

CARR-1209

1929

Martin Gross "I" Cottage

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The "I" cottage of the Martin Gross buildings is a two story building consisting of a central pavilion and flanking wings. Located south of the four original buildings of the group, "I" cottage utilizes similar features: garden wall bond brick, terra cotta trimmings, and large overhanging hipped roofs.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Men's Group Infirmary

and/or common Martin Gross "I" Cottage

## 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street & number \_\_\_\_\_  not for publication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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 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

title \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

# 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1209

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 checked="" 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.

Located south of the original four buildings of the complex, "I" Cottage of the Martin Gross group consists of a central pavilion three bays by three bays and two flanking wings four bays long and two bays deep. The two story building utilizes garden wall bond brick and terra cotta trimmings. A slate, hipped roof shows a heavy overhang. Oriented to the north, the cottage resembles the original four buildings of the complex, though constructed approximately thirty years later.

Both the pavilion and the wings display similar features. A molded brick water table lines the base of the building. Terra cotta string courses horizontally divide the building on the first and second floors. The string courses also form the window sills. In addition terra cotta is utilized for the rounded arches above the windows, impost blocks, and grooved bricks for the vertical joint lintels. Both first and second floor windows show a 12/12 double-hung sash. However, the second floor windows lack the terra cotta embellishments of the first floor because the large overhang of the hip roof does not provide enough space. Wooden bracketing decorates the overhanging eave.

The main pavilion exhibits its own hipped roof. A triangular pediment enhances the doorway. The wooden pediment consists of fluted pilasters, a developed entablature, and a decorated cornice. A transom caps the double wooden doors.

Due to the slope of the land, a full basement level is visible on the southern face. Attached to the central pavilion is a one story block addition measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The addition utilizes the garden wall bond brick, flat roof, and stone cornice. A molded brick water table appears below the cornice.

The wings, as well, display additions on the southern face. The additions to the wings are constructed of a brick basement level with a wooden first floor level. A stone string course divides the two levels. Doric colonettes punctuate the full length windows of the first floor. The windows exhibit a double-hung sash of 20/16 flanked by sidelights of 5/4. Rosettes embellish the capitals of the colonettes and a dentil course enhances the cornice below the flat roof.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1209

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 1929 Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins

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 "I" Cottage of the Martin Gross complex opened its doors as an infirmary for the male patients on January 20, 1930. Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, the building served male patients with somatic diseases. The necessity of a new infirmary occurred as the chronic population of the hospital grew larger and aged. At the same time, an infirmary for the Warfield group was built following the designs of the same architect. The separate infirmary buildings perpetuated the cottage layout of hospital design by providing each unit with its own individual structure and not one large building for both genders.

The "I" Cottage lies south of "B" Cottage in the Martin Gross complex. Hopkins designed the building to complement the four original buildings. The architect utilized terra cotta rounded arches, overhanging hipped roof, and the garden wall bond brick to produce a facade which resembled the first three residential cottages. The southern facade of the building is more individualistic as Hopkins applied some of his academic classicism. The Hopkins design was not typical of the architect because the building lacked his favored architectural elements but it showed his versatility.

Henry Powell Hopkins received numerous commissions for state buildings throughout his career. Some of his first designs were erected at Springfield State Hospital in the form of the Clark Circle group. Other state commissions awarded to the architect included buildings at Spring Grove Hospital Center, Rosewood Center and the University of Maryland.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1209

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Lauren L. Bowlin		
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organization	Office of Planning, DHMH	date	6/86
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street & number	201 West Preston Street	telephone	301-225-6816
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city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland 21201
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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



CARR-1209

Martin Gross "I" Cottage

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North



CARR-1209

Martin Gross "I" Cottage  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South