

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Milk House (Milking Room) Inventory Number: CARR-1241

Address: 6655 Sykesville Road Springfield Hospital Center Historic district: yes 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 (former cow barn) and Milking Ro Agency: Maryland Department of Health and Mental

Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company

Preparer's Name: Emma Diehl Date Prepared: 8/25/2014

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

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: Springfield Hospital Center

Inventory Number: CARR-1197 Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Physical Description

The milk house was constructed in 1932 as part of the Springfield Hospital Center in Sykesville, Carroll County (Photograph 2). The Springfield Hospital Center (former Springfield State Hospital) was erected in 1898, as the second state hospital for the mentally ill. The milk house is located east of 4th Street and immediately west of the 1920 dairy barn, within the western/central area of the hospital center. Two small, metal, prefabricated, movable storage sheds are located immediately to the west of the milk house. The milk house is located within the historically agricultural center of the hospital; however, this area presently serves various administrative, operational, and maintenance functions. Agricultural activities ceased at the hospital center in the late 1960s.

The one-story, two-bay, concrete milk house has a square footprint. The building is constructed of concrete block, clad in poured concrete with a thin, projecting, concrete water table encircling the building. A hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles caps the building and features a boxed wood cornice with a wide wood overhang.

The south elevation contains a set of double leaf, board-and-batten doors attached with metal strap hinges (Photographs 1 - 3).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments: <u>Contributes to CARR-1197</u>	
<u>Jonathan Sager</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>11/6/14</u> Date
<u>Blakely</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>10/28/14</u> Date

201404963

Two separate concrete jack arch lintels surmount the opening. A single wood, eight-over-eight light, pivot window protected by a two-light wood screen is situated to the west of the entry. The window also features a concrete jack arch lintel.

The east and west elevations each consist of two evenly spaced window bays containing wood, eight-over-eight light, pivot windows (Photographs 3 through 5). Each window has a two-light wood screen and is accentuated by a concrete jack arch lintel. Historically, the east elevation contained a pedestrian entry situated between the two window bays; however, the entry has been filled in with concrete block. The original concrete jack arch lintel remains.

The north elevation consists of a single window opening in the east elevation, containing the original wood, eight-over-eight light, pivot window surmounted by a concrete jack arch lintel (Photograph 6). A pedestrian entry occupies the westernmost bay. The entry consists of a single-leaf, 12-light over diagonal board wood door attached with metal strap hinges and surmounted by a concrete jack arch lintel.

The interior of the building is currently used for storage, but retains the original ceramic tile floor, stucco-clad walls, and portions of the original beadboard ceiling (Photograph 7). Overall, the building is in fair condition.

Integrity

The milk house retains integrity of location, situated between 4th Street to the west and the former dairy barn to the east. The building retains its overall footprint, minimal stylistic detailing, and the fenestration pattern is still discernible; therefore, overall, the building retains integrity of workmanship and design. Despite the infill of one original door and replacement roofing materials, the milk retains its original windows, one original door, concrete lintels, exterior wall cladding, and interior flooring, wall, and ceiling materials; therefore, the milk house overall retains integrity of materials. The milk house also retains integrity of association through the retention and proximity of the dairy barn, situated immediately to the east. Integrity of setting has been compromised through the conversion of former agricultural buildings and agricultural lands to administrative functions, and the requisite construction of surrounding parking lots and modern facilities beginning in the late 1960s (as illustrated on the attached site plan and photograph location map and the ca. 1950 historic photograph). The loss of integrity of setting contributes to a loss of integrity of feeling as a 1932 milk house, as the loss of the pastoral and agricultural setting compromises the building's ability to convey its historic use as a milk cooling facility.

Property History

The milk house was constructed in 1932, to provide a modern milk cooling facility for the agricultural operations 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 State 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).

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_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

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 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

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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 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. The 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

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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.).

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, 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 (Triplett 2014).

Building History

The extant milk house at Springfield Hospital Center was constructed in 1932, to provide a modern milk cooling facility for the agricultural operations at Springfield Hospital Center. The building was constructed immediately to the west of the existing 1922 dairy barn, and just northwest of the extant 1932 cow barn, along the east side of 4th Street. By providing updated equipment with larger capacities in the 1920s and 1930s, 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 (Bowlin 1986b). The building continued to operate as a milk storage facility until the mid-1960s, after which agricultural operations at the hospital ceased. The building has since been converted for storage of salt, hay, and other ground maintenance supplies. Alterations to the building include the in-fill of a former pedestrian entry in the east elevation and the replacement of the original asbestos shingle roofing with asphalt shingles.

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 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 milk house, which was constructed in 1932, is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing

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resource to the Springfield Hospital Center Historic District. The milk house was constructed in 1932, during the period of significance for the historic district. Although the milk house has suffered a loss of integrity, it still retains its overall design, workmanship, and location as well as its association to the dairy barn; thus, it retains its integrity to convey its use as a milk house. Although it is unknown to what extent the milk house played in the therapy and treatment of the hospital's residents, the milk house pertains to the hospital's historic use in the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Agricultural practices undertaken on the hospital grounds not only contributed to the production and upkeep of the hospital itself but also provided a means of therapeutic work treatment for the hospital patients.

The milk house 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 is not a remarkable example of its type and lacks integrity of setting, feeling, and association to convey its agricultural association. The building is also associated with state insane hospital history/development in Carroll County. 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 milk house lacks the 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 milk house 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:

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-1241: Milking Room 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 website

"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.dhmh.maryland.gov/springfield/SitePages/history.aspx> (accessed August 6, 2014).

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

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

Triplett, 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.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

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Date

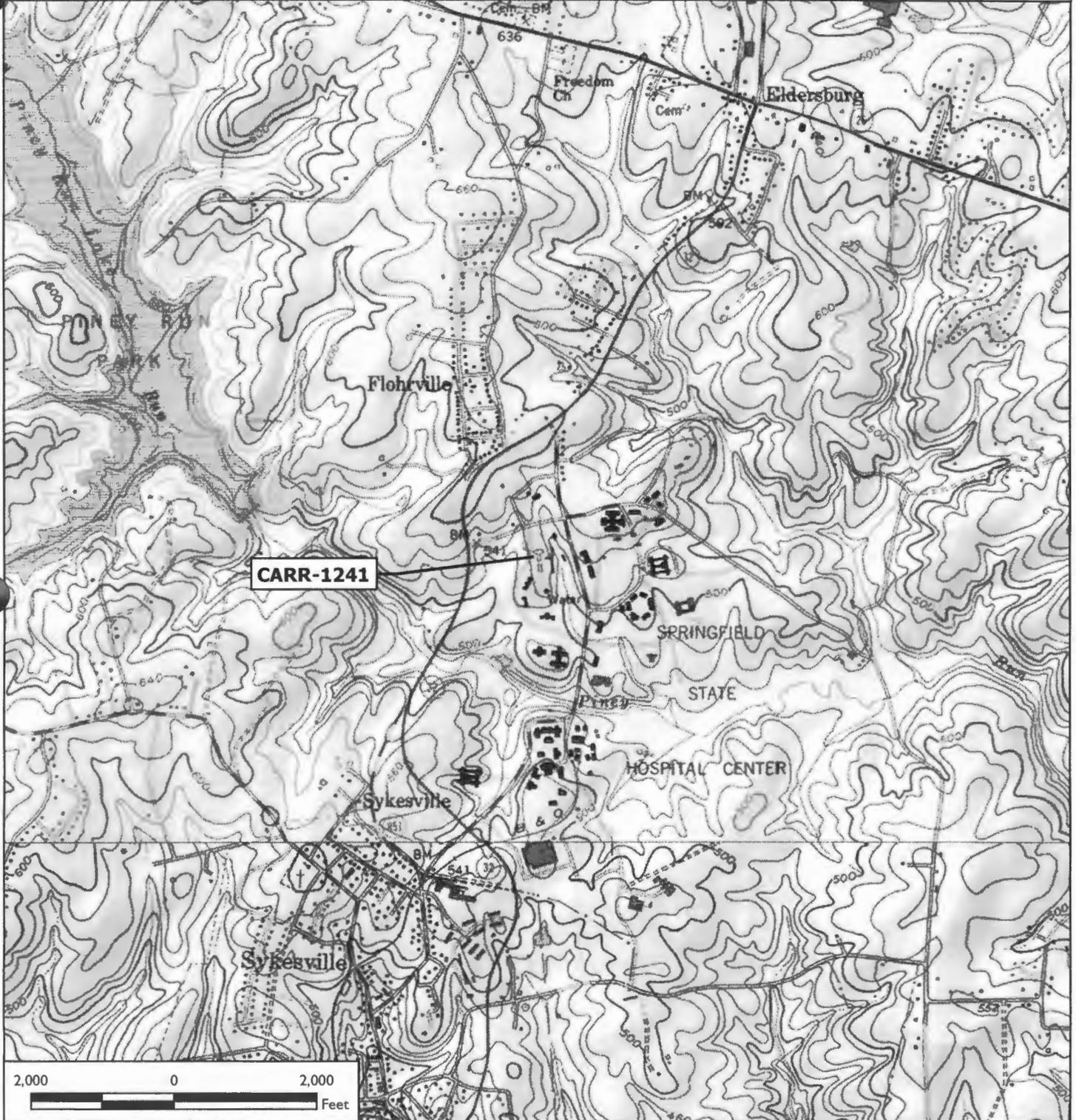
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Resource Location Map

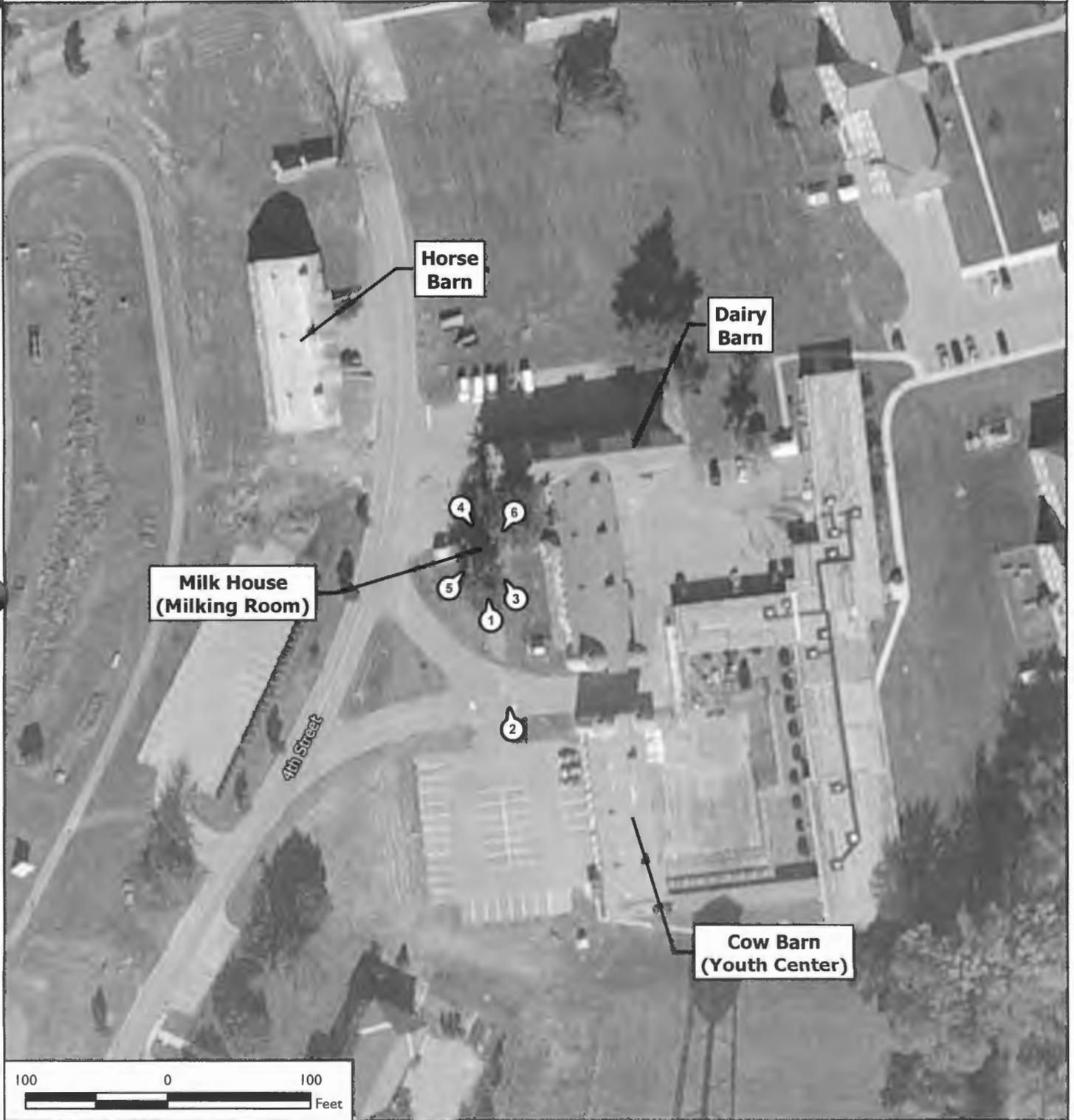
CARR-1241

Milk House (Milking Room)
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland



Photograph Locations Map CARR-1241

Milk House (Milking Room)
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland



Photograph Location*
*Photograph 7 is interior

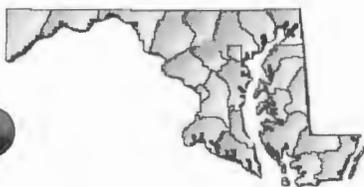


Google Street View (October 2008).



Ca. 1950 photograph.

Source: Springfield Hospital Center



Historic Photograph
CARR-1241
Milk House (Milking Room)
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland

Milk House (Milking Room) (CARR-1241)**Digital Photo Log: All photographs printed using Epson Ultrachrome Pigmented Ink on Epson Premium Matte Photo Paper**

Photo File Name	MIHP #	Property Name	County	Photographer	Date of Photo	Photo Description	Photo Sequence
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_01	CARR-1241	Milk House (Milking Room)	Carroll	E. Diehl	8/5/2014	Milk House, south elevation, view to north.	1 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_02	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House in context, south elevation, view to north. Note dairy barn to right.	2 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_03	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House, south and east elevations, view to northwest.	3 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_04	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House, north and west elevations, view to southeast.	4 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_05	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House, west and south elevations, view to northeast.	5 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_06	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House, north elevation, view to southwest.	6 of 7
CARR-1241_2014-08-05_07	“	“	“	“	“	Milk House, interior, view to southeast. Note ceramic tile floor and beadboard ceiling.	7 of 7



CARR-1241

MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW TO NORTH.

PHOTO # 1 of 7



CARR-1241

MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

MILK HOUSE, IN CONTEXT, SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW TO NORTH,
NOTE DAIRY BARN TO RIGHT.

Photo # 2 of 7



CARR-1241
MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPD

SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW TO NORTHWEST.

Photo # 3 of 4



CARR-1241

MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST.

Photo # 4 of 7



CARR-1241
MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

WEST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW TO NORTHEAST.

PHOTO # 5 of 7



CARR-1241

MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW TO SOUTHWEST,

PHOTO # 6 of 7



CARR-1241

MILK HOUSE (MILKING ROOM)

CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. DIEHL

08.05.2014

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, VIEW TO SOUTHEAST. NOTE CERAMIC TILE &
BEADBOARD CEILING.

Photo # 7 of 7

CARR-1241

1932

Milking Room

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The Milking Room is a one story stucco building located west of the dairy barn. Measuring three bays by three bays, the building displays a hipped roof and cement foundation.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Milking Room

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 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	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-1241

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.

The building entitled the Milking Room measures three bays wide and three bays deep and is constructed of stucco. Located adjacent to the Dairy Barn, the Milking Room stands west of the barn. The one story building displays a hipped roof covered by diamond-shaped asbestos shingles. A raised string course constructed of cement runs around the building just below the window sills. A cement foundation supports the building.

Painted jack arch lintels made of cement decorated the 8/8 windows. Only the upper sash of the pivot window is operable. The windows exhibit wooden sills and surrounds. The same lintel treatment appears above the doors as well. The north wall shows a single door with a wooden lower sash and a 3/4 pane arrangement on the upper sash. In contrast, the south wall is detailed by stable doors of board and batten construction, and two individual cement lintels. Above the lintels, a boxed cornice supports the hipped roof.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1241

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 checked="" 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.

The building identified as the Milking Room was constructed in 1932 to provide the farm operation of Springfield with a modern milk cooling plant. The plant increased the efficiency of the farming production because it provided updated equipment with larger capacities. The Milking Room complimented the newly constructed cow barn (now the Youth Center). The farm operation produced goods which helped to feed the hospital population and which reinforced the hospital's self-sufficiency. The farm operation also allowed some eligible patients to undergo work therapy. The doctors felt that working in the fields and in the barns to be more beneficial to the patients themselves than to the smooth productivity of the hospital. The farm operation was terminated in the 1960's so that the Milking Room and other buildings like it represent a time in the history of the hospital which no longer exists. The building currently functions as storage space.

The cement stucco milking plant displays architectural characteristics which combine features from both the brick buildings and the other farm buildings. The Milking Room exhibits elements which resemble the 1917 filtration plant building. One piece lintels with a jack arch shape, a raised string course and the dimensions of the building all mimic the filtration building. However, the construction materials definitely appear similar to the barns: cement and asbestos shingles. The details of the building were kept simple and all remain intact.



CARR-1241

Milking Room

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North and West