

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Cow Barn (Youth Center) Inventory Number: CARR-1240

Address: 6655 Sykesville Road Springfield Hospital Center, East of 4th Street Historic district: \_\_\_ yes X no

City: Sykesville Zip Code: 21784 County: Carroll

USGS Quadrangle(s): Finksburg

Property Owner: State of Maryland Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: Demolition of Youth Center (formerly cow barn) and Milking R Agency: Maryland Department of Health and Mental

Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company

Preparer's Name: Emma Diehl Date Prepared: 8/26/2014

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: \_\_\_ Eligibility recommended X 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: Springfield Hospital Center

Inventory Number: CARR-1197 Eligible: X yes Listed: \_\_\_ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff \_\_\_ yes X no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Physical Description

The cow barn was constructed in 1932, east of 4th Street and immediately south of the 1922 dairy barn, within the western/central area of the Springfield Hospital Center, Sykesville, Carroll County. The Springfield Hospital Center (former Springfield State Hospital) was erected in 1898, as the second state hospital for the mentally ill. The cow barn was converted to a youth center in the mid-1960s, after which agricultural activities ceased at the hospital center. In 2014, the cow barn houses administrative offices on the first floor and the Department of General Services construction division on the second floor.

Asphalt-paved parking lots and access roads surround the cow barn to the west and north. An enclosed and secured basketball court extends from the east of the building (Photograph 5), with the enclosed passageway that leads from the south and southeast corner of the barn connecting the barn to the 1970 Muncie Building (Photograph 4). Grass lawns extend further south of the building.

The cow barn is a two-story, concrete block building with a rectangular footprint (Photograph 1). The first story is clad in stucco,

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Criteria: XA \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

*Contributes to CARR-1197*

*Janeth Sage*  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

*11/6/14*

Date

*Brentz*  
Reviewer, National Register Program

*20/28/14*

Date

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and the second story is clad in composite siding. A projecting cement water table runs along the west elevation. An asphalt shingle-clad gambrel roof caps the building. Two-story, attached concrete silos with bellcast roofs flank the north elevation; the roof of the barn displays a gable peak at the north elevation (Photographs 1, 2, and 4). The primary roof of the cow barn features vinyl projecting vergeboards at the gable and gambrel ends. Two cupolas featuring asphalt shingle-clad gambrel roofs with vinyl projecting vergeboards are evenly spaced along the roof ridge. Each cupola contains two louvered vents in the east and west elevations. Typical windows in the first story of the cow barn consist of wood, eight-over-eight light, double-hung windows set into simple wood surrounds and surmounted by concrete jack-arch lintels. Typical windows in the second story consist of wood, six-over-six light, double-hung windows set into simple wood surrounds.

The west elevation is 13 bays wide. The main entry into the building is situated in the southernmost bay of the west elevation (Photograph 3). The entry consists of a single-leaf, full-light, metal door. Patched concrete indicates the presence of a former larger opening that likely consisted of double-leaf doors to accommodate livestock. The entry is sheltered by a metal awning supported by two metal poles. Thirteen typical windows occupy the first story, to the north of the entry. The sixth bay (counted from the south end) consists of a set of paired windows, and the eighth bay contains a window air conditioning unit in the bottom sash. Three evenly spaced typical windows are situated near the north end of the elevation in the second story. Each second-story window contains a window air conditioning unit in the bottom sash. Two asphalt shingle-clad shed roof dormers extend from the roof ridge of the west elevation. Each dormer contains two sets of wood, five-light, awning-sash windows.

The north elevation of the cow barn features the massive attached silos (Photographs 1 and 2). Each silo contains a round, capped metal vent approximately half-way up the front. A set of double-leaf metal doors occupies the center of the first story, with two typical second-story windows set into simple wood surrounds directly above the entrance.

A large two-story concrete stair tower constructed in the late 1960s occupies the northeast corner of the building (Photograph 2). The tower features a flat, asphalt-clad roof. A single-leaf, one light, steel fire door is situated in the first story of the north elevation. A single six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window set atop a brick sill occupies the second story of the east elevation of the tower.

The east elevation of the cow barn is 11 bays wide from the stair tower (Photograph 5). Eleven typical first-story windows occupy the elevation; the fifth bay (from the north) contains a set of paired windows. Every other window beginning at bay 1 (from the stair tower, to north) contains a window air conditioning unit in the bottom sash. Three typical second-story windows are situated in the north end of the east elevation; the southernmost two windows contain a window air conditioning unit in the bottom sash. Two asphalt shingle-clad shed roof dormers extend from the roof ridge of the east elevation. The southern dormer contains two sets of wood, five-light, awning-sash windows. The northern dormer contains a single set of wood, five-light, awning-sash windows to the south; the northern window opening is inset with aluminum louvers.

The south elevation of the barn features the enclosed one-story passageway constructed in 1970 to connect the barn to the large Muncie Building, located to the east (Photograph 4). The passageway consists of concrete blocks and is capped by an asphalt-clad flat roof. One-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with screens light the passageway. Heavy vegetation covers the south elevation of the barn; however, a metal fire escape is visible emerging from a second-story metal fire door and extending down to the southeast corner of the barn. A round capped metal vent pierces the western end of the second story.

The interior of the building is currently used for offices. The conversion of the building from a cow barn to the youth center in the mid-1960s resulted in the removal of all livestock- and agricultural-related equipment and evidence of such from the interior. Concrete block walls were utilized to create a central corridor flanked by smaller offices along the first and second floors (Photographs 6 and 8). The silos were converted to men's and women's restrooms at both the first and second floors (Photograph

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7). The southern end of the second floor contains a former gymnasium consisting of padded lower walls and metal-clad upper walls and ceiling (Photograph 9). The gymnasium accommodated a basketball court but, in 2014, is used for storage.

**Integrity**

The cow barn retains integrity of location, situated between 4th Street to the west and immediately south of the former dairy barn. Integrity of setting has been compromised through the conversion of former agricultural buildings and associated areas to administrative functions and the necessitated construction of surrounding parking lots and modern facilities beginning in the late 1960s, including the large Muncie Building in 1970. Although the original rectangular footprint of the building is discernible, the building has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and materials through various modern alterations, including the removal of the hay hood, and infill or replacement of former openings, including central doors in the first story of the east and west elevations, all openings in the north elevation, and removal of one dormer in the east elevation; application of replacement wall and roof cladding; construction of the stair tower in the northeast corner; construction of the exterior enclosed passageway at the southern elevation; and replacement of doors throughout (as evidenced through comparisons to a historic photograph from ca. 1950; see attached). Historically, the building included original doors and entries similar to the 1922 dairy barn situated to the north (Photograph 10; Historic Photographs). The loss of integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, and design compromises the building's ability to convey its historic use as a 1932 cow barn; thus compromising integrity of feeling and association.

**Property History**

The cow barn was constructed in 1932, as part of the expansion of the dairy operation at Springfield Hospital Center. The hospital was constructed in the late-nineteenth century as the "Second Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland." Renamed Springfield State Hospital in 1900, it assumed its present name of Springfield Hospital Center in 1973 (Maryland General Assembly 1900, 1973).

**History of Springfield Hospital**

Publicly funded services for mentally ill persons developed slowly in Maryland. Spring Grove State Hospital, the first Maryland Hospital for indigent sick and mentally ill persons was established in Catonsville, Baltimore County as early as 1797 (its use becoming limited to the mentally ill by 1838); however, it was not until 1886 that the Maryland State Lunacy Commission (Lunacy Commission) was established to safeguard legal rights and protect the mentally ill from abuse (Maryland State General Assembly 1886). The Lunacy Commission was mandated to visit and inspect all places, public or private, where mentally ill persons were kept. At that time, Spring Grove was the only state mental hospital, with mentally ill citizens also housed in county almshouses, jails, and private institutions. Many of the living arrangements placed patients in poorly ventilated, unsanitary, dark rooms in isolation (Calvert County Health Department website, accessed August 1, 2014; Bowlin 1986a).

As early as 1892, the Lunacy Commission expressed the need for a second state mental hospital to accommodate the ever-increasing mentally ill population within the state. In 1894, the Maryland General Assembly authorized "an Act to establish an additional hospital for the insane of the State of Maryland" (Bowlin 1986a; General Assembly of Maryland 1894). The authorizing legislation appointed a Board of Managers to scout possible locations for the new hospital with enough space to utilize the newly espoused cottage, or colony, plan. This plan of hospital design emerged in the 1880s to challenge the Kirkbride plan, which proposed the construction of one single building of a linear shape within which to house the various classifications of patients in wings extending from a central administration center. The Kirkbride plan, utilized at Spring Grove, consisted of monolithic buildings separated by large distances, compromising the efficiency of administration, medical, attendant, and food services. Conversely, the cottage plan advocated decentralizing the facility into smaller clusters of organized buildings, with all of the necessary services for each cluster provided on site. The administration building headed the group, with patient buildings located at various distances. Similar to college campuses, a series of circulation paths crisscrossed across well-manicured lawns spotted

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with trees, flower beds, and even fountains and other decorative features (Bowlin 1986a; Short and Lilly 1999).

The Board of Managers tasked by the Lunacy Commission in finding a suitable site for the state's second mental hospital had to find a site that met certain requirements. The ideal site was to be a farm of at least 500 acres within a 20-mile radius of Baltimore and within a half mile of a railroad line. The Board of Managers selected Springfield Farm, owned by then Maryland Governor Frank Brown, from six properties meeting the criteria. On January 15, 1896, the state acquired the 728-acre farm for \$50,000, and took possession four months later, on April 11. The sale included the existing farm buildings, the family mansion, and its furniture (Bowlin 1986a). Dr. George Rohe, president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, was selected as the first superintendent of the new hospital. The first 22 patients were transferred from Spring Grove to Springfield State Hospital (herein referred to as Springfield) in July 1896, using the existing tenant houses and other extant buildings (Bowlin 1986a).

The first construction undertaken for Springfield was a quadrangle of buildings for male patients designed by the prominent Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. The buildings were completed in late 1898, and by November 30, 1898, Springfield had received 180 male patients (Bowlin 1986a).

In September 1898, construction crews broke ground for a cottage group to house women patients, located approximately three-quarters of a mile to the southwest of the men's group. When completed, the two groupings embodied the essentials of the cottage plan as applied to a hospital. Each of the four buildings within their respective grouping housed a specific function related to the care and treatment of the insane, including groups for men, women, epileptics, and administration. As a result, Springfield was the first and best example of a hospital designed in the cottage plan within the state (Bowlin 1986a).

In addition to its design, Springfield also executed specific policies that were unique among similar facilities. Springfield Superintendent Dr. Rohe believed that patient behavior could improve with the absence of physical restraints, which ranged from manacles to window bars. Consequently, Dr. Rohe operated the hospital under the open door policy, without use of physical constraints, and none of the buildings were constructed with barred windows. Although the patients were unrestrained, their activity was strictly regimented and centered on work therapy. Employing the patients in operating and maintaining the actively agricultural property was not only an economic measure, but was a principal means of their treatment. The third policy that affected the overall orientation of Springfield was the reception of chronically ill patients, which compromised the entirety of the hospital's first patients. The negative prognosis of chronic insanity required long-term care that taxed the standard mental hospital environment. As such, the early patient population at Springfield consisted only of chronic patients, while the acute patients were sent to Spring Grove. Consequently, the reception of chronic patients influenced Springfield from the layout to the choice of therapy methods because the patient population directly affected the hospital environment (Bowlin 1986a).

Springfield continued a steady growth in its built environment between the initial construction in 1898 through the opening of the Huber Psychopathic Hospital Building in 1915. The hospital continued to expand the original quadrangles in each group by adding individual buildings, including dormitories, dining halls and kitchens, infirmaries, and tuberculosis cottages. The growth of the hospital continued to reflect the cottage plan, as each group was design as a self-contained unit. While this assisted in enforcing the segregation of sexes, the plan established each unit as functionally independent, which, in turn, ensured and promoted self-sufficiency among patients (Bowlin 1986a).

Another factor that promoted self-sustainability at Springfield centered on the agricultural operations. Though the patients provided some labor as part of their therapy, Springfield maintained a staff that supervised all operations. The costs of running the hospital were reduced because the farm produced most of the food consumed by the patients. In addition to the farming operations, the hospital also maintained a carpenter shop and blacksmith shop. The industrial and agricultural operations not only provided therapy for the patients; the final products, such as furniture or food, contributed to the operational costs of the hospital (Bowlin

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1986a).

In 1914, total state care of all "dependent insane persons who are at that time residents of the State of Maryland" was achieved, thereby, eliminating the inadequate housing facilities of county almshouses and other comparable facilities. Consequently, the two existing state hospitals, Spring Grove and Springfield, prepared to accommodate an increased patient population. Four new buildings, including one men's cottage, two women's cottages, and a new power house and laundry facility, were constructed at Springfield. Between 1913 and 1915, the Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building was constructed. This reception hospital building embodied the newest ideology in the treatment of the mentally ill by focusing on the diagnosis and treatment of acute patients. The Hubner Building, named in honor of Senator John Hubner who introduced the bill leading to the establishment of Springfield State Hospital, was the first state psychopathic reception center where indigent patients could receive the same quality of care as those provided at private institutions. At the time of the Hubner Building's opening in June 1915, the patient population reached approximately 1,300 at Springfield State Hospital (Bowlin 1986a).

The years that followed the opening of the Hubner Building focused not on the patient-related buildings but on infrastructure and operations improvements. A new water filtration plant was constructed. The growing agricultural pursuits necessitated the construction of new agricultural outbuildings to replace the existing frame barn from the 1860s. Consequently, three concrete barns were constructed in 1920, 1922, and 1932, along 4th Street, near the location of the existing 1860s barn: a horse barn, a dairy barn, and a cow barn. These buildings incorporated gambrel roofs, metal vents, shed-roof dormers, and two large attached silos. A small one-story milk house was added in 1932. In 1924, a separate epileptic complex was constructed at Springfield. With the completion of the infirmary building within the epileptic complex in 1935, the original intention of the Springfield State Hospital plan was fully implemented and achieved (Bowlin 1986a).

In 1922, the duties of the Lunacy Commission were transferred to a Board of Mental Hygiene, and later, in 1949, the Department of Mental Hygiene was created and charged with administering the state's psychiatric institutions and coordinating other mental health activities throughout the state. In 1961, the separate state boards of health and mental hygiene were combined into a single State Board of Health and Mental Hygiene, which in turn directed the activities of the Department of Health and the Department of Mental Hygiene. Through executive reorganization in 1969, the Board and the two departments were superseded by the newly created Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH), who retains ownership of the Springfield Hospital Center in 2014 (Calvert County Health Department website, accessed August 2014).

Beginning in the mid-1950s, new medications were introduced that allowed patients to undergo treatment while living in their communities. Consequently, the number of patients requiring prolonged inpatient treatment began declining. Furthermore, in the 1960s, an effort began that focused on serving the mentally ill in community-based treatment centers in lieu of state-run facilities. Springfield was in the forefront of that effort by establishing one of the first outpatient centers in Baltimore City. As a result, the 1970s witnessed entire units at Springfield Hospital Center and other state-run facilities vacated for the first time, as patients successfully transitioned back to independent or assisted-living situations. As the overall population at Springfield Hospital Center declined and units emptied, older buildings were either left vacant, renovated for new functions, or demolished completely to make way for new construction. In 1964, the cow barn was renovated to accommodate a youth center. By 1968, all agricultural operations at Springfield had ceased due to uneconomical operations as well as the thought that "other types of treatment and training programs would be desirable than farmer" (Skylesville Herald 1968). In the late 1960s, the dairy barn was converted to administrative and other operational uses, and consequently, the milk house as well as the horse barn were converted to maintenance storage. In 1970, the Muncie Center for Adolescents was constructed to the east of the cow barn, joined by an enclosed passageway, and various parking lots surrounding the former agricultural buildings were constructed on former agricultural land (Ebeling n.d.).

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The emphasis on the rapid evaluation and treatment for newly admitted patients and fostering rehabilitation of the chronically mentally ill continued into the 1980s. Units were downsized, and long-range planning focused on developing the hospital along 4th Street. All of the major inpatient units were clustered along 4th Street, just south of the former agricultural area, and the result was a smaller hospital with easy access to all services in one centralized area (Ebeling n.d.). The former cottage complexes were left vacant.

Throughout the late-twentieth century and into the present day, Springfield Hospital Center continues to function as a regional psychiatric facility. The hospital, the largest state-run facility, admits patients from northern Baltimore City and Carroll, Howard, and Montgomery counties as well as mentally ill deaf patients from across Maryland. In addition, there are a number of tenants, including the Maryland Department of General Services (DGS), Development Disabilities Administration – Secure Evaluation and Therapeutic Treatment, and the Shoemaker Center, an addictions program run under the auspices of the Carroll County Local Health Department. In addition, a portion of Springfield's former hospital campus, including the Hubner Building and the early cottage complexes, were given to the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Police and Correctional Training Center as well as the Maryland State Police for use as the Maryland State Policy Academy (Triplet 2014).

#### Building History

The cow barn at Springfield Hospital Center was constructed in 1932, to accommodate expanding dairy operations at Springfield Hospital Center. The building was constructed immediately to the south of the existing 1922 dairy barn, along the east side of 4th Street. The barn was a more simplified architectural version of the existing dairy and horse barns, as it did not use the Palladian-detail window openings as seen on the other barns. Following federal government health regulations regarding the production and handling of fluid milk, the cow barn was very similar to the design espoused by the James Way Company of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. This company promoted itself as a leader in the building and outfitting of new era dairy farming. The cow barn constructed at Springfield was similar to a "James Way" model constructed at a tuberculosis sanitarium in West Virginia (see attached; no original as-built plans or additional details regarding the construction of the barn were located). By providing updated equipment with larger capacities, farm production at the hospital increased. The agricultural operations at the hospital not only reinforced the hospital's self-sufficiency during the early to mid-twentieth century, it also allowed some patients to undergo work therapy by contributing directly to the agricultural operations (Bowlin 1986a).

The building continued to operate as a cow barn until the mid-1960s, after which agricultural operations at the hospital ceased. Plans were set forth in 1964 to convert the building to an adolescent rehabilitation unit. The renovation added vocational, educational, and administrative spaces on the first floor, while the second floor consisted of a large gymnasium on the south end and other offices on the north. The silos were renovated to accommodate restrooms for men and women on both the first and second floors. Doors in the first story were replaced with windows, and windows in the second story were filled in and covered over, in both the east and west elevations. In addition, a dormer was removed from the north end of the east elevation. The former hay doors in the north elevation were removed and covered over to match the existing exterior wall cladding. The stair tower was constructed at the northeast corner of the building, and the south elevation was renovated to accommodate a second-story fire escape and former first-story openings were filled in (Maryland Department of Public Improvements 1964). With the exception of the overall form of the silos and the building footprint, the 1960s renovations removed all vestiges of the cow barn's former functions. In 1970, the building was further renovated to accommodate an enclosed passageway at the south elevation, connecting the building to the completed Muncie Building located immediately to the east (Maryland Department of Public Improvements 1986). An enclosed, secured basketball court separated the two buildings at the exterior.

The building continued to operate as the youth center until January 1993, after which it sat vacant until the early 2000s, when it was utilized for administrative offices for the hospital and DGS, a function it continues to serve in 2014 (Triplet 2014).

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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## National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

For the purposes of this evaluation, Springfield Hospital Center (CARR-1197) is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as a historic district under Criteria A and C for its association with the history of health care in Maryland and as a distinguishable entity that represents the cottage plan in its design and layout. The period of significance begins in 1896, with the creation of the hospital, and extends to 1935, when the last of the buildings associated with the early development and history of Springfield was constructed.

The cow barn, which was constructed in 1932, is recommended not eligible as a contributing resource to the Springfield Hospital Center Historic District due to a lack of integrity. Although the building was constructed within the period of significance for the hospital district, the building lacks integrity from the period of construction to convey its use as an early twentieth-century cow barn. The cow barn lacks integrity to reflect its agricultural associations due to the ceasing of agricultural operations at the hospital in the late 1960s and subsequent renovation of the building to accommodate hospital and later administrative functions. The dairy barn, located immediately north of the building (Photograph 10), illustrates the integrity that the cow barn has lost due to subsequent renovations. The former agricultural lands and pasture have been converted to either paved parking areas or grass lawns. Therefore, removing associated agricultural features of the property.

The cow barn associated with Springfield Hospital Center is recommended not individually eligible for listing in the National Register due to a lack of significance. Although the building is associated with dairy farming in Carroll County particularly during the early twentieth century, the building lacks integrity to convey its agricultural associations. Therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion A. The building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion B. The cow barn lacks integrity and architectural significance necessary to qualify it for listing under Criterion C. The building is not a remarkable example of its type nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. The cow barn does not possess any technological, historical, or cultural features that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The building is therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

## Bibliography:

AntiqueFarming.com

"Dairy Barns," <http://www.antiquefarming.com/barn/dairy.html> (accessed August 6, 2014).

Bowlin, Lauren L.

1986a CARR-1197: Springfield Hospital Center Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. Prepared by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Planning. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

1986b CARR-1240: Cow Barn (Youth Center) Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. Prepared by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Planning. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Calvert County Health Department

"About our Agency: History," <http://www.calverthealth.org/about/history.htm> (accessed August 1, 2014).

Ebeling, Bill

n.d. "A Brief History of Springfield Hospital Center." Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene website, <http://www.dhmd.maryland.gov/springfield/SitePages/history.aspx> (accessed August 6, 2014).

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
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Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
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Maryland Department of Public Improvements

1964 Renovation of Barn for Adolescent Rehabilitation Unit. Drawing # MH-S 561. On file at the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland.

1986 Architectural Youth Center-Floor Plans. Correction of Life Safety Deficiencies. Drawing # 1236. On file at the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland.

Maryland State General Assembly

Chapter 487, Acts of 1886.

Chapter 70, Acts of 1900.

Chapter 740, Acts of 1973.

Short, Kenneth M. and Barbara Lilly

1999 Warfield Complex, Hubner, & T Buildings National Register of Historic Places Nomination. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Sykesville Herald

1968 "To Close Springfield and Eight Other State Farms." 11 January, Sykesville, Maryland.

Tripp, Dan

2014 Acting Chief Operating Officer, Springfield Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland. Communication with author, August 2014. On file at A.D. Marble & Company, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

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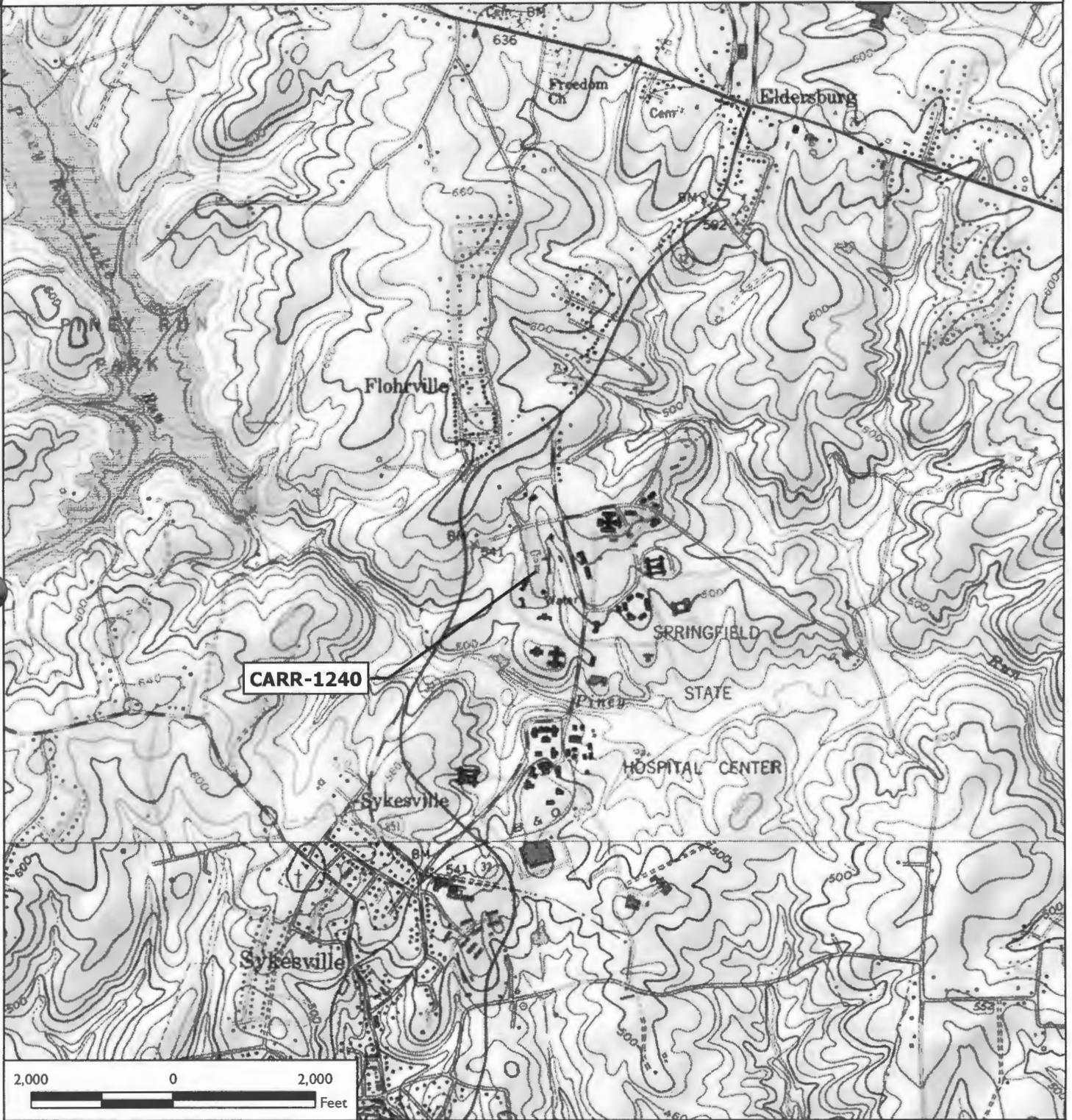
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# Resource Location Map

## CARR-1240

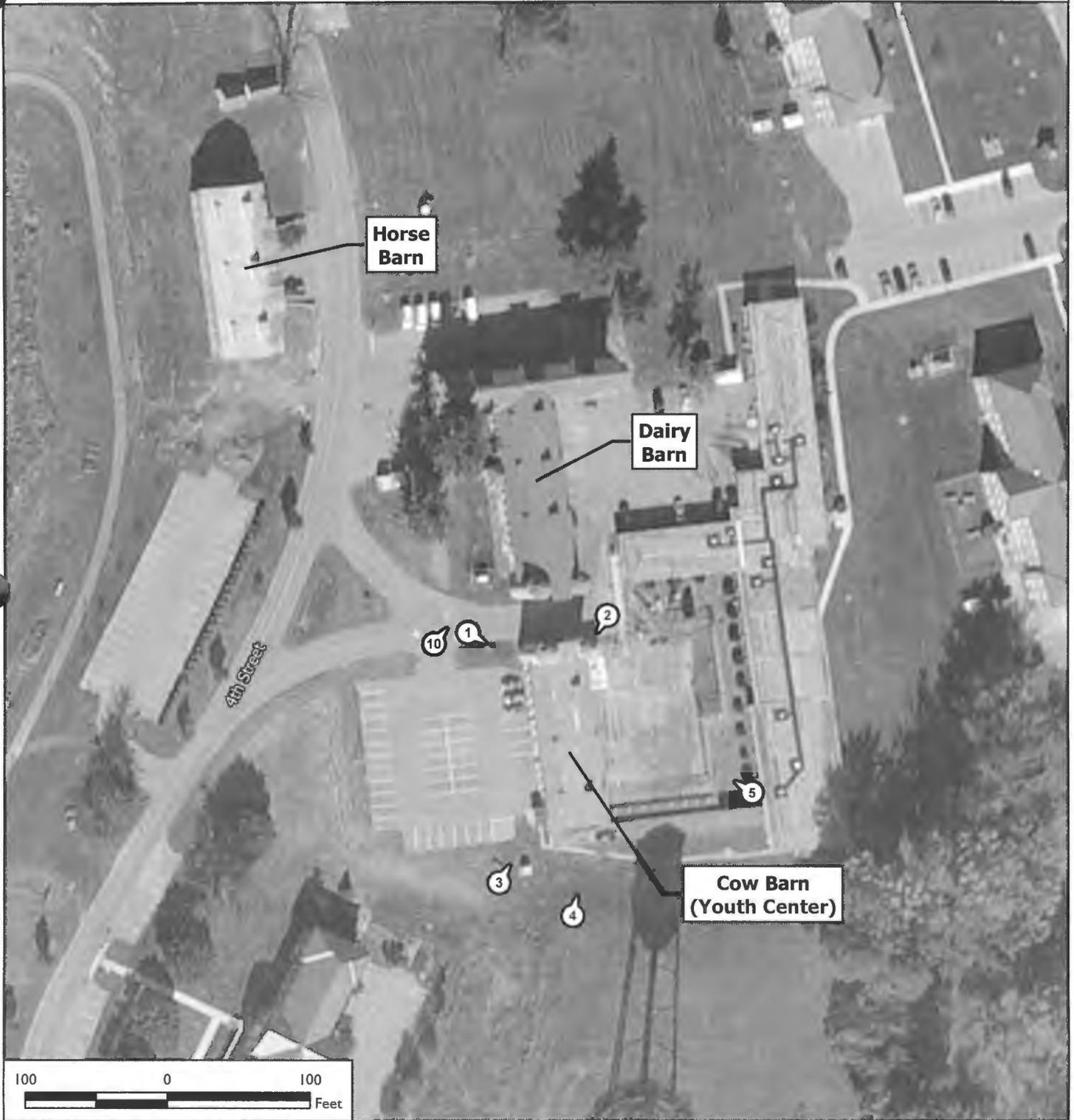
Cow Barn (Youth Center)  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland



# Photograph Locations Map

## CARR-1240

Cow Barn (Youth Center)  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland



Photograph Location\*

\*Photographs 6-10 are interior

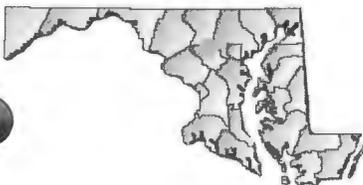


Ca. 1950 aerial photograph.



Ca. 1950 photograph.

Source: Springfield Hospital Center

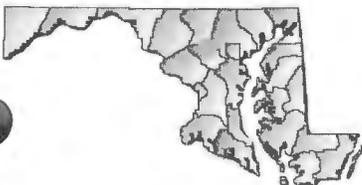


**Historic Photographs**  
**CARR-1240**  
Cow Barn (Youth Center)  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland



Barn of State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.  
Terra Alta, W. Va.  
Designed and Equipped the James Way.

Source: <http://www.antiquefarming.com/barn/dairy.html> (accessed August 6, 2014).



**Example of a 1918 James Way Dairy Barn  
CARR-1240**

Cow Barn (Youth Center)  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland

**Cow Barn (Youth Center) (CARR-1240)**

**Digital Photo Log: All photographs printed using Epson Ultrachrome Pigmented Ink on Epson Premium Matte Photo Paper**

<b>Photo File Name</b>	<b>MIHP #</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Photographer</b>	<b>Date of Photo</b>	<b>Photo Description</b>	<b>Photo Sequence</b>
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_01	CARR-1240	Cow Barn (Youth Center)	Carroll	E. Diehl	8/5/2014	North and west elevations of cow barn, view to southeast. Note removal of central doors and alterations to second story.	1 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_02	“	“	“	“	“	East and north elevations of cow barn, view to southwest. Note construction of stair tower at northeast corner.	2 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_03	“	“	“	“	“	West and south elevations of cow barn, view to northeast.	3 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_04	“	“	“	“	“	South elevation of cow barn, view to northeast. Note enclosed passageway constructed ca. 1970 to connect cow barn (youth center) to Muncie Building situated to the west.	4 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_05	“	“	“	“	“	East elevation of cow barn, view to northwest looking through secured basketball court area.	5 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_06	“	“	“	“	“	Interior of cow barn, first floor, view to south. Note enclosed offices flanking a central corridor.	6 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_07	“	“	“	“	“	Interior of cow barn, first floor, view to northwest. Note the former silo was converted to house a restroom.	7 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_08	“	“	“	“	“	Interior of cow barn, second floor, view to north.	8 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_09	“	“	“	“	“	Interior of cow barn, second floor, view to south in former gymnasium area.	9 of 10
CARR-1240_2014-08-05_10	“	“	“	“	“	Dairy Barn, west and south elevations, view to northeast. Note retention of original doors, hay hood, dormers, and complete silos.	10 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS OF COW BARN, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST.

NOTE REMOVAL OF CENTRAL DOORS AND ALTERATIONS TO  
SECOND STORY

PHOTO # 1 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

EAST & NORTH ELEVATIONS OF COW BARN, VIEW TO  
SOUTH WEST. NOTE CONSTRUCTION OF STAIR TOWER AT  
NORTHEAST (LEFT) CORNER.

PHOTO # 2 of 10



28515

CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

WEST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF COW BARN, VIEW TO NORTHEAST.

Photo # 3 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF COW BARN, VIEW TO NORTHEAST. NOTE  
ENCLOSED PASSAGEWAY CONSTRUCTED CA. 1970 TO CONNECT  
COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER) TO MUNCIE BUILDING SITUATED  
TO THE WEST.

PHOTO # 4 of 10



LARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION OF COW BARN, VIEW TO NORTHWEST LOOKING  
THROUGH SECURED BASKETBALL COURT AREA.

Photo # 5 of 10



LARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF COW BARN, FIRST FLOOR, VIEW TO SOUTH. NOTE  
ENCLOSED OFFICES FLANKING A CENTRAL CORRIDOR.

Photo # 6 of 10



EEOC  
RESTROOM

CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF COW BARN, FIRST FLOOR, VIEW TO NORTHWEST. NOTE  
THE FORMER SILO WAS CONVERTED TO HOUSE A RESTROOM.

PHOTO # 7 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF COW BARN, SECOND FLOOR, VIEW TO NORTH.

PHOTO # 8 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF COW BARN, SECOND FLOOR, VIEW TO SOUTH IN  
FORMER GYMNASIUM AREA.

PHOTO # 9 of 10



CARR-1240

COW BARN (YOUTH CENTER)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN (LOCATED TO NORTH OF COW BARN), WEST & SOUTH  
ELEVATIONS, VIEW TO NORTHEAST. NOTE RETENTION OF ORIGINAL  
DOORS, HAY HOOD, DORMERS, & COMPLETE SILOS.

Photo # 10 of 10

CARR-1240

1932

Youth Center

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The Youth Center was constructed as a cow barn in 1932. It was converted into adolescent housing in the mid-1960's. The three story, concrete building measures fourteen bays long and three bays deep. Two silos frame the north wall. A gambrel roof covers the barn.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Cow Barn

and/or common Youth Center

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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. 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-1240

<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    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.

The Youth Center was constructed as a cow barn in 1932 and then was later converted into the Youth Center in 1967. The three story barn lies directly south of the Dairy Barn. The Youth Center is a long, rectangular barn measuring fourteen bays long and three bays wide. A bellcast gambrel roof covers the barn. Like the other two barns, the first floor of the Youth Center is constructed of stucco over cast concrete while second floor is covered with synthetic clapboard siding.

The details on the barn remain simple. The first floor windows show an 8/8 double-hung sash with a wooden and cement jack arch lintel. Just below the windows, a cement string course runs across the facade. The east and west walls are adorned with one three windows on each second floor. The sash changes to a 6/6 pattern but the rest of the window treatment repeats. The east and west walls also display two shed dormers. The windows are paired and have a single sash of five panes. The crest of the roof is adorned by two cupolas with gambrel roofs and louvered faces.

The north wall of the building has two silos attached at the corners. Constructed of stucco and concrete, the silos exhibit bellcast roofs. Because of the silos, the wall displays a gable peak with projecting verges between the two silos. The south wall shows the gambrel roof with return eaves and plain projecting verges.

The east wall displays a two story, concrete addition on the northern portion of the wall. The flat roof addition has one second story window of a 6/6 sash and brick sill. The addition serves as a fire escape.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1240

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** 1932 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

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.

Built during a rash of construction projects, the Youth Center was constructed as a cow barn in 1932. The construction of the barn coincided with the completion of the milk cooling plant. Both of these projects reflected an expansion of the dairy operation at Springfield. Larger accommodations for the growing herd of milk cows in turn increased the production capacity of the dairy operation. Though not directly related to the care and treatment of the insane, the farm operation greatly contributed to the overall, successful operation of the hospital by providing fresh food products for the patients and employees.

The architecture of the Youth Center only contributes moderately to the built environment of Springfield Hospital Center. The building does not display any significant architectural elements. Unlike the other two Springfield barns, the fenestration of the Youth Center even lacks the use of Palladian openings. The alterations to the building also minimize its integrity.





CARR-1240

Youth Center

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South



CARR-1240

Youth Center

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North and West