MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Wade Avenue Gatehouse, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2325

Address: Spring Grove Hospital City: Catonsville Zip Code: ___

County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West

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

Tax Parcel Number: ___ Tax Map Number: ___ Tax Account ID Number: ___

Project: ___ Agency: ___

Site visit by MHT staff: ___ no X yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: ___

Is the property is located within a historic district? X yes ___ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district X yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center

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

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes ___ no

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
#BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

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Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acresite in Catonsville. The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an architectural example. The hospital center does not have a specific layout, but rather its growth and development are demonstrated through the construction of buildings in response to new needs and developments in the care of the mentally ill. The 1985 survey included 25 buildings built between 1872 and 1944. All are eligible contributing resources to the historic district.
[*from Spring Grove Hospital Center DOE]

As a result of the recently completed survey, 25 buildings have been determined to be historically and architecturally significant to the development of public mental health care in Maryland at Spring Grove Hospital Center.
This property, BA-2325, Wade Avenue Gatehouse, was included on the list of significant properties.
(See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

___ ___
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

___ ___
Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

BA-2325

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT) Date Prepared: _____

BA-2325 1878-1891

Wade Avenue Gatehouse Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Wade Avenue Gatehouse, built on a T plan, is a two story, vernacular building with a cross gable roof and a clapboard addition. The first story displays rubblestone while the second floor is covered in shiplap siding. The building marks an entrance to the hospital.

Survey No. BA-2325

Magi No. 0323254604

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Wade Avenue Gatehouse

and/or common

2. Location

Spring Grove Hospital Center

street & number ____ not for publication

city, town Catonsville ____ vicinity of congressional district 3

state Maryland county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
____ district	X public	____ 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 201 W. Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ____ federal ____ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2325

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

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

The Wade Avenue Gatehouse, built for employee habitation, is a two-story vernacular building with Victorian influences. The first floor displays rubblestone in gray mortar while the second story is constructed of shiplap siding. A tin roof covers the steeply-pitched cross gables. Oriented toward the east, the residence is the first of three gatehouses which stand on the Spring Grove property, built to mark the boundaries of the hospital grounds. All three of the gatehouses share similar architectural details while retaining some individuality.

The residence is built on a "T" plan with a two-story clapboard addition on the west end. The original portion of the building is three bays wide and one bay deep. The building rests on a stone foundation. In contrast, the two-sided porch gains support from brick piers. Existing on the northern and eastern faces, the wooden porch incorporates a simple geometric design in its balustrade. Scrollwork decorates the turnposts. The wooden flooring was assembled by the tongue and groove technique. The roof of the porch is also covered by tin. Shadowed somewhat by the porch, granite quoins accent the rubble-stone corners.

The window treatment repeats the same design elements throughout the rubblestone fenestration. On the first floor, red bricks form a Gibbs surround and the radiating voussoirs of the segmented arch lintels. A wooden transom with a delicate carving caps the 2/2 double-hung windows. The eastern face of the building shows a pair of windows on the southern side of the front door. The paired windows have connecting lintels and share a brick surround. The ground level windows have less ornamentation. The brick lintel becomes flat and the wooden sill has been left unpainted.

Both the eastern and northern faces display doors. The ornamental details mirror those decorative elements of the windows. The long, narrow doors retain the brick Gibbs surround, carved transom detail and the segmented arch lintel. In addition, the doors have a two pane glass transom.

The gable ends have been covered with shiplap shingles. Located in the center of the gable is a window with a 2/2 double-hung sash. A louvered triangular vent rests directly above the window. Large plain, projecting verges shadow the vent. Adjacent to the cross gables, hip dormers project from the roof. Clapboard siding supports the tin roof as well. An exterior brick chimney lines the northern wall of the addition. The chimney runs through the overhanging eave. The western face of the addition has a simple gable end with plain, projecting verges. The gable exhibits the same louvered vent in the peak of the gable and second story central window. The first floor is characterized by a wooden door with a simple sill and surround. A first floor window exists but is covered with plywood. Below this window, an exterior entrance to the cellar is visible. The house was built on a spring which remains a constant source of water damage.

The interior has been substantially altered: the fireplaces have been hidden through remodeling, the staircase replaced, and the flooring modelized with maufactured tiles The floor plan is basically two rooms over two plus the addition which houses the kitchen and an extra bedroom. Some original interior architectural elements remain like the window surrounds.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2325

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

Specific dates 1878-1891 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

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.

The Wade Avenue Gatehouse was one of three dwellings built during the administration of Dr. Richard Gundry, 1878-1891. Built to designate the boundary of the hospital property, the gatehouses provided employee housing. Marking the northern entrance to the hospital, Wade Avenue Gatehouse stood at the main entrance. The dwelling helped to distinguish the symbolic line between the town of Catonsville and the hospital community of Spring Grove. The hospital functioned self-sufficiently like a town and tried to provide accommodations for its employees. The residents of the gatehouse helped to regulate the people passing through the gates, both visitors and patients. Though located on the fringes of the hospital property, the gatehouse received more architectural embellishments than the outbuildings associated with hospital maintenance because the gatehouses were personal homes and welcomed the visitors to the hospital grounds.

Despite its neglectful deterioration, the Wade Avenue Gatehouse displays considerable architectural integrity. Though the builder or architect is unknown, the gatehouse reveals strong elements of design in its vernacular interpretation of Victorian architecture. Most of the construction materials such as the granite and bricks were most likely to have been produced from resources avaiable from the hospital grounds. The exterior deatils reflect a working combination of function and style. The texture and color of the surface materials range from dark grays to orange reds to pure whites. The interior space has been considerably altered and has lost the original floor plan but the wooden architectural elements such as the window surrounds remain intact. The quality of the exterior workmanships is still quite visible despite its ailing but repairable structural condition. Wade Avenue continues to serve as major access road to the hospital; however, the road has been rerouted slightly to the east which diverts the traffic away from the gatehouse. The two stone gateposts remain standing to mark the original entrance to the hospital. The dwelling is unoccupied.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2325

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
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	Lauren L. Bowlin		
organization	Office Of Planning, DHMH	date	6/86
street & number	201 West Preston Street	telephone	301-225-6816
city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland 21201

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

BA - 2325
WADE AVENUE GATEHOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
NORTH WALL
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT

ONE WAY

BA - 2325
WADE AVENUE GATEHOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
SOUTH WALL
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT

BA-2325
WADE AVENUE GATEHOUSE
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
EAST WALL
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT