

AA-975

1942

Winterode Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Though currently owned and occupied by Anne Arundel County, the Winterode Building was constructed in 1942 for Crownsville State Hospital and has been included in this historic sites survey because of this origin. Named after Dr. Robert Winterode, a dedicated superintendent of thirty-seven years, the Winterode Building is really a group of three buildings with Georgian Revival features that are linked together by brick corridors. The construction of the complex represented a large increase in building space at Crownsville.

Survey No. AA-975

Magi No. 0209754839

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Winterode Building

and/or common

2. Location

Crownsville Hospital Center

street & number

not for publication

city, town

Crownsville

vicinity of

congressional district

4

state

Maryland

county

Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category

district
 building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

public
 private
 both
Public Acquisition
 in process
 being considered
 not applicable

Status

occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress
Accessible
 yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

agriculture
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military
 museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
 other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number

201 West Preston Street

telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town

Baltimore

state and zip code

Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

liber

street & number

folio

city, town

state

6. Representation in Existing

Historical Surveys

title

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No.

AA-975

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The Winterode complex is a group of three buildings that are linked together by covered corridors. Located west of the Psychology Building, the Winterode Complex contributed to the hospital expansion on the northwest portion of the property. The three buildings share similar architectural appearances, all designed with Georgian Revival features. The entire Winterode complex is no longer owned by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene as a component of the Crownsville Hospital Center. Anne Arundel County currently owns the building complex and carries full ownership responsibilities. It has been included in this historic site survey because of its original association to the hospital.

The complex consists of three buildings. The main building identified as the Winterode Building is centrally located. The two secondary buildings flank the main building to the southeast and to the southwest. The three buildings form a U-shaped configuration which is quite noticeable due to the linkage by the covered corridors.

The Winterode Building is a three-story common bond brick structure which measures nine bays wide and five bays deep. This main block is flanked on each side by two story attachments of one bay wide and three bays deep. A slate roof covers the building.

The north facade is dominant and displays most of the features which appear throughout the exterior. The ground level openings feature casement windows with concrete sills. The concrete water table acts as the lintels for the openings. The first and second floor windows exhibit a 8/8 sash, concrete sills, and brick jack arch lintels. Two oculus windows appear on the outside bays just below the boxed wooden cornice. Pedimented dormers line the gable roof. The triangular pediment dormer has a plain cornice and a 6/6 sash. The entrance is decorated by a triangular pediment as well. Swan neck brackets support the grooved soffit and boxed cornice of the pediment. The original door has been retained.

The last bay of each side of the building is constructed of brick on the first floor and clapboard on the second floor. The roof of these extensions reveals another pediment gable. The wooden gable has a small, boxed cornice, plain projecting verges, and wide, wooden frieze. Because the wing is shorter, the parapet gable of the main block is noticeable.

The south wall of the Winterode Building displays a central gable which forms a pavilion incorporating the three middle bays. Brick pilasters punctuate the pavilion. A tripartite window with a segmental arch rests below the cornice. A molded brick water table runs across the facade.

The flanking buildings are very similar in appearance and composition. They measure three bays wide and nine bays deep, which is perpendicular to the Winterode Building. The facades display the same fenestration and other architectural elements which embellish the Winterode Building. Each flanking building has wings which run parallel to the original building. The attachments

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1942 **Builder/Architect** Unknown Architect .

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Though not quite fifty years old, the Winterode Building is significant as a contributing component of the architectural environment of Crownsville Hospital Center. Built in 1942, the Winterode complex represented one of several construction projects to expand into the northwest section of the hospital property. The design of the complex reflected some changes for Crownsville. First of all, the architectural elements of the building clearly indicated the influence of the Georgian Revival style of architectural. The degree of ornamentation on these buildings is slightly higher than the earlier hospital buildings. The second change that the Winterode complex created centered on the layout of the buildings. The composition reflected the principles of a certain type of hospital design called the colony or cottage or plan. The design promoted the use of individual buildings linked together by covered corridor as an efficient design for mental institution buildings. The design of the complex is very much intact and largely contributes to the architectural integrity of the complex.

The building group was constructed during the last few years of the administration of Crownsville's first superintendent, Dr. Robert P. Winterode. Winterode was hired from Spring Grove in 1911 to supervise the construction and oversee the medical program at the new hospital. The doctor devoted the next thirty-six years of his life to the proper care and treatment of the black insane at Crownsville Hospital Center. The building complex honors this dedication and service.

are one-story in height and measure three bays wide and eleven bays deep. Because of the connecting wings each building has an U-shaped configuration. These additions continue the classical detailing.



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Winterode Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

South Face of Main Building



AA-975

Winterode Complex

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

SOUTH FACE OF WESTERN BUILDING



ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
RECREATION AND PARKS
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

AA-975

Winterode Building
Crownsville Hospital Center
Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

North Facade of Main Building



AA-975

Winterode Complex

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

NORTH AND WEST FACE OF
WESTERN BUILDING