

CARR-1248

1938

"T" Building

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The "T" Building is a two story, brick building that displays features of the Georgian Revival style of architecture. The building does form a T shaped layout as the name implies while the main facade faces north. Henry Powell Hopkins designed the building.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic "TB" Building

and/or common "T" Building

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street & number _____ not for publication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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital |

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8 liber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

file

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No CARR-1248

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 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.

Located directly west of the Hubner Building, the "T" Building is a Georgian Revival structure constructed of flemish bond brick. As its name implies, the two story building displays a T shape. The center pavilion measures three bays wide and nine bays deep while the projecting wings are six bays wide and three bays deep. A low pitched gable roof covers the building and the main facade faces north.

The building exhibits some repetitious features. A stone water table distinguishes the brick foundation. The ground level windows show stone sills, brick jack arch lintels and a 10/10 double-hung sash. The main variation on the first floor windows appears on the lintels, they retain the same shape but are made of stone. A transom rests over a 15/15 sash. The second floor sash changes to a 15/20 sash. A simple wooden cornice completes the facade.

A two story portico appears on the north wall of the central pavilion. Four fluted pillars with Doric overtones support the developed entablature and the flat roof. A wooden balustrade with a Chinese Chippendale pattern rises from the roof to frame it. A wrought-iron railing runs between the wooden pillars. Under the portico appears a central doorway with a wooden pediment. Fluted pilasters, dentils, modillions, and rosettes characterize the flat pediment.

Above the brick foundation on the east and west walls, the wings show a two story enclosed portico constructed of wood. Four fluted pilasters rise from a paneled base and divide the windows into groups of threes. The portico ends in a flat roof and a balustrade with the repeated Chinese Chippendale design. Behind the balustrade, the parapet gable of the brick portion of the building appears. A Diocletian window with a brick lintel and stone keystone rests below the peak of the gable.

The southern wall of the wings repeat the wooden treatment used on the east and west walls. Five pilasters enclosed four windows resting on a wooden panel. The fenestration pattern changes to single tripartite windows with wooden lintels. The capitols of the pilasters are incorporated into the wooden cornice which runs the length of the wall. The wooden portion of the wall is flanked by a brick section which measures a half bay.

A parapet gable appears on the south wall of the central pavilion. The peak of the gable is capped by a slab of smooth stone. The Diocletian window repeats as well. An interior wall chimney projects above the roof line. The chimney is constructed of flemish bond brick capped by a stone rim.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1248

| 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 1938 Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The "T" Building was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins and opened its doors in 1939. Funds for the construction project came from the Public Works Administration. Springfield received monies for two construction projects, the "T" Building and the Employees' Home. The construction of the "T" Building suffered several delays which postponed its opening until 1939. Springfield administrators greatly anticipated the completion of the building because it was scheduled to receive all the white mental patients with tuberculosis in the state. Originally, the building has been identified as the "TB" Building because of its function. The construction of the building indicated that the disease of tuberculosis still plagued the hospital.

Hopkins, as the architect of the building, utilized familiar Georgian Revival features in designing the structure. While the building resembles the architect's other designs on the hospital grounds, Hopkins was sensitive to the building's most prominent neighbor, the Hubner Building. Hopkins added some features to the "T" Building such as the parapet gables which helped to harmonize the two architectural designs.



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"T" Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North



SOUTH

CARR-1248

"T" Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South