and there is a concrete cap on much of it. The east end has a lower gable roof hyphen that attaches to a pair of terra cotta tile silos, with a connector between the silos that has German siding. The south silo has a metal dome and the north silo a double-pitch turret with asphalt shingles. The south elevation of each half has two shed-roof dormers with windows on the roof. The lower story of both the north and south sides has a range of one-light sash.

### Norris Cottage

The Norris Cottage is a two-story structure of partially coursed granite ashlar with a three-bay front that faces south toward the road. The west bay projects forward, with a gable end and a ridge that runs north-south. The gable roof on the east bay runs east-west, and all of the roofing is asphalt shingles. The house has a "T" plan with the cross bar at the west end forming the west bay of the front, and part of this bar forms the rear ell at the north, to which a one-story stone wing and a one-story frame wing are attached. The ground drops off precipitously to the east, where there is a stream.

On the south elevation, the west-bay foundation has paired two-over-two sash with a stone lintel. The first story has paired four-over-four sash with a stone lug sill with wash and a label hood mould that is painted white. The second story is identical to the first, but the windows are smaller. The gable end has a lancet window with a Gothic top sash above a six-light bottom sash. There is a stone lug sill with wash and a hood mould. The bargeboards have trefoil pendant drops and trefoil cut outs, and the edges are chamfered. There is a brick chimney with a decorative cap and chamfered corners on the ridge, just south of the east-west ridge, and another centered on this latter ridge between the center and east bays. On the first story, the center bay has a door with sidelights of four lights over one panel and has a six-light transom. The doorway has a label hood mould. The east bay has a six-over-six sash with a label hood mould. There is a two-bay, one-story porch with a standing seam metal hip roof, square wood posts, and square vertical balusters. The second story has two six-over-six sash with stone lug sills that have a wash and label hood moulds. There are deeply overhanging eaves. The east elevation of the projecting west bay has a typical six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories.

On the east elevation of Norris Cottage, the foundation has a two-light sash on either side of a projecting center-bay stone foundation. The first story has a three-sided bay in the center, with one sunken, flat panel on each side of it. There is a six-over-six sash in the center with a wood label mould, and a four-over-four sash to each side, also with a wood label mould. The bay has a flat metal roof. The second story has paired four-over-four sash with label hood moulds and the gable end sash and bargeboard are the same as the west bay gable on the south elevation. The west elevation is three bays and 2½ stories, with a projecting center entrance bay. The foundation of the north and south bays have paired two-light sash. The center bay is coursed ashlar and is three stories tall. It has a door with sidelights of four lights over one panel, and has a six-light transom. There is a new wood porch and steps here. The end bays each have a six-over-six sash with a stone lug sill and a label hood mould. The second story has paired

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four-over-four sash with typical sills and labels in the center bay, and a typical six-over-six sash to each side. The center bay on the third story has a lancet sash with a Gothic top and a four-light bottom, and it, too, has the typical sill and label. The center projecting bay has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and typical bargeboard.

On the north elevation, to the west, is a one-bay, one-story stone wing with a gable roof that has a north-south ridge. The west elevation of this wing has a typical six-over-six sash. To the north of this wing is a frame wing with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with a north-south ridge. The west elevation has a six-over-six sash. The frame wing connects to a brick smokehouse at the north end. The brick smokehouse has no openings on the west, north, or east, and has a chimney on the east elevation, near the center of the smokehouse. The east elevation of the frame wing is open, with two Tudor arches. The north elevation of the one-story stone wing has two four-over-four sash with stone lintels in the gable end, and there are no bargeboards. The north elevation of the rear of the house has two four-over-four sash with stone lintels in its gable end, and has typical barge board. The north elevation of the two east bays, on the first story, has a typical six-over-six sash to the east and a door in the center bay with a stone lintel. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash to the east and a lower six-over-six sash in the center bay. The east elevation of the rear ell has a large typical six-over-six sash on the first story and a small typical six-over-six sash on the second story.

### Norris Cottage Icehouse

There are several buildings located northeast of Norris Cottage that are apparently historically associated with the house. One of these appears to have been an icehouse. It is built into the hillside northeast of the house and is a one-story, one-bay square structure of partially coursed ashlar with a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a ventilator box in the center of the ridge, and the roof is partially collapsing. The northeast elevation has a pair of large vertical board doors on strap hinges and has board-and-batten siding in the gable end. The battens are chamfered. There are exposed plain rafter ends with matching brackets on the northeast. There are no openings on the northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations. On the interior, the floor has been filled in and is level. There are stud walls with plywood at the bottom and horizontal boards nailed to the top.

### Norris Cottage Springhouse

Northeast of the ice house is a springhouse located between the stream and Osler Drive. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure of partially coursed granite ashlar with a hip roof of asphalt shingles and a ventilator box at the hip that has two brackets on each side and a hip roof of its own. The south elevation has a doorway in the center with a one-light transom and a stone lintel. There is one course of arched brick stretchers above the door. There are two rebuilt brick chimney or vent stacks on the south. The east elevation has a wide window opening with the remains of two one-light sash and a stone sill and lintel. All four sides have sawn bargeboards in an arrowhead pattern. The north and west elevations are the same as the east, with four metal bars in front of the sash. The frames have chamfered edges, and the bars are screwed to these frames. The interior has plastered walls and plaster ceiling on sawn lath. There is a central pool with corbelled brick on the east, west, and north sides, which makes a narrow walkway around the center. There are two granite steps on the south side of the building, with a low stone wall on the east, west, and south sides, creating a small exterior vestibule.

### Norris Cottage Springhead

About 12 feet east of the springhouse is the springhead enclosure, which is built into the side of a hill on the east. It is a round granite ashlar structure with a flat stone roof and a semicircular-arched opening on the west with a metal gate. The interior walls are natural stone and water is pooled in the bottom of the structure. There is a small, modern wood bridge over the stream, but there are old stone walls approximately 25 feet long on either side of the stream in this location. Between these walls are several falls of water created of cut stone.

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### Windy Brae Carriage House

Behind the Gibson Building is a Carriage House that is a 1½-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with asbestos shingle siding over top of wood shingles, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles, a north-south ridge, and a kick at the eaves. In the center of the roof is a ventilator box that has a hipped roof. The east elevation has a large wagon door set south of center that has beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards and two cross bucks on the bottom half. There is a flush new door in an original opening just north of center. In the center of the upper level is a door with cross bucks at top and bottom over top of beaded edge and center vertical boards. This door is set into a hipped-roof dormer. The south elevation has three four-light sash and a hipped-roof dormer with a four-over-four sash. The west elevation has two four-over-four sash in the center and one four-over-four sash to the south of them. It also has a hipped roof dormer with a small four-over-four sash in the center and a brick chimney north of the dormer. The north elevation is identical to the south elevation. There is a wood box cornice with a plain fascia.

### North Chapman Building

The North Chapman Building is a five-part building with a three-story, five-bay center section, a two-story, eleven-bay hyphen to each side, and three-bay wings. The building has a "U"-shape plan. It has a raised, full basement, two-to-one common bond brick walls with a stone water table between the foundation and first stories, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The center section and end wings project beyond the hyphens. On the north elevation the center section has a two-story, three-bay portico with four Doric columns and a pediment. There is a center entrance with two new metal doors topped by a pediment and two one-over-one new aluminum sash to each side. The second story has five one-over-one sash and the third story has five one-over-one sash, but the center sash is shorter. They all have straight brick jack arches. The three center bays under the portico have a stuccoed wall. There is a wood box cornice and an exterior brick chimney on each end. The hyphens have eleven new one-over-one sash on the basement, first, and second stories. In the center of each hyphen roof is a brick cupola with a half-round oculus and hipped roof. The wings have three new one-over-one sash in the basement, first, and second stories, with a pediment that has stucco in the tympanum and a round vent.

The east elevation is eleven bays. The north bay has small paired one-over-one sash on the first and second stories. The three bays to the south of this have a projecting one-story and basement flat-roofed wing with three open arches on the basement and three new one-over-one sash on the first story. The second story of the main block projects slightly and has three new one-over-one sash with a pediment above that has stucco and a round vent in the tympanum. The seven bays to the south have new one-over-one sash on the first and second stories. The second bay from the south has a new one-bay, two-story brick addition. The south elevation of the east wing matches the north elevation of the east wing. There is an addition in the center of the south elevation that connects to the south Chapman building. The remainder of this building was not accessible for examination.

### Friends Meeting House

The Friends Meeting House is a five-bay by one-bay, one-story structure of Flemish bond brick with a slate roof that has an east-west gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end. The north elevation has a twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash in the center and each end bay, and they have wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. Between the windows are two six-panel doors with ten-light transoms, stone sills, and splayed brick jack arches. There are no openings on the east elevation. The south elevation has a twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash in each end bay, and no openings in the three center bays. The north elevation has a plaque reading "ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF MOSES SHEPPARD 1853-1958."

### Ford Building

The Ford Building or Recreation Building has a date of 1958 and was erected by the Ford Foundation. It is a two-story, five-bay by thirteen-bay structure of Flemish bond brick with a hip roof of slate that has a north-south ridge. On the north elevation, the first story has three pair of double doors with fourteen-light transoms and segmentally arched pediments with dentils. The end bays each have a twelve-over-twelve sash. The second story has twelve-over-twelve sash in the end and center bays, with no openings

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in between. On the west elevation, the first story has, from north to south, a six-panel door with an eight-light transom, a twelve-over-twelve sash, two new one-over-one sash in new openings, and nothing in the remaining nine bays. The building is banked into a hill on the north, with an exposed foundation on the south that has three eight-over-twelve sash and a door with twelve lights over four panels. The second story, from north to south, has two twelve-over-twelve sash and eleven eight-over-twelve sash. There is a modillion cornice and three semicircular arched vents on the roof. The east elevation is the same as the west elevation, but has four eight-over-twelve sash in the foundation. The south elevation has a narrower hip roof wing attached that is one story and a full basement tall. The basement has a metal door and a large vent.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	Architect/Builder
	C. Vaux, T. Dixon, H. Daniels, J.
<b>Construction dates</b>	1860-95, 1901

Evaluation for:

National Register                       Maryland Register                       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

In 1853 Quaker businessman Moses Sheppard began the creation of a new asylum to humanely treat the mentally ill. At this time, most mentally ill patients were housed in county almshouses or jails, sometimes chained to control them. Sheppard knew of these conditions well, as he had served on the Board of Inspectors of the Baltimore City Jail. He also knew of the alternatives. In his library were reports from Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride on the operation of the Pennsylvania Hospital and information on England's York Retreat. Sheppard had also visited The Friends Hospital in Frankford on more than one occasion. His interest in the care of the insane was longstanding, and the impetus to act was probably provided by the visit of reformer Dorothy Dix to Maryland to inspect the jails and almshouses in 1851-1852. Dix had been instrumental in the formation of the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts for the Insane, and her report to the Maryland Legislature led to the creation of a similar institution for Maryland, now the Spring Grove State Hospital. With the Act of Incorporation creating the Sheppard Asylum, the institution existed only in name, as there was as yet no money to build. However, Sheppard used this time to determine what form his asylum would take. He "surrounded himself with plans, examined carefully the designs of the most advanced asylums in this country and abroad, and studied the various systems adopted for treatment of lunatics." (1)

Though there were few meetings in the following few years, Sheppard created a Board of Directors made up, like himself, of Quakers, and periodically sent them his ideas to serve as a guide. Among these directives were that the asylum was to be independent of any organization created by the State of Maryland and thus free from political influence, and that it was to strive to cure patients, not merely maintain them comfortably. Of the facilities Sheppard wrote: "let all the cells and rooms for the patients be above ground, and let there be a window, communication from each room, into each adjoining room so that a person in any room, can see into the rooms on each side of him." Another directive stated: "My desire is all for use, nothing for ornament." Finally, Sheppard reiterated that "... it is the Income, not the Principal of the Estate, that is to sustain the Institution." This last stipulation was to have a profound impact, as it would be more than thirty years between the groundbreaking and the admission of the first patients. (2)

Moses Sheppard died on 1 February 1857, at the age of eighty-two. The provisions of his will provided the trustees with what amounted to \$571,440.41 in principal with which they could begin to build the necessary infrastructure. The trustees visited numerous farms, finally settling on Mt. Airy, six miles north of Baltimore on the York Turnpike. The 341-acre farm was purchased for \$60,000 in 1858, and an additional 34 acres was acquired to the west in order to give the asylum access from the Charles Street Extension that had recently been constructed. An architectural competition was held in which the Trustees recommended a central building with two wings, capable of housing 200 patients. The parti was clearly based upon the designs published by Dr. Robert Kirkbride of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the Journal of Insanity in 1851 and 1853, and in his book on the subject of the following year. As summarized by historian Bliss Forbush, "Kirkbride advocated an asylum of 250 patients, the most he thought a medical superintendent could adequately supervise. He recommended a central building with wings

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providing ample accommodations for reception rooms, bedrooms, parlors, a library, lecture rooms, a chapel, kitchen, dining rooms, and quarters for the medical staff and other employees. Designed to house 15 patients with attendants, each wing or ward was to contain work rooms, reading rooms, and sun porches. He suggested that certain rooms to be used by excitable patients have doors with heavily glazed glass windows to allow close observation. For construction, Kirkbride recommended that walls be 18 inches thick in order to enclose flues that would carry heat and fresh air. Floors should rest on brick arches, with stone used in kitchens and wash rooms; stairways should be of iron, and roofs of slate." These materials were recommended in order to render the buildings as fireproof as possible. Likewise, gas was recommended for lighting because it was safe, as well as clean, convenient and economical. In a similar vein, the heating boilers were to be located in a separate structure. All the solitary rooms for patients were to be above ground. Good ventilation was also important, both for health and comfort. "Buildings were arranged en échelons. . . . From the center building, used for administration offices, extended wings right and left for patients. From the ends of the wings short cross sections dropped back to connect with more buildings, for patients, which were parallel to the original wings. Each ward was enough out of line so that fresh air could reach it from all sides and it was not under observation from the other wards." (3)

In addition to safety and comfort for patients, Kirkbride was also concerned with the beneficial impact of aesthetics on the mentally ill. Historian Gerald Grob notes: "The aesthetic quality of the landscape was important, for it exercised a beneficial influence on patients[.] . . .but an aesthetically pleasant set of buildings designed for specific functions had to complement the landscape. Physical structures were not solely intended as places to provide shelter and other basic necessities; rather they assisted in the creation of a therapeutic environment and enhanced appropriate classification of patients." (4)

The trustees advertised in June 1859 for designs for the Sheppard Asylum, and twenty-one architects submitted proposals in hopes of securing the cash awards of \$300, \$200 and \$100. First place went to Thomas and James Dixon of Baltimore, architects of the Baltimore County Courthouse and Baltimore City Jail, among others. Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia, described by the local papers at the time as the architect of the new Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, placed second. Sloan had a close relationship with Kirkbride, and was the supervising carpenter on the Pennsylvania Hospital building in the 1830s. Richard Upjohn of New York, in conjunction with Dr. D. Tilden Brown of the Bloomingdale Hospital in New York, was third. The trustees were apparently not entirely happy with any of the plans and hired Dr. Brown as a consultant, sending him to Europe in late 1860 to study model institutions there. Dr. Brown, in turn, hired architect Calvert Vaux to make drawings that would accompany Brown's recommendations. Vaux was already well established as the co-designer, with Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York's Central Park and its numerous bridges and buildings. The drawings were completed by May 1861, but due to the outbreak of the Civil War they were not shown to the Trustees until November. The board hired Vaux shortly afterward to act as their architect, and construction was begun in May 1862. Additional information on the competition and construction of this and other buildings undoubtedly exists in the records of Sheppard-Pratt, but access to them has not been granted. (5)

Work on the grounds had apparently already begun, as roads and landscaping were commenced in December 1859. Trees were planted, a quarry opened on the grounds from which building stone would be furnished, and since good brick clay was found on the property, two brick kilns were erected, each with a capacity of 60,000 bricks. A yoke of oxen was purchased to do the large amount of hauling of stone and brick. A contract for one million bricks was let at a cost of \$6.00 per thousand, apparently in 1860. That year over 686,000 bricks were burned. An additional order was apparently burned the following year, but construction was delayed by the war (black powder was scarce, limiting blasting in the quarry) and by funds. This gave Vaux the opportunity to spend much of the war years executing the working drawings. A contract was also let in 1860 for a gatehouse, or entrance and lodge, on Charles Street. Since Vaux was not yet in the fold, it has been assumed that Dixon and Dixon designed the building, and that the project was given to them to smooth any ruffled feathers over not getting the contract for the main buildings. Like the main buildings, the stone carriage house uses projecting and receding planes and a broken roofline for

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picturesque effect. In 1862 construction began on a number of auxiliary structures, including a barn, stables, carriage and wagon sheds, granaries, and a repair shop. By 1865, at least one farmhouse was under construction. (6)

The cornerstone for the western building was laid in May 1862, but construction was slow because only the income from the investments could be spent, and in depression years this was often less than usual. Mason Daniel Shiesley laid the first stone on 30 June 1862, and it was nineteen years before he finished his work. Similarly, Henry Barger laid the first brick in July 1862, and he, too, labored for a like period on the hospital. Joseph Camp was the resident superintendent of construction, and began working at the hospital at the same time. The west wing was under roof by 1871 and excavation started immediately on the east wing. It, in turn, was under roof by 1882, and attention turned toward the interiors. It is remarkable that, over the course of thirty years, major changes were not made to the design of the hospital wings. (7)

The plan for the hospital that was devised by Dr. Brown and given form by Vaux departed slightly from both the Kirkbride plan and the stipulations of the competition by having two unconnected wings, one for men and the other for women. Francis Kowsky has suggested that the influence for this came from the Smith and Lowe Asylum in Edinburgh, Scotland, which Dr. Brown found "combined more perfectly the agreeable exterior of a modern villa and the internal arrangements of a well-devised asylum . . . ." It was an arrangement that the Quaker trustees would have no doubt been comfortable with, given the tradition of having separate seatings in the Quaker meetinghouse. An important consideration was that the buildings appear like villas, as the buildings were not to look institutional, but were meant to convey a sense of home. "The twin elevations devised by Vaux likewise expressed the notion of sheltering domesticity. These exceptionally well-built structures . . . display forms and shapes that the architect had used on his many Rural Gothic house designs and had catalogued in *Villas and Cottages*. Veranda, balconies, overhanging eaves, molded chimney stacks, ventilators, double-story bay windows, and hooded dormers impress us with their rich variety. . . . In addition, Vaux sought to tame the forbidding totality of the extended buildings by reducing their bulk to a series of projecting and receding masses. Imitating the features and rooflines of his most picturesque domestic architecture, Vaux brilliantly met the trustees' wish for buildings that instead of fear and impersonality would convey a message of humanity and intimacy. They still address us with that enlightened message." The varied elevations and rooflines reflected the picturesque movement in England and America that was spawned from landscape painting and influenced landscape design as well as architecture. Picturesque theory stressed the connection of man to nature and had the greatest impact on residential architecture. (8)

The mirror image A and B Buildings are composed of numerous symmetrical sections that are put together to create an asymmetrical composition, and the picturesque character is further emphasized by setting these sections in different planes and varying the roof heights and treatment with dormers and gables. Thus, the sections to the center are 3 ½ stories tall, and as they move out to each end, the height increases to five stories in the tower, then drops to 2 ½ stories, to two stories, and finally to 1 ½ stories at each end. The sections with the entrances are emphasized by pushing them forward and giving them projecting oriel windows, or towers, or both. These are connected by hyphens of varying lengths, and typically with less decorative treatment. The simple dogtooth brick courses and stone water table and belt course tie the ensemble together. The three-bay rhythm is repeated often, with the center bay typically projecting forward, and in some cases is copied closely; nonetheless, the variety of details prevents any monotony to what is a pair of immense structures. To modern eyes accustomed to glass boxes, these buildings seem ornate, but compared to the elaborate and polychromatic structures that were contemporaneous with them, such as Jacob Wrey Mould's All Soul's Unitarian Church and Peter B. Wight's National Academy of Design, both in New York City, Vaux's ornamentation was restrained. This was in keeping with one of Sheppard's dictates, which was influenced by the Quaker principle of simplicity, or plain living, and would have been shared by the members of the board charged with realizing Sheppard's vision.

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Observers noticed these characteristics at least as early as 1883. One reporter wrote: "In planning to avoid the appearance of an ordinary insane asylum the trustees have undoubtedly been successful. The building, designed by the well-known New York architect, Calvert Vaux, looks to a casual observer like an irregular row of the new style Queen Anne dwellings. The basement is of granite; above that pressed brick with marble trimmings is used. The buildings are uneven in height, rising from one story to three above the high basement. There are several towers, numerous gable ends, and the general effect is that of extreme solidity of construction combined with lightness and grace of design." Thus, the requirements of the trustees and current theory and practice converged harmoniously. (9)

The interiors were not completed in 1883, but the state of the buildings at that time was described: "The halls look like tunnels through solid brick. Every partition is of solid brick. The floors are of brick laid in cement, resting upon iron beams. The stairways are of iron. The building is absolutely fire-proof. There are two wings, each 396 feet long, and their greatest depth is 220 feet, but this is where an extension runs back at right angles to the rest of the building. Between the wings is a lot 103 feet wide, so that the male and female departments of the asylum shall be in separate buildings. Water and heat are to be carried into the building through pipes supplied from buildings in the rear. The only room in the asylum that has been fitted for occupancy is that in which Moses Sheppard's furniture and library are kept. In going through the building one is impressed with the care taken to avoid the appearance of restraint, and to prevent the obtrusion of disagreeable things. There are no bars to the windows, but the panes of glass are small and the sashes are of iron, painted white, and exactly similar in appearance to wood. The apartments are too roomy for any of them to be styled cells. Rooms for noisy patients are in the end of the wing, in an extension at right angles to the front, and there are no rooms above them where patients are placed. In rooms where suicidal patients are to be placed there is an arrangement by which the window may be closed altogether and light admitted from above. Patients of one class will not be exposed to the sight or intrusion of any other class, nor will quiet patients lack privacy. They have their private parlors on the first floor and their sleeping rooms on the floor above. Each class will have its own dining-room, and there are plenty of rooms for any sort of instruction or recreation. The rooms open out upon covered balconies admitting the light, and the building, when the plastering is done and all the wood fittings are in, will look more like some fine summer hotel than an insane asylum." Most of the woodwork remained to be installed, as well as the heating and drainage system, and some outbuildings were yet to be constructed. (10)

The interior arrangement of the buildings was further described in an annual report shortly after the hospital opened to the public in 1891. The buildings for the accommodation of patients are two in number, and from their position in respect to the points of the compass, may be termed the East and the West buildings. These buildings are alike in plan and arrangement with the exception that they extend in opposite directions, the wing for excited patients, one story in height, being at the extreme east end of one building and at the extreme west end of the other. . . . The various portions of the building . . . are one, two and three stories in height with a basement and an attic. Beneath the basement is a sub-basement, and the attic is surmounted by a space above its brick ceiling available for the purposes of ventilation. . . . The plan of the first floor shows the main entrance at A with office and reception on either side. The remainder of this portion of the building is at present occupied by the medical staff, with the exception of the fourth floor, which is for the use of nurses. A portion of the rooms now occupied by the medical staff, when other arrangements are made, will be devoted to the use of convalescent patients and such other cases as do not need the restraints of the general wards. Two stairways, one for officers, the other for patients, separate this portion of the building from the portion occupied by patients. The first room entered in passing from this part of the building, is the patients' parlor, marked D on the plan. . . . The parlor opens into the ward or corridor, along which are arranged the patients rooms, almost wholly on one side, the bath room and lavatory and the dining room. On the south side of the corridor, adjoining the parlor, is a large sun room, and a similar room is placed near the other end of the corridor on the same side. . . . At about the middle of the corridor is a large bay or sitting room, and facing this bay is a mantel with an open fire-place. . . . The dining-room of this corridor and the one immediately over it are the largest in the house. . . . Passing through the first corridor and turning to the right the patients'

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entrance (I) and entrance hall are shown. Turning to the left the opening is into the parlor of the south wing. This corridor also has its large central bay and a sun room, placed in this instance at its extreme south end. . . . The cross wing at the end of the south corridor has at the right a small hall upon which two rooms open. These rooms are intended for patients who are inclined to disturb others at night. At the left is a large bed-room with a small ante-room adjoining. Each of these rooms has an open fire-place, and they afford quiet and seclusion for a patient who is ill and in need of special care and nursing, the small room being for the nurse and whatever may be necessary for the care and comfort of the patient. To the right of the corridor, extending from the patients' entrance I, is a suite of rooms, comprising parlor, bed-room and bath-room, and beyond these a room which may be used as a private dining-room or bed-room. On the opposite side are a large sun-room and a single bed-room. . . . This corridor opens into the dining-room of the ward for excited patients beyond which is the parlor, which opens into the corridor for these patients. This corridor is one hundred and twenty feet in length and extends in either direction at right angles to the main line of the building. The rooms for patients are upon one side only, and are all large and well-lighted. . . . The entire structure has been built with a view of making the institution, as far as practicable, fire-proof. All the floors are laid upon brick arches, and all the stairways are of iron, with wooden treads. The kitchen, storerooms and general-service rooms are in the basement. Beneath the basement is a sub-basement, which runs under the entire building and contains the water and steam pipes, the electric light wires and the blocks of radiators which supply heat to the rooms and corridors through brick flues built in the walls. This sub-basement is continuous with a tunnel ten feet in diameter, which runs from the laundry, some four hundred feet to the rear of the buildings to a point midway between the two buildings, where it sub-divides to enter each building." (11)

Based on photographs of the interiors, however, the interior trim and mantels, as well as the furniture, reflect the period in which they were built, not that of the exteriors. This was elaborated upon in the opening announcement. "The interior woodwork is finished in natural color and polished, and the floors are of selected and carefully laid Georgia pine, highly polished. Great care has been taken in the furnishing to make the corridors, parlors and bed-rooms as attractive as possible, and to adapt the furniture to the distinctive uses for which it is intended. The beds are all woven-wire spring and hair mattresses. The dining-room fixtures are arranged so as to present an attractive and inviting appearance. The tables are all small, seating from four to six persons, and the table furniture, silver and general service will resemble that of a well-conducted hotel. Each ward has one, and in some instances two large sun rooms, which have been made attractive by flowers and comfortable seats. These rooms are so arranged as to receive the sun the greater portion of the day." The intention, as expressed by the Trustees and clearly echoing Sheppard, was ". . . to maintain a cheerful, home-like appearance, and to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the inmates. . . ." (12)

Mechanical systems changed a great deal over this period, however, and the hospital evolved to reflect these improvements. Where gas had been recommended for safety and convenience, it now gave way to electricity. "The entire building is lighted by electricity, the Edison system being employed. The halls, corridors, parlors, dining and reading-rooms are all brilliantly lighted, so that there are no dark corners. Every sleeping-room has a light, with the exception of those devoted to excited or turbulent patients. For these, a light is suspended in front of the transom, just above the door of each room, and in this way the room is thoroughly illuminated. . . ." Modern plumbing was also included. "All of the bath-rooms, lavatories and closets have tile floor and tile base, and the plumbing is of the most modern and approved style. All fixtures are thoroughly trapped and ventilated. The closet hoppers and slop sinks are earthen ware, the bath tubs porcelain lined, and the wash basins porcelain set in marble. All the fixtures are open and easily inspected, and no room is afforded for the lodgement or concealment of dirt." Bathrooms were one feature that seem to have been constantly modernized. As early as 1915 it was reported "two new private bathrooms for rooms en suite have been arranged in the division for men, and the plumbers are now engaged in thoroughly renovating the ward bathrooms. This work will be continued throughout the buildings. Solid enameled porcelain tubs are being put in in place of the old enameled iron tubs, shower stalls are being constructed in each bathroom for men, and modern fixtures are replacing those now in use. The walls of the bathrooms are to have white marble wainscoting, and the enclosures for the bathtubs, shower stalls,

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etc., are of the same material. This work, including the construction of two private bathrooms, will be continued in the division for women." The biggest change to the exterior of the east and west divisions has been the replacement of most of the original windows with modern anodized aluminum sash that do not copy the original pattern of lights. (13)

Dr. Edward Brush, the Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, was hired in 1890 to head Sheppard Asylum, but when the hospital opened in the autumn of 1891, construction was not actually completed. The trustees noted, "As soon as it was determined by your Board to open the West building for the reception of patients, work on the East building was practically suspended, and the force of workmen concentrated in the West building. That portion of our buildings is now practically completed, and is as thoroughly furnished as the care of the patients thus far admitted has required." At that time, the first floor of the west building was set aside for men and the second floor for women, with special doors and locks to keep them separate. By the end of 1893, all of the rooms in the West building were full, and the Trustees noted that steps had to be taken to complete the East building. In a year, the first floor of the East building had been finished and was ready for the male patients to move there, while it was intended to work on the second floor while the building was in use. This move, and the move of the female patients down to the first floor of the West building, was complete by the end of 1895. (14)

The hospital did not consist of the two main buildings alone, but was an ensemble that included the power plant and auxiliary buildings. Kirkbride had recommended that the boilers be placed in a separate building, and this is exactly what Vaux did, constructing a picturesque but functional structure with the same details as the main wings, and with an Italianate tower. Construction apparently commenced in 1882, once the main wings were under roof. It was built downhill from the wings so that it did not compete with them in importance, and enabled the tunnel from the power plant, as noted above, to connect directly with the subbasement. The 1891 announcement of the opening of the hospital described this arrangement. "In the subways, connected by tunnel with the laundry building (400 feet south), are the steam and water pipes, and the radiating heaters. The laundry building contains in its basement the steam boilers, hot water fixtures, and room for engines, dynamos, forcing fan for fresh air through the tunnel, etc. It has a tower 90 feet high, on which are water tanks of 18,000 gallons capacity, into which will be pumped very pure water from several large springs on the property, concentrated into a reservoir in the woods 1600 feet south of the building. These tanks will distribute water to the highest parts of the buildings. Two large cemented cisterns underground of 60,000 gallons each collect rain water from the slate roofs, to be used in the boilers and for laundry purposes." There were also coal bunkers in this building, and the 1893 report added: "Above the laundry floor, which is large and well arranged, are sleeping rooms for cooks, laundry help and other servants." In 1938 a concrete garage was appended to the south side of this building. While it is now an historic alteration, the design, scale and materials have no connection to the original structure. (15)

As was noted, by 1865 work commenced on at least one farmhouse. This must be the building now known as Norris Cottage, as it was described as a farmhouse before its conversion to Norris Cottage, and was standing by 1877, according to maps of the time. From the beginning it was planned that a farm would be part of the operation of the hospital. As the trustees reported, "The portion of the estate devoted to farm and garden will be ample to supply all the vegetables and other farm products needed by the institution with but few exceptions. There are two excellent orchards on the farm, and provision has been made to secure a home supply of berries and other small fruits. The dairy and the poultry house will furnish milk, eggs and poultry in sufficient quantity." Norris cottage has a strong resemblance to the A. W. Langdon House in Geneva, N. Y., designed by Vaux and built in 1862. Like Norris Cottage, the Langdon house has an ell plan with a porch in the re-entrant angle of the ell, a bay window on the side elevation, and pierced bargeboards. While it is more grandly finished than Norris cottage, this reflects its use as a country villa for a wealthy businessman, rather than a farmhouse. But the Norris cottage is no ordinary farmhouse. Built partly of ashlar stone rather than rubble stone, its decorative features such as label moulds over the windows, and the general form of the windows and plan of the building are not typical of the vernacular farmhouses of the region. These features reflect the influence of the work of Downing and Vaux, if not coming from directly from the hand of Vaux. Included with the house are

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several outbuildings. There is a smokehouse that is connected to the north wing of the house, a stone structure that appears to have been an icehouse set into the hillside northeast of the house, and a stone springhouse across the stream, with a stone enclosure in the hill near it for the springhead. While all of these building types were common on central Maryland farms, the form of none of these structures is typical, and this suggests that they were designed by the same hand to be part of the farm ensemble with the house. (16)

Even though the farm continued in operation, for some reason the farmhouse was either considered no longer necessary, or a change in treatment was considered of greater priority, and the use of the farmhouse underwent a conversion. The Trustees explained in 1894: "The modern idea of hospital construction for the insane has advanced beyond the old architectural methods, with their cloister and cell-like model. At the present time, many institutions, the world over, are constructing or have already constructed, in conjunction with the central hospital building annexes for various classes. . . . With these objects in view, and to afford those who prefer or whose condition makes desirable, such accommodation, the stone cottage situated to the east of the main buildings at Sheppard has been put in condition to be occupied by patients. . . . It is a substantial stone structure, with basement, two stories and an attic floor. It is tastefully painted and papered, lighted by electricity, and warmed by a modern hot-water apparatus. The plumbing has been carefully supervised, and the bath-room on the second floor affords all the desired conveniences consistent with carefully guarded hygienic provisions. This cottage will afford room for four patients. On the first floor there is one large bed-room, a parlor and the dining room. On the second floor a bath-room, and three bed-rooms, while the attic floor, which is thoroughly finished, gives ample accommodation for the necessary nurses. The rooms are large and the outlook from all of them is very attractive." Two years later the stone farmhouse had been given the name the Norris Cottage in memory of J. Saurin Norris, one of the original trustees. (17)

The location of the hospital was important for several reasons. In addition to having a farm to reduce expenses, the peace and quiet of the countryside was an important aspect of the treatment. But it went beyond mere solitude. As the trustees pointed out in their first report, "It is well wooded and quite rolling, and presents a pleasing succession of hill and dale, lawn and grove." The pleasure derived from experiencing nature was considered of such importance that work on the grounds to enhance the experience began before construction of the buildings, even. This gave a head start in developing plantings that would need many years to mature. Yet there was much more that was contemplated. Upon the eve of opening the hospital, the Trustees confessed: ". . . You will see that much is yet to be done . . . in indispensable embellishments outside, such as walks, arbors, fountains, conservatory, flower and fruit gardens, lawns, pavilions for amusements, etc., and that our limited income will necessitate all this to be done gradually . . ." After only one year in operation, the Trustees described the state of the landscape. "Much work has been done upon the grounds. The roadway from the stone bridge near the Charles Street entrance, to the front of the buildings, a distance of over three thousand feet has received a dressing of broken stone and a binding course of carefully screened gravel. The edges of the road and the gutters for nearly the whole distance have been paved, and at suitable points catch basins have been built to receive the surface water from the roads. A board walk has been laid to the laundry, and from the railroad station to the end of the west wing, some two thousand eight hundred feet in length. In addition several hundred feet of carefully constructed gravel walk have been finished and a much larger addition projected. The driveways from the main road leading through the grounds, to the entrances of the east and west wings, have been very carefully built upon the Telford system, and are now nearly complete. As soon as practicable this work and that upon the road leading toward the York Road entrance, will be resumed. With the ample estate, three hundred and seventy-seven acres, surrounding the institution, with its beautiful and varied scenery, our opportunities for out-of-door exercise and diversion are extensive, and when the improvements in contemplation are carried on, we shall be in possession of unsurpassed facilities in this direction." To further this work on the landscape, the directors made an appeal to the community. "I should like also to call the attention of the owners of private and public green-houses in our vicinity, to the fact that we are endeavoring to establish a collection of plants for our house and grounds; and to request them to remember us in the way of plants and cuttings. If they could realize the pleasure which a few

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blooming plants give our patients, and the admirable facilities which our several sun rooms afford for indoor gardening, I am sure this appeal would not be in vain.”(18)

The trustees continually referred to the grounds as “. . . a well-kept park . . .” and they were clearly influenced by the American park movement with which Vaux, in his work on Central Park and other parks, was so intimately connected. The plan was actually created by Howard Daniels, landscape architect for Druid Hill Park and one of Vaux’s rivals in the Central Park competition. After the second year in operation, the Trustees made it clear that they strove to create a setting that would equal any: “Work has been continued upon the grounds and roads with a small force and much has been done to add to the beauty and attractiveness of an estate remarkable for its many natural beauties. This work can be gradually completed without incurring an expense which will be greatly felt, until in time, in addition to our diversified scenery of meadow and grove, hill and glen, shaven lawn and tangled wild-wood, we shall have a system of drives and paths within our own borders which shall outrival the attractions of many pretentious public parks.” Early photographs in the annual reports emphasize the beauty and importance of the landscape, illustrating the rhododendron drive and the carefully landscaped and picturesque stone bridge. Mention of this bridge has not been found in available sources before opening of the hospital, but its construction almost certainly dates to the construction of the gatehouse, since the latter would have been of little use without a way to bring vehicles over the stream. While it was a necessity for access to the site, it was clearly envisioned as an aesthetic amenity, as well-- another element in the picturesque and therapeutic landscape. (19)

Transforming functional necessities into elements of beauty was an overriding philosophy in everything at the hospital, and this extended to the water system. The cistern in the tower of the power plant has already been noted, but that was only one portion of the system. The trustees described and explained the rest of the infrastructure, as well: “On the estate are over thirty excellent springs, and several of these have been led into a reservoir having a capacity of over 100,000 gallons, from which the water supply of the institution is drawn. The flow into the reservoir has been measured, and is over one thousand gallons hourly, even in dry weather. The water has been carefully analyzed, and has been found to be excellent in every respect. The springs from which the supply is drawn are all well within the bounds of the Asylum estate, and are therefore free from danger of outside contamination, and are far removed from the building, so that the danger from that source is also prevented. The reservoir is charmingly situated in the midst of a grove, largely composed of majestic oak and beech trees.” By 1901 the system was inadequate and had to be supplemented, so an artesian well was dug near the power house. Another system that proved inadequate, or was quickly outmoded by technology, was the springhouse just southeast and down the hill from the power plant. Traditionally used for refrigerating perishables like milk, butter and eggs because the water coming from deep under the earth remained at a rather even temperature year-round, the springhouse represented the rural standard when the hospital was being planned. It was likely designed by Vaux and built at an early date, and seems to be indicated on the 1877 atlas. Yet, by the time the hospital opened electricity was being employed, and refrigerators would soon be developed to take advantage of it. But again, the hospital was not being designed merely for functional reasons. The springhouse was also a picturesque element of the landscape, and has remained such long after its functional use passed. (20)

There were a number of other landscape structures included in the hospital’s park setting. According to photographs, by 1897 there was a rustic bridge leading to a gazebo near the road just west of Norris cottage, but this was not standing in 2002 due to construction at the site. Another view of the grounds shows a small stone bridge perpendicular to what must be the east end of Pratt Drive, southwest of Norris Cottage. This structure seems not to have survived. Other necessary buildings were added to the grounds, as well. The trustees noted in 1895 that “At the entrance from York road, the road-way has been graded to correspond with the new grade of the turn-pike, and the old gate-house replaced by a neat stone and wood cottage in which there is a pleasant and convenient waiting room . . .” It was intended for passengers on the City and Suburban Electric line, which was expected to be the one most used since it provided easy access to the city. This building and the land it sat on are no longer part

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of Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. Another important, yet never mentioned functional building is the garage, located just east of the power plant. The western half of this simple building has details that are identical to the main buildings, such as the window hood moulds, and the 1877 atlas suggests that it was standing by this time. With so much activity on the grounds, such a simple structure would have been vital, and it was too important an element to construct as an expendable wood shed. It was expanded to the east in 1937, and the scale and materials of the earlier building were respected. (21)

The mission of the Sheppard Asylum was strengthened in 1896, after the death of philanthropist Enoch Pratt. The founder of the Pratt Free Library system in Baltimore and beneficiary of other charitable organizations, Pratt left over one million dollars to the hospital, with his intention being: ". . . that the income from my said residuary estate shall be used to complete the present buildings and grounds and for the erection of such other buildings or building as will accommodate not less than two hundred additional inmates . . ." Pratt did not wish for the operation of the hospital to change, and his only stipulation if the bequest was accepted was that the name be changed to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. The trustees accepted the change and the bequest, and continued to develop their institution. (22)

The further development of the landscape of Sheppard-Pratt continued to be of interest, and in 1901 it was noted: "Using the topographical map of the grounds, made a few years ago, as a basis, a careful study of the grounds has been made by Mr. Joseph H. Curtis, landscape architect of Boston, with a view of future work in laying out and constructing walks and drives and planting trees and shrubbery. The plans already made and which you have adopted show how much can be done in adding to the beauty of the grounds and in making them more available for the interest and amusement of the patients." At the same time that the plan was being made, and probably as an outgrowth of it, part of the landscape was being improved. It was reported in 1901: "Work has been commenced on the ridge opposite the front of the buildings, which is being graded and terraced and which when finished will be a place of inviting resort for the patients." The following year it was noted that: ". . . the work of grading referred to in the last annual report has been continued, and early in the spring trees and shrubbery were planted on a portion of the grounds set aside for this purpose, according to plans prepared by the landscape gardener." (23)

One reason for updating the landscape plan was probably to determine where new buildings should be sited. From the time the hospital opened, the director stressed the need for a building for bowling, billiards and gymnastics, an assembly room for theater, concerts and lectures, as well as a swimming pool and Turkish bath because the patients could not always take advantage of the grounds. Thus, in 1901 it was announced: "An amusement pavilion is in contemplation for which suggestive plans have been drawn. This building will be placed on a plateau which will be created by the grading above referenced to, and will contain reading, billiard and smoking rooms, a gymnasium for light physical exercise and training, and a bowling alley. A broad verandah is to surround the whole building and will afford an excellent place for sheltered out-of-door exercise." (24)

The following year a more detailed description of the facilities was provided: "Early in the summer work was commenced on a building to be used for recreation. This building stands on a site prepared for it in the work of grading, and faces the Hospital buildings at a distance of about six hundred feet. The building, which is 66 feet long by 36 feet wide, is surrounded by a veranda 12 ½ feet wide, making the entire structure about 90 feet long by 60 feet wide. The interior is divided into a central entrance hall with open fireplace, a large sitting or music room, and two smaller rooms to be used by the ladies; and an entrance hall, smoking room with open fireplace, and a billiard or pool-room, to be used by the gentlemen. The pool-room can be opened into the ladies' entrance hall, and on certain occasions used by them. A stair hall opening into both the ladies' and gentlemen's divisions permits descent to the bowling alley, which is under the north veranda, as well as ascent to the floor above. The ground slopes in such a way that the floor of the bowling alley is above the ground level on that side. The attic is large and high and can be used for light gymnastics. In the gable in the middle of the south front is a large clock, with glass dial which is illuminated at night. This clock is arranged with electrical contacts so that at some future time clocks may be placed in the Hospital wards and

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elsewhere, actuated by the central clock. . . . The paths, bowling greens, and tennis courts which are being laid out on the surrounding grounds will also add much . . . ."

The literature on the building also mentioned the presence of sewing and art rooms. The building was essentially a shingled bungalow, albeit a very large one, and blended in well with its site on the edge of the hill. The low, sweeping roof helped to reduce the apparent bulk of the building, so that it did not seem to compete with the towers of the main wings. The location of the building, known as the Casino, was carefully chosen to be within walking distance of the residential buildings, but not connected to them, in order to entice the patients to get outside and walk. Twenty years after completion, the interior underwent a slight alteration. As noted at the time: "Through the cutting of arches in the partitions between rooms on the first floor of the casino, that building has been better adapted to the needs of the occupational department." (25)

Up until this time the superintendent of the hospital lived in the main wings with the patients. While it gave the staff quick and easy access to him at any time, it was hardly the ideal situation for the superintendent, providing little respite from work. This was remedied in 1903 with the construction, northwest of the east and west buildings, of Windy Brae. A New York architect, E. C. Childs, was hired to design the building, and in 1903 it was noted: "The residence for the Medical Superintendent, now rapidly approaching completion, will, when occupied, permit us to avail ourselves of several rooms for quiet and convalescent cases, and to that extent enlarge our accommodation." The dwelling was completed the following year. Windy Brae ". . . was a two-and-one-half story brown-shingled structure with high ceilings, a gracious hall, large drawing rooms, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and attractive bedrooms above. A barn, large enough for the Superintendent's horse and carriage, was placed at the rear." Regrettably, the house has been demolished, but the carriage house remains. Now covered in asbestos shingles, it has not been well-maintained for some years, but still retains its historic character. (26)

The next major improvement intended for the hospital was ". . . to erect a central structure (in part to 'complete' present plant) for improved service in kitchen, dining rooms, cold storage and administration purposes, all to promote greater efficiency and economy, as well as to provide more room for future requirements by patients." Planning began in 1902, but construction was delayed for several years, first because all available funds went to patients, and later as a result of the Baltimore Fire of 1904. The trustees lost thirteen buildings in the fire, some of which were replaced and some lots sold and others bought and built on. They also lost some stock of fire insurance companies that went under, so there was some loss of income, ". . . but not to material amounts." (27)

In 1906 it was reported that designs were being made in order to get estimates, and that they hoped to start construction of the central building in the spring. It was also noted that two-thirds of the income went to patients, so it was necessary to save the remainder over several years in order to be able to build it. The following year a detailed portrait of the building was provided: "Early in the spring, ground was broken for our new dining room, and kitchen block, and the structure is now rapidly approaching completion. The building, when completed and occupied, will be a most valuable addition to our resources, and will enable us much more satisfactorily than heretofore, to prepare and serve food to our patients, and regulate that most important feature of treatment, the dietary. It is believed, moreover, that the concentration, as far as possible, of the preparation and service of food in one building, while resulting in more satisfactory service, will, at the same time, be more economical. The building is in the shape of the letter T; the top of the letter representing the dining room block, the stem, the kitchen, and the base, the kitchen annexes. Up to the present time, the two buildings occupied by patients have been wholly separated from each other, except for the underground tunnel containing the heating apparatus, water pipes, electric wires, etc., there being no connection between them. They are . . . about one hundred feet apart, and extend east and west on the same axis. The new building is placed about forty-five feet to the south of the southern wall of the hospital buildings, its central axis being on a line running north and south between the two buildings. The larger portion of the building, that containing the dining rooms, the head of the letter T, is one hundred and thirty-two feet long and fifty-two feet in width. A central corridor runs the entire length of this

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portion and is continuous at either end with a one story corridor which connects the dining room block with each hospital building. These corridors are twelve feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, and are liberally supplied with windows. They will make, in addition to their use as corridors of communication, excellent sun rooms and places of resort in inclement weather. Their exposure is such that the sun will shine on some portion of each corridor during nearly the entire day. At each end of the main floor of the dining room block, there are four dining rooms, each 16 by 21 feet in dimension. Four of these rooms are for men and four for women patients, who will be seated at small tables accommodating four patients each. These dining rooms are on either side of the central hall or corridor, and there are with each group of four dining rooms, a large pantry and a room for dining room linen. Where this portion of the building joins the stem of the letter T, midway between the dining rooms, there is, as shown on the plan, a large serving room some 40 by 20 feet in area, directly connected with the kitchen, from which the food will be served. Back of this is the kitchen, forming the stem of the letter T. The kitchen is 40 by 30 feet and but one story high. It is lighted by large windows on each side, and by a large skylight directly over the range and steam cooking apparatus, which is located in the center of the kitchen. The base of the T is occupied on the main floor, by the diet kitchen, two small store rooms, the housekeeper's office, a room for cold storage of meats and other articles required for immediate use, the scullery, and vegetable-preparing room. The kitchen, serving room, pantries, scullery and vegetable room will have white encaustic tile floors and a white vitreous tile wainscot. The floor above the dining rooms will have several rooms for nurses, with baths, a nurses' parlor, and a nurses' study, and a dining room and pantry for the assistant medical staff. Over the rooms to the rear of the kitchen are eight bedrooms and two bathrooms for the kitchen and other employees. A high basement is under the entire building, and contains, besides store rooms, a large space immediately under the kitchen, equipped for artificial cold storage, a meat cutting room, and two dining rooms for employees." The John Cowan Construction Company was the low bidder for the project at \$139,334. This addition also freed up many rooms in both main buildings to be converted to patient dorms. (28)

While waiting to build the central building, a few other changes were made to the landscape. One was of a practical nature: "... to dam a running stream in the woods to form a lake connecting it with a filter plant and pump, to supplement the water supply for use in laundry, boilers and baths, as well as incidentally to add to the attractiveness of the grounds for recreation of the patients." The superintendent demonstrated the efficacy of using nature to further recovery a decade later. He reported in 1915: "One patient has found not only diversion, but an element of cure in the study of our trees and shrubs which in such abundance and variety adorn the lawns and roadsides. She has affixed to or placed near every tree and shrub, except those which form the numerous groves which give variety to our landscape, labels upon which are printed plainly the common and the botanical name of the tree or shrub. An added interest is thus given to a walk about the grounds, by the opportunity thus afforded to become acquainted by name with the trees. The trustees, I am told, will receive an urgent appeal from this new recruit in the field of forestry to take advantage of the opportunities which our extended estate with its varied domain of hill and dale affords, to plant here examples of all trees which will thrive in this latitude, and to add to our ornamental shrubbery many desirable varieties not found in our grounds." Yet the landscape architect's plans from 1901 were still not complete, and remained one emphasis for the superintendent. (29)

Nothing has been uncovered, as yet, regarding the relationship between the hospital and the community of Towson, though with such a large institution, and one often misunderstood, there certainly must have been some incidents that caused disagreements. This is implied in a 1917 report, where Superintendent Dr. Edward N. Brush stated: "That hospital is prepared to do its full duty which recognizes in the broadest sense its relation to the community in which it exists. The people should be educated to know about hospitals, to take pride in them as belonging to the public, for whether supported by the public or endowed they are for the use of and really belong to the public." (30)

In 1922 the superintendent set out his list for what was needed in the physical plant at Sheppard-Pratt: "1. The construction of a

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building, set at a little distance from the present hospital buildings, for restless, agitated and disturbed cases. 2. The construction, in accordance with modern standards, of a nurses' home which will afford suitable sleeping quarters, a dining room and receptions rooms for nurses. 3. The construction of cottages for married physicians. 4. The better utilization of the upper floors of the hospital buildings where there is at present much waste space. Certain sections of these floors can well be used for employees, and other portions for patients." He noted that work had already begun on fulfilling items three and four. "Plans are now being laid for the early construction of quarters for physicians and the alterations in the main building. . . ." The hospital had trouble retaining married doctors, but the physicians' quarters and the nurses' home were never built, due to the cost. The first item, a separate and secluded building, would get built, though its function changed slightly, as it became the Reception Building. (31)

Several significant additions were made to the hospital in the 1920's. In 1921 a wealthy southerner constructed Fordham Cottage (later known as Poe Cottage) at a cost of over \$20,000 as a residence for his daughter. She lived there for almost forty years while a patient at Sheppard-Pratt. In 1927 a new and larger house was built for the superintendent. Called Overlook, it cost over \$50,000 to build the two-and-one-half story brick dwelling. The name of the house apparently came from the setting that provided a view of the eastern valley from the tiled porch. Both of these buildings were located roughly in a line between Norris Cottage and the Casino, but unfortunately, both buildings were demolished c. 2001 for the construction of housing for Towson University students. Also in the 1920's, the barn was destroyed by fire and the existing barn constructed to replace it. The farm continued to be an important part of the hospital operation. The barn is actually two buildings placed together in a single long row. It is a type known in the first half of the twentieth century as a Gothic barn, because the profile of the roof is similar to the shape of a Gothic lancet window. These barns were available as pre-made kits from companies such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., just as houses were, though builders who were working from scratch also copied the designs. Nothing has been found, as yet, to detail this buildings history. (32)

The last significant addition to Sheppard-Pratt was the Reception Building, now known as the Chapman Building. The trustees hired Baltimore architect William G. Nolting in 1926 to design a building with eighty beds for newly admitted patients. Nolting was a partner in the firm of Wyatt and Nolting and was a natural choice to work at Sheppard-Pratt. His firm was responsible for such large and prestigious commissions as the Baltimore City Courthouse, and in the late 1890's designed the men's group at the Springfield State Mental Hospital. As historian Bliss Forbush noted of the Reception Building, "these patients were to be admitted in reassuring surroundings, out of sight of visitors and officers, and away from disorderly patients. Provisions were made so that deranged individuals could be moved from one area to another without passing through long corridors. In order to maintain a quiet atmosphere for patients, utility rooms, kitchens, bathrooms and the recreation area were to be placed at some distance from the wards." The building was laid out in the shape of an E, and was given Georgian Revival detailing, including a colossal pedimented portico. It was placed about 1,000 feet southwest of the main buildings to isolate it from the other activity of the hospital. Estimated to cost \$350,000, the final bill ran to over \$715,000. The building was opened in May 1929, though construction was not complete until later that year. The Great Depression temporarily ended any hopes of expansion until after World War II, and the new buildings added since then are not considered historic. (33)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 80.37 A.

Acreage of historical setting 80.37 A.

Quadrangle name Towson

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Because the landscape was an important component of the hospital, the entire grounds were considered, even though portions of the grounds and several historic structures were in the process of being destroyed.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization

date

01/24/2003

street and number 610 Regester Ave.

telephone

410-377-4953

city or town

Baltimore

state MD

zip code 21212-1915

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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 not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

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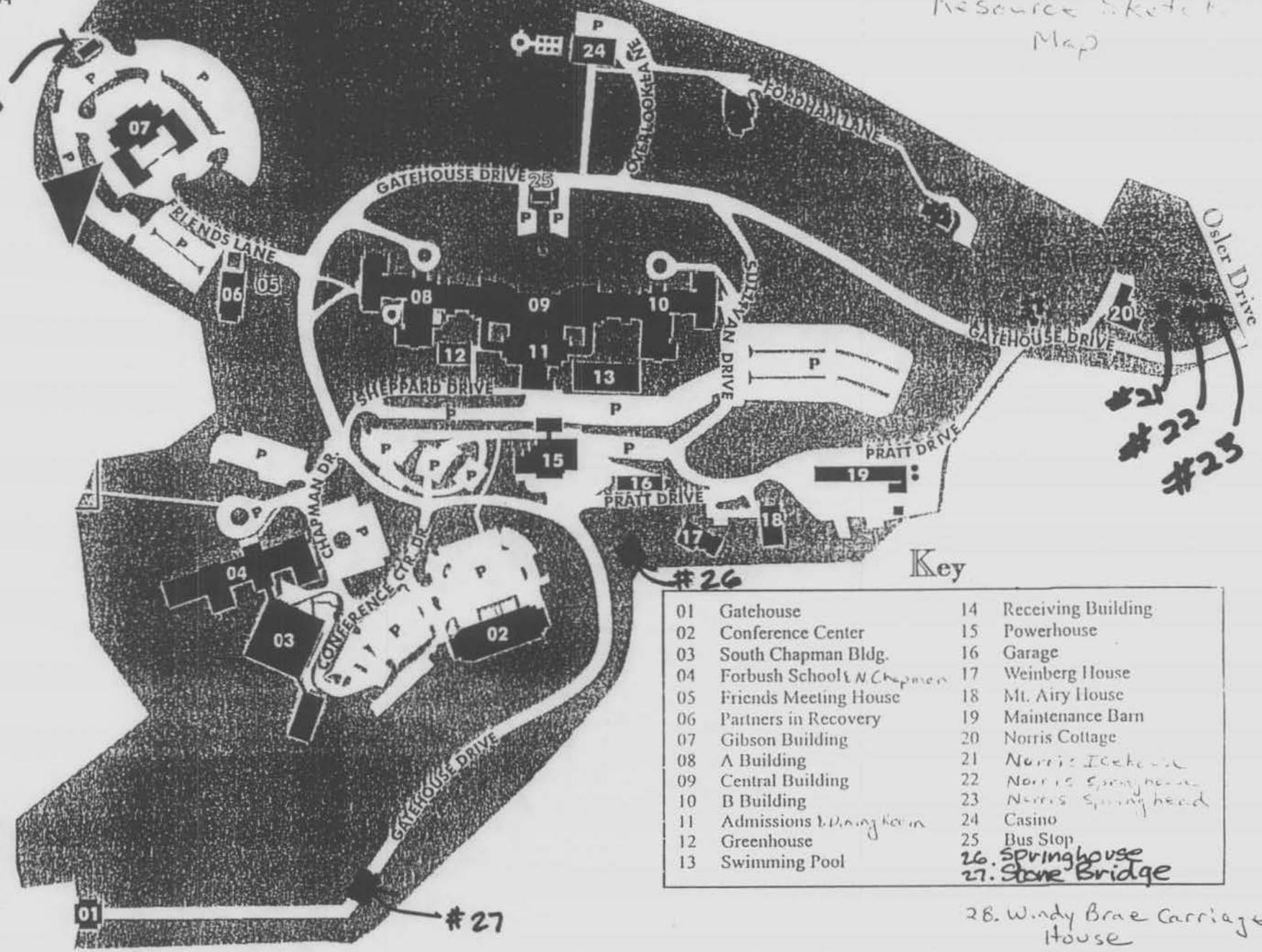
MAIN CAMPUS  
 6501 N. Charles Street  
 Towson, MD 21204  
 410-938-3000

B A-3083 Sheppard & Epoch  
 Pratt Hospital  
 Resource Sketch  
 Map

#28



Charles Street

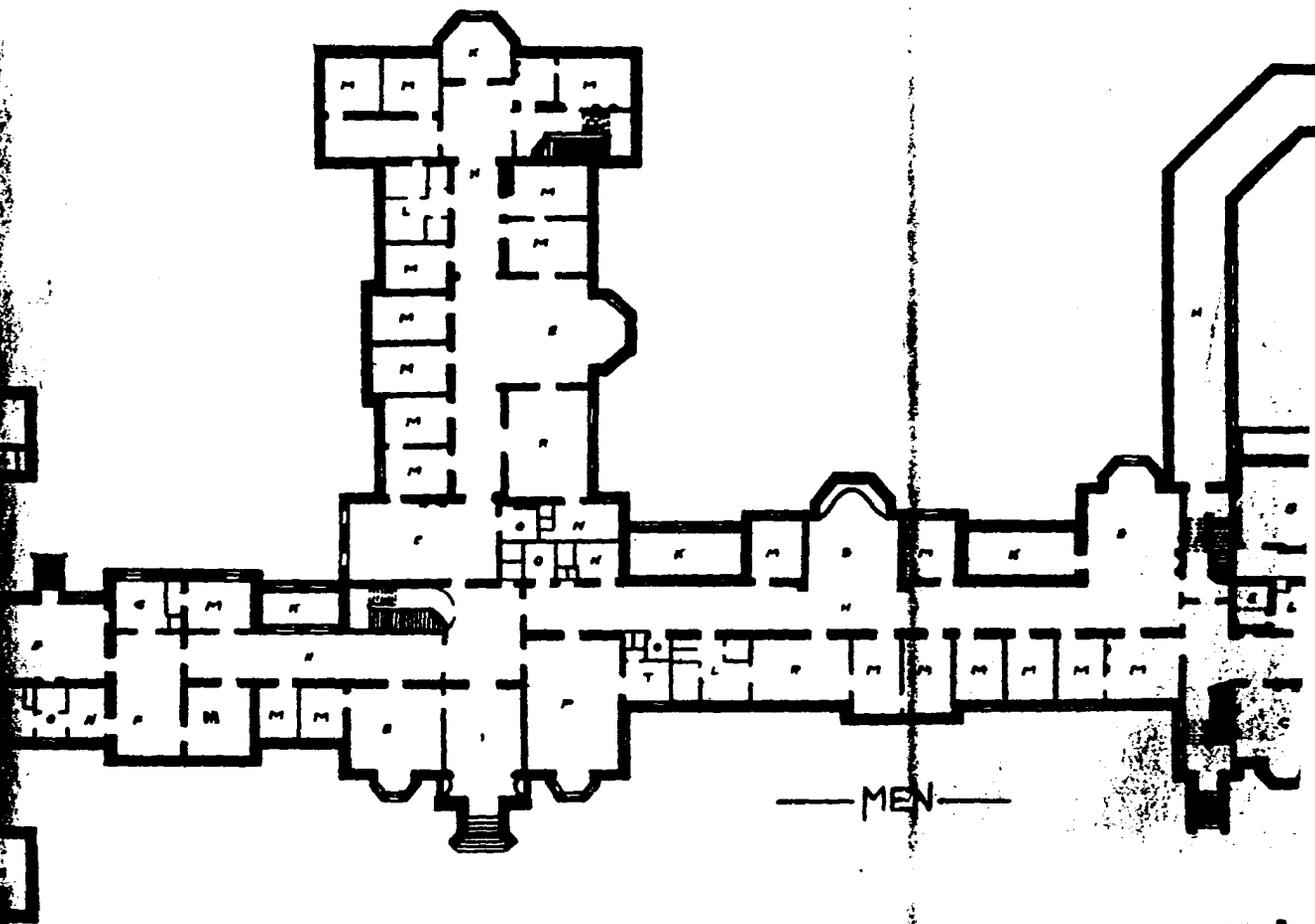


Key

01	Gatehouse	14	Receiving Building
02	Conference Center	15	Powerhouse
03	South Chapman Bldg.	16	Garage
04	Forbush School & N. Chapman	17	Weinberg House
05	Friends Meeting House	18	Mt. Airy House
06	Partners in Recovery	19	Maintenance Barn
07	Gibson Building	20	Norris Cottage
08	A Building	21	Norris Icehouse
09	Central Building	22	Norris Springhouse
10	B Building	23	Norris Springhead
11	Admissions & Dining Room	24	Casino
12	Greenhouse	25	Bus Stop
13	Swimming Pool	26	Springhouse
		27	Stone Bridge

28. Windy Brae Carriage House

BA-3082



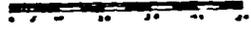
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- Main Entrance
- Office
- Reception Room
- Cold Storage, Immediate Use

- D... Medical Library
- DK... Diet Kitchen
- E... Parlors
- F... Dining Room

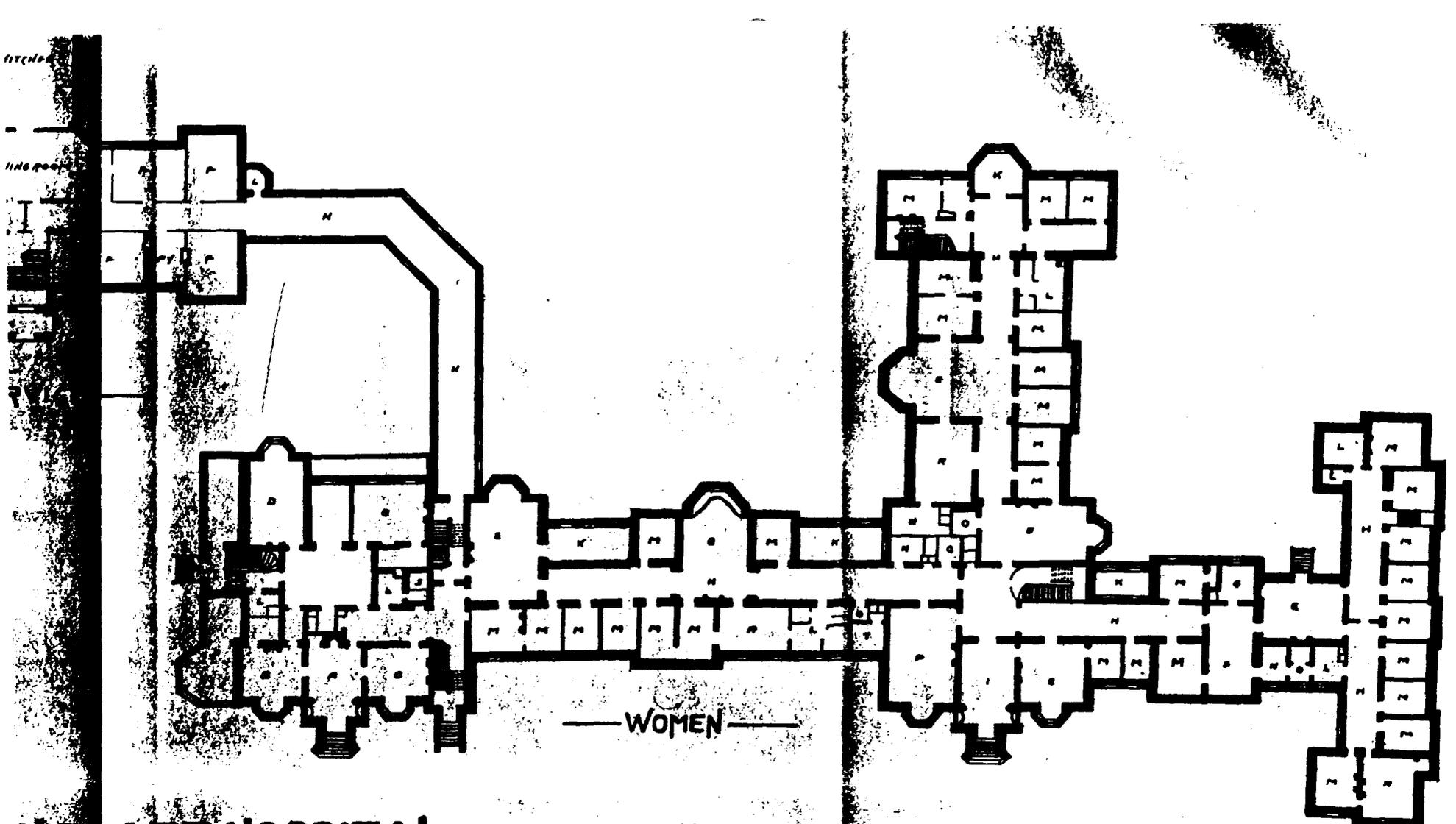
- G... Ward Diet Kitchen
- H... Corridors
- HO... Housekeeper's Office
- I... Patients' Entrance

SCALE IN FEET



— MEN —

— SHI



# H PRATT HOSPITAL

FLOOR

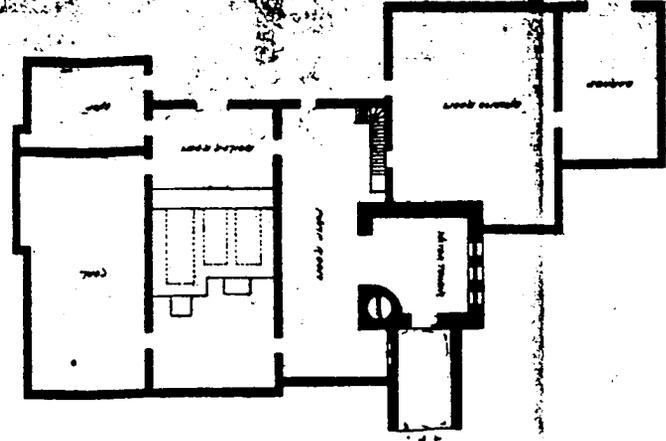
- K... Sun Room
- L... Lavatories
- M... Bed Rooms
- N... Nurses' Offices

- REFERENCES
- O... Clothes Rooms
  - P... Admission and Examining Room
  - R... Pantries
  - R... Associate Dormitories

- S... Light Well
- SS... Scullery
- ST... Store Rooms
- T... Ward Dispensary
- V... Vegetable Preparing Room

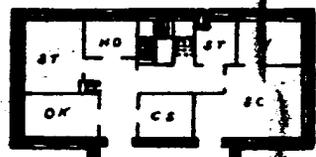
B-A-3083

BA-3083

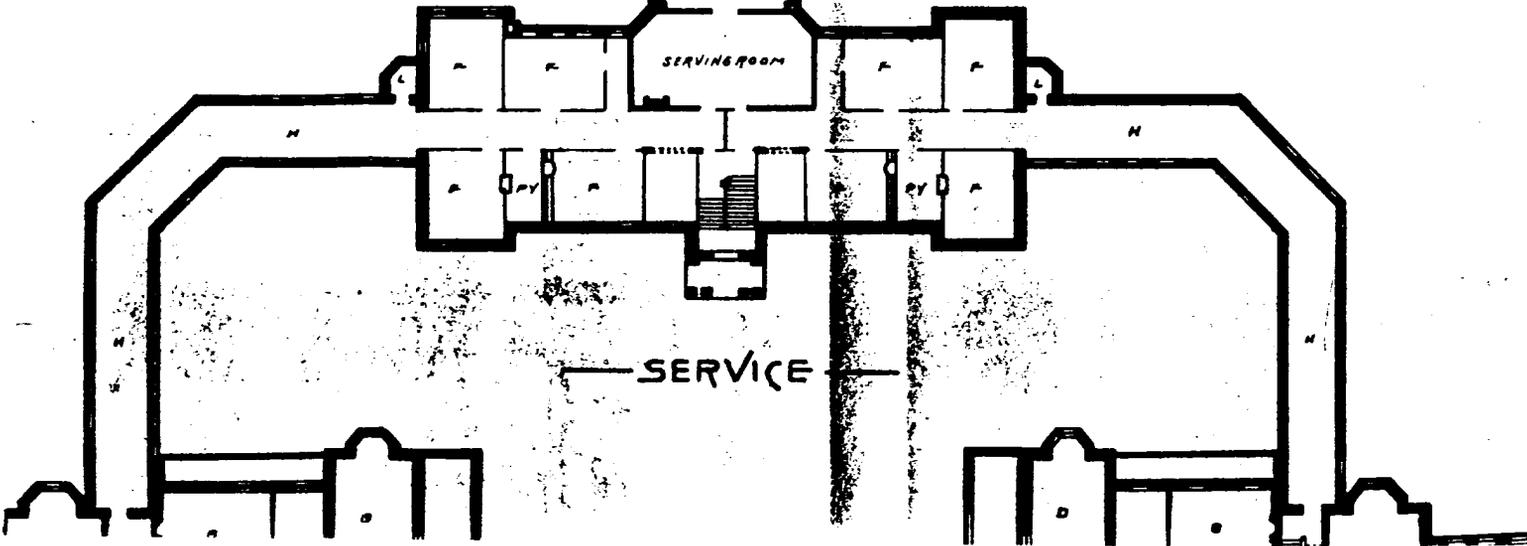


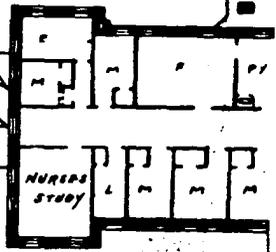
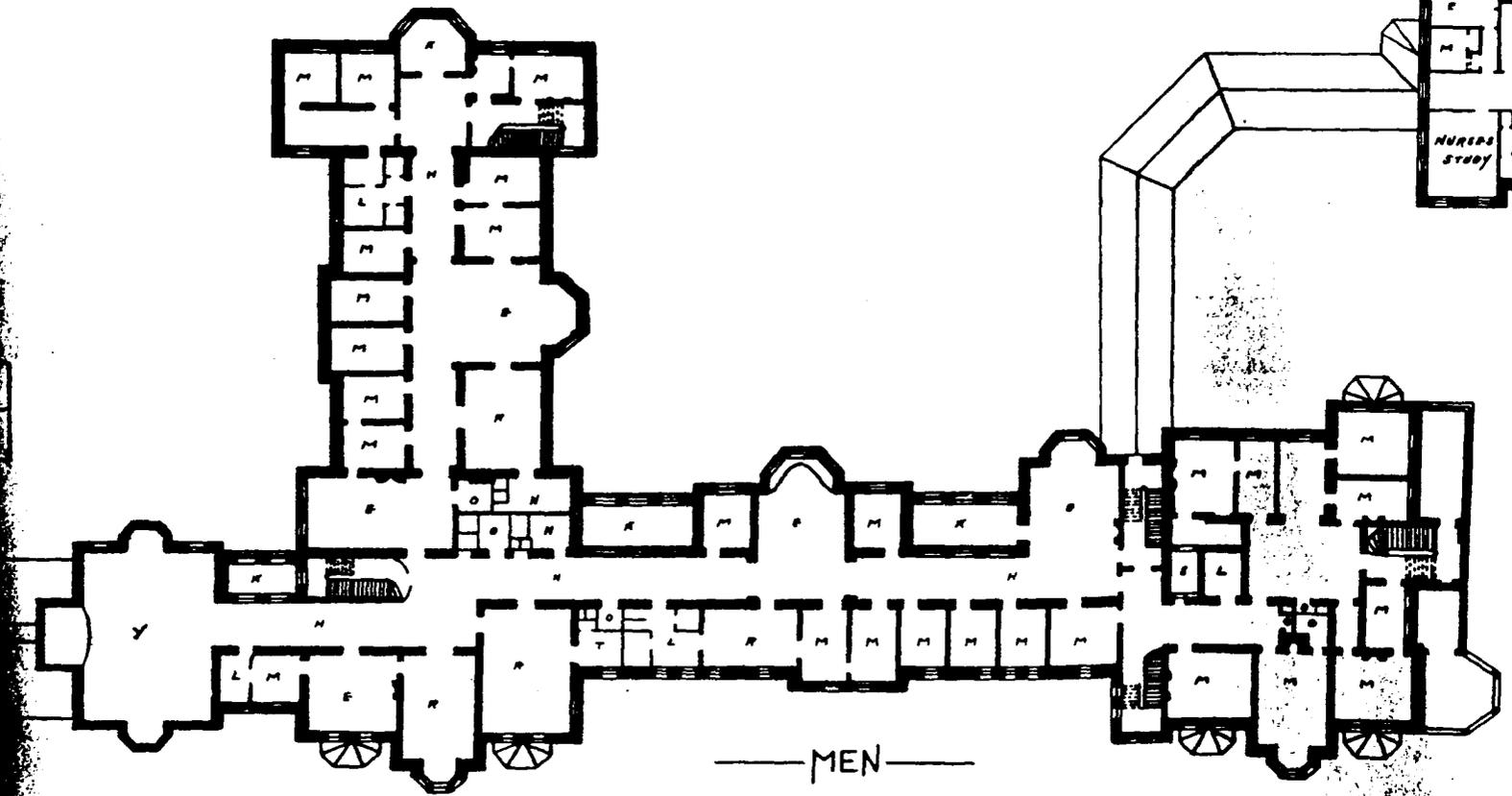
LAUNDRY AND POWER HOUSE

TUNNEL LEADING UNDER SERVICE BLDG. TO POINT MIDWAY BETWEEN HOSPITAL BLDGS. AND THENCE UNDER BASEMENT OF EACH HOSPITAL BLDG.



KITCHEN





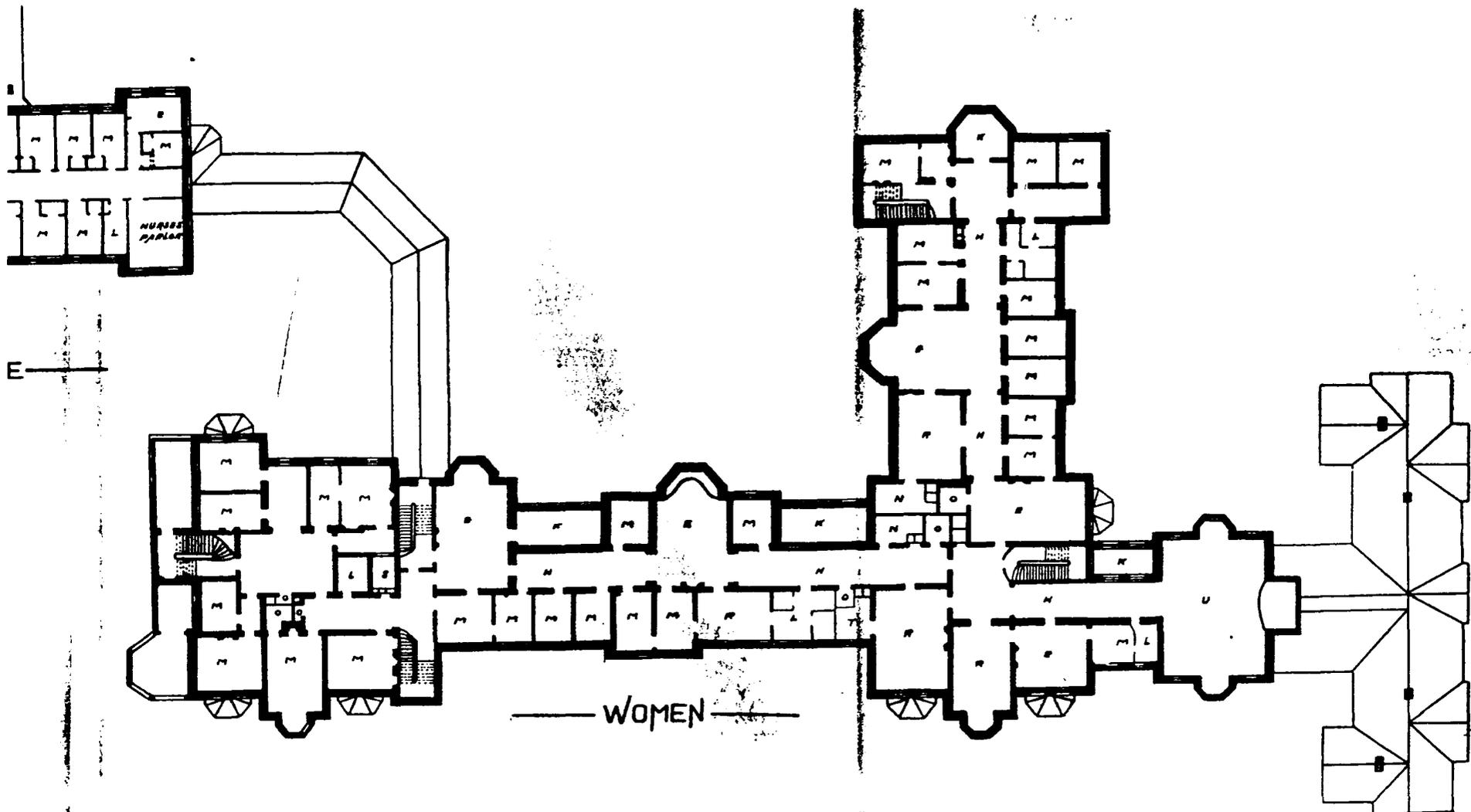
— MEN —

— SHEPPARD AND ENO —

— SCALE IN FEET —  
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

— SECO

BA-3083



# PRATT HOSPITAL

FLOOR

WOMEN

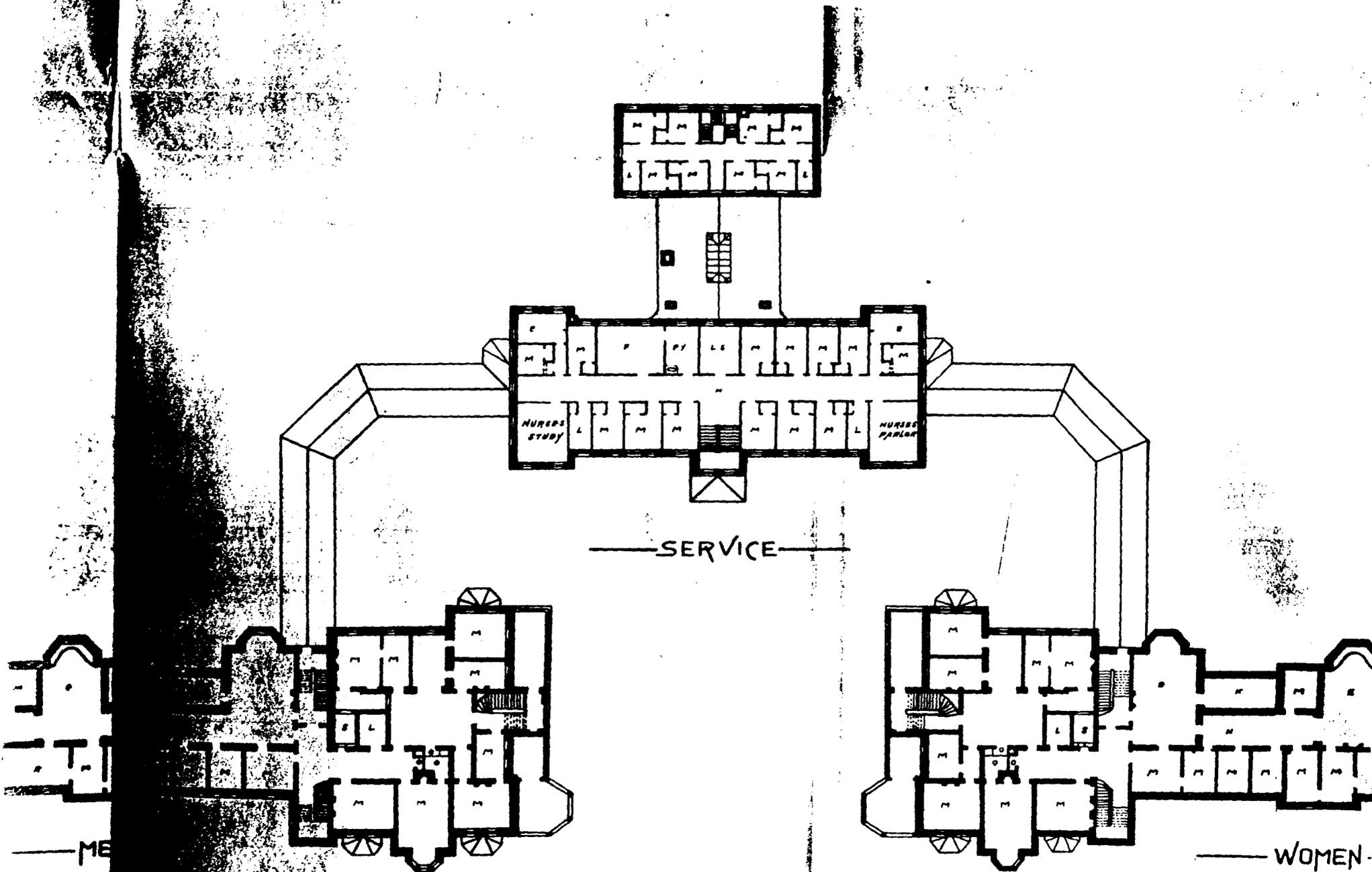
- E... Parlors
- H... Corridors
- K... Sun Room
- L... Lavatories
- LS... Linen Store Room

### REFERENCES

- M... Bed Rooms
- N... Nurses' Offices
- O... Clothes Rooms
- PY... Pantry
- R... Associate Dermitories

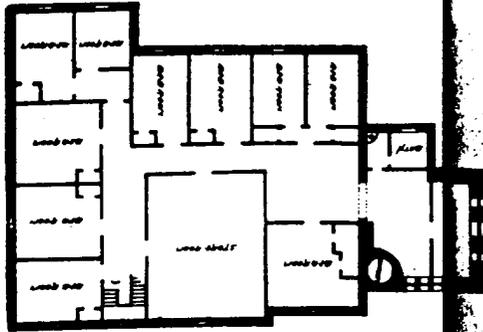
- S... Light Well
- T... Ward Dispensary
- U... Lecture Hall
- Y... Laboratory

BA 3083

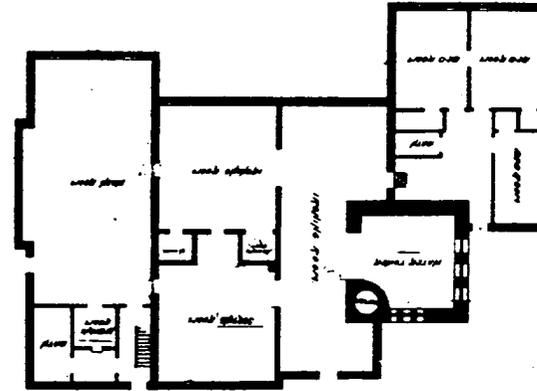


**SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL**

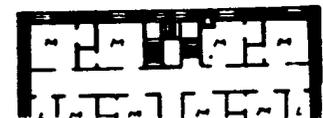
B-A-3083  
 P.H.E. ... Parl  
 C.H.E. ... Cor  
 L.S. ... Lav  
 L.S. ... Line



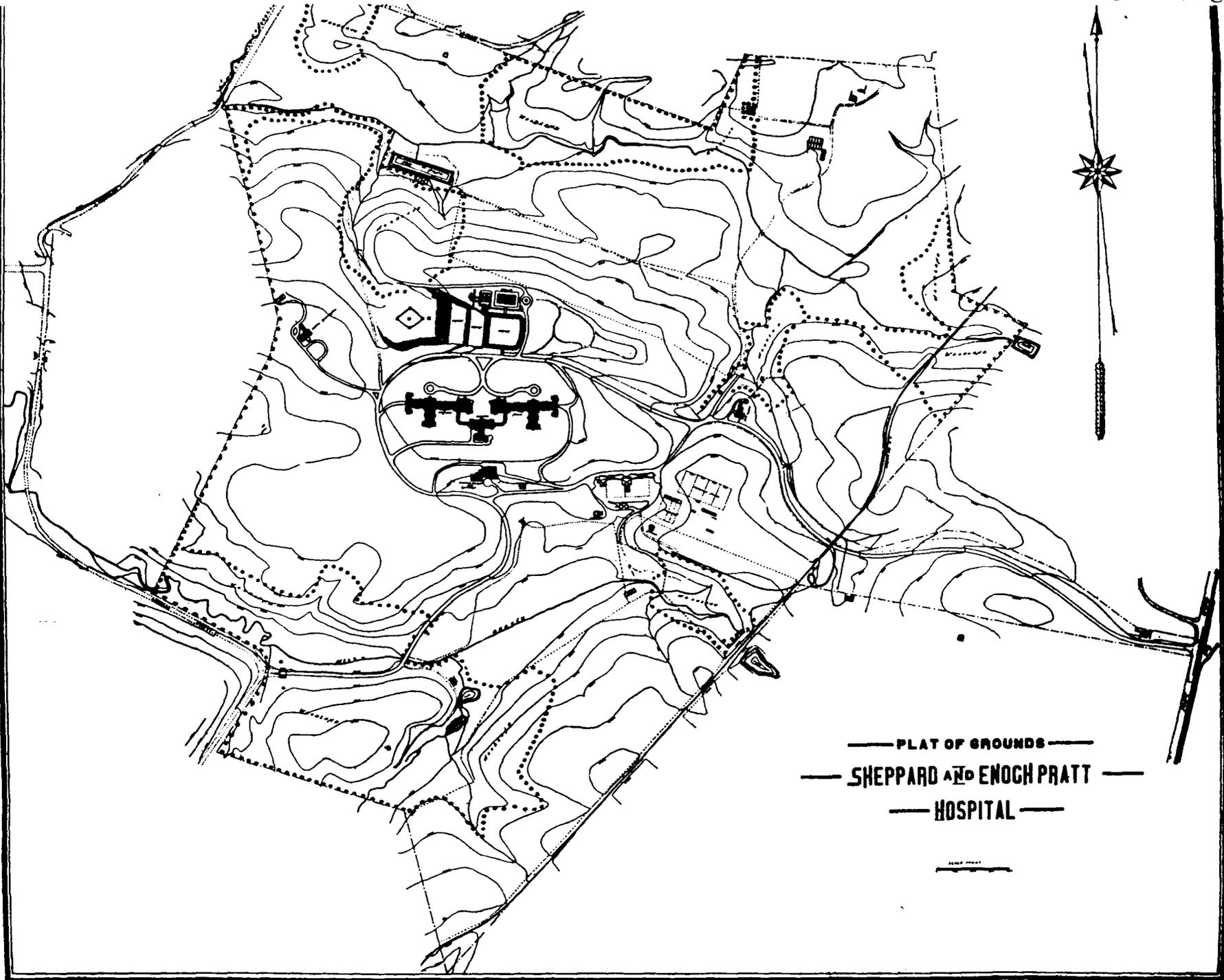
THIRD FLOOR



LAUNDRY AND POWER HOUSE



BA-3089





BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Skort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Gatehouse - west elev.

1/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<No. 32 >092  
N N N-2 02 <043>@







BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt House

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002 MDSHPD

Bridge, fr. South

3/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<No. 30 >088  
N N N-2 NN <043>0







BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPC

A & B Buildings, north  
class

5/30

ART 346 69\*\* \* <NO.19 >065  
N N N-4 05 <043>@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

A. Building, north elev.

6/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 21 >068  
N N N-3 01 <043>@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital  
Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

A. Building, north  
elev., west section

7/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<No. 22 >070  
N N N-1-08 <043>@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

B Building, north elev

8/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 23 > 133  
N N N-1-26 (043) @



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital  
Charles St Ave

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

B. Building - west & south  
elevs

9/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<No. 25 >026 N N N N N N N N  
(043)0



BA-3083

Sheppard Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Skort

Mar. 2002

MO SHPO

Dining Room - west wing, fr.

South

10/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 26 >135  
N N N+1-04 (043)@



BA-3083

Steppard Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co, MD

KEN Stort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Admission Building,  
south elev.

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<No. 27 >136  
N N N+1-19 (043)0

11/30



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt House

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Start

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Powerhouse - north  
& west elevs

12/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 28 >083  
N N N-3-16 <043>@







BA-3083

Sheppard - Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Skort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Power House - South  
& east elevs

14/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 13 >121  
N N N+2-16 (043)@



BA- 3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Power house - east

elev.

15/30

ART

346 69\*\*

<NO. 10 >047

N N N-4-25 <043>@



BA- 3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Garage - north & west

elevs.

16/30

ART 346 69\*\* \* <NO. 11 >049 N N N-3-36 (043)@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Garage - West 8  
Southeleus

17/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO.12 >118  
N N N+1-04 <043>@







BA-3083

Sheppard - Pratt Hospital  
Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Skort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Barn - north west  
elevs

19/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 15 >123  
N N N+1-43 <043>@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Stort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Barn - East & North  
elevs.

20/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO. 16 >125  
N N N-1-55 (043)@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Skort

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Norris Cottage, South  
elev.

2/1/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<NO.18 >128  
N N N+1-13 (043)@







BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MOSHPO

Norris ice house,  
south & east elevs

23/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<NO.35 >139  
N N N-1 04 <043>@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital  
Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

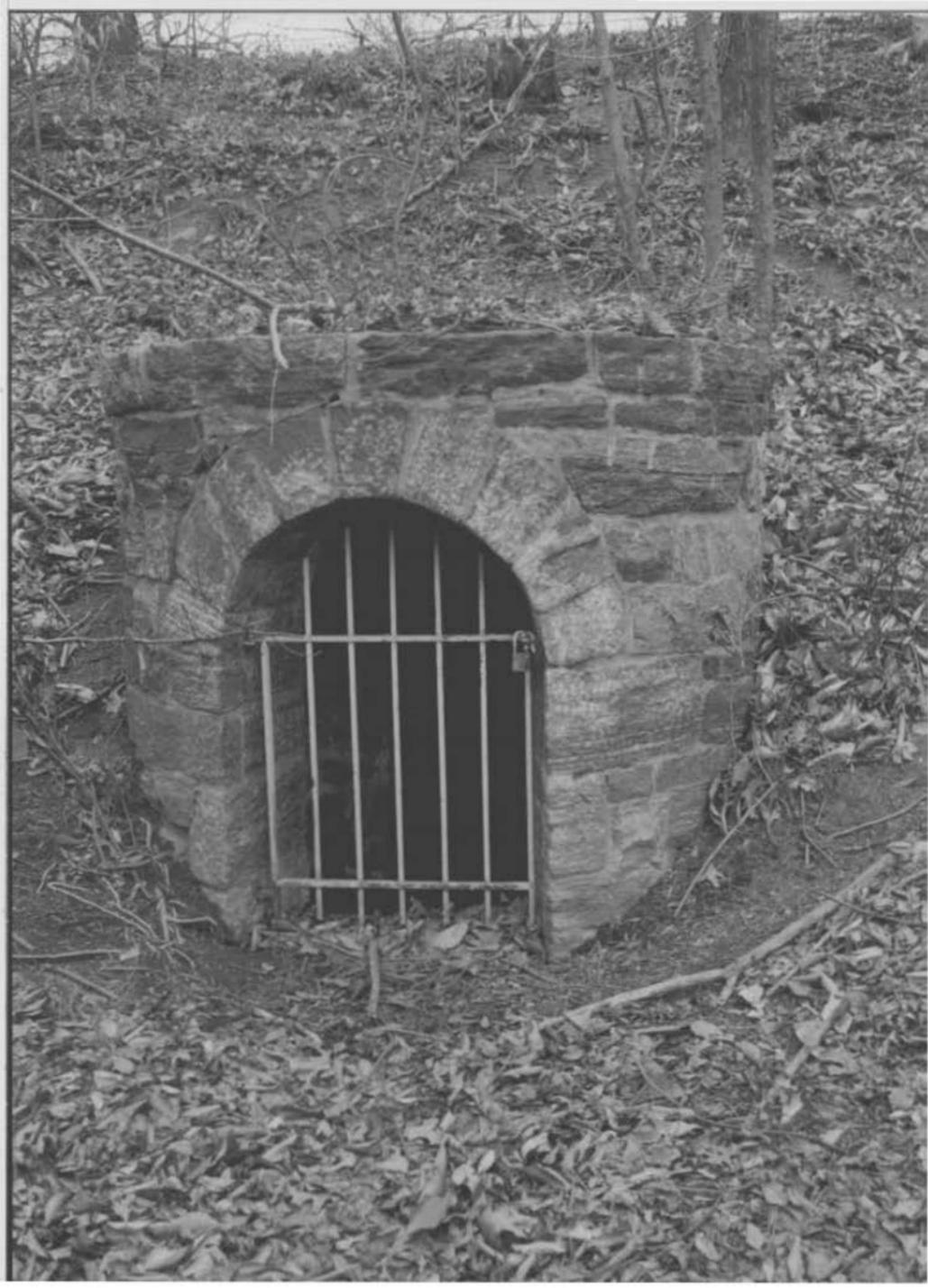
Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Norris Springhouse,  
South elev.

24/30

ART 346 69\*\* \*  
<No. 36 >100  
N N N-3-04 (043)@



BA - 3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital  
Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD SHPO

Norris Springhead,  
West elev

25/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<No. E >140  
N N N+5-36 <043>@



BA-3083

Steppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MO SHPO

Casino - South elev

26/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<No. 28 >138  
N N N+1-28 (043)@



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MO SHPO

Carriage house - east & north elevs

27/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<NO. 33 >093  
N N N-2-23 <043>0



BA - 3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MO SHPO

Carriage house - west  
& south elevs

28/30

ART 346 69\*\*  
<NO. 34 >096  
N N N-2-41 <043>



BA - 3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MD S#PO

North Chapman Bldg, north elev

29/30



BA-3083

Sheppard-Pratt Hospital

Charles St. Ave

Balts. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2002

MDSHPO

Friends Mtg House D Ford @ (540) 69-2-N N N \* 346 69\*\*

Bldg., Northelex

30/30