BA-2261 1892 - 1941

Rosewood Hospital Center Complex Public

Owings Mills

Rosewood Center, a state operated residential facility for the mentally retarded, is situated on a 683-acre property near Owings Mills in Baltimore County. In general layout and siting the buildings at Rosewood closely follow the comprehensive plan drawn up for Rosewood by architect Jackson C. Gott in 1899 (see Figure 1). This consists of a U-shaped formation with the buildings on the east and west sides facing a central courtyard. The buildings on the south side stand at the crest of a small hill and face south, towards Reisterstown Road. Post-World War II construction at Rosewood has been to the east and northeast of this complex.

The historic buildings at Rosewood present a generally homogeneous appearance, with the exception of the brick Wyatt Cottage and the miscellaneous frame farm dwellings. They are two or three stories in height and of stone construction, the light grey or cream colored stone usually square-cut with a rusticated face and laid in regular courses. Stone is also usually used for the string courses, water tables and jack-arches above windows and doors. All have slate-covered, hipped roofs with hipped roof dormers and are topped by one or two octagonal cupolas with louvered sides. Wood trim, painted white, is used around windows and doors, and for the cornice, which is usually bracketed or modillioned. Architectural embellishments are generally few and are confined to the front and rear pedimented porticos. The Administration Building features a two story portico with fluted columns, as well as modillioned pediments at the east and west gable ends.

(Continued)

The Rosewood Hospital Center Complex is primarily significant for its association with the establishment of public mental health services in Maryland in the late nineteenth century and the subsequent expansion of the system. The complex derives additional significance from its architecture, reflecting the Classical and Georgian Revival influences which characterized much institutional design during the early 20th century. The buildings at Rosewood exemplify the work of several Maryland architects prominent in the period, including J. Crawford Nielson, Jackson C. Gott, the firm of Ellicott and Emmart, and Henry Powell Hopkins.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Rosewood Hospital Center Inventory Number: BA-2261

Address: Reisterstown Road (MD 140) City: Owings Mills Zip Code: _____

County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Reisterstown

Owner: DHMH Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT staff: X no ____yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? ____ yes ____no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ____yes Eligible district ____yes Name of District: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes ____no

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C___ D Considerations: ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F ___G___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MHT Library # BA 146 "Rosewood Center: Market & Feasibility Analysis (Draft Report)" (1991)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
Date of construction: pre 1877-1941

Prepared by: Notter,Finegold,&Alexander for MHT Date Prepared: _____

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: ___ A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G ___None

MHT Comments
See Report.

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	**Date**
Reviewer, NR Program	**Date**

Determinations Of Eligibility

BA-2261 ***Rosewood Hospital Center***

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Eligible?	review date
BA-2261	Central Kitchen, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Clients Café, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Clinical Services Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Cook Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	E Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Fishinger Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	G Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Garage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Goodwin Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Gundry (new) Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	H Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	I Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	J Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Jackson Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Jenson Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Johns Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Jones Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	K Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	L Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	M Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Mandel Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	McClure Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Medairy Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Morris Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	N Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Oil Tank, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Preston Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Richards Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Roberts Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	School, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Staff House A, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Staff House B, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Staff House C, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991

BA-2261 Rosewood Hospital Center

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Eligible?	review date
BA-2261	Staff House D, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Staff House F, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Tuerk Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Turnu Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Water Tank, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2261	Woodside Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	No	1991
BA-2262	Administration Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2263	Urner Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2264	Lane Building, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2265	Central Building (Old Kitchen), Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2266	Bissell Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2267	Wyse Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2268	Keating Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2269	Stump Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2270	Pembroke Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2271	Rogers Hospital, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2272	Benzinger Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2273	Wyatt Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2274	Gatekeepers Cottage, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2275	Kitchen-Dining Room, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2276	Power Plant, Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991
BA-2277	Maintenance Buildings (3), Rosewood Hospital	Rosewood Hospital	Yes	1991

Count: 55

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA-2261
Magi No. 0422613740
DOE __yes X no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Rosewood Hospital Center

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Reisterstown Road ___ not for publication

city, town Owings Mills ___ vicinity of congressional district 2

state Maryland county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	X other: hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 301 West Preston Street telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2261

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	_x_ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
_x_ fair	_x_ unexposed		

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

Rosewood Center, a state operated residential facility for the mentally retarded, is situated on a 683-acre property near Owings Mills in Baltimore County. The land is characterized by gently rolling hills and some of the property is wooded. Main entrances are on the east, from Garrison Forest Road, and on the south, by way of a half-mile road connecting Rosewood to Reisterstown Road.

The historic buildings at Rosewood are concentrated on a level plateau at the end of this latter road. In general layout and siting the buildings closely follow the comprehensive plan drawn up for Rosewood by architect Jackson C. Gott in 1899 (see Figure 1). This consists of a U-shaped formation, with the buildings on the east and west sides facing a central courtyard. The buildings on the sou side stand at the crest of a small hill and face south, towards Reisterstown Road. Post-World War II construction at Rosewood has been to the east and northeast of this complex.

The line of buildings on the east, consisting of Pembroke, Thom and Stump cottages, was constructed first, and today forms the oldest part of Rosewood. These were built directly south of Gundry Cottage, no longer standing, which pre-existed the founding of Rosewood in 1888.

Along the south wing of the plan and moving from west to east are Lane Cottage, the Administration, Central and Old Kitchen Buildings, Urner Hall and the Keating Cottage. The Central Building and the Old Kitchen are built in a straight line to the north of the Administration Building and are all connected. In addition, the Administration and Lane buildings are connected by an enclosed brick corridor.

PART 7 - DESCRIPTION (continued)

The buildings that form the west wing are Bissell and Wyse Cottages and the power plant. The one story power plant with its tall brick smoke stack marks the transition between the residential and service buildings at Rosewood. To the east and northeast of the power plant are a pair of one story flat-roofed stone buildings; one was constructed as a dining room, the other as a laundry. To the north of these, and separated by a service road are what remains of the once extensive farm complex at Rosewood. These consist of a stone machine shop, a frame farm house and a frame barn.

Directly to the east of the Pembroke and Stump Cottages is a parallel group of two buildings, Benzinger Cottage and Rogers Hospital, both facing west. To the northeast of Benzinger and separated from it by a service road is Wyatt Cottage, which also faces west. To the east of Wyatt and at the Garrison Forest Road entrance to Rosewood is a stone gatehouse and garage.

The historic buildings at Rosewood present a generally homogeneous appearance, with the exception of the brick Wyatt Cottage and the miscellaneous frame farm dwellings. They are two or three stories in height and of stone construction, the light grey or cream colored stone usually square-cut with a rusticated face and laid in regular courses. Stone is also usually used for the string courses, water tables and jack-arches above windows and doors. All have slate-covered, hipped roofs with hipped roof dormers and are topped by one or two octagonal cupolas with louvered sides. Wood trim, painted white, is used around windows and doors, and for the cornice, which is usually bracketed or modillioned. Architectural embellishments are generally few and are confined to the front and rear pedimented porticos. The Administration Building features a two story portico with fluted columns, as well as modillioned pediments at the east and west gable ends.

PART 7 - DESCRIPTION (continued)

The Rogers Hospital and Benzinger Cottage are different from the other stone buildings in that multi-colored rubble stone is used, with smooth-faced beige stone used for the Georgian Revival style entrances. The Wyatt Cottage is the only building in this group to be completely constructed of brick, and is laid in Flemish bond with wood trim.

The exterior condition of the buildings varies from fair to good with only a few alterations. Although an incompatible brick wing was added to Rogers Hospital in the 1950s, the additions to Stump, Pembroke and Wyse Cottages were built with stone and are virtually indistinguishable from the original buildings. Window sashes are generally unaltered, although most of the doors are replacements, and in some cases, the transoms have been boarded up. Concrete ramps and handrails for handicapped patients have been added to the entrances of most of the buildings still in use.

Interior alterations to the buildings at Rosewood have been extensive and are the result of several factors. These include the age of the buildings, which has necessitated frequent repairs and remodelling; heavy use and abuse of the often over-crowded buildings; alterations necessitated by health and safety codes; and changes made to the floor plans when buildings were converted to different uses. Where buildings have been vacated, they have thereafter usually received little or no interior maintenance and have deteriorated.

Even where original interior fabric is intact, it is usually neither distinctive nor significant. Walls were usually plastered or tiled, with simple baseboard and window trim. Considerations of security and functionality usually took precedence over the desire for attractive interiors; for example, the windows of both Benzinger and Bissell dormitories were designed with heavy iron bars on the inside.

PART 7 - DESCRIPTION (continued)

Although it too has been considerably altered, the Administration Building is alone in having an interior of architectural significance. Interior columns, a bracketed cornice and ceiling panels indicate the more public function of this building.

The floor plan of the residential buildings followed a standard design, with recreation and dining rooms on the first floor, dormitory rooms on the second floor and small staff apartments on the third floor. Staff residences were also provided on the third floors of the Administration and Urner school buildings. The latter building was divided into classrooms and still retains some of its blackboards.

Building Sites at Rosewood

Most of the buildings associated with the farm operations at Rosewood were burned or have been demolished. These stood in widely scattered groups to the north, northeast, and east of the stone complex. Of the buildings which comprised the stone complex, six have been demolished. These included Hill, Holland, Thom, King, and Gundry Cottages, Wyman Infirmary and a frame laundry which stood to the north of Gundry Cottage.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2261

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

Specific dates Between 1892 & 1942 **Builder/Architect** Various architects

check: Applicable Criteria: _X_ A __ B _X_ C __ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G

Level of Significance: __ national _X_ state __ local

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

PART 8 - INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ROSEWOOD

Although public care of the mentally retarded in Maryland dates only from the establishment of the state hospital at Rosewood in 1888, public concern for the plight of the retarded began in the early 1800s. The founding of Rosewood, along with several other public hospitals in Maryland, was the outcome of a long and persistent campaign throughout the nineteenth century on the part of social reformers to have the state assume the care and training of the retarded and insane. In turn, these reformers were part of the broader humanitarian movement which urged public responsibility for and humane treatment of not only the retarded and insane, but the poor, the criminal and the handicapped.

For many years the mentally retarded, or the "feeble minded" as they were invariably referred to until well into this century, were thought of as a sub-class of the mentally insane; thus the history of public institutions for the retarded and the insane are closely linked. Although mental institutions in the modern sense had existed in Europe since medieval times and in this country since the establishment of a hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia in the 1770s, these hospitals, typified by the infamous Bedlam Hospital in London, were notorious for their appalling and squalid conditions. Little better than prisoners, the inmates were shackled in verminous cells with inadequate care and without regard to the degree of their

insanity.

In Maryland, as elsewhere, the retarded and insane were either kept at home, sent to a private hospital or placed in county almshouses. In 1798 a public hospital for "general sickness and insanity" was built in Baltimore, and by 1838 it had become exclusively a hospital for the "insane and feeble-minded".[1] In 1849 the Legislature authorized the purchase of land for a new hospital at Spring Grove in Catonsville. Other private hospitals existed in Maryland by the 1870s, including the Mount Hope Retreat operated by a Catholic order, the Sisters of Charity.[2]

The drive to establish a state hospital for the insane at Spring Grove was led by the social reformer Dorothea Dix, who in her famous memorial to the state legislature in 1852 reported the results of her exhaustive survey of the condition of the insane population of Maryland. She found that "confined apartments, narrow cells, dungeons, and not seldom chains and manacles, both in private dwellings, in poorhouses, in county jails and in the penitentiary are the miserable alternatives in default of adequate hospital provision."[3] She and other reformers urged the removal of the insane from the prisons and poorhouses to a "state hospital which shall supply full remedial treatment for the insane".[4]

Because of Miss Dix, public opinion moved towards the need to medically treat and educate the insane and retarded instead of merely incarcerating them. This approach, known as "moral treatment", appealed to the emotions of the patient through education and personal attention rather than by regimentation. The old asylums and prisons were clearly inadequate for this purpose and by the 1850s architects and doctors had developed several new arrangements for the housing and

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[1] C. W.Chancellor, **Report on the Public Charities, Reformatories, Prisons and Almshouses of the State of Maryland** (Frederick, Maryland: Baughman Brothers, 1877), pp. 33-39.

[2] Ibid., p. 40.

[3] Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Twenty-Fifth Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1909), pp. 48-49.

[4] Ibid., p. 48

treatment of patients. Instead of the fortress-like prisons, buildings were designed with a "cheerful and comfortable appearance", in which provisions for ventilation, sunshine, adequate recreation space and a healthful climate were considered in the selection of a site and the design of the building.[5]

A treatise entitled "Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane" published in 1855 contained several recommendations that were incorporated in the design of insane asylums for the rest of the century: Asylums were to be located in rural areas with good vegetation and an "interesting landscape", should be no more than two or three stories tall, have proper security and provision for exercise, and have work or handicraft rooms. Most importantly, it advocated the segregation of patients by sex, age and by the degree of their affliction. This classification system reflected an advance in the understanding of various kinds and degrees of mental illness and retardation.[6]

By the 1860s, the mentally retarded and epileptics were recognized as being different from the insane and in need of different accommodation and treatment. Several "idiot asylums" were built in the United States during this period, the most famous of which was the New York Asylum for Idiots in Syracuse, completed in 1856. The design of these facilities differed somewhat from the insane asylum in that much more space was allotted to class and work rooms in which crafts and useful trades were taught. In addition, the division of areas according to age, sex, and "class", or degree of retardation was further refined.

Several other states had already built asylums for the retarded by 1887, the year in which the Maryland State Lunacy Commission proposed using the abandoned state arsenal at Pikesville as a hospital for "feeble-minded children".[7] In March

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[5] Thomas S. Kirkbride, "Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane" **Mental Hospitals - Journal of the American Psychiatric Association** (1855; reprint, Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association Mental Hospital Service, 1955), pp. 14-20.

[6] Ibid., pp. 14-20.

[7] Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Second Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1887), p. 6.

of 1888, the legislature approved "An Act to establish and incorporate an Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded of the State of Maryland" (Chapter 183, Acts of 1888) which empowered a seventeen member Board of Visitors to direct the selection of a site for a school which "shall receive, care for and educate all idiotic, imbecile and feeble-minded persons". Despite this sweeping command, only ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the land and buildings, with a five thousand dollar annual appropriation thereafter.[8] The asylum was to be free of charge for all indigent children between seven and seventeen years of age, charging two hundred and fifty dollars for all other children.

By December 1888, the Board had negotiated the purchase of 185 acres at Owings Mills near the Reisterstown turnpike and one mile from the Owings Mills station of the Western Maryland Railroad. On the property was a frame farmhouse, "formerly the residence of Dr. Wood" and two small tenant houses.[9]

The Board reported:

> The land is beautifully situated, is well watered, a part under good cultivation and a part in woodland. The house, an excellent dwelling home, is not large and cannot accommodate many.[10]

The Board's report to the Lunacy Commission in 1889 gave a more complete description of the original building at Rosewood:

> (It is) of two stories and an attic which has lately been enlarged by the addition of two stories, is partly brick, partly frame. On the first floor is the parlor, executive office, dining and recreation rooms, and kitchen. The second floor and attic are for sleeping rooms and are divided into two departments - one for the males and the other for females. There are two baths and two water closets.[11]

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[8] **Proceedings of the Maryland General Assembly - Acts of 1888** (Annapolis), Chapter 183.

[9] Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Third Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1888), p. 42.

[10] Ibid., pp. 42-43.

[11] Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Fourth Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1889), p. 19.

This building was soon named Gundry Cottage after Dr. Richard Gundry, the first superintendent of the asylum and was in use until razed in 1960. From the beginning, it was clearly inadequate for its intended purposes; between the time the first patent, "Cora", arrived in February 1889 until the end of the year nine more inmates were admitted. Together with its staff of four, this was nearly half of the projected capacity of thirty persons.[12]

The Board began almost immediately to make plans for additional buildings at Rosewood:

> The visitors hope that means will hereafter be found to build detached cottages so that they may be able to adopt the family system in the care of the feeble-minded, by which they may be grouped together in small companies rather than congregated together in one large edifice.[13]

Because of the inadequate housing and appropriation and the number of eligible applicants (conservatively estimated by the State Board of Health in 1884 at 1,319)[14] the Board of Visitors had to adopt a restrictive admissions policy. Set forth by the Board in 1899 after years of deliberation, the admission policy confined itself to "those who are susceptible of a certain degree of training with the view to their being developed into a condition of utility and self-support, in other words it shall be a training school and not custodial."[15]

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[12]Ibid, p. 19.

[13]Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Third Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p. 1888), p. 43.

[14]Maryland State Board of Health, **Fifth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health** (Annapolis: n.p., 1884), p. 20.

[15]Board of Visitors of the Maryland Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded, **Record of the Board of Visitors** (handwritten minutes of the Board of Visitors), April 5, 1899, p. 280.

Only white children between seven and seventeen years of age were admitted. Boys were taught farming, gardening and carpentry while girls learned sewing, washing, milking and horticulture, as well as training for domestic service. With these skills, it was hoped that the inmates would be self-supporting on their release at seventeen.

The training served another purpose as well, as the Board often displayed an almost obsessive desire to have the asylum be self-supporting. Much of the food was grown or raised on the surrounding farm and virtually all the clothes and table linen were made by the girls. All laundry and cleaning was done by the inmates and their labor was even used during the excavations for new buildings in 1892 and 1900.[16] The farm continued in operation until the 1960s and in 1919 the asylum was awarded first prize at the National Ham and Bacon Show in Iowa for the best home cured ham.[17]

In 1900 the Board unsuccessfully proposed the construction of a separate school for the "colored feeble-minded" and for an additional building for epileptic children.[18] The latter hope was realized when the Thom Cottage was erected in 1896 through a private donation.[19] Another hope was realized when in 1894 and 1907 the Maryland Legislature passed bills to transfer all insane and feeble-minded patients from county almshouses to state institutions.[20] While this created pressure on the

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[16]Ibid, (August 12, 1900), p. 323.

[17]**Doctor Wood's Estate - A Brief History of Rosewood State Hospital**) (Owings Mill, Maryland: n.p.), p. 17.

[18]Maryland State Lunacy Commission. **Fifteenth Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1900), p. 5.

[19]**Record of the Board of Visitors**, (February 6, 1985), p. 144.

[20]Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Twenty-Second Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1910).

physical plant at Rosewood, it also ensured continued state funding. By 1910, the population at the asylum was 304 and the first of several bond issues passed to fund new construction at Rosewood.[21]

In 1912 the name of the facility was changed to "Rosewood Training School", reflecting changes in professional attitudes and terminology. The school greatly expanded its capacity during the twentieth century and by 1968 had approximately 2,700 patients, a number nearly triple that of only seventeen years earlier.[22]

By World War II the nature of patient care at Rosewood had drastically changed since the 1890s. Originally the institution was charged with the training, education and care of children, and the building of classroom space had been deemed as important as the building of residential quarters. In fact, classrooms and patient wards were often found within the same building. Later, the emphasis shifted from the patient, his development and eventual release to need for protection of society by institutionalizing the patient for life. In 1943 the physically handicapped were admitted and in 1950 all age restrictions for admission were officially removed.[23] Born out of the great humanitarian sentiments of the nineteenth century, Rosewood deteriorated into a custodial institution.

Despite the rapid expansion of facilities during this period, Rosewood continually suffered from over-crowding and a shortage of staff, often resulting in unsatisfactory patient conditions. These conditions were periodically reported during the 1930s and 1940s in newspaper stories of "snake pits" at Rosewood, culminating in 1949 in the series of articles in the **Baltimore Sun** on Rosewood and other state hospitals entitled, "Maryland's Shame".[24] Public reaction to this expose

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[21]Maryland State Lunacy Commission, **Twenty-Fifth Report of the State Lunacy Commission** (Annapolis: n.p., 1910).

[22]**Rosewood State Hospital: Information Manual** (Baltimore: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 1968) p. 9.

[23]Ibid., p. 9.

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and a series of grand jury reports in the 1950s focused attention on the need to better rehabilitate and eventually de-institutionalize patients while improving conditions for thos requiring life-time care.

The hospital was integrated in 1956 and Negro patients at the retarded unit of Crownsville State Hospital were transferred to Rosewood. In 1963, Henryton State Hospital was converted to an institution for the retarded. After reaching a high in the late 1960s, the patient population sharply declined as the emphasis shifted to the integration of the educable retarded into the community. The trend toward de-institutionalization of patients has continued, rendering many of the older custodial-care buildings obsolete. Several, including King, Thom, Holland, Wyman and Hill cottages have been razed, in addition to many of the farm buildings. Employees were moved out of the upper floors of the older buildings and transferred to apartments built to the south-east of the main complex. Most new construction at Rosewood has been brick and has been concentrated to the north of the older buildings.

BUILDING HISTORY AT ROSEWOOD

Faced with the obvious inadequacy of the original 19th century farmhouse at Rosewood, the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded decided in 1889 to enlarge the building by adding a dining room wing, exercise room and dormitory space at a cost of $1,849.00.[25] At the same time, the Board began consultations with the architect J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore concerning the construction of additional buildings.[26]

Neilson brought to his commission substantial experience in the construction of institutional buildings in Maryland, having designed the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Spring Grove, completed in 1874 and the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in Baltimore, as well as the Baltimore Academy of Music,

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[25]**First Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mill, Maryland: n.p., 1889), p. 3.

[26]Ibid., p.4

Greenmount Chapel, and the Hillman and Calvert Street Stations, all in Baltimore. In 1877, his plan for a "union almshouse" was published in the **Report on the Public Charities, Reformatories, Prisons, and Almshouses of the State of Maryland**; it incorporated many of the arrangements then popular with progressive architects. These included the placement of dining rooms and dormitories for each sex in separate wings, the use of sun porches, well ventilated corridors, sunlit bedrooms and an attached infirmary.[27]

By 1891, Neilson had prepared plans for a new school cottage and by July 1892 the building, a two story stone structure with brick trim and gable roof opened for use.[28] The cottage was named Pembroke, after J. Pembroke Thom, the President of the Board of Visitors, beginning a long practice of naming the buildings at Rosewood after its Board members.[29] The "well built, well planned granite structure" was constructed at a cost of eleven thousand dollars and accommodated forty-five boys, as well as school rooms, and quarters for the teachers and matrons.[30] In March 1908 an addition was completed on the east end of the building at a cost of $18,680, increasing the capacity to seventy-five.[31] In 1913 a two story porch was added to the south facade. Although Pembroke Cottage originally housed male students, by the early 1900s it was a girls dormitory. It was recently vacated and converted to its present use as a storage facility.

In 1891 the Board requested legislative funding for a separate building for epileptics, who were felt to be a disruptive influence on the other patients. Their request repeatedly denied, the Board in 1895 announced a gift by President Thom of

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[27]Chancellor, op. cit., between pages 18 and 19.

[28]**Third Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mill, Maryland: n.p., 1893).

[29]**Record of the Board of Visitors** (November 9, 1893), p. 109.

[30]**Second Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mill, Maryland: n.p., 1891).

[31]**Eleventh Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1908-1909).

$5,305 for the construction of the cottage.[32] In January 1896 the two story stone building, named Thom Cottage, was completed by Mr. Marshall, the contractor, to the designs of Neilson.[33] Recently torn down, Thom cottage stood directly south of Pembroke Cottage and closely resembled it in appearance. Built to house twenty-nine epileptic males, it was expanded in 1909 to hold seventy-five patients in addition to schoolrooms and staff quarters.[34] In 1913, a porch similar to that added to Pembroke was constructed at a cost of $932.

In early 1893, the Board first commissioned a comprehensive plan for both the farm and the anticipated future buildings at Rosewood.[35] In 1897 their report to the Governor stated that "the buildings heretofore erected have been necessarily small and inadequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing institution".[36] Their preference was for the so-called "California Plan" in which "asylum villages for the idiotic and feeble minded" were made up of several separate cottages.[37] Several features made this plan preferable over the construction of one or two large buildings. Cottages could be built progressively as necessity and economics required. In this way, too, different classes of the retarded, as well as female and male patients could be kept strictly separate. In the words of the 1909 report to the Governor, "the plan of detached and separate cottages greatly facilitates proper classification and helps us to secure to each inmate many considerations of individual wants and needs, so hard to provide in an institution of this character

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[32]**Fourth Biennial Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1895).

[33]**Record of the Board of Visitors**, (January, 1986), p. 172.

[34]**Eleventh Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1908-1909).

[35]**Record of the Board of Visitors**, p. 107.

[36]**Fifth Biennial Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1897).

[37]**Second Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1891).

when the students are massed in one large building".[38] That the desire was also for an harmonious, almost collegiate architectural composition is revealed by the statement that "it will be wise to make all additional improvements to harmonize in the development of this great state charity in accordance with a well considered plan to meet the wants of the future".[39]

The eventual plan was drawn up not by Neilson, who died in 1900, but by another Baltimore architect, Jackson C. Gott. A generally less capable architect than Neilson, he probably was hired on the recommendation of one of the Board members, General Herman Stump, for whom Gott had designed a residence in Green Spring Valley. Most of his earlier work consisted of designs for commercial buildings in downtown Baltimore and several suburban residences; he apparently had little experience in the design of institutional buildings.

Despite his limitations, Gott prepared a detailed and rather imaginative master plan for Rosewood which incorporated many of the requirements set forth by the Board at a meeting on August 6, 1899. These requirements, arrived at after visits to several institutions in the Northeast, included:

- A central administration building to contain necessry offices, reception rooms, board rooms, staff dining rooms, bedrooms, "listening room", and an assembly hall.
- A row of cottages to be erected on either side of the Administration building surrounding a central court extending northward. These cottages were to be of sufficient size to accommodate seventy-five patients and would each contain its own dining room
- A central generating plant to furnish all of the electricity needed at Rosewood.
- A separate kitchen building.

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[38] **Eleventh Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p. 1908-1909).

[39] **Fifth Biennial Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p. 1897).

- No plan should be submitted that does not contemplate the accommodation of 500 children.[40]

The plan submitted by Gott in October of that year called for the construction of eight additional buildings. The Administration Building, with its attached kitchen and dining wing was placed at the base of the composition and flanked by classroom buildings. Two additional dormitories, and one large double dormitory, as well as a power house would, with the existing buildings, complete the composition.

Several factors influenced Gott's final design of the complex at Rosewood. Most important was the Board's desire to construct several buildings rather than one or two large institutional structures. Instead of grouping these buildings randomly or in a deliberately asymmetrical arrangement however, Gott chose to use a balanced and ordered composition in which the symbolically important Administration Building was placed at the fulcrum. The buildings themselves, uniformly two stories tall, with hipped roofs and built of stone, were subordinated to the total design. The design also cleverly integrated the four pre-existing buildings. Perhaps it was the linear arrangement of these buildings which suggested the larger plan to Gott.

The design also reflects the resurgent taste for classicism at the turn of the century. Formal complexes of buildings were seen at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and in the McMillan Commission's designs for the Mall in Washington, D.C., and were probably influential in the design of Rosewood. In each case, the design of the individual buildings was subordinated to and in harmony with an axial plan with an architectural focal point at its terminus. The dignity of this arrangement was also probably not lost on the Board of Visitors of this still struggling hospital for the retarded.

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[40] **Record of the Board of Visitors** (August 6, 1899). pp. 300 and 303.

The buildings were to be simple and functional in design with only the porticoed Administration building having any pretensions to architectural style. The designs called for two story stone buildings with wood trim and with hipped roofs topped by a central cupola. Although Gott was dismissed in early 1904, his general plan was adhered to until the construction of the brick Wyatt building in 1941.

In 1900, contracts were awarded by the architect to the builder John Cowan for the construction of two new buildings at Rosewood. The first, named Stump Cottage, was built to house seventy-five "high-grade" male patients and was completed in late 1901 at a cost of $20,383.[41] The other, named Urner Hall after the Board's vice-President Milton J. Urner, was built as a classroom building for male students at a cost of $14,870.[42] Additional funds were appropriated by the legislature to furnish both buildings and they opened in late 1901.

The Administration Building, for which the board requested an appropriation of $50,000, was the most ambitious of the buildings so far constructed at Rosewood. At the Board meeting of October 16, 1902, the contractor's bids were presented, the lowest again being by John Cowan for $45,429.[43] Changes to the original plan included the elimination of exterior shutters and the use of Georgia marble for the columns and caps instead of concrete. Later the material used for the columns was changed to wood. A kitchen building was also included in the designs, with the kitchen to be placed on the first floor, laundry and drying rooms on the second floor. The latter would replace the small two-and-one-half story frame laundry building completed in 1894 which stood north of Gundry Cottage.

Slow progress in the construction of the two buildings and much poor workmanship produced dissatisfaction by the Board with both the contractor and the architect. In December 1903, the board termed Gott's work "unsatisfactory," noting

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[41] **Seventh Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded** (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1901).

[42] Ibid.

[43] **Record of the Board of the Visitors** (October 16, 1902).

the lack of supervision, lateness in producing plans and general inattention to the project.[44] The following January it reported numerous examples of negligence and poor construction and soon thereafter released Gott from its employ.

In his place the Board selected the well-known firm of Ellicott and Emmart from Baltimore. William B. Ellicott, the senior member, began professional practice in Portland, Oregon. Joining with William Emmart in 1901, he designed a number of buildings in Baltimore, including St. David's Episcopal Church and the Colonial Trust Building. After his retirement in 1917, he worked actively for the establishment of a comprehensive Maryland State Plan and is credited as being responsible for the creation by the U.S. Congress in 1926 of the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission. William Emmart, a native of Baltimore, served as President of the Baltimore Architects Club for many years before and continued in practice through 1919.

The buildings designed by Ellicott and Emmart over the next ten years adhered closely to the style, proportions and construction material characteristic of the earlier buildings, although in general they possessed more architectural and decorative refinements than those designed by Gott. They immediately assumed the supervision of the Administration Building as well as the much needed power plant. The latter was finished in 1904, and except for the brick smokestack built in 1923, retains much of its original appearance. The Administration Building and kitchen were completed in 1905, without the cupola and lantern as originally planned.

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[44] Ibid., (December 22, 1903), p. 401.

Building activity did not resume again until sometime in 1911. Three years earlier, the Board had requested an appropriation of nearly $100,000 to erect three new buildings at Rosewood.[45] They included a girls dormitory, a boys dormitory, and an industrial building with assembly hall. Plans were submitted in 1910 by the architects, with the building contract awarded to Henry S. Rippel later that year.[46]

By 1912, the three buildings, King Cottage, Lane Cottage and Central had been completed. King Cottage (no longer standing) was designed for one hundred patients and contained a day room and classroom on the basement and first floors with dormitories on the second and third floors. Lane Cottage served as the assembly hall and training school for girls. The Central Building, which was the last one finished and is connected to the Administration building, was built to accommodate one hundred girls with a first floor dining room that seated five hundred "high grade" children.

In 1912, the Board authorized a number of improvements at Rosewood. Connecting corridors between the Administration Building and the two school halls were built late that year to replce the wooden boardwalks. These corridors were replaced by the present ones in the 1950s. A second story was added to the dining hall to accommodate employees. A cow barn, carriage house, stables and wagon sheds were added to the farm complex. Finally, a large double-dormitory, named Wyse Hall, was constructed at a cost of nearly $77,000.[47] Wyse marked a new era in the building history at Rosewood, for besides being much larger than the earlier residences, it was the first to be built primarily as a custodial-care cottage. The larger state appropriations that Rosewood was receiving and its expanded facilities forced it to

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[45]**Eleventh Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded**, (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1908-1909).

[46]**Twelfth Report of the Maryland State Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded**, (Owings Mills, Maryland: n.p., 1910).

[47]**Doctor Woods Estate, p. 15.**

accept more and more of the severely retarded who could not benefit from the schools' earlier training and educational philosophies. These patients required custodial care and remained institutionalized after reaching the age of seventeen.

Facilities were also expanded for the sick and physically handicapped. Semi-enclosed sleeping porches for tubercular patients were added to several of the older cottages as well as Wyse. In 1922, Wyman Infirmary was built to replace the smaller infirmaries placed in separate quarters in the dormitory rooms of the residence buildings. Epileptic children were kept completely separate in Thom Cottage. In 1939 the C. Lyon Rogers Hospital was completed, making it the largest building at Rosewood.

Hill Cottage, a large custodial care building for boys was completed in 1927. No longer standing, it closely resembled Wyse, Holland and Keating cottages, both built as dormitories, were completed in 1929 and 1931 respectively. They each terminated the line of buildings formed by the southward-facing Lane, Urner and Administration Buildings. Both were built on an L-plan with two story sleeping porches set within the south side of the L.

By 1932, the patient population at Rosewood was nearly 1000 and the need was great for closed and secure accommodations for patients with aggressive and destructive behavioral problems.[48] Bissell Cottage for girls was built in 1933 and featured bars on all the windows, with a barred third story sunporch on the south side. Benzinger Cottage for boys was constructed in 1935 to the east of Pembroke Cottage. Stylistically, Benzinger and Rogers Hospital share many similarities, particularly in the academic treatment of the Georgian Revival entrances. Both are by the same architect,Henry Powell Hopkins, who also designed the nearby Wyatt Building in 1941. Hopkins executed several commissions for the state including buildings at Springfield State Hospital, the University of Maryland, and at the private Washington College in Chestertown, and was responsible for the remodelling

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[48]Ibid., p. 22.

and restoration of the Old Treasury Building and State Office Buildings in Annapolis.[49] A well-known architect practicing in the Georgian Revival Style, Hopkins usually produced designs for buildings in brick but may have decided these two should be of stone construction to harmonize with the earlier buildings. The Wyatt Building, outside of the original quadrangle designed by Gott, initiated the period of brick construction in Rosewood's building history. Since 1941, there have been no stone buildings erected at Rosewood.

While still institutional in character, the Rogers Hospital and Benzinger and Wyatt Cottages possess an architectural sophistication not seen in the earlier stone buildings at Rosewood. Smooth faced stone is used for the dentilled cornice, pilasters and the elaborate Georgian style entrances of the latter two buildings. The fully developed academic classicism of these buildings is not often seen in institutional buildings of this nature and the workmanship and design of many of the architectural embellishments is exceptional.

Mention should also be made of several of the auxilliary buildings connected either with the operation of the farm or the physical plant at Rosewood. In addition to the aforementioned power house, a one-story stone laundry and central garage was built in 1941. Next to it and to the south is the former kitchen building, designed by Hopkins and completed in 1938 and now used as the supply distribution center. A two-story stone gate house, constructed in 1914 at a cost of $3,000, stands at the Garrison Forest entrance to the hospital. Two employees cottages, both frame single family houses, were built to the south-east of Keating Cottage in 1933.

The farm complex was once an important component of Rosewood. Although the livestock stables and silos have been razed, a frame barn (also used as a firehouse) and a frame two-story farmers' dwelling still stand to the north of the garage. Both were constructed in the early 1900s. A one-story machine shop is also part of this small group.

49

A fire insurance inspection report issued in 1958 listed the following farm-related and maintenance buildings at Rosewood:[50]

Paint Shop
Brooder house
Incinerator
Barn
Electric Shop
Blacksmith Shop
Hog House (2)
Corn Crib
Animal House
Firehouse
Implement Shed
Garages (5)
Hay Barn (2)
Foaling Shelters (18)
Lean-to
Pump House
Loafing Shed
Pig Shed
Meat House

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[50]Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Inc., **Inspection Report: Rosewood State Training School** (Baltimore, 1958).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2261

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Geoffrey B. Henry		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	**date**	4/85
street & number	21 State Circle	**telephone**	269-2212
city or town	Annapolis	**state**	Maryland 21401

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

Within HD
BA-2261

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Staff Cottage C Survey Number: NA BA-

Property Address: Jensen Lane, Rosewood Baltimore County

Project: DHMH lease to Right Turn Inc. Agency: s/DHMH

Site visit by MHT Staff: _X_ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Rosewood Center Historic District Survey Number: BA-2261

_____ Listed __X__ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ____ contributes/__X__ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

_____ Location _____ Design _____ Setting _____ Materials

_____ Workmanship _____ Feeling _____ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Constructed in 1940, this simple frame dwelling exhibits the massing, scale, materials and roof configuration of a modified American Foursquare. Rising two stories, the building is capped by a hip roof and rests on a concrete foundation. As a very common building type from the 1910s -1940, numerous examples of American Foursquares exist with more ornamentation and tronger integrity throughout the state. Four employee cottages (A,B,C, and D) were constructed in 1940 to supplement existing housing at the Rosewood campus. Although historically linked to the institution, Cottage C is removed from the concentration of historic resources. Topographic changes visually and contextually separate this dwelling from the historic campus. Due to the common building type and its physical distance from the historic district, OPS concurred with DHMH's determination that Cottage C is a non-contributing resource and not individually eligible for the Maryland Register.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Rosewood historic sites survey report in the MHT library, and compliance file "Rosewood Lease"

Prepared by: Geoff Henry AND DHMH

L. Bowlin 9/27/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program 9-28-95
Date

Survey No. Within HD BA-2261

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
___	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
___	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
___	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_X_	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence	___	Political
___	Settlement	___	Demographic
		___	Religion
		___	Technology
		___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

___	Agriculture	___	Government/Law
___	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning	___	Military
___	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)	___	Religion
		_X_	Social/Educational/Cultural
		___	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/institutional single dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

BA-2261

DHMH PROPERTY BA Co.

Rosewood
Cottage C
Facing East

BA-2261

DHMH PROPERTY BA CO

Rosewood
Cottage C
Facing South

BA-2261

BA 60 DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottage C
Facing West

BA-2261

BA Co DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Garage behind
Cottage C
Facing North/East

BA-2261

BA Co DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottage C
Facing North

BA-2261

BA Co DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottages C & D
Facing North/East

Within HD
BA-2261

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Staff Cottage D Survey Number: NA BA-

Property Address: Jensen Lane, Rosewood Baltimore County

Project: DHMH lease to Right Turn Inc. Agency: s/DHMH

Site visit by MHT Staff: _X_ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Rosewood Center Historic District Survey Number: BA-2261

_____ Listed __X__ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ____ contributes/__X__ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

_____ Location _____ Design _____ Setting _____ Materials

_____ Workmanship _____ Feeling _____ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Constructed in 1940, this simple frame dwelling exhibits the massing, scale, materials and roof configuration of a modified American Foursquare. Rising two stories, the building is capped by a hip roof and rests on a concrete foundation. As a very common building type from the 1910s -1940, numerous examples of American Foursquares exist with more ornamentation and stronger integrity throughout the state. Four employee cottages (A,B,C, and D) were constructed in 1940 to supplement existing housing at the Rosewood campus. Although historically linked to the institution, Cottage D is removed from the concentration of historic resources. Topographic changes visually and contextually separate this dwelling from the historic campus. Due to the common building type and its physical distance from the historic district, OPS concurred with DHMH's determination that Cottage D is a non-contributing resource and not individually eligible for the Maryland Register.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Rosewood historic sites survey report in the MHT library, and compliance file "Rosewood Lease"

Prepared by: Geoff Henry and DHMH

L. Bowlin 9/27/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Orlando Ridout 9-28-95
Reviewer, NR program Date

Within HD.

Survey No. BA-2261

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_____	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
__X__	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_____	Agriculture
_____	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
_____	Religion
__X__	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: ___building_____

Historic Environment: _suburban_____

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): _domestic/institutional single dwelling_____

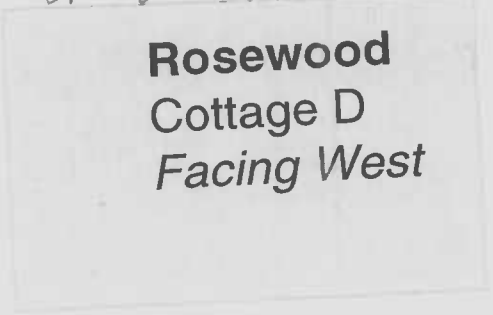
_____

_____

Known Design Source: _____

BA-2261

BA Co DHMH PROPERTY



BA-2261

BA Co DHMH Property

Rosewood
Cottage D
Facing North/East

BA-2261

BA Co DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottage D
Facing North

BA-2261

BA CO DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottage D
Facing South

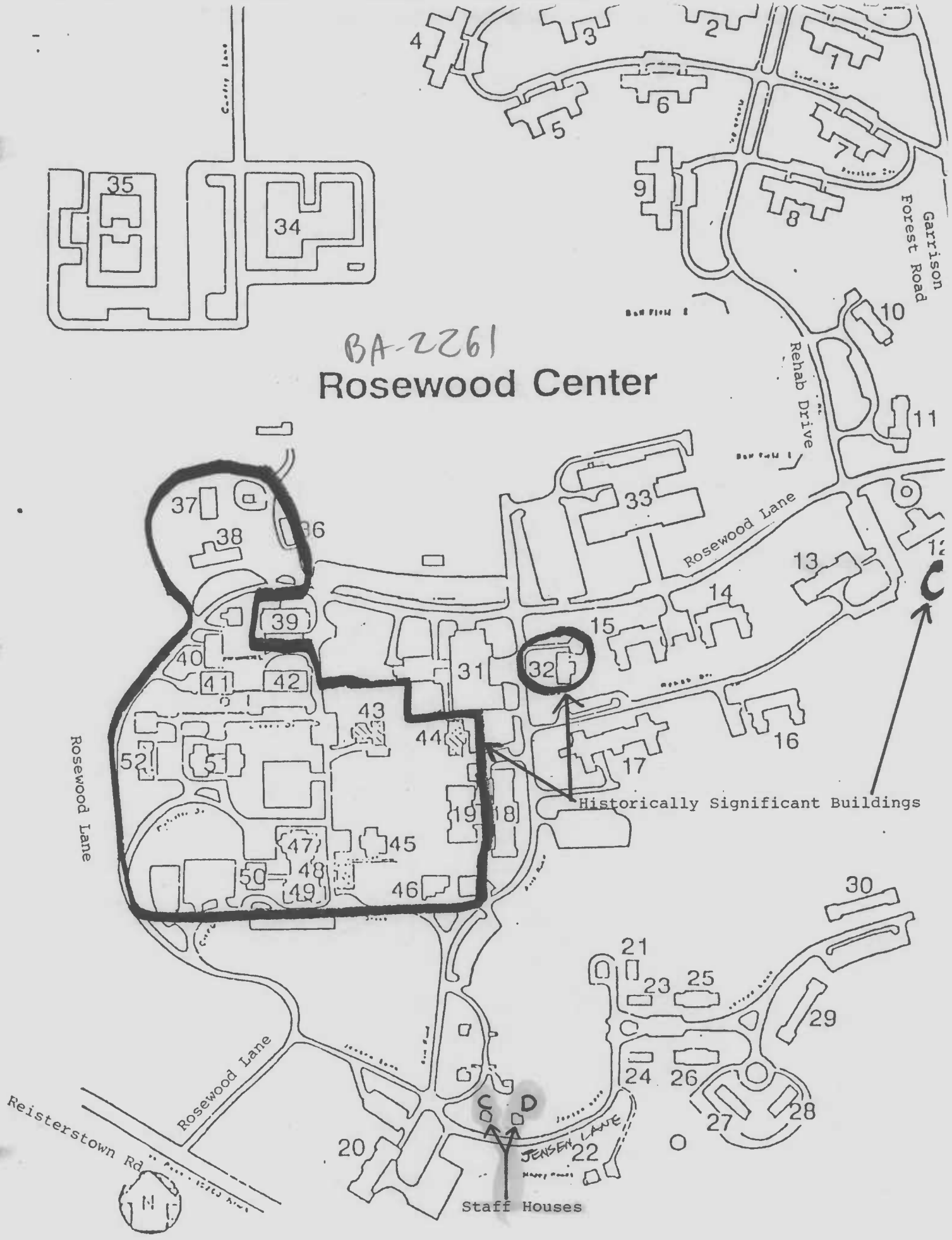
BA-2261

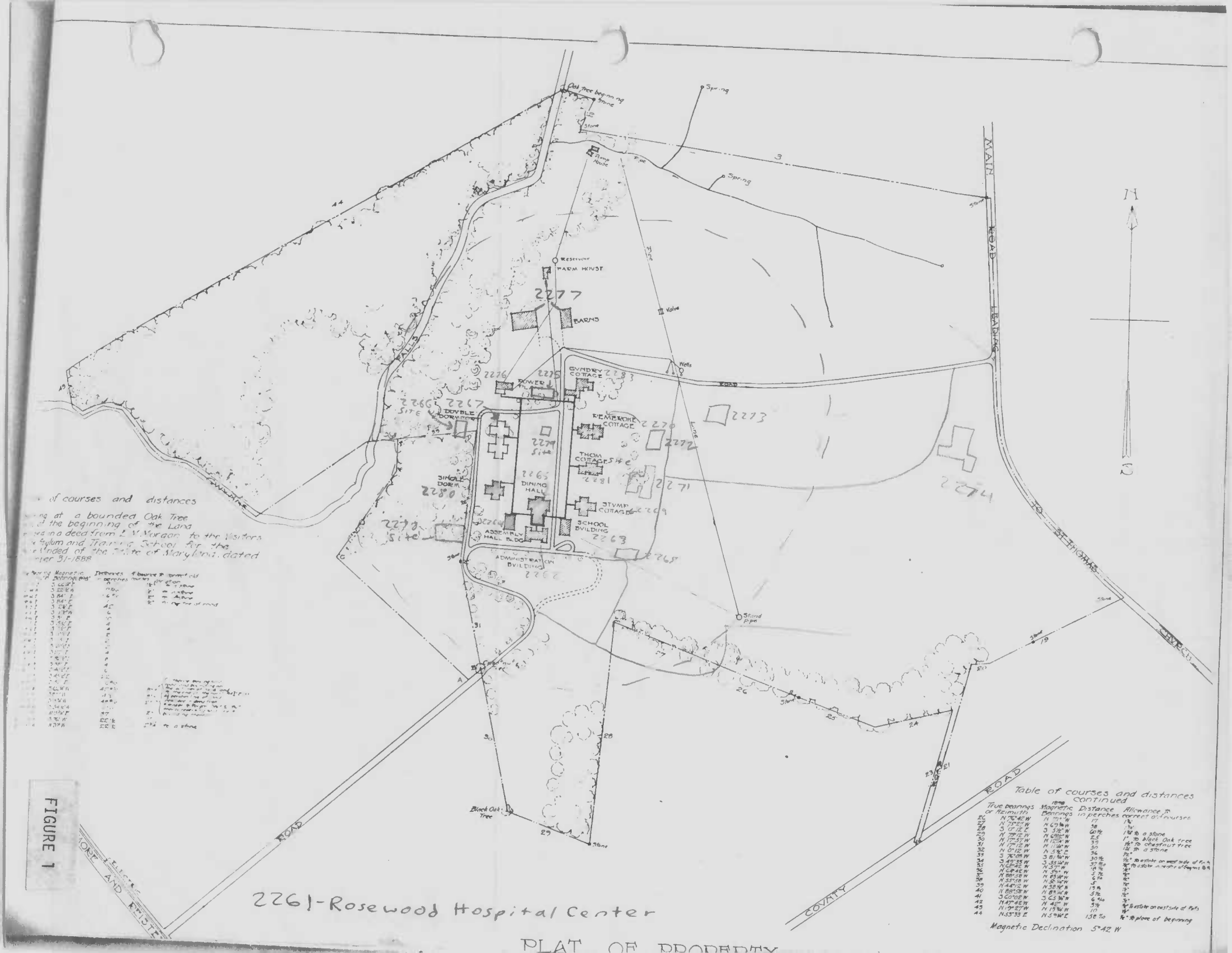
BA CO DHMH PROPERTY

Rosewood
Cottage D
Facing South
(Detail)

BA-2261

Rosewood Center





2261-Rosewood Hospital Center

PLAT OF PROPERTY

FIGURE 1

BA-2261
Rosewood Hospital Center
Owings Mill, Maryland
Reisterstown Quad.
USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Scale - 1:24,000