

CARR-1198

1915

Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The Hubner Building displays a Geneva Cross design of a three story octagonal core and four wings of two stories. A second core and two additional wings were added to the south end. Constructed of flemish bond brick, the building exhibits a large cupola above the gable roof.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-1198

Magi No. 0711984739

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building

and/or common

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number

 not for publication

city, town Sykesville

 vicinity of

congressional district

6

state Maryland

county

Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<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. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8

liber

street & number 55 North Court Street

folio

city, town Westminster

state

Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

file

date

 federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1198

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

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

The Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building rests upon the plateau of a hill halfway between the Martin Gross complex and the Warfield Group. Designed by the firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice, the Hubner Building displays the Geneva cross plan of hospital design which advocated a central core with four wards forming the arms of the cross. However, an addition in the 1930's expanded the building to the south by attaching a second core with two additional wings one to the east and one to west. This addition provided a T shaped base to the cross.

Constructed of Flemish bond brick, the Hubner Building is composed of two octagonal cores of three stories high and six wings of two stories high. The wings consist of two distinct sections. The outer portions measure four bays deep and three bays wide while the portion that connects the wings to the octagonal core measures two bays deep and three bays wide. The outer wings display gable roofs in contrast to the flat roofs on the connecting portion.

The octagonal core exhibits gable ends with return eaves on the four major faces. On the connecting slopes, shed dormers with tripartite windows appear. In the center of the roof lies a large, tall cupola. The octagonal cupola is punctuated by Doric pilasters and rounded arches. A dome shaped, copper roof attaches to the developed entablature. A miniature octagonal cupola caps the entire structure.

The wings share many basic features. The ground level openings have stone sills, brick jack arch lintels and a 10/10 sash. A marble water table divides the foundation from the first floor. These windows display paired windows of 12/12 sash with transoms, marble sills and lintels. The second floor windows omit the transom. Above the boxed cornice, segmental arch dormers with Gothic sash windows appear on the gable roof. The parapet gable is capped by marble. The connecting wings show flat roofs enclosed by a wooden balustrade.

The four original wings extend from the core in the four major directions: north, south, east, and west. Because of the 1930's addition, only the south facade does not display a two story portico. Fluted columns with large capitals support the developed entablature. The porticos end in flat roofs enclosed by a balustrade. Because the north facade is the dominant face, its portico remains open while the east and west porticos are enclosed.

The south wing connects into the second octagonal core. Two wings extend off of the second core forming a T shape. The wings strongly resemble the originals by sharing the same architectural features. The second octagonal core lacks a cupola but, instead it displays four Diocletian windows below the four gable peaks. The addition also exhibits an elaborate, pedimented doorway. The triangular pediment is detailed by boxed returns, fluted pilasters, Corinthian capitals, and an elliptical fanlight.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1198

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 1915 **Builder/Architect** Parker, Thomas, and Rice

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.

The Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building signified an important addition to Springfield State Hospital. The hospital building provided the state with a modern reception hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of acute mental diseases. When the hospital was established, Springfield devoted its energies to the care and treatment of the chronic insane. The Hubner Building was equipped with all of the latest medical equipment which allowed Springfield to treat and release acute patients. The Annual Report of the Lunacy Commission in 1914-1915 recognized the importance of this building:

The erection of this psychopathic reception hospital marks a definite era in the management of the State Hospital Service in Maryland. In the erection of this building at Springfield State Hospital, the indigent insane of Maryland can receive the same methods of examination and treatment as the wealthy of the country.

The design of the Hubner Building adds to its significance. The Geneva cross was adopted because it allowed the separation of the sexes while the management and control emanated from a single location. The control at the cross provided maximum exposure to all the wards while maintaining the ease of service as simple as for a single ward. The basement contained dressing rooms, hydratic rooms, a pharmacy and X-ray room. The first floor of the north wing functioned as the administrative unit with its library, physician's room, and offices. The remaining first floors were identical containing a dining room, tub room, two private rooms and a day room. The Hubner Building also provided staff quarters and a full operating department including an anaesthetizing room, recovery room and a laboratory. The Geneva cross was not utilized at the other state hospitals so that the Hubner Building provides an excellent example of this design type.

As their final commission at Springfield, the firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice executed the Hubner Building. Henry Adams served as the consulting engineer and John Waters as the contractor. The hospital employees installed most of the electric wiring, hot water system and ventilating ducts. A prominent physician of the day, Dr. Henry Hurd described the building as a "Southern Colonial type, very simple in design. Its fine mass and graceful surmounting cupola forms a pleasing and satisfying addition to the general scheme." The original elements of the structure have been retained and reflect the architectural integrity of the building. Springfield's most prolific architect, Henry Powell Hopkins, designed the addition in a manner which makes it difficult to distinguish between the original and the addition. Hopkins repeated the established features to provide the addition with architectural consistency. Standing on its own

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merits, the Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building is one of the most significant buildings at the Springfield Hospital Center.



CARR-1198

Hubner Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

East *NORTH*



CARR-1198

Hubner Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

East



SE WING

CARR-1198

Hubner Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

Southeast Wing



CUPOLA DETAIL

CARR-1198

Hubner Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

Cupola