

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Foster Wade Building, Spring Grove Hospital Survey Number BA-2330

Project: Demolition Agency: S/DHMH

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name L. Bowlin Date 1986

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Located within the Spring Grove Hospital Center, the Foster Wade Building is a key element of the institutional complex. Designed by notable Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington in 1914, the building provided a "state of the art" psychiatric facility for the treatment of acutely ill patients. In 1996, the Trust determined that Foster Wade was eligible for the Maryland Register under criteria A and C. A larger historic district most likely exists but boundaries have not been formulated.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: historic sites survey in MHT library

Prepared by: Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene, L. Bowlin

L. Bowlin 2/15/2000
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

[Signature] 2/23/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

[Handwritten initials]

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)
- 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
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Mental Hospital

Known Design Source: Baldwin and Pennington

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Foster-Wade Building, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2330

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

County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West

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

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

Project: _____ Agency: _____

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

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

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

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

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

#BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

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

Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acre site 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-2330, Foster-Wade Building, was included on the list of significant properties.

(See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

BA-2330

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Foster-Wade Building, Spring Grove

Page 2

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

BA-2330

1916, 1920, 1927

The Foster-Wade Building

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

The Foster-Wade Psychopathic Hospital Building consists of a central block of three stories and two angled wings of two stories. The building is constructed of rubblestone and was completed in three stages. The central block was completed first in 1916, followed by the southeast wing in 1920, and the northwest wing was completed in 1927. The firm of Baldwin and Pennington designed the building.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA-2330

Magi No. 0323304739

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Foster-Wade Psychopathic Building

and/or common

2. Location

Spring Grove Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Catonsville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 3

state Maryland _____ county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

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

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number _____ folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2330

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

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

Constructed of multi-colored stone laid in random courses, concrete, and steel reinforcements, the Foster-Wade Psychopathic Hospital Building consists of a central block of three stories and two angled wings of two stories. Designed by the architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington, the Foster-Wade Building was completed in stages: the central block in 1916, the southeastern wing in 1920, and the northwestern wing in 1927. The building stands in the center of the hospital campus, slightly east of Rice Auditorium.

The central block of the building measures four bays long and five bays deep. Each wing of the building is divided into three sections. Each section is four bays deep but the length varies. The section which actually connects to the central block measures five bays long. Moving away from the central block, the last two sections of the wing are nine bays and three bays respectively. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by a slate, hipped roof.

The central block displays a large portico supported by four cement Doric columns. The enlarged entablature is detailed by oversized triglyphs and a stone modillion course. Four cement pilasters with Doric detailing appear on the southern facade. The first and second floor windows share the same features. Vertical joint cement lintels cap paired windows of a 4/4 sash. Some of the windows have been covered with plywood. The portico shows a flat roof while the central block is a hipped roof with a central dormer. The hipped dormer exhibits a tripartite window of a rubblestone face. Similar to the central block, the hipped dormer has an unadorned, wooden cornice. An interior chimney protrudes above the roof line. The rubblestone chimney is located in the northern portion of the central block and shows a cement stepped cornice.

The east and west walls of the central block share a similar pattern. A cement water table and a raised cement string course provide horizontal lines to the building. The fenestration reveals a distinct pattern: a set of paired windows flanking three individual windows. The paired windows repeat the 4/4 sash while the single windows show a 6/6 double-hung sash. The hipped dormers exhibit a 2/2 sash in their two single windows. The vertical joint cement lintel caps the windows. A large brick elevator shaft breaks the roof line on the east side of the roof of the central block. The cornice of the shaft displays small brackets with classical detailing.

Though the construction of the wings occurred at different times, each wing displays very similar appearance so that the description of one will suffice for both. The first section of the wing, which connects to the central block, measures five bays wide and four bays deep. The fenestration and the dormers repeat their patterns. Two windows on both sides flank a cement and stone portico. The portico shows a flat roof with a cement

7. Description
continuation

balustrade projecting from the plain cement cornice. The portico encloses a vestibule accessed by a set of wooden doors adorned by a single transom. A square wooden cupola with louvered walls rests on the slate roof.

A cement water table continues from the first section to the second section of the wing. The middle pavilion measures nine bays wide. The most noticeable feature of this section is the change in the window treatment. The first floor windows exhibit cement lintels shaped in a segmental arch with raised keystones and semi-circular impost blocks. A raised string course divides the wall horizontally. The second floor windows share a continuous cement sill. The lintels become vertical joint lintels with the same semi-circular impost blocks. Both floors of windows have sidelights and a 12/12 double-hung sash. A modillioned cornice appears below the hipped dormers and louvered cupolas.

The third section of the wing runs three bays wide. The last repeats the same features such as the water table, dormers, and the hipped roof. The fenestration resembles the pattern seen on the central block and the first section of the wing.

In addition to those three bays, the end of the wing displays a six sided bay pavilion rising two stories while resting on two basement floors. The window pattern returns to the use of segmental arch and vertical joint lintels with semi-circular impost blocks. Again, a string course is utilized to divide the wall visually. The second story windows share a continuous sill. The bay projection shows a modillioned cornice and a flat roof. At the base of the pavilion a red brick enclosure has been added.

The entire building from the southeastern wing to the northwestern wing is visible from the northern face. The water table, the vertical joint lintels, and projecting and recessing pavillions characterize the northern face. One major change in window treatment occurs on the central block. One large, single paned square window appears on the eastern second floor. This window provided ample sunlight for an operating room.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2330

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 1916, 1920, 1927 **Builder/Architect** Baldwin and Pennington

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.

As the first substantial increase in patient accommodations since the original Spring Grove building in 1872, The Foster-Wade Psychopathic Clinic Building provided the hospital with an up-to-date building for the treatment mental diseases. The emergence of psychopathic hospitals during the first quarter of the twentieth century reflected modern health policies of the day. The Foster-Wade Psychopathic Clinic was viewed as a reception hospital for acute cases which could be treated quickly and returned to society. A second important function of the psychopathic hospital centered on clinical research. The new Foster-Wade Building answered this need as well.

Designed by the reputable firm of Baldwin and Pennington, the Foster-Wade Building was constructed in stages due to staggered financial appropriations. The Board of Managers of Spring Grove State Hospital appointed a special building committee to oversee the development of the new building. The committee sought advice from two eminent physicians, Dr. Henry Hurd and Dr. Adolf Meyer known for their knowledge of psychiatry and hospitals. The central block of the hospital identified by its large classical portico was completed in 1916. The completion of the eastern wing was slowed by rising costs of labor and materials and an insufficient appropriation. Because the War Department needed bed space for World War I soldiers, an urgent request was made to the Maryland Council of Defense for additional monies to complete the wing. The Council issued \$25,000 and the first patients occupied the new wing in July 1920.

A bond issue supplied an additional \$150,000 for the completion of the western wing but this money was not available until 1926. The entire building, at a total cost of \$550,000, was completed the following year. The building contained several operating rooms, a hydrotherapy department and laboratories. While the design of the hospital building reflected nineteenth century practice of a central core flanked by two wings, the function of the hospital and its interior spatial relationships demonstrated the current psychiatric policy for the treatment of acute patients. While a private psychopathic hospital operated at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the State felt it equally important that the same treatment methods be made available within the public sector and therefore authorized the construction of the building.

8. Significance
continuation

Initially the building was named the Foster Clinic after A.D. Foster, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Managers of Spring Grove State Hospital. Foster was instrumental in promoting the necessity of the psychopathic hospital. The completion of the western wing occurred as Dr. J. Percy Wade, the Superintendent of thirty-one years, was preparing to retire. To honor him as well, the building received his name.

Though the building has been vacant for approximately seven years, the hospital still retains its architectural integrity. Few modifications have been made to the exterior as well as the interior. The design of Baldwin and Pennington remains intact despite some reversible deterioration. Current mental health policies regard the layout of the building as obsolete and therefore the building remains vacant.



BA-2330

FOSTER-WADE BUILDING
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
SOUTH WEST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA- 2330

FOSTER-WADE BUILDING
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

EAST WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2330

FOSTER-WAIDE BUILDING
SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
CENTRAL PAVILION AND PORTICO
DON JEWELL, 4/86
NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA- 2330

FOSTER-WADE BUILDING

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

SOUTHERN FACADE

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Front (south side of building)
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital Center

A black and white photograph of a stone building. A rectangular plaque is mounted on the wall, featuring the text "PSYCHOPATHIC BUILDING 1914". The plaque is positioned below a section of rough-hewn stone masonry. To the left, a portion of a window frame and a concrete ledge are visible. The scene is captured in high contrast, with deep shadows and bright highlights.

PSYCHOPATHIC
BUILDING
1914

B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Cornerstone at front portico
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Front entrance (south side)
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Front (south side of building)
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Dormers and roof of center section
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



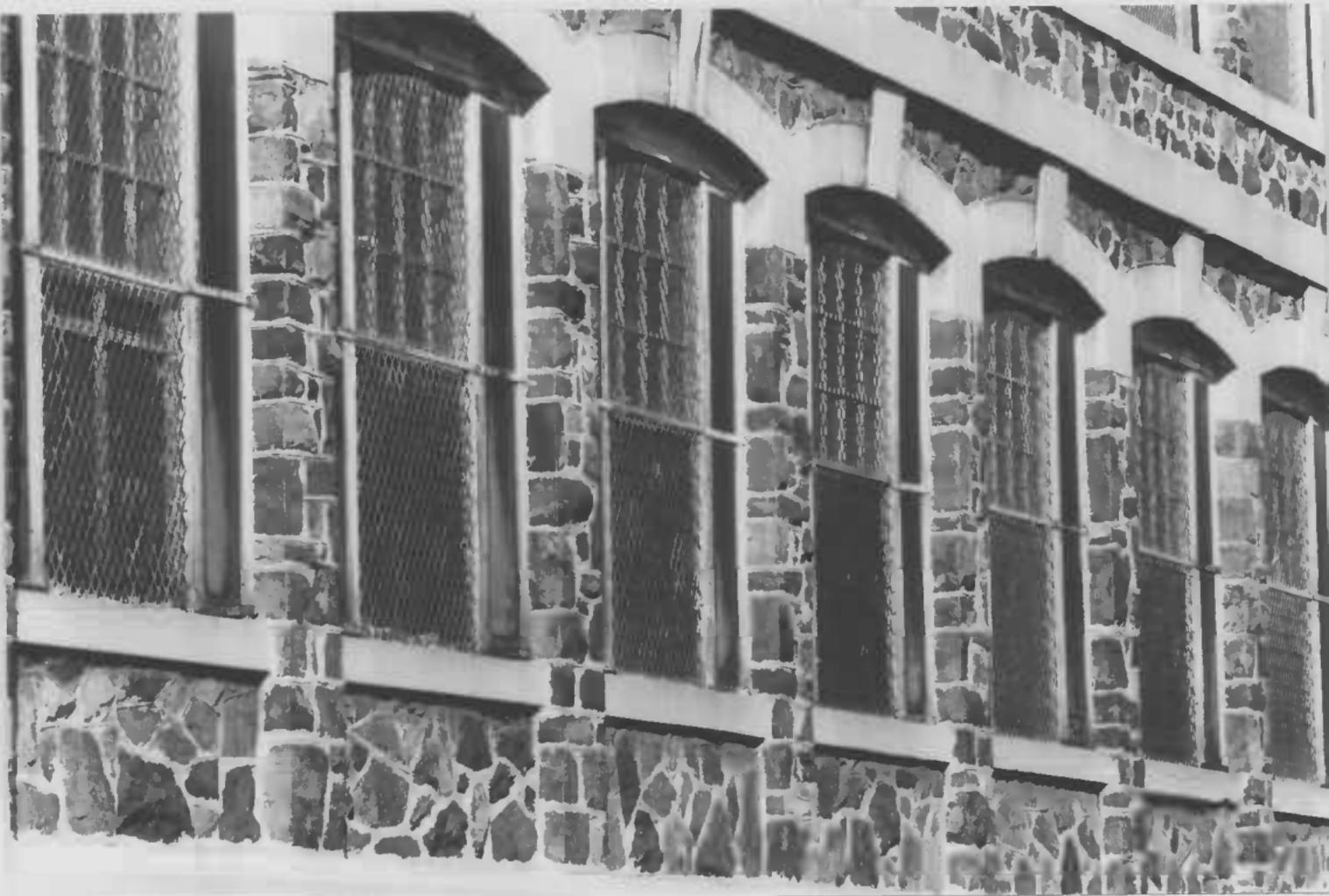
B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Top of front portico
(south side of building)
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Front of west wing
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital



B-2330

Foster Wade Building
Windows in front of west wing
2/96
Spring Grove Hospital

SEE SPRING GROVE STATE HOSPITAL
VERTICAL FILE FOR ADDITIONAL PHOTOS.