

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Clark Circle Cottage No. 3 - Springfield Inventory Number: CARR-1228
 Address: 3rd Street Clark Circle complex Historic District: Yes No
 City: Sykesville Zip Code: _____ County: Carroll
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Finksburg
 Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
 Project: Change in Use - Clark Circle complex Agency: DHMH
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
 Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 11/28/2007

Documentation Is Presented In: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: Yes No Listed: Yes No
 Site Visit by MHT Staff: Yes No Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

The Clark Circle complex at Springfield State Hospital Center consists of 7 buildings that are individually recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Building 1 (MIHP number CARR-1225), Building 2 (CARR-1226), Building 3 (CARR-1228), Building 4 (CARR-1229), Building 5 (CARR-1230), Dining Hall & Kitchen (CARR-1227), and Service Building (CARR-1224). The complex is located within the 583-acre Springfield Hospital Center survey district (CARR-1197) in Sykesville, Carroll County. The Hospital Center as a whole has not been evaluated to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; however, a number of buildings near Clark Circle form a Historic District (CARR-1643) that is listed in the National Register. When surveyed in 1986, the seven buildings of the Clark Circle complex were all described as in fair condition and recommended by Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their association with significant historical trends and as examples of Georgian Revival design.

Springfield Hospital was founded in the 1890s as Maryland's second state-owned facility for the mentally ill. The hospital consists of three primary groups of buildings for housing and treating patients. These are the Martin Gross complex for men, which consists of buildings built from 1898 to 1932, the Warfield complex for women, which consists of buildings built from 1900 to 1929, and the Clark Circle complex. The Clark Circle complex contains buildings built from 1924 to 1937 for epileptic patients. It is named for Dr. J. Clement Clark, a longtime superintendent of Springfield Hospital Center. The history of Springfield Hospital Center is summarized in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for CARR-1197 and in the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: Eligibility Not Recommended: _____
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

12/5/07
 Date

[Signature]
 Reviewer, National Register Program

12/3/07
 Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CARR-1228

Clark Circle Cottage No. 3 - Springfield

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National Register Nomination form for CARR-1643.

The original 1924 portions of the Clark Circle complex consisted of a men's residence (Cottage 1), a women's residence (Cottage 2), the Dining Hall & Kitchen, and the Service Building. This cluster was the first work at Springfield Hospital by the architect Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins also designed the other buildings in the Clark Circle Complex - Cottages 3 and 4, which were added in 1928, and Cottage 5, which was built 1935-7 with funds from the Public Works Administration. All of the buildings are designed in a similar Colonial Revival style characterized by an often sparing, sometimes nearly Modern, use of historical features. All of the buildings except for Cottage 5 were built by the Northeastern Construction Company. Cottage 5 was built by the Davis Construction Company.

Like the older Martin Gross and Warfield complexes at Springfield Hospital Center, the Clark Circle complex is modeled on the "cottage plan" of hospital design. From the 1840s to the 1880s, most hospitals were built based on the "linear plan," a single large building with wings for housing and treating patients (Yanni, Carla. *The Architecture of Madness; Insane Asylums in the United States*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007. pgs. 14,79). The contrasting, "cottage" or "colony" plan became popular around the turn of the century and consisted of clusters of smaller buildings. The cottage plan resulted from reformers who hoped to make institutions more humane and increasing hospital populations, because it allowed for the quick and incremental growth of facilities. The plan is generally associated with a group of medical professionals who believed that most mental illness was incurable and required long-term institutionalization (Yanni, 84).

While the colony plan had its roots in the late nineteenth century, the 1924 Clark Circle complex was up-to-date in its application of the form for housing and treating epileptic patients. The 1920 edition of the American Medical Association Handbook of Therapy noted that, "The necessity of epileptic colonies and public institutions for the study and care of epileptics is now being recognized, and they have been inaugurated by a number of states." (Osborne, Oliver T. and Morris Fishbein. *Handbook of Therapy, Sixth Edition*. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1920. pg. 438.). According to one source, Ohio had become the first state to establish a colony plan facility for epileptics in 1893 and that just 14 states had such facilities in 1919 (Warner, Amos Griswold and George Elliott Howard. *American Charities*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company Publishers, 1919. pg. 339). In 1915, the only Maryland facility exclusively for epileptics was the small private Silver Cross Home in Port Deposit (State of New York Report of the State Commission to Investigation Provision for the Mentally Deficient. Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1915. pgs. 443-4). So, the founding of the state facility for epileptic patients at Springfield Hospital was a significant event in the history of public health in Maryland.

The 1920 AMA Handbook stressed the importance of controlling indoor and outdoor environment and patient diet in the treatment of epilepsy (Osborne, 438). For these reasons, a professionally staffed and purpose-built facility was seen as important in treating the condition. Another text of the time justified the establishment of institutional housing for epileptics as beneficial for a variety of medical and social reasons. It argued that because seizures made it difficult for epileptics to maintain jobs, they suffered disproportionately from poverty, social exclusion, and addiction (Jelliffe, Smith Ely and William A White. *Diseases of the Nervous System; A Text-Book of Neurology and Psychiatry*. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1917. pgs. 804-5). The text went on the reason, "In the colony all these social handicaps are removed. Here he may have a fit in peace and comfort without feeling that he is disgraced or in imminent danger of losing his means of livelihood... he is provide a home, congenial

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Eligibility Not Recommended: _____
Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CARR-1228

Clark Circle Cottage No. 3 - Springfield

e 3

surrounds, a regulated diet, and is under that careful and continuous skilled supervision for a prolonged time which is so essential to the best results. Under colony care Spratling thinks 5 per cent of cases as they go can be cured and that this percentage could be doubled or perhaps trebled if all the cases could be gotten under treatment early" (Jelliffe, 805).

All seven buildings in the Clark Circle complex were designed by Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins was born in Annapolis, Maryland on February 12, 1891. According to the MIHP forms for CARR-1224 and CARR-1229, the Clark Circle Complex was Hopkins's first commission at Springfield Hospital. He went on to design a total of 16 new buildings at Springfield. Hopkins received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Columbia University in 1914 and a M.A. from St. Johns College in 1918. He joined the American Institute of Architects in 1921 (Tatman, Sandra L. "Hopkins, Henry Powell (1891 - ?)" Philadelphia Architects and Buildings database: <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>. accessed Nov. 27, 2007). During the 1920s, Hopkins worked from an office at 347 N. Charles Street in Baltimore. From the early 1940s through the early 1970s, he worked from an office at 10 East Mulberry Street in Baltimore (PAB Database; CARR-1643). During some or all of this time he practiced with partners under the firm name Hopkins, Pfeiffer & Associates. By the 1950s Hopkins was recognized by his professional peers as having made significant contributions to architecture. He was made a fellow of the AIA in 1951 (PAB Database).

After receiving the commission to design the Clark Circle complex early in his career, Hopkins went on to design many buildings for the Maryland State government. He was responsible for buildings at the state's hospital centers at Spring Grove and Crownsville; the 1976 State Legislative Services Building in the capitol complex in Annapolis; and a number of buildings at the University of Maryland College Park, including the chapel and library ("Maryland U's New Arts and Science Building." The Washington Post, Times Herald. Sep. 21, 1963: A9.; Watson, Douglas. "Factions Fight Over Building; Will the Old Marble Hall Come Tumbling Down?" The Washington Post, Times Herald. Apr. 13, 1972: F1, F5.; CARR-1224; CARR-1229). Most or all of these buildings were designed in a simple Colonial Revival style similar to that used at Clark Circle.

The Clark Circle complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. As the first state facility built for the treatment of epileptic patients, the complex is representative of the significant expansion and specialization of Maryland public health care during the early twentieth century. Additional study of the property's history may determine whether or not the complex is associated with any individuals whose significant contributions to history can be identified and documented. None are known at this time.

The Clark Circle complex is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The "colony plan" form and consistent Colonial Revival style make the complex a unified entity typical of Maryland's early twentieth century mental health facilities. The grouping is also representative of the early work of significant Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins, whose career was characterized by large state institutional commissions and his use of a simple Colonial Revival style.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended:

Eligibility Not Recommended:

Criteria: A B C D

Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

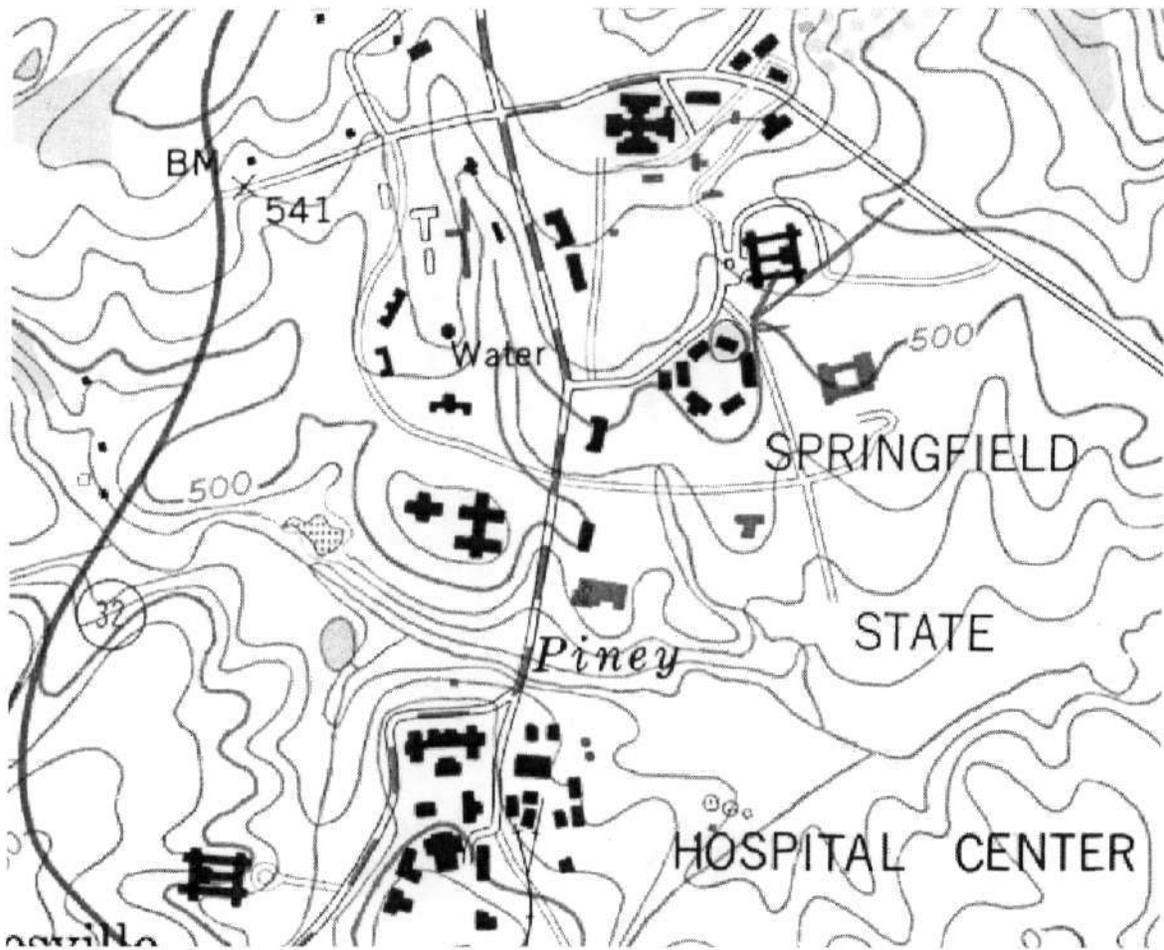
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Clark Circle Complex – Springfield Hospital
7 Buildings: CARR-1224 to CARR-1230



Carroll
Finksburg Quad
Carroll County

CARR-1228

1928

Clark Circle Cottage #3

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, Clark Circle Cottage #3 is a T shaped building constructed of flemish bond brick. The two story building displays a hipped roof, cement quoins and a classical portico.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clark Circle Cottage #3

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 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 type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<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-1228

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<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	date of move _____
<input checked="" 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.

Clark Circle Cottage #3 lies east of Cottage #1 and faces in a southerly direction. Because of the circle formation of the buildings, the cottages are not built on a directional axis like the bulk of Springfield buildings. Cottage #3 is a two story, flemish bond structure which measures nine bays long and three bays deep. A three bay long and two bay deep projection appears on the north facade creating the T shaped configuration of the building. A hipped roof with slate tiles covers the cottage.

Cottage #3 displays similar features on its main facade as the original residential cottages. The major exception to this statement is the retention of the stone panels located right below the first floor windows. The 9/6 double-hung sash rests on the stone base. A single rosette decorates the center of the base. A brick jack arch lintel caps the window. A brick string course divides the building horizontally. The second floor windows exhibit a 6/3 sash with the same lintel. Cement quoins line the corners of the building while the simple wooden cornice lines the top of the wall. The western most bay on the south face is a door. The single door is detailed by a three pane transom, stone sill and a brick jack arch lintel. The building rests on a brick water table.

A one story, flat roof portico embellishes the south wall. Fluted Doric columns support the developed entablature. Two rosettes decorate the frieze above the columns as a dentil course adorns the cornice. The main entrance is located under the portico. Sidelights and an elliptical fanlight decorate the single door. The door has an elaborate surround which encloses the sidelights, door and fanlight with a string of rosettes in the shape of an elliptical arch capped by a wooden keystone.

The east and west walls exhibit a one story, six sided bay projection. The projection rests on a brick water table and reveals the same fenestration pattern except for the stone panels. A brick string course circles the projection below the simple cornice. This projection appears in the center of the three bay wall. The east and west walls repeat the quoins, string course and fenestration. A fire escape attaches to the second floor.

The north wall displays the T projection. Due to the changes in topography, the north wall exhibits a full basement level. Flanking the T projection, there are two, one story additions supported by brick piers. One addition is an enclosed porch with a flat roof. Plain Doric columns on stone bases support a wooden entablature. A wrought-iron railing runs between the columns and mesh wiring creates a caged-in effect. The second addition is a brick, flat roof attachment of three bays wide. It exhibits the usual features.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1228

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 1928 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins, Northeastern Construction Company

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.

Cottage #3 of Clark Circle represented the second wave of construction at the epileptic colony. The expansion consisted of two additional residential cottages. The design and construction of Clark Circle was again awarded to Henry Powell Hopkins and Northeastern Construction Company. The patients began occupying the buildings on November 8, 1928.

The addition of the two cottages followed the original plan by the architect. The layout and design of Cottage #3 and the other Clark Circle buildings represented the final addition of the colony plan for hospital design. The original layout of Springfield called for three building complexes: men, women, and epileptic. Though not constructed until the 1920's, Clark Circle completed the original plan for Springfield.

Hopkin's design for Cottage #3 differed slightly from the first two residential cottages. However the differences are subtle enough that cottage appears to have been built at the same time as the two original cottages. The architectural homogeneity of the group is quite evident due to its use of construction materials which contrasts from both the Martin Gross and Warfield group.



SOUTH

CARR-1228

Clark Circle Cottage #3

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South



N+W
CARR-1228

Clark Circle Cottage #3

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North and West