NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings

other name/site number CARR- 1643

2. Location

street & number Springfield Hospital Center ☐ not for publication

city or town Sykesville ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21784

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 9-26-00

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

CARR-1643

Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☐ private
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☒ district
- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14		buildings
		sites
2	3	structures
		objects
16	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/clinic
HEALTH CARE/ office
GOVERNMENT/office
EDUCATION

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	CONCRETE, STONE
walls	BRICK, STONE
roof	SLATE, COPPER
other	WOOD, TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

CARR-1643

Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD
County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance
1898-1939

Significant Dates
1898, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1920, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1939

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Various

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other: Name of repository:

Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings
Name of Property

Carroll County, MD CARR-1643
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 75 acres

UTM References Finksburg, MD quad
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	330950	4361030	2	18	331220	4359890
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
3	18	331230	4359180	4	18	330850	4359040
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short and Barbara Lilly

organization _____ date September 1999

street & number 610 Regester Ave. telephone (410) 377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary

The Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings comprise the historic core of the women's facility at Springfield State Hospital, a public mental institution in Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland. Developed over the period 1898-1939, the complex comprises 16 contributing resources unified by a consistently high level of architectural elaboration in the Georgian and Colonial Revival style, located within an elevated campus-like setting. The resource retains a high level of integrity.

General Description

The four northern-most buildings of the Warfield Complex, collectively known as the Warfield Service Group, are arranged as if ordinal points of a compass and connected by an extensive colonnade and porch system. Noted Baltimore architect Joseph Evans Sperry designed the group in 1898 to answer all hospital and residential needs. These Flemish bond Colonial Revival buildings were the first section built for the female patients of Springfield Hospital. While each building will be described individually, it is central to understand their coordinated function, appearance and significance as a collective group. All four employ perpendicular pavilions connected by central blocks. The two story Cottages use three pavilions connected by two blocks; the three story Service Building employs two pavilions with a central connecting block. Their construction established not only the foundation of the hospital's colony plan but architecturally and stylistically set the tone for the entire women's facility and even the remainder of the hospital.

Individually the buildings are the Warfield Service Building (CARR-1212) to the north, A Cottage (CARR-1213) to the east and continuing to the B Cottage (CARR-1214) and C Cottage (CARR-1215) to the south and west respectively. The model of the interconnected quadrangle of Service and Cottage buildings is drawn from the organizationally identical but stylistically dissimilar Martin Gross Men's Colony, the first phase of construction at Springfield, begun in 1896.

The group of buildings is situated immediately south of and overlooking the steep picturesque ravine and stream valley of the Piney Run. Main Street, running southeast to northwest from Sykesville, wraps around the western border of the Warfield Complex. At the northern wing of C Cottage it makes a sharp turn to the east, bisecting the flat ground between the north face of the Service Building and the ravine. Main Street continues east and dead ends at Buttercup Road, the complex's eastern boundary. The lawns around the Warfield Service quadrangle have been re-graded after construction creating gently sloping lawns to the north and south; and landscape terraces to the east and west. The narrower lawn to the west of C Cottage extends approximately 60 feet and contains a single terrace with roughly an 8 foot drop to the Main Street grade. Vestiges of the cultivated privet hedge remain. To the east of A Cottage there are two gently sloping landscape terraces. The first extends roughly 60 feet in width and the second about half as wide with an approximate eight foot grade change between. The second terrace abuts to Buttercup Road. From the intersection of Main and Buttercup a poured concrete retaining wall supports the grade.

Also of note in this area are the vestiges of old fencing and paths. Near the juncture between the terraces a pair of randomly coursed ashlar-faced granite gateposts remains, flanking a concrete path that runs north to south. The gates are consistent with the style and material used at the entry points to the hospital grounds and roads and probably date to circa 1900 to 1915 when the new Main Street and Gatehouses were under construction. Running east/west from the gateposts are remnants of more of the hedge plantings. Approximately 75 yards south of this point is a single granite gatepost that retains its iron gudgeons for mounting what was probably a wrought iron gate across Buttercup Road. Immediately north of the intersection of Main and Buttercup is a section of another historic fence treatment. At the crest of the slope down to Piney Run are five cast concrete obelisk fence posts connected by two tubular metal rails of a style typical from the post World War I era.

The Warfield Service Building rises three stories above a raised basement; its primary façade is the northern elevation. This face presents two three-bay gabled end pavilions to east and west connected by a five-bay wide cross gable central block. All three gables connect at a common ridge. The end pavilions project forward 1 bay from the central block; the building is four bays deep. The Service Building is the primary entry into the quadrangle; its primary entry is located on the middle bay of the western pavilion.

The one-bay wide temple front portico displays a full entablature with pulvinated frieze decorated with laurel leaf relief and a raised central panel with guttae. The cornices are denticulated with acorn drop finials. The portico is supported by paired Ionic columns at the outer corners with matching pilasters to the rear. A slate roof covers the entry. A Flemish bond masonry base supports the portico raising it above the basement level to the first story. All other construction is wood except for the laurel leaf details that appear to be molded plaster or composition. The entryway consists of a pair of three paneled doors topped by a four-panel Chinese Chippendale transom. A marble sill supports the entryway. Six marble steps flanked by brick piers with marble coping access the entry. The raised basement level is marked by a molded brick water table.

The remaining two first story bays of the western pavilion present typical window sash which are six-over-six wooden sash with a marble sill and white glazed terra cotta five-part lintels. Immediately above the first story lintels is a corbelled brick belt course that continues on all elevations except where noted. The second story fenestration continues the six-over-six sash but with different detailing. This story employs semi-circular, recessed blind arches with brick in-fill and glazed terra cotta keystones and impost blocks above the sash and marble sills below. This is the standard arrangement for all second story windows. The third story displays a single six-light sash below a seven-part terra cotta lintel. At this level the marble sills are aligned with a marble belt course that continues around all elevations of the building. Broad wooden cornices that bear ghosts of a modillion course on both the base and raking cornices set off the attic level of the western pavilion. Centered in the tympanum is a semi-circular Diocletian window with a Gibbs surround of glazed terra cotta. The middle sash contains sixteen lights; each side sash contains five lights.

The east pavilion duplicates all details of the western pavilion save for the middle bay of the first story. Here a typical first story sash replaces the entry portico.

The central block has a projecting porch on the first story which is extends slightly beyond the north façades of end pavilions. The union of the pavilions and porch are masonry piers with marble caps that extend to approximately sill height on the second story. The first story belt course carries across these piers. The porch is faced with ten-over-ten double hung sash that infill a Doric order colonnade. The end posts are actually pilasters with four engaged columns separating the sash. The colonnade supports a full entablature with dentil cornice. The flat roof serves as the deck of a second story open porch. A metal balustrade, probably not original, connects to the upper portions of the brick end piers to completely enclose the unroofed upper porch. The three middle bays on the second story of the central block exhibit typical fenestration. The two end bays employ four-over-four sash with a seven-part glazed lintel. The third story uses typical sash for the three middle bays; each end bay uses a four-over-four sash below a narrower but typical seven-part lintel. The projecting walls of the end pavilions are only visible from the second story and above. The second story sash have been replaced with narrower nine-light over one-panel doors. The recessed blind arches have been infilled with brick lain in Flemish bond but flush to the wall plane. The arches, key stones and impost blocks remain. Third story sash on this elevation is typical. At the juncture of the projecting pavilions and the central block brick chimney stacks extend well above the roofline. The tops are finished with simple corbelled bands and caps of either cast concrete or marble.

The western elevation of Warfield Service presents a four-bay wide by three story high façade. This view presents areas of altered/missing detail. The raised basement and molded brick water table continue on this elevation, however on the north and north-center bays the masonry are four-to-one common bond rather than the typical Flemish bond. On the south and south-center bays of the raised basement typical windows are found consisting of two-light sash above granite sills with brick jack arches above. On the first, second and third floors of this elevation typical sash are found on the north, north-center and south bays however the masonry reveals areas of alteration. On the first floor the brick belt course between the first and second floor turns the corner from the north elevation but stops a few feet across the west face. Between the first and second floor between the north and north center bays can be found a triangular area of four-to-one common bond infill and ghosts of pilasters against the masonry. These are aligned with the infill areas on the raised basement. All visible indications present that a side entry porch was removed from between the north and north-center bays.

The south-center bay of this elevation presents both original variations from the regular fenestration pattern and later alterations to the structure. From the exterior this bay appears to contain a stairwell; variations in window dimensions and the failure to align with the typical story heights would provide window openings at stair landings rather than floors. On the first floor a three-over-three double hung sash with seven-part glazed lintel and marble sill is found. This same arrangement is repeated on the second story but here the uneven alignment causes the marble sill to break the brick string course between the first and second stories. A Palladian window marks the third story. The central sash is a twelve-over-eight with a prominent key stone in the architrave. It is flanked by two-over-two diagonally paned sash with a Doric pilaster surround with a fret dentil entablature above and a marble sill below. A recessed blind arch, typical to the second story windows is found here with minor variations. It contains a typical glazed key stone but due it is shifted story alignment, the blind arch breaks the marble string course between the second and third floors. Here the string course ends replace the typical glazed impost blocks.

The south elevation presents two three-bay wide gabled end pavilions connected by a four-bay cross gable central block; the three roofs meet as on the north elevation. The end pavilions on this face are only slightly relieved from the main block. All cornices on this elevation are typical; all bear ghosts of modillion courses as well. The southern elevation is dominated by a slated roofed colonnade/porch on a raised basement with parapet walls supporting wooden Roman Doric columns. The parapet walls are finished with pitched marble coping and are faced with Flemish bond exteriors but five-to-one common bond interiors. The floors of the colonnade are cast concrete. There is no water table course but typical basement level windows correspond in approximate alignment to the regular bays of the main structure or at regular intervals on the open colonnade sections.

The colonnade is attached directly to the south wall of the Service Building as if a large veranda; its roof meets the wall directly below the second story window sills. The colonnade extends beyond end pavilions to connect to A Cottage to the east and C Cottage to the west. Aligned to the two middle bays of the main block is a semi-circular bay in the colonnade that is mirrored by a semi-circular bay on the first story containing an entryway to the first story. From this colonnade bay is another colonnaded walkway on raised basement running due south and connecting to the B Cottage center pavilion entryway. Flights of four marble steps provide access to the colonnade adjacent to each of the Cottages.

The western pavilion on this elevation demonstrates the same features as described on the north face for all stories and attic except for the center bay on the first floor. Here a four-panel entry replaces a typical window. The entry is topped by a three-light transom below a five-part terra cotta lintel; it is flanked by one-light over one-panel sidelights. A marble sill supports the entire entryway.

The second and third stories of the central block display typical fenestration and other details. As previously described the two middle bays of this block extend to form a semi-circular entry bay whose form is echoed in the colonnade roof as well. Centered on this round bay is a pair of four panel doors below a four-light transom and typical terra cotta lintel and typical sill. Two six-light single sash windows are symmetrically spaced on each side of the door. These typical lintels are aligned to the same height as all other first floor sash and employ typical sills. Each end bay of the main block displays a typical first floor window.

The south elevation of the east pavilion repeats the basic lintel and sill details for each story but varies the sash size and combinations on all levels except for the attic. Here a typical Diocletian window that matches all other pavilion pediments appears. On the first story the middle and east bays employ typical fenestration. The west bay is comprised of two openings. The west most opening is a two-over-two sash that repeats the details of the slightly wider sash on the rounded entry bay. The west center opening is a single door entry with marble sill. Below a typical glazed lintel and a three-light transom is an altered door with three-lights over a single panel. On the second and third stories typical fenestration is found on each middle bay. On both stories the east and west bays exhibit paired sash joined by an inset wooden vertical panel. On the second story of the eastern bay, the eastern edge of this composite opening is aligned to eastern edge of the window below. On the second story the individual six-over-six sash are narrower than typical. However, the combined width of the pair plus the panel is greater than a standard opening. This causes the blind arch above these two bays to be elliptical rather than the typical half-round.

On the third story, the east and west bays use paired typical sashes that are aligned with the wider second story sash below.

The east elevation of Warfield Service also presents a four-bay façade that rises three stories above a typical raised basement. The most prominent features of this face are the two massive external chimney stacks between the south and south-central bay and the north and the north-central bay. This elevation repeats the brick string course between the first and second stories and the marble string course between the second and third stories. These string courses are continued on the chimney stacks. The basement level of this face exhibits some variances from typical. The north and south bays have typical fenestration. The two middle bays contain a stairwell access with two four-over-four double hung sashes and a single four-panel door with three-light transom. Typical lintels and sills are used throughout. The first story uses a typical window on the southern bay. The three remaining bays use eight-over-eight sash with typical sills and lintels. Second and third story fenestration is typical and consistent. Typical cornice, soffit and eaves are also repeated.

The A Cottage is immediately east of the Warfield Service Building and is connected physically via the colonnade walkway as well as by complementing form and function. A Cottage is a two story Colonial Revival structure consisting of two one-bay wide by three-bay deep gabled end pavilions joined to a three-bay wide gabled central pavilion via two four-bay cross gable connecting blocks. All crossing gables meet at the ridges of the slate covered roofs. A substantial functional copper cupola ornaments the central pavilion roof. The various elevations are unified by modillion courses on all cornices, a corbelled brick string course between the first and second floor and a coved brick water table. A regular fenestration pattern, accented by focal point windows, is also developed to unify the building. Built of red brick laid in Flemish bond, A Cottage was designed in 1898 by Joseph Evans Sperry as part of the interconnected colony plan quadrangle. It, along with the B and C Cottages and the Service Building, was opened in 1900 to serve the first female patients of Springfield State Hospital.

The main entry to A Cottage is from the west elevation via the colonnade walk from the Service Building as it connects to the northern bay of the central pavilion. This entry porch is formed by a one-bay wide by one-bay deep arcaded niche. The Service walkway joins to A Cottage with engaged Roman Doric columns above engaged marble plinths resting on brick piers flanking an elliptical archway. Typical masonry details include brick voussoirs; a three-part white glazed terra cotta key stone and impost blocks above a marble sill and cast concrete floor. The interior of this entry niche has had some alterations; modern three-light metal double doors appear to have been added in lieu of a window on the interior west wall. The interior north wall reveals modern four-to-one common bond infill around a pair of modern six-over-six double hung sash. From the infill pattern this appears to have been the original entryway. The north exterior wall of the entry niche displays a second elliptical arch similar to that under the colonnade walk. Here a half wall with marble coping matches the colonnade walk; typical masonry details match the west face of the porch. The remaining bays of the central pavilion return to the exterior wall plane. The raised basement is marked by a coved brick water table. The basement story employs brick jack arches, two-light single sash over granite sills. The basement fenestration is aligned with the central bay of the upper stories. The middle bay of the first story is a highly ornamental Palladian window with the central

panel a twelve-over-eight with lancet muntins in the upper sash. Each side sash is a four-over-four, which are flanked by Ionic colonnettes that support the central panel architrave. Above the composite window is a typical blind elliptical arch with brick voussoirs, glazed three-part key stones and glazed impost blocks. The arch infill is paneled wood with a feather/wing pattern. A limestone sill supports the entire window unit. This is the model for all other Palladian windows on A Cottage. The southern bay on this story is a typical six-over-six double hung sash with limestone sills and a five-part white glazed terra cotta jack arch. Resting on top of the lintel course is a corbelled brick string course. On the second story both the north and south bays present a typical window sash. Here the double hung sash increase to fifteen-over-fifteen with a seven-part white glazed terra cotta jack arch and limestone sill. The middle bay is another composite window; here a twelve-over-twelve double sash is flanked by two two-over-two double sash with a limestone sill and a 9-part terra cotta lintel. The attic of the pavilion is a temple front cross gable with modillioned cornices. Centered in the tympanum is a roundel window with ordinal point key stones and bull's-eye muntin. The architrave is probably of terra cotta enclosing the wooden sash. The copper cupola is centered on the entry pavilion roof. It features a round, domed roof with an orb finial and lightening rod. An octagonal arcade supports the roof, featuring Doric columns infilled with semi-circular arches with impost blocks and key stone for each panel.

The north elevation of the central pavilion is three bays deep. The raised basement employs typical details. The west bay of the first story is the previously discussed arched entry. The middle bay is a typical first story sash. The east bay is a replacement single entry door, with seven-part glazed lintel and marble sill. A typical string is found as well. On the second story the west and middle bays present typical sash. The east bay uses a twenty-nine-over-twenty-one demi-lune headed double sash. A limestone sill supports this window and brick relieving arch with glazed terra cotta key stone and impost blocks form the lintel. This window appears to light a stairwell since its sill rest directly on the string course and the lintel of this larger opening stops below the typical height of the other second story windows. A typical cornice with modillion course tops this face.

The west elevation of the north connecting block displays all typical details and fenestration from basement to cornice. The north pavilion's west face is one bay wide with typical fenestration centered on the façade. Typical details are found from basement to cornice. The tympanum of this gable-end pediment is plain with modillion courses on the raking cornices above.

The end pavilions are three bays deep. The fenestration is regularly aligned on all stories, however the windows are clustered together in the center of the wall rather than evenly spaced across its entire width. Also the typical windows become s a fifteen-over-fifteen on both stories; all other window elements are consistent. The raised basement and water table are typical, however due to a sharp cut in grading the parged stone foundations are also partially exposed. A typical cornice supports the roof. The notable roof feature is a broad chimney that projects through the center of the ridgeline.

The east elevation of the north pavilion projects less than a standard bay's width from the main block. It presents a blank basement and first story; other details here are typical. The second story features a typical Palladian window with two variations. The infill between the blind arch and the upper architrave is brick rather than paneled fretwork and the sash becomes a twelve-over-six. The pediment,

tympanum and cornices all match those of the west elevation. The east face of the north connecting block presents typical fenestration and details from basement to cornice.

The east elevation of the central pavilion presents both some notable modifications and variations in plan from the west façade. On the first floor the entry is accessed through a broad semi-circular porch which spans the width of the block. Five rounded marble steps flanked by brick piers with limestone coping raise the porch to the same height as the basement. This porch has been heavily modified, enclosing the open porch brick walls and modern four-light metal windows. These support the original wooden cornice and the original semi-conical, shallow pitched roof. The second story and attic/pediment fenestration and details match those for the west face of the central pavilion.

The east face of the south connecting block also presents typical fenestration and details from basement to cornice. The north face of the south pavilion has one original opening and one alteration. At the first floor there is a single door entry with seven-part glazed lintel and marble sill. Adjacent to this entry, aligned in the inside corner of pavilion and wing, is an altered opening, metal door, which are accessed by five steps to a landing. The east and south faces of the southern pavilion are identical to the east and north faces of the north pavilion, except that because of grading differences, the stone foundation is not exposed. This pavilion contains a matching chimney to the north pavilion. The west elevation of the south pavilion also repeats typical fenestration and details for all stories. The west elevation of the connecting block has had a later modification to enlarge the building. Here a one-bay deep by four-bay wide brick addition interrupts the symmetry of modified five-part plan; the west face of end block is now dwarfed by the projection of the addition. However, the addition did attempt to replicate the pattern of the building. It is constructed of red brick, although a lighter shade, and follows the Flemish bond, molded water table, corbelled string course and repeats the fenestration pattern and detail. The sashes return to six-over-six on the first story but remain fifteen-over-fifteen on the second. It does lack the modillion course at the cornices. This addition connects to the south wall of the central pavilion leaving it a generous one-bay deep.

The B Cottage lies approximately 75 feet due south of the Warfield Service Building and is connected by the covered, colonnade walk. B Cottage is one of three virtually identical buildings that were connected to the central Service Building. The group was designed by noted Baltimore architect Joseph Evans Sperry in 1898 to be a self-contained hospital colony for the female patients of Springfield State Hospital. This quadrangle of buildings were designed as a complementary whole to provide for all needs: the Service Building provided for administrative, reception, pharmacy, kitchen and dining, doctors and staff office and living space. A, B and C Cottages provided separate spaces dormitory, bathing, recreation, work and therapy and B Cottage also provided operating rooms and an infirmary.

Like its other two complement cottages, B Cottage is a Colonial Revival design with elements of Georgian Revival influence. The basic foot print for all three buildings is the same -- a three-bay gabled central entry pavilion flanked on each side by four-bay wide cross gabled connecting blocks and one-bay wide gabled projecting pavilions on each end. Each of the cottages is 3 bays deep. The main entry of each cottage faces into the Service Building and the interior lawn of the quadrangle. The original construction for all Warfield Service Group buildings was a hard fired medium red brick, with limestone, marble and

granite being used for sills; white glazed terra cotta was the material of choice for lintels and cast concrete was used for exterior floors and walkways.

Given the extensive degree of similarity, please refer to the description of A Cottage for the detailed description of fenestration and architectural detail. This report will focus on the dissimilarities between A and B Cottages.

While both cottages have the consistent raised basement/water table treatment, and brick string courses, B Cottage lacks all modillion courses on all its cornices. In some sections ghosts of the modillions can be perceived.

The central pavilion of B Cottage is also the main entry, however there are four notable differences on this block from A cottage. The center bay is now the entryway and the entry is now located on the main wall plane rather than in a recessed niche. The entry doors here are also alterations, similar to the double metal doors now found on A Cottage. The third significant difference is that the Palladian window described as the center bay on A Cottage's west entry elevation are now paired and light the two end bays of B Cottage's central pavilion. A fourth variation occurs on the second story on each end bay. The same twelve-over-twelve composite window occupies the center bay but the two outer bays become twelve-over-twelves as well rather than the fifteen-over-fifteen found on A Cottage.

On the remaining elevations all sash become twelve-over-twelve for both stories, excepts for the Palladian sash on the second story of the end pavilion; they follow the twelve-over-six model of the east elevation of A Cottage. The north facing elevation of Cottage B did not receive an addition, as did A Cottage's west face, southern connecting block. This permits the entire three-bay projection of the center block to be read.

The other area of significant variation from Cottage A is on the southern face. Here the semi-circular porch remains an open porch, albeit with non-authentic posts. Centered below this porch are ghosts of infill around the original entryway. This under roof area has been painted several times, masking some details. The current entry is a replacement, modern metal double doors with three lights. Also the modern door addition described on the east façade of the south pavilion on A Cottage, exists on both end pavilions of B's south face.

The final building to complete the Warfield Service Group is Cottage C. This last cottage lies immediately west of the Service Building, opposite of A Cottage on the quadrangle. The plan for C Cottage duplicates the 2 story five part Colonial Revival plan of the other Warfield Cottages; its primary elevation faces east rather than west. Like Cottages A and B, C Cottage uses two connecting gable blocks to connect three cross gable pavilions. Like its companions, C Cottage is unified by a raised basement and molded water table, limestone window sills with multi-part white glazed terra cotta lintels, a corbelled belt course and modillion courses on all cornices. It appears to be a virtual clone of Cottage A. Its entry is also through the same recessed niche/porch that also occupies the north most bay of Cottage C's central pavilion. Please refer to the detailed discussion of A Cottage for a complete description of C Cottage. In this discussion, only the differences from Cottage A will be covered in detail.

The differences are primarily in the number of sash lights; the pattern of fenestration as well as sill and lintel details are the same. The pediment roundel window and the second story Palladian windows are

identical as are all sash on the western face of the central pavilion. Cottage C uses six-over-six for all first story sash on the eastern façade, including the addition on the southern central block. Second story windows on this elevation are a consistent fifteen-over-fifteen double-hung sash. The side elevations of both the south and north end pavilions carry fifteen-over-fifteen sash on both stories. On the west elevation, except for the three pavilions, the sashes are consistently six-over-six on the first floor and fifteen-over-fifteen for the second. As previously described, the end pavilions use the typical second story Palladian windows above a blank wall on the first story. The central pavilion uses a six-over-six for the first story porch and typical twelve-over-twelve composite flanked by a single twelve-over-twelve window on the outside bays; refer to the center pavilion on the east elevation of A Cottage. The unusual feature on this elevation is the existence an original entry door in addition to the open porch. Like the rear porch of B Cottage, C Cottage has had its columns replaced without replicating the historic details. The entry is a paneled single door topped with a leaded fanlight transom and matching side lights above paneled bases. Each side light is flanked by colonnettes. An elliptical brick arch with keystones and impost blocks, probably of terracotta underneath the paint, top the fanlight; a marble sill supports the entire entry.

The Warfield Cottage (CARR-1217) lies southwest of the original quadrangle of Warfield buildings and forms the western range of the second quadrangle, although this one does not have the unity of design or function that the first quadrangle does. It is a two-and-a-half story "T"-shaped building on a raised basement, with a rubble stone foundation and Flemish bond pressed brick walls. There is a molded brick watertable and brick quoins. The main block faces west and is nine bays by three bays, with a hip roof of slate. The rear or east wing is five bays by five bays and has a gambrel roof of slate. There is an octagonal cupola with louvered sides and a pyramidal metal roof with small ball finial at the junction of the main block and wing. To the east of it is a four flue brick chimney.

The west elevation has a three-bay-wide projecting pedimented center pavilion. The tympanum has an oculus with carved limestone wreath with swags. The second story center bay has a tripartite sash. In the center are a pair of eight-light divided sash above a twelve light sash. These are flanked by narrow sash with three four-light divided sash above three single lights. This window has a limestone sill, architrave, and cornice with bosses on the lintel. On either side is a nine-over-nine sash with a marble sill and five-part glazed terra cotta lintels. This is the typical sash used in this building. The first story has a center entrance with paired doors that have five lying panels, and it is flanked by Doric columns and sidelights with six-over-one sash above one square panel. There is a marble sill and a segmentally arched fanlight with brick voussoirs and painted stone keystone and impost blocks. The flanking bays have no openings. The remaining bays have typical nine-over-nine sash. There is a one-story, seven-bay porch with paired paneled square columns flanking the center steps and triple columns at the corners. Against the façade are a square column and pilaster on each side. There is a wooden balustrade with turned balusters, some of which are missing. There are six marble steps with flanking brick walls with marble coping, and the porch rests on similar walls and coping. It has a flat roof and there are ghosts of a balustrade that formerly enclosed the roof. The wood cornice and raking eave have modillions, and there is a single dormer flanking each side of the center pediment. These dormers are gabled, with slate roofing, and have a semicircular-arched window with "Gothic" sash and keystone. There are also pilasters flanking the dormer sash.

The north elevation has one-light sash in the end bays of the basement that have rock-faced marble sills and lintels. The first story has a center tripartite window with a twelve-over-twelve sash flanked by six-over-six sash, a marble sill, a segmentally-arched transom with infill of terra cotta wreath and swags, and terra cotta keystone and impost blocks. The end bays have typical sash with rectangular terra cotta panels above the lintels. The second story center bay has a typical nine-over-nine sash with a similar six-over-six sash flanking each side, and there is a typical sash in each end bay. There is a gable roofed tripartite center dormer with a nine-over-nine sash flanked by three-over-three sash and Doric pilasters. The tympanum has a carved shell motif.

The north elevation of the wing is recessed one bay and is five bays wide, with the middle three bays consisting of a three-story projecting oval stair pavilion. The first story of this pavilion has a center at-grade entrance with a door that has one light over three lying panels, and two marble risers. This is flanked by a six-over-six sash. The second story has typical nine-over-nine sash and the third story has three-over-three sash beneath a plain cornice that doubles as the window lintels, and a brick parapet with recessed panels. The first and second stories of the flanking bays have typical nine-over-nine sash, with a dormer set above that matches those on the west elevation. The east elevation of the main block has one bay with typical nine-over-nine sash.

The east elevation is five bays, dominated in the center by the gambrel end of the wing and projecting one-bay end bays topped by low pediments that follow the pitch of the lower half of the gambrel. Both stories of these projecting bays have typical nine-over-nine sash. The raking eave of the gambrel does not have modillions while the pediments and cornice do. On the first story, between these bays, is a projecting enclosed porch with a flat copper roof, five twelve-over-twelve sash, and a marble string course that serves as the sill. The porch projects one bay, with a nine-over-nine sash on each side. The second story center bay has a tripartite window with a nine-over-nine sash flanked by three-over-three sash, and typical nine-over-nine sash to each side. The gambrel end has three smaller but otherwise typical, nine-over-nine sash.

The south elevation of the main block has a seven-bay, semi-circular, enclosed arcaded portico on the first story that has five-light French doors with marble sills and wood balustrades in front of the doors. There are fanlights with terra cotta voussoirs and impost blocks. The slightly sloped roof is standing seam copper. The second story center bay has a triple window like the second story of the north elevation, and it is flanked by typical nine-over-nine. The dormer is like that on the north, but has a flush door in the center, with panels below the flanking windows. The cornice is cut out here, where a fire escape connects to the building.

The south elevation of the east wing is four bays. The first story has a door with four lights over one panel in the west bay, typical sash in the two center bays, and no opening in the east bay. The second story has typical sash in the west, west-center, and east bays, and no opening in the east-center bay. There are two gabled dormers that match those on the north elevation of the wing.

The D Cottage (CARR-1216) lies southeast of the original quadrangle of Warfield buildings and is similar to the first three cottages in having a five-part plan with a three-bay pedimented center pavilion, three-bay hyphens, and two-bay pedimented wings. It is a two-story, three bay deep structure on a raised

basement, constructed of five to one common bond brick with a molded watertable, corbelled brick belt course, and wooden cornices and raking eaves with modillions. It has a gable roof with slate, and a brick chimney flanking either side of the center pavilion, on the ridge of the hyphens.

On the west elevation, the center pavilion tympanum has a half-round oculus with three wood keystones. The second story center bay has a tripartite window with an eighteen-over-eighteen sash flanked by nine-over-nine. The outer bays have fifteen-over-fifteen sash, with marble sills and glazed terra cotta seven-part lintels that have projecting three-part keystones and projecting end voussoirs. The first story has a center entrance that is segmentally-arched and has brick voussoirs and a glazed terra cotta triple keystone and impost blocks. There is a one-light transom, double doors with one light over one panel, and sidelights of three lights over one panel flanked on each side by paneled pilasters. The doorway is flanked by a nine-over-nine sash with lintels and sills matching the second story. There is a one-story, three-bay portico with a half-hip roof supported by paired Greek Doric columns flanking the center stairs, triple columns at the corners, and paired column and pilaster at the junction with the façade. There is a balustrade of plain, square wood balusters and a ramped handrail. The portico has a brick base, poured concrete deck, and a beaded-edge board soffit. The hyphens and wings have fifteen-over-fifteen sash on the second story and nine-over-nine sash on the first story, with sills and lintels matching those in the center pavilion. The basement has a two-light sash in the center of the hyphens and wings, each with a granite sill and a splayed brick jack arch. The wing tympanums have an oculus with a quadruple archivolt and keystones at the cardinal points.

On the north elevation the first story has a center entrance, with a door that has one beveled glass light over one panel. There are sidelights of four lights with leaded cames and lancet sash at the top, all above a single panel. There is a segmentally-arched one-light transom with glazed terra cotta triple keystone and impost blocks, and brick voussoirs. The door has a marble sill. There is a one-bay, one-story portico with four granite steps and two concrete ones. It has wooden Greek Doric columns with granite plinths, set on brick piers. There are matching pilasters against the wall, and these support a wood entablature and a slate gable roof. The fenestration is consistent with the west elevation. The second-story center bay matches the center bay of the west elevation, and the west bay has been converted to a door.

The center pavilion of the east bay projects two bays, but the façade is virtually identical to that of the west elevation; the sole difference is the transom is of leaded glass. The three-bay, one-story portico has a half-hip roof with metal replacement columns and balustrade, and concrete steps and deck on a brick base. The north elevation of the center pavilion has a grade-level entrance in the center with a granite sill and two-panel wood door. The first story has a nine-over-nine sash in the east bay and no opening in the west bay. The second story has a fifteen-over-fifteen sash in the east bay and paired fifteen-over-fifteen sash in the west bay. The south elevation of the pavilion has single sash in the east bay of both stories and paired sash in the west bays.

On the south elevation the first story has a center entrance with a five-lying panel door which has had the two center panels converted to a single panel. It has a granite sill. There are two granite steps and three concrete ones. The remaining bays have consistent fenestration.

The Dining Room and Kitchen Building (CARR-1220) is located south of B Cottage and closes the southern end of the second quadrangle. It is a two-story and raised basement, cruciform building with its primary façade facing north toward the quadrangle, and a second cross arm on the south end, creating a partial "H" plan. The building has Flemish bond brick with brick quoining and a hipped roof of slate, and is wrapped by a terra cotta watertable and belt course and a wood entablature. There is an octagonal cupola at the junction of the northern cross-arm that is of copper and has semi-circular arched openings with louvers. It has a bell-cast roof with slate, the upper courses of which are a diamond pattern, and has a copper finial. To the south, on the ridge, is an octagonal lantern with slate siding and a glazed roof with a metal vent pipe projecting from the center. The building is encircled by a brick-paved drive.

The north elevation is a five-bay by one-bay projecting distyle-in-muris pedimented portico supported by two limestone columns with Tower of the Winds capitals and two glazed terra cotta Doric pilasters. The center three bays under the portico are recessed one bay. The first story of all three bays has sixteen-light French doors with fanlight. These and all the arched openings have a terra cotta keystone and impost blocks. Above the fanlights are terra cotta panels and above them a terra cotta belt course at the sill level of the second story. The center bay has a tripartite window with a nine-over-nine sash flanked by three-over-three sash, and the other two bays have nine-over-nine sash. All the windows have a splayed brick jack arch. The east and west interior elevations of the portico recess have French doors with blind transoms filled with tapestry brick on the first story. There are no openings on the second story. The end bays flanking the portico have French doors on the first story that have blind transoms with terra cotta panels containing wreaths with swags. The second story has typical nine-over-nine sash breaking through the beltcourse, with a terra cotta keystone. Above each is a blind oculus with terra cotta keystones at the cardinal points. A wood entablature wraps the building and is topped by a pediment on the north that has an oculus in the tympanum with glazed terra cotta keystones at the cardinal points. Above the flanking bays is a brick parapet wall. Beneath the portico are seven steps, six of marble and one of concrete, with brick end walls topped by a marble coping and neoclassical cast iron lampposts with replaced globes. The east and west elevations of the projecting portico have a four-over-four sash on the first story and a compass-headed nine-over-nine sash with plain terra cotta architrave and archivolt. These windows break through the belt course at the impost blocks.

The north elevation of the cross-arms are three bays on each side of the portico, with terra cotta panels below the first and second story sills. The first story has twelve-over-twelve sash with fanlights, and the second story has nine-over-nine sash. These are the typical fenestration for this structure. Both the east and west elevations of the northern cross-arm are identical, being three bays wide with a projecting pedimented center bay. The first story of this center bay has a triple arcade in which two typical twelve-over-twelve fanlighted sash above terra cotta panels flank a center entrance of double doors with six lights over one panel. There is a ten-light transom, with a fanlight above. Between the first and second stories is a large terra cotta panel containing the Maryland crest with acanthus leaves and swags. The second story has a tripartite window with an eight-over-eight sash flanked by two-over-two sash, and with four wood Ionic colonnettes. Above it is a segmentally arched blind transom with terra cotta infill that breaks through the cornice of the pediment. The end bays have typical sash.

The south elevations of the cross-arm are three bays, with typical fenestration, on both sides of the body of the building. The east and west elevations of the body of the building are mirror images, of nine bays. The northern bay on the west elevation has double doors with six lights over one panel, a ten-light transom, and a fanlight. On the east elevation this door has been altered. The third bay from the south has blind openings on both stories and a large brick chimney above the eave that has decorative brick panels and bands. The second bay from the south, on the first story of the west elevation, has a window opening converted to a door. The remaining bays have typical sash.

The southern cross-arm is two bays by nine bays and projects one bay from the body. The north, east, and west elevations each have typical sash. On the south elevation the center bay has paired two-panel doors with a triple keystone of terra cotta. Above, a typical first story sash breaks through the belt course. The bay west of center has paired six-over-six sash with a blind fanlight on the first story and paired six-over-six sash on the second. The three western-most bays have typical fenestration. East of center on the first story is a blind opening, a typical sash, double doors with two panels each, topped by an eight-light transom and typical fanlight, and a typical sash. The second story has four typical sash.

South of the Dining Hall and brick drive is a structure banked into the hill, with a poured concrete wall and a wood two-panel door. Connected to it on the east and west is a three-foot high concrete retaining wall for the rising slope to the south.

E Cottage (CARR-1218) is located south of D Cottage and east of the Dining Hall, and is a fifteen-bay by three-bay, two-story, Flemish bond brick structure on a poured concrete foundation with a wood cornice and a hipped roof of slate that has a north-south running ridge. There is a limestone beltcourse at the second story sill level.

The west elevation has a nine-bay projecting pavilion with a three-bay pediment in the center that has an oculus in the tympanum with limestone keystones at the cardinal points. The first story of the pavilion has a projecting enclosed porch with a flat roof. The end bays each have a nine-light over three-lying-panel door with an infill panel next to it that has six lights over one panel. This is flanked by three-light sidelights, and topped by two twelve-light transoms. The remaining bays of the porch have paired sixteen-over-twelve sash between painted brick pilasters. The second story has fifteen-over-fifteen sash with limestone lintels, which are typical for this building. There are brick chimneys just inside the end bays of the pavilion, flush with the west elevation. They have a stone band and a concrete cap. In the end bays the first story has twenty-over-twenty sash with limestone sills and lintels, which are also typical. The second story has the typical fifteen-over-fifteen sash. Beneath them are recessed brick panels with concrete bands. These end bays have ten-light sash set just below grade, with window wells in front of them.

The south elevation has typical sash on the first and second stories, with identical brick panels between. There is a fire escape connected to the center bay of the second story, with a door here. The north elevation is virtually identical to the south, but has a door in the west bay of the first story that has five lying panels and a twelve-light transom.

On the east elevation the first story seventh bay from the south has been converted to a door, and the third bay from the north has a door matching that on the north elevation. The remaining bays contain typical sash. The center three bays are crowned by a pediment that matches that on the west.

F Cottage (CARR-1219), also known as the Austin Crothers Cottage, is located west of the Dining Hall, but instead of facing toward that building, it faces northwest toward Main Street, and is skewed to align with the street rather than with the rest of the Warfield Complex. It is a two-story, "L"-shaped building with a fifteen-bay by three-bay main block and a six-bay by three-bay ell. The building has a poured concrete foundation, Flemish bond pressed brick walls, a gable roof over the center nine bays of the main block, and hip roofs over the three-bay end wings of the main block and over the ell. The roofing is slate and there is a wood modillion cornice with plain board frieze. In the center of the gable is an octagonal wood cupola with a base covered in slate, openings that have now been boarded up, and a metal roof with a finial.

The west elevation has a two-story enclosed brick portico that is nine bays by one bay and has a flat roof. It has paired nine-over-nine sash with limestone slip sills on both stories, and they are divided by brick pilasters. The brick does not match that of the rest of the building. There are four concrete steps below the portico, and concrete plinth blocks on the pilasters. The second bay from each end, on the first story, has paired doors, each with nine lights over two lying panels. The wings on either end have eight-over-twelve sash on the first story and eight-over-eight sash on the second, each with four-light transoms and limestone lug sills. The first story has splayed brick jack arches, while the second story openings are set just below the frieze.

The north and south elevations of the wings are identical, with seven-bay, one-story, flat-roofed, enclosed semi-circular porches with typical first story sash between paneled piers on the first story. The second story has typical sash. The south elevation of the ell has typical sash on both stories. The east elevation of the ell is one bay and has a flush door in an altered opening in the center of both the first and second stories. The north elevation of the wing is six bays, with typical sash except in the first story west bay, which has a new door in an altered opening.

In the reentrant angle is a two-story, one-bay by two-bay flat-roofed section. The east elevation here, on the first story, has a tripartite window with an eight-over-twelve sash flanked by four-over-six sash, with a four-light transom flanked by two-light transoms. The second story has two typical sash. The north elevation of this section has a typical sash on the first and second stories. The east elevation of the main block is seven bays, all with typical sash. The east elevation of the north wing is three bays, also with typical sash except in the first story north bay, where there is a flush door in an altered opening.

I Cottage (CARR-1223) is located south of F Cottage and is also oriented to face Main Street to the west. It is a two-story and raised basement, "T"-shaped structure with a main block thirteen bays by three bays, and a rear wing six bays by three. The building has Flemish bond pressed brick walls with a molded brick watertable, a wood modillion and fret dentil cornice, and a gable roof with slate and paired interior brick chimneys with corbelled brick caps on both gable ends. The building sits on a man-made semi-circular terrace that runs along the south and west of the building and merges with the rolling terrain

both northwest and southeast of the building. In this latter location are six concrete steps in the terrace and a concrete walk leading to the southeast porch. A driveway approaches from the northeast and terminates in the reentrant angle in a circular drive around a raised planting bed with a rubble stone wall that contains a mature blue fir in the center and boxwoods circling much of the edge.

The west elevation has a two-story, five-bay portico with six risers and a poured concrete deck supporting six square, paneled Doric limestone columns and a full limestone entablature with cornice that matches and aligns with the main block. The frieze contains rosettes above each column. The portico has a flat roof and a cast iron balustrade. There is a center entrance with a marble sill. The original front doors are missing, but there are paired wooden storm doors with eight lights over one panel. The transom is blocked off, and the sidelights have two lights, with paneled soffit and jambs. The doorway has reeded pilasters with rosettes in frieze blocks above the pilasters and a full entablature with dentils and cut blocks. There is a broken pediment with an urn on a paneled plinth block. The doorway is flanked by cast iron lanterns with scroll brackets, finial caps, and pressed glass globes. The first story sash are twelve-over-twelve and the second story eight-over-twelve, all with wooden sills and architrave, and splayed brick jack arches. Between the pair of windows that flank each side of the doorway are small two-over-two sash with pressed glass and typical details, but with no jack arches. The basement has eight-over-eight sash with wood sills set in window wells at grade level.

The north and south elevations are identical, with typical sash in the end bays of the first story and in the second story. The center bay of the first story has a one-story, five-sided bay window of Flemish bond brick with typical sash in the three center bays and a low parapet that conceals the roof. Centered on the gable end is an oculus with limestone keystones at the cardinal points and a cast iron foliate vent with a central motif of a six-pointed star. Centered on the chimney, below the vent, are dovecote features of four missing bricks.

The east elevation of the main block, both north and south of the wing, has a one-story, three-bay by two-bay limestone porch with paired square Doric columns and full entablature with dentil cornice. The porch has a flat roof and a cast iron balustrade that matches that on the west elevation. There is iron fencing and a gate between the columns. North of the wing the wall behind the porch is four bays, with a doorway in the south bay of both the first and second stories. The first story opening is a converted window with a sixteen-panel over two-light door, and a four-light transom, but the second story opening is original, though the door and transom are new. South of the wing the first story north bay has an original door opening with a marble sill, an eight-light over one-panel door, and a four-light transom. The remaining bays have typical sash.

The north elevation of the wing is eight bays on the first story, with two bays under the porch. The west bay is a bricked-in doorway and the bay just east of the porch has a door with nine lights over two panels, a four-light transom, and a marble sill. The second story has six bays. The east elevation has three typical sash on the first story, a new door to the north on the second story and a semi-circular arched dormer with louver on the roof. The south elevation, on the first story, is also eight bays, and also has a small four-over-four sash set between the two bays under the porch. The bay just east of the porch had a low opening that may have originally been an interior fire escape slide. It is now bricked in. The second story is six bays, and all these bays have typical sash.

At the southeast corner of the circular drive around the Dining Hall a road runs due south up the hill, with a circular drive that ends short of the summit. On the east side of this road, south of E Cottage, is H Cottage (CARR-1221). It is a one-story, ell-shaped building banked into the hill on the west and south. The cottage has a poured concrete foundation, Flemish bond brick walls, a brick watertable, a wood box cornice, and a hip roof with slate and a snow board on the west elevation only. There are three octagonal copper cupolas on slate-covered bases, with arched openings filled with louvers and bell-cast roofs with deep overhanging eaves and finials at the peak. Two cupolas are on the south ridge and one on the west ridge.

The west elevation is eight bays. The north bay has double doors of four lights over two panels, and has paired nine-light transoms. This, like all the openings, has a marble sill and lintel. The window sash are six-over-six with four-light transoms. The fourth bay from the north has a door with six lights over four lying panels and a nine-light transom. The third bay from the south has a door with six lights over two lying panels, and a six-light transom in an altered opening. The south bay has a door with six lights over four lying panels, and a nine-light transom in an altered opening.

The south elevation is eleven bays. The fourth bay from the east has double doors with six lights over four lying panels, and paired nine-light transoms, all set in brick infill between two pilasters that match the original brick. The two bays on either side of these doors have typical sash, but are also set in brick infill. The remaining bays have typical sash in original brick walling.

The east elevation of the south wing has an exposed foundation with three one-over-one sash with marble sills and straight brick jack arches. The north bay has two concrete steps down to a door with four lying panels and a three-light transom. The first story has three typical sash. The north elevation of the south wing is six bays, with the first story having short nine-light sash lacking transoms, but with typical sills and lintels. The foundation has a one-over-one sash to the east and two three-light sash to the west. The east elevation of the west wing has two three-light sash in the foundation and typical sash on the first story. The north elevation of the west wing has three sash that match those on the west elevation.

The Georgian Revival G Cottage (CARR-1222), completed by 1927, caps the southern-most and tallest knoll of the main Warfield Women's Group. The U-plan, two-story structure built of red brick lain in Flemish bond and covered with a hipped main roof, faces south away from the central Warfield campus lawn.

The driveway approaches the northern elevation of G Cottage up a comparatively steep but regular grade to the tree-shaded crest of the hill. From the top of the hill, the southern and western viewsheds reveal a series three of approximately semi-circular landscape terraces, each approximately 5 to 10 feet in rise and graduated in width, with narrowest terrace containing the building and extending roughly 15 feet from the foundation/watertable. The second terrace, spanning from west to southeast is approximately 30 feet in width and contains surviving plantings: primarily yew hedges at the western end, a remaining mature maple due south of G Cottage and a grove of native locust trees to the eastern end. The third terrace is the broadest at approximately 50 feet in width. Its southern rim contains both surviving plantings and remaining stumps revealing a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees, including maples, locusts, cypress and

a still viable pear tree. At the eastern end, all the terraces merge into the natural grade of the site. To the west they are graded into a gentle slope that falls approximately 50 feet to meet the natural contour with a broad swale at the foot of the grade. The swale collects water from the terraces and a small seeper spring, redirecting it away from the nearby I Cottage to a natural wetland east of Main Street.

From the primary southern elevation a seven-bay wide central block is flanked on each end by two-bay wide by four-bay deep perpendicular gabled projecting pavilions expressing the U-shaped plan of G Cottage. A three-bay wide pedimented entry pavilion is slightly relieved from the façade creating a modernized version of a five-part plan. The hipped roofs of the flanker pavilions meet the ridge of the central block roof; the ridge of the entry pavilion intersects the south face of the central block roof. The corners of all of the pavilions are announced by corbelled brick quoins with a bottom course of molded bricks unifying them with the water table.

From the first landscape terrace the concrete foundation rises to an unusual bull nosed water table sill which projects out from the surface plane of the wall by more than two feet. This sill and a header brick water table continue around the entire perimeter of the structure. Between the projecting end pavilions this water table sill broadens to become an open entry porch/terrace. The porch is accessed by a pair of very broad concrete bull nosed steps that repeat the form of the water table and are aligned to the central entry of the middle pavilion. Centered with these steps is a flight of six standard width stairs to traverse the slope of the landscape terrace. A marble chip aggregate cast concrete balustrade with vase form balusters and square corner posts ornamented by raised diamond-panel detailing contains the entry porch. Each of the four balustrade corner posts reveals bent iron rebar pins that were part of the original concrete casting; the original finial detailing is missing. The porch has a brick deck lain on diagonal pattern. The center bay of the entry pavilion is the primary entrance to G Cottage. The door is twelve lights above a single panel to imitate the first floor windows. It is topped by a bold demi-lune denticulated pediment and set off by a Gibbs surround. The entire entry rests on a marble sill with plinth blocks. The pediment frieze contains the inscription of the date of construction, "AO DOMINI MCMXXVI" and an oversize three-part keystone; the tympanum field is unadorned. The entry detailing is all constructed of wood. The bays on either side of the entry are wooden six-over-six double-hung sash over a single fielded panel recessed below a drip-molded sill. Brick jack arches relieve the window openings. Single panel wooden screens cover most windows. All of the first story primary windows are consistent with this treatment.

The second story of the central pavilion presents three double-hung sash aligned with the first floor bays. The jack arches are consistent with the first floor, but these windows lack the fielded panel and are three-over-six lights. This arrangement is consistent for all second story windows.

The pediment of the central pavilion rests directly on the second story's lintels contributing to the perception a lower roofline, thereby further emphasizing the pavilion's form. The cornices are all of wood. The tympanum face is a typical Flemish bond accented by an ornate central oculus with a scroll and shell architrave surmounted by a prominent floral medallion. The entire roof is gray slate.

The central block of the Cottage extends for two bays on either side the central pavilion creating the wing extensions to connect the central pavilion to the flanking pavilions. The masonry wall and double hung sash are typical on both stories. Above the second story jack arches a cove-molded brick cornice continues the line of the wooden base cornice of the central pavilion. Rising above this cornice is a parapet

wall capped by a cast concrete coping. This molded cornice with coped parapet wall is continued on all remaining elevations of the structure. The parapet, in combination with the mass of the slate hipped roof, creates the visual impression that the wings and flankers are taller than the entry block. Centered between the two bays on both sides of the connecting wings are demi-lune, copper-roofed dormers with pivoting six-light single sash which repeat the form of the entryway pediment. This dormer is repeated on all other elevations.

On the southern elevation the flanking pavilions at both the east and west ends project out from the main block one bay deep. On the west wall of the east pavilion typical window, cornice and roof details are found. On the east wall of the west pavilion the first story window is replaced by a twelve-light over one panel door above a marble sill. All other features are typical.

On the southern elevations of the east and west pavilions, typical details are repeated, including the attic dormers centered between the bays. Each pavilion also has a single light casement window centered between the first story windows and aligned with the lintel course of the typical double hung sash. These do not appear to be alterations to the original plan.

On the western elevation typical details are found from water table to roof on three of the four bays. Centered above the blank walls between the south and south-central bay and the north and north-central bay are two typical dormers. The one variation from the typical arrangement is the first story north-central bay. Rather than the typical window, this bay is a recessed doorway niche that also appears to be original. The niche contains a cast metal, possibly iron, door with the stamping "Dow Spiral Slide Fire Escape; The Dow Co., Louisville, Ky.," "Pat. June 30, 1903, March 13, 1905".

The north elevation presents a far simpler façade than the south. Except where noted typical details are found throughout. The east and west pavilions are only slightly pushed forward from the main body but typical brick quoins do announce their existence. On the first story, the second bay from the west and the eastern-most bay replace typical windows with doors. In each case the wall openings are original, both entries have marble sills and the water table sill extends to form a bull nosed first step. The eastern bay uses a nine-light-over-single-panel window/door similar to the one described on the western pavilion of the south elevation. The door in the second from west bay has been altered with a three light transom above a storm door. The entry uses shorter four-light over three-panel double doors inside of a cinder-block vestibule. There are two basement level openings on this elevation. Below the fourth from west bay a poured concrete window well protects a three light sash. Spanning between the seventh and eighth from west bays is a poured concrete stairwell.

On this elevation there are a total of five dormers. One is centered between the bays of both the east and west pavilions. The remaining three are found on the central block centered between fourth and fifth bays, above the sixth and between the seventh and eight bays. The other variation from typical on this façade is the treatment of the parapet above the fifth, sixth and seventh bays. In this section, in lieu of the entry pavilion of the south façade, the parapet is taller and of cast concrete with a scroll profile. This detail also partially masks the dormer above the sixth bay.

The east face repeats all of the same typical details and dormer arrangement of the western elevation, except that the fire escape niche has become a typical first story window. There is one alteration to this wall. An exterior fire escape has been placed to service the second story. The north-central bay has

lost its typical sash and a six-light above two-panel door has been installed. The metal steps of the escape block the south-central first floor window.

The Root Cellar is located about 125 feet southeast of E Cottage, 30 feet east of Buttercup Road and immediately north of the Engine House. These support service structures are in the general vicinity of the Springfield Hospital mechanical/service cluster that contained facilities such as the power house, laundry, mechanical shops and the like. The Root cellar was probably constructed in time to store crops from the 1920 growing season.

The Root Cellar is constructed of banked earth supported by poured concrete a foundation rising approximately two feet above grade which is topped an ashlar-faced concrete block knee walls three courses high. The wall is capped by a cast concrete coping. The western elevation is exposed above grade with the corners chamfered. The eastern wall is banked to meet the existing natural grade. The cellar's overall length is in excess of 130 feet; overall width is at least 70 feet. The exact dimensions of the structure cannot be determined from the exterior due limited access and heavy foliage.

The cellar is oriented with its central axis running approximately north-northeast to south-southwest. The cellar is provided with two double door entries on both the north and the south elevations. Each pair of entry doors is set within a poured concrete lintel wall with splayed jambs. This entry wall rests on a poured concrete sill and ramp. The end walls are roughly 10 feet tall by 12 feet wide. Centered above each double entry door on the lintel wall is a rectangular raised panel cast into the fascia. The panels appear smooth; there is no visible evidence of inscriptions or plaques having been mounted here. The earthen end walls are slightly battered. The double doors on all entries are wood mounted on strap hinges. All doors on the north elevation are replaced; the more protected southern elevation retains one pair of original two panel herringbone doors on the eastern most entry. Without access to the interior the precise dimensions and construction plan cannot be determined.

The roof of the cellar is possibly either a masonry barrel vault or a cast ceiling panels supported on interior walls. Projecting through the earthen mound that tops the cellar undoubtedly connecting with the inside of the vault/ceiling below is a series of ventilator stacks capped by cast, pyramidal-faced concrete slabs. The vents are arranged in four columns of twelve stacks running the length of the under ground structure. The vents are grouped by size and arranged alternating columns of smaller then larger vents. The smaller vent caps are supported by extensions of the narrower ends rising as solid piers; the larger vents have four corner posts. All the vent supports have rebar pins cast in place to secure the caps. The western most column vents measure approximately 2 1/2 feet square; the west middle 3 1/2 feet square. The east middle vents are rectangular measuring roughly 2 1/2 feet by 3 1/3 feet. The eastern most vents measure approximately 3 1/2 feet square.

The Engine House is located southeast of the bunker. It is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay structure of Flemish double-stretcher bond brick with a concrete foundation, a gable roof of slate with a north-south ridge. The south elevation has large wood double doors, each with two panels of diagonal beaded-edge boards and three strap hinges. The gable end is covered in corrugated metal. The east elevation has two boarded-up windows with painted concrete lug sills and straight brick jack arches. The

north elevation has a flush door with straight brick jack arch set at the east corner. In the brick gable end is an oculus with keystones at the cardinal points. The west elevation is identical to the east. The railroad bed runs along the east side of the building and curves away to the southwest, and runs northeast to the power house.

Rising from the tallest central knoll on the hospital grounds, the Hubner Psychopathic Hospital Building (CARR-1198), completed in 1915, rises three stories in the plan of two abutting crosses to crown its site. Built of Flemish bond red brick, marble, slate and white glazed terracotta, the structure was planned for permanence as well as prominence. Hubner's two octagonal three-story core blocks connect six two-story wings that each terminates in distinctive two-story porches. The northern most core pavilion is capped by a substantial domed roof octagonal cupola topped by another smaller cupola functioning as a finial. The building's original plan called for the footprint of a Geneva cross. With the addition of the later second pavilion and wings, this original footprint was somewhat obscured. While its form hearkens to ecclesiastical roots, the ornamentation and details are drawn from Colonial, Grecian and Georgian Revival sources. Many of these same influences were drawn upon in the design of the both earlier and later buildings for the Warfield Complex thereby unifying the sections into a whole campus.

The hilltop site of Hubner rises from the heavily wooded northern rim of the Piney Run ravine. To the north of the site the natural terrain falls gently towards several small feeder streams to the Piney Run. To the west the existing grade is relatively level and is the site of a later companion building to Hubner, T Building. To the east and southeast the landscape has been manipulated into a series of broad landscape terraces separated by 15 to 30 foot grade changes between levels. At the base of the eastern most terrace, on the south corner of the intersection of what was originally the driveway to Hubner, are a pair of low, ashlar faced coursed granite gateposts connected by a matching granite wall. These correspond in style, material and placement, to remaining gateposts in the Warfield campus and at the entry points to the hospital grounds.

Apparently some of these terrace areas have also served as gathering places. The southern most terrace, overlooking the Piney Run stream valley and adjacent to the bridge to the Warfield Complex, has a flat area measuring approximately 200 feet by 150 feet and contains an outdoor fireplace of native rubble stone construction. Due south of Hubner is the steeply sloped ravine. The prominence of Hubner rising on this knoll makes it visible from the Warfield Complex year round, even though it is somewhat shielded by the wooded areas during the summer.

The primary entry to the Hubner Building is from the north gable end of the northern wing. A two-story flat roofed portico reminiscent of Grecian Revival forms distinguishes this façade. Four square, fluted Roman Doric columns support the portico entablature with matching pilasters to the rear. The first story is on a raised basement; eleven marble risers lead to the first floor porch. The eight-panel wooden entry door occupies the center of the three bays on this elevation. It is topped by a twelve-light transom and flanked by eight-light sidelights that each has two-light transoms above. Fluted oval engaged columns topped by simplified Temple of the Winds capitals bracket the entry, sidelights, transoms and paneled jambs. This entryway block supports a simple entablature. The two outer bays on the entry porch are fifteen-over-fifteen double sash with ten-light transoms with a three-part lintel of white glazed terracotta

and terracotta sills. At the second story modern metal railings form the balustrade. On this story the center bay is a double door below a ten-light transom and a five-part terra cotta lintel. The two flanking bays are French doors below a three-part terracotta lintel. A Chippendale fret balustrade that matches those found on the building's wings frames the flat portico roof. The gable end wall contains an oculus window with four ordinal point keystones.

Each of the wings is formed in two sections: the end blocks are three bays wide by four bays deep and the connecting blocks are two bays deep and three bays wide. The fenestration and other details discussed here establish typical details for the four projecting wings of the original plan. The only exception being the original southern wing that now lacks its portico since it is joined to the north wing of the addition. The window openings on all stories are aligned with the floor above except for the attic level dormers that are aligned to the blank walls between the bays. A raised basement story appears at grade with a glazed terracotta water table setting it apart from the wall plane. The basement openings employ marble sills, ten-over-ten sash and brick jack arches. The north wing uses slightly different sash details from the remaining of the wings. On the first story, the north wing uses paired twelve-over-twelve windows with ten-light transoms and white glazed terracotta sills and five-part lintels; on the other wings the sash become single fifteen-over-fifteen with a ten-light transom. On the second story of the north wing the windows are again paired but are now twelve-over-sixteen without the transom and with typical terracotta sills and five-part lintels. On the remaining wings the second story sash become a single fifteen-over-twenty without a transom and employ typical terracotta for sill and three-part lintels. The attic dormers are consistent for all wings with a twenty-light single sash demi-lune copper roofed dormers arranged above each of the three blank wall sections between the bays of the floors below.

The wing sections employ several other details to establish a distinct identity for both the end and connecting blocks. The end blocks are gable roofs finished with gray slate. The gable ends employ parapet walls coped in white glazed terracotta and centered on the attic level of each gable end are oculus windows with terracotta architraves and ordinal point key stones that match that of the north façade of the north wing. The two-bay deep connecting blocks are distinguished on the façade by being slightly recessed from the plane of the end block walls. The connectors also have flat roof sections with Chippendale fret balustrades (matching those of each wing's portico roof) running between the end blocks and the octagonal core. The ends of the east and west wings of the north octagon have two story porticos that match the north wing but enclosed with security wire mesh.

The north octagon was the main core/connector of the original plan. It's basic form presents alternating wider and narrower faces to form the eight sides. The wider faces correspond to the ordinal points and meet the three-bay wide wings. The entire roof of main core is covered in slate. The three-bay wide ordinal elevations all employ gable roofs. At each gable end the third story bays are expressed by fifteen-over-fifteen sash with typical sills and three-part lintel. Above these are demi-lune windows below brick arches with a typical key stone. Atop the meeting of these four gables is a significant wood and copper cupola. Its base and faceted, domed roof are of copper. Supporting the roof are wooden arcaded square Doric columns with entablature above and hand railings between each of the faces. Topping this convex domed roof is a smaller concave cupola structure that becomes a vented finial/lantern. Parker, Thomas and Rice apparently looked to the Warfield buildings for inspiration and selecting these elements,

the domed cupola almost duplicates the cupolas of the 1900 Warfield Service Group. The lantern finial replicates the cupola of the 1911 to 1912 Warfield F Cottage.

The four secondary one-bay wide faces of the main core are fully exposed. The northeast and southwest faces provide access directly to the main core from the outside. The at-grade entries are double four-panel doors with a semi-circular transom above. Flanking the entry are Doric pilasters supporting a pedimented entablature and paneled jambs. Aligned above are double hung sashes corresponding to the fenestration of the closest primary wing façade. Added to the northeast and southwest are white glazed terracotta panels; to the north it is placed between the second and third stories and to the south it is above the third. The roofs of the main core above these secondary façades are flat shed sections connecting to the gabled roof on either side. Atop these section are a shed roof dormer with a three-part sash. The central panel is a single fifteen-light sash flanked by a pair of six-light sash.

The second octagonal core was built in 1931 and designed by noted Baltimore architect Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins added a second east, north and west wing to the new core. The new north wing connects directly to the old south wing. The addition is of Flemish bond; however the new bricks are slightly darker than the old. Another materials change is the use of limestone rather than the typical terracotta for watertable, sills and lintels. The fenestration on all elevations is consistent with sill and lintel details matching those on the original portion of Hubner. The basement employs ten-over-ten sash, the first floor has fifteen-over-fifteen sash below a ten-light transom and the second has fifteen-over-fifteen without a transom.

The detail and plan of the new wings also correspond with the three-bay by two-story scheme of the first section. In the new north wing on the west elevation an at-grade entry is found in the north bay. Its details echo the main entry on the north face of the original north wing. This entry is composed of a pair of four-paneled doors below a paneled fanlight. It is flanked by fluted pilasters with Towers of the Winds capitals all supporting a pediment. The new east and west wings follow the same pattern as the original wings. The end block and connecting blocks express the same details as the originals with flat roofed connectors with fret balustrades as well the gabled end blocks with demi-lune dormers and gable-end oculus. The most notable difference is the change from the open two-story portico to an enclosed two-story porch. Hopkins repeats the flat roof and fret balustrade and square fluted Doric columns and repeats the three-bay wide by one-bay deep proportions. He spans the area between the columns with a series of three eight-light transoms over twelve-over-twelve double sash that top fielded panels on the first floor. For the second story infill he uses the same three sets of three sash over panels but eliminates the transoms on this story. This enclosed porch is found on the east and west elevations of the new east and west wings. It is also found on the south elevation of the new octagonal core. Due to landscape restrictions there is no new south wing projecting from the core pavilion.

The new three-story octagonal core also closely follows the original core block with a few notable differences. There is no cupola topping the meeting of the gable roof sections. There are no dormers on the shed roof connector panels. While the third story of the gable ends on the core do contain the typical three-bay window sash, louvered vents have replaced the demi-lune windows found on the original octagonal core.

The T Building (CARR-1248) was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins and constructed in 1938. T Building lies approximately 50 yards to the west of the Hubner Hospital Building. In its materials, details and siting it is intended to complement the earlier structure. Undoubtedly the fact that Hopkins also prepared the design of the Hubner addition gave him a higher degree interest in ensuring the compatibility of the two structures.

Like Hubner, the landscape setting of T also includes an interesting terrace arrangement. Centered against the central entry pavilion to the north is a broad earthen mound, elevated approximately 8 feet above natural grade planted with an allee of cedar trees and juniper hedges. This level is accessed by a flight of stone steps. Bisecting the north lawn are what appear to be vestiges of allee plantings that perhaps flanked the drive to the original residence of the hospital grounds. At the northern edge of the banked mound is a rubble stone retaining wall. The eastern end has a side walk width opening. Nears this opening is another perpendicular section. The western end of this wall has been partially removed. The south and west landscape are deeply wooded and face out over the Piney Run valley. The east setting contains the Hubner building and common driveway.

Like Hubner, T draws on Colonial and Georgian Revival forms and details. The building is a two-story Flemish bond pressed red brick resting on a raised basement that is highlighted by a limestone water table. In plan T is true to its name; its north elevation and primary façade consists of a three-bay wide cross-gabled central pavilion that extends nine bays to the south and is flanked by two six-bay wide by three-bay deep wings that run east to west. The shallow pitched cross-gables roofs intersect at the ridge; all are covered by gray slate.

The primary entry is from the north elevation. The central pavilion on this face projects from the main block and is further enhanced by a two-story portico. Fourteen limestone steps access the entry. The door features twelve-lights-over-two panels and is topped by an eight-light transom with fluted architrave banding with paterae. The entry surround features fluted Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature highlighted by courses of fret dentil and modillions. To either side of the entry is a pair of wrought iron lanterns. Four square fluted Doric columns with a developed entablature support the entry portico. Iron railings span the space between the columns. A Chippendale fret balustrade rims the portico's flat roof. The fenestration of the north elevation is highly regularized and each story is aligned to the one above. The raised basement windows exhibit limestone sills, brick jack arches and ten-over-ten double sash. The east bay of the east wing and the west bay of the west wing have new at-grade flush mounted doors.

The first story windows become fifteen-over-fifteen sash with a ten-light transom and three-part stone lintels and stone sills. The second story repeats the lintels and sills; the sash become fifteen-over-twenty. A simple wooden cornice joins the wall to the roofline.

Both east and west gable ends of the projecting wings feature two-story, three-bay wide by one-bay deep flat roofed enclosed porticos supported on a typical raised basement. The porticos mirror those of the addition to the Hubner Building. Four square fluted Doric columns support the portico entablature. Matching pilasters join the portico to the façade. A Chippendale fret balustrade rims the portico roof. The gable end walls are topped with brick parapets with stone coping. The attic story of the gables contain semi-circular paired casement windows with brick relieving arches and stone impost blocks and key stones. This is the typical gable end detail for all elevations. There is infill between the columns with triple

windows. One the first floor the sash are sixteen-over-twelve with eight-light transoms over raised panel below each sash. The second story sash change to sixteen-over-twelve without transoms but the raised panel bases remain. The west wing middle bay replaces a typical window with a twenty-five-light-over-raised-panel door. Above the door is a ten-light transom. The door is flanked by nine-over-nine sash with a six-light transom above.

On the basement level of the east and west wings only the north bay contains a window. The south elevations of both wings contain six typical basement windows. The first and fifth bay of the upper stories are blank. The second through fourth bays are slightly projecting infilled porches. They repeat the features of the gable end porticos three typical engaged columns flanked by two typical pilasters. These support an entablature whose upper course merges with the cornice of the wings. The infill sash between the columns are a tripartite multi-paned windows above typical three section raised panel bases. The sixth bay on each wing uses a typical sash as described on the north elevation for both the second and third stories.

The southern elevation also reveals the six-bay deep projection of the central block. Typical details previously described for the north elevation are found on the south projecting wing. The one exception is the second from south bay of the western face. Here a below-grade flush door replaces the typical sash.

The south face of this projecting wing block is two bays wide rather than the three-bay plan of the north elevation. Typical windows, water table, lintels and sills are found here. A typical gable end attic level window is centered on the blank wall between the bays. A typical parapet gable end wall is found here as well.

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization :

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Industrial/ Urban Dominance A. D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A. . 1930- Present

Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and
Community Planning
Social

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Sanitarium

Known Design Sources:
Sperry, Joseph Evans
Owens and Sisco
Gieske, Walter
Parker, Thomas and Rice
Hopkins, Henry Powell

Significance Summary

The Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings, part of the Springfield Hospital Center, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of mental health treatment. The complex reflects the transition toward treating mental illness as a medical condition in a hospital facility rather than as a social condition in an almshouse or jail, and also reflects the extension of compassionate mental health care to the previously-neglected population of female indigents. The complex derives additional significance under Criterion C as an intact example of the late 19th century "colony" plan for mental institutions, and for its outstanding architectural character. The richly-detailed Colonial Revival buildings represent the highest caliber of design and construction, reflecting the perceived importance of the institution.

Resource History and Historic Context

Springfield Hospital, the second hospital for the insane of the State of Maryland, was founded in 1896. Its campus was the first Maryland institution to implement this modern "colony" organizational plan. The colony plan, developed in the 1880's, advocated decentralizing the facility into smaller separate clusters of geometrically organized buildings. All of the necessary services for each cluster were provided on site. The administration was simplified and care improved.

At Springfield, the colony model was first employed at the Martin Gross Group, a facility for male patients; the plan was refined and improved in the development of the Warfield Service Group for women. It represented a clear departure from the linear plan which characterized Spring Grove, the state's first mental hospital, founded in the mid-19th century; there, monolithic buildings were separated by large distances, compromising the efficiency of administrative, medical, attendant and food services. Springfield remains today the most clearly understood colony plan hospital in Maryland.

The Warfield Service Group also is significant in that its construction allowed for compassionate medical care to be given to the state's indigent insane female population. Previous care facilities frequently consisted of almshouses, jails or for the comparatively fortunate unskilled family or friends. The gaps that these people could fall through prior Springfield's creation were many and wide.

The Warfield Service Group was the work of a locally prominent architect and contractor. Baltimore architect Joseph Evans Sperry was commissioned to design the group. Sperry had a notable career before working for Springfield. He received his architectural training both here and in Europe; he was a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Between 1880 and 1887 he worked on projects in Baltimore including the Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Belvedere Terrace in Mt. Vernon and the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. He left Maryland for a year in Kansas City but returned in 1888 and partnered with another notable Baltimore architect, Charles Carson.

After Carson's death in 1891, Sperry carried on the firm's practice. Commissions during this period include completion of the Equitable Building, Har Sinai Temple, Brewers' Exchange, Provident Savings Bank, and several of the later branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, all in Baltimore.

The well known Baltimore contractor/builder of the era, Henry Smith, built the Service Group. Additional construction work for the Service Complex, as with many other Springfield buildings, was accomplished by the able-bodied male patients as a form of work therapy. Much of their contributions were in manual labor such as digging foundations, grading, building the many terraces. There are specific records of the patients trenching and laying pipes from a spring roughly a mile away near to the hospital's southern Gatehouse (today in the Town of Sykesville) to supply water to the Warfield Complex.[1] Patients also worked with the hospital's maintenance staff as painters, carpenters, masons and the like. The intention of this was twofold: patients were believed to benefit from an early form of occupational therapy, and the hospital had an opportunity to reduce its operating costs.

The Warfield Service Building was planned as the centerpiece of the Service Group. Its greater size, higher-style detail and position as the entry control point for the quadrangle emphasized its centrality, both symbolic and practical. The building's design and the selection of the highest quality of materials and construction, reflect the administration's desire to communicate a sense of order and stability and to provide an improved quality of life for the patients. Several reports from the hospital's Board of Managers mention the choice of maple flooring and mahogany-stained California redwood for interiors. The Service Building housed all intake and reception services for the Women's Group until the construction of the Hubner Hospital Building. Even after the reception duties were transferred to Hubner in 1915, all administrative and office needs were meet by the Service Building. The women's pharmacy remained here. The original plans included a central heating plant which would serve all four buildings in the quadrangle, as well as a central kitchen and dining area. Upper floors included staff apartments and medical office space. As both the Warfield Complex and the remainder of the hospital grew, some of these services were removed to new buildings, such as the Warfield Dining and Amusement Hall built in 1911-12 or the consolidation of all utility supply services (heat, water and septic) to a separate common facility. However, with a steadily increasing volume of patients in the newly constructed Warfield Cottages D through G, the available space in the Service Building was continually consumed by expanding staff and increased administrative loads.

As early as October, 1896 Dr. Rohe, the first superintendent of Springfield Hospital, recommended that

> . . . a comprehensive scheme for the location of future groups of cottages and necessary buildings, such as steam laundry, electric light and power plants and administration building, should be made at an early day. A preliminary study of such a scheme is submitted herewith. The plan comprises, in addition to the group of cottages now being erected, a second group upon an adjoining knoll, a hospital and reception group, two groups for women patients, a group for epileptics, an administration building, assembly hall and chapel, an electric light and power station, general laundry, bakery, cold storage and ice houses, ice and fishing lake and a sewage disposal field.

[1] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, 19 April 1900, p.174

In addition, Dr. Rohe noted that "by constructing a road through the property on an easy grade, the distance from the railroad station to the group of new buildings could be reduced one-half."[2] At this time the form and location of the men's group had already been determined, and construction apparently begun. The women's group had likely also had at least some preliminary planning, meaning a site had been chosen and the block plan of four cottages decided on. The map shows the women's group in its present location, but not it its exact footprint. To the south is Buttercup Cottage, a pre-existing farmhouse that was first used for male patients before construction of the male group was completed. Far to the south of Buttercup was a second block of four buildings like the first block. This, then, was the early vision of how the women's group would grow, and it reflected similar ideas held for the men's group, which also was illustrated on the map.

For unknown reasons, neither group developed this way. The men's group was added to first, and the pattern used there was generally followed at the women's group. That the hospital would grow was made explicit in Dr. Rohe's report in 1897. He stated: "In my opinion, the hospital at 'Spring Grove' being so near Baltimore, and therefore, most accessible from the different portions of the State, should be kept especially as a reception hospital. The buildings at 'Springfield' should be rapidly extended to receive the large number (about fifteen hundred) of indigent insane now maintained at the public expense in Mt. Hope, Bay View, the various county almshouses and jails and almshouse annexes."[3] In general, this was the strategy that was pursued, so that the need for additional space quickly became acute. At a June, 1904 meeting Dr. Clark, successor to the late Dr. Rohe, noted that "the Women's Group is now comfortably filled, and nothing in sight to meet future demands. . . . I enclose floor plans for building, which I think would be suitable for the next cottage to be erected at women's group."[4]

This next building would come to be known as Warfield Cottage, named for Maryland Governor Edwin Warfield. The plans were executed by Baltimore architects Owens and Sisco, whose design was accepted by the Board in August 1904. A perspective rendering was published in September, and the building was constructed as illustrated. The contract was awarded to J. H. Fowble, of Sykesville, at a price of $28,400, though the final cost came to $34,765. Separate contracts for heating, lighting, and plumbing made up the difference. The architects were paid $1200 for their services, or about 3% of the total cost. They were paid in five installments, over nearly a year-and-a-half period. By early October excavation for foundations had begun and by early November the foundations were nearing completion. The building was completed and ready for occupancy by October 1905. A description of it in September, 1904, noted that "the first story will include the large day room, with handsome recessed fireplace and sun parlor, the dining room, serving room, toilets, etc., and a spacious veranda 14 feet wide across the entire front. The second

[2] *First Report of the Board of Managers of the Second Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1896, p. 18.

[3] *Second Report of the Board of Managers of the Second Hospital for the Insane of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1897, pp. 21-2.

[4] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, 21 June 1904.

story will contain the dormitories for 70 beds and 3 private rooms, beside dressing rooms, baths, etc. The third story will provide the nurses' quarters. A feature here will be the large social hall for the nurses."[5]

The Warfield Cottage, which has had minor changes to the exterior, has even more elaborate finishes than those found in the original group of buildings and seems to be pointing the way toward an increasingly grand treatment for structures at Springfield. It was a trend that was not to continue, however, as subsequent buildings were generally comparable to the inaugural complex. The explanation for this is probably that the Board of Managers of Springfield reacted to criticism of the quality, and thus expense, of the buildings they were erecting. In August, 1908 Dr. Charles F. Bevan, a former member of the Maryland Lunacy Commission, came to the defense of the hospital when he wrote:

> It has been said that the buildings were too elaborate, and that they could have been built with less ostentation and show. There a question of humanity merges with architectural beauty. The insane people are cured entirely by environment. No medicine can reach the sick mind . . . . Many of those insane people are persons of culture to whom the beautiful has always been an essential, but even the laborer who is slightly insane has his appreciation of his beautiful surroundings.
>
> A beautiful cottage for the insane man to live in is an absolute necessity if a cure is desired. There must be inspiration and inducements there for his mind to respond to.[6]

Another change signaled by Warfield was in siting. The first four buildings created a clear quadrangle with interconnecting walkways, and the cottages did not have clearly-differentiated primary and secondary facades on the long elevations. Warfield Cottage, on the other hand, appears more residential, and has a distinct primary facade, which faces west toward Main Street. It is only associated with the earlier buildings through its proximity, south of "C" Cottage. There seems to have been no conscious attempt to design a second quadrangle, although eventually a loose one did evolve.

Over the next few years additional facilities were concentrated in the men's group, so that in June of 1908 Dr. Clark stated to the Board: "Women patients can now only be taken where there is a vacancy, and in view of this fact, I recommend that an architect be secured, and a building be commenced at this group at the earliest possible moment." A site was selected at the September meeting of the Board, and the building committee was ". . . authorized to select an architect, subject to the approval of the Governor."

Baltimore architect Walter M. Gieske was given the commission. Gieske was a 1902 graduate of Baltimore Polytechnic Institute who studied at Cornell University's engineering department for less than two years before working for the Bartlett & Hayward Company and the T. H. Symington Company as an

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[5] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, 10 August, 12 October, and 10 November 1904. *Property Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 1896-1917, p. 42. *Baltimore Sun*, 16 September 1904, p. 7, c. 2-4. *Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1906, p. 42. For Owens and Sisco see Peter E. Kurtze, "Benjamin Buck Owens," typescript, 1992, in the files of the Maryland Historical Trust.

[6] *Baltimore Sun*, 19 August 1908, p. 7, c. 3.

assistant mechanical engineer. He seems to have had no specifically architectural background before establishing himself as an independent architect in 1908.

Plans and specifications for the new building were approved in October. The following month the American Contracting Co. was awarded the contract for $22,185, and the approximate cost of the entire building was $27,765. Gieske received $665.92 as his fee, which was about 2 % of the total cost. Designated Cottage "D", the building was nearing completion in April, 1909. Like most of the cottages, the 164 x 22 foot building accommodated about 75 to 80 patients.[7] According to early photographs, the east porch of "D" Cottage was originally like that of the west. The building has undergone only minor changes, probably the result of deterioration. The north door originally had a leaded glass fanlight like that on the east, and the west doorway probably did as well.

"D" Cottage is very similar to the original cottages in both form and finish. Its placement to the east of Warfield Cottage and to the south of "A" Cottage helps to create a second quadrangle, utilizing "B" Cottage as the northern terminus. The Board probably had this in mind when they chose the site, but the lack of a coordinated plan, and the use of several architects, are clearly evident when compared with the original effort. Like the original cottages, "D" simultaneously looks inward and outward. At this time additions were being made periodically, but Springfield was always struggling to keep up with the ever-increasing number of patients. This was to change, as a concerted effort was made, beginning in 1911, to expand the women's group, as had been done earlier with the men's group.

Architects Parker, Thomas and Rice, of Boston and Baltimore, were hired to design four buildings, two of them at the women's group. The firm had been founded in 1901 by J. Harleston Parker, a Boston native and graduate of Harvard University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and Douglas H. Thomas, who had been born in Baltimore and attended Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Arthur W. Rice joined the firm in 1907, and by the time of the Springfield Hospital commissions they were a major architectural firm, having designed Alex. Brown & Sons, 1900, the Belvedere Hotel, 1903, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, 1907, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Central Office Building, c.1905, Hansa Haus, 1907, and Johns Hopkins University's Homewood campus, 1904, all of which are in Baltimore.[8] The Johns Hopkins commission probably has the most

[7] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, 8 June, 23 September, 22 October, and 20 November 1908, 14 April 1909. *Building Account Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 16 December 1908, 5 January 1909. *Property Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 1896-1917, p. 58. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 April 1909, p. 14, c. 4. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1909, p. 28. For Gieske, see *Tercentenary History of Maryland*, v. III, pp. 655-6. An earlier survey of this building (CARR-1216) dated the building to 1903, probably because the annual reports note construction of a "D" cottage at that time, but it was the "D" cottage at the men's group. The *Building Account Book* erroneously calls this "E" cottage at the women's group, but later notes the construction of another "E" cottage at the women's group, and the *Property Book* clearly indicates that "D" cottage was built in 1908-09 to the designs of Gieske.

[8] John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture* (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), p. 284.

relevance for their Springfield work, as they planned the campus and designed a number of the Colonial Revival buildings.

"E" Cottage was the first building designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice at the women's group, and was under construction in the summer of 1911. It was completed the following year by contractor Edward Walters & Co. The architects were paid 2 % on $24,724 (the builder's contract price), or $618, and were later paid an additional $477.24, which is just under 2 %. After completion of all four buildings they received a lump sum final payment, so it is not possible to determine exactly their fees for this building. The total cost of the building was $30,166. It was built to the south of "D" Cottage. Early photographs show an open porch on the west elevation, but this has been taken down and an enclosed brick porch built in its place at an unknown date. Like its neighbor to the north, "E" Cottage could accommodate about 75 patients. Considering the other work by the firm, it is surprising that "E" Cottage has the simplest form and finishes of any of the buildings constructed at the women's group up to this date.[9]

Cottage "F", also known as Austin Crothers Cottage for the then-Governor of Maryland, was also designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice, and construction began shortly after that of "E" Cottage. D. J. Phipps was the contractor and the total cost was $38,113. The greater expense was mostly the result of it being a larger building, designed to hold 100 patients. It, too, was completed in 1912. It originally had a two-story wood portico on the west elevation, but at a later date this was replaced with an enclosed brick portico of the same dimensions.[10] Where the earlier alphabetical cottages were rectangular structures, "F" was an ell. Set south of Warfield Cottage and west of "E", "F" was not set parallel, but was oriented at an angle to face Main Street on the northwest. The irregularity was not pronounced, but was certainly noticeable. As with the Warfield Cottage, the east elevation was clearly a secondary one, facing in toward the rest of the complex. This arrangement of buildings created a long grass sward south of "B" Cottage, flanked on the east by "D" and "E" cottages and on the west by Warfield and Crothers cottages. The next addition to the women's group would fill part of this space and create the second quadrangle.

As the number of patients at the hospital increased, the demands on services were strained, and the superintendent and board of managers were forced to relieve the pressure, at first in any expedient manner, but eventually by building new, larger and more modern facilities. This included a new power house and laundry facility near the women's group, and a central kitchen, dining room, and amusement hall at the men's group. This latter building, designed by Owens and Sisco and built in 1907, initiated the protest over the expense and quality of buildings. Nonetheless, the hospital planned the addition of a similar structure at the women's group. Owens and Sisco were hired to design this sister building, and were paid $4733 for their work. Local builder J. H. Fowble, who had constructed the men's dining hall, received the contract for this one as well. Construction started in the summer of 1912 and was finished in December 1913. The total cost of the building was $95,722. A contemporary description noted:

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[9] *Building Account Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 28 July, 9 August, 20 December 1911, 23 July 1912. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1911, p. 28.

[10] *Building Account Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 6 October, 20 December 1911, 23 July 1912. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1911, p. 28.

> This building is two stories high and has a floor space of 24,000 square feet. In the lower story is a dining-room for patients (56'x 136') which will seat 600 patients without crowding, also a kitchen (59'x 34') and serving room (20'x 59'), vegetable preparation room (20'3"x 19'9"), storeroom (14'7"x 8'3"), refrigerator room (11'8"x 20'3"), office for stewardess, small dining-room for male help (12'10"x 20'2"), wash room and toilet. In the second story is an amusement hall (56'x 137'6"), a dining-room and pantry for nurses, reception-room and quarters for nurses and dining-room assistants.[11]

The Dining Hall is one of the most elaborate structures at the Warfield complex, and suggests that the attacks on extravagance at Springfield were rebuffed. Where earlier porticos were of wood (some of which have deteriorated and had to be replaced), limestone was used for the columns and terra cotta for the pilasters of the Dining Hall. There was a significant amount of terra cotta trim, as well. Certainly the size, central location, and importance of the building required more embellishment here than in the flanking cottages.

The Dining Hall was placed between "E" and "F" (Crothers) cottages, thus closing off the greensward and forming a second quadrangle. The buildings were tied together by the creation of a circular planter near the center of the quad and paved walkways from each building to the center. At the same time, the Dining Hall was encircled by a brick drive to give convenient access to delivery trucks, and this served to break up the quad. Inside the drive are low, curving stone walls that were probably built by the patients. South of the Dining Hall, on the south side of this drive, is an underground bunker built into the slope that rises to the south. This was presumably an ice cellar, built at the same time as the Dining Hall and in close proximity to the kitchen, though almost nothing certain is known about this structure.

The hospital had to be constantly vigilant to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, among them tuberculosis, and the need for separate facilities was a continual theme in the annual and biennial reports. This need was finally met in 1913 with the construction of identical brick buildings at both the men's and women's groups. Designated as "H" Cottage, the history of these buildings is somewhat confused. The men's cottage replaced an earlier frame structure of the same form and dimensions, a one-story ell. This earlier building had apparently been built by Springfield's carpenters. A report from the hospital claims that these tuberculosis cottages were "erected entirely without employing the services of consulting engineers or architects, by employees of engineering department. Installed heating, wiring, ventilating, plumbing and sewage disposal. Lighting, concrete tunnels, storm water drain, walks and porch floors and drives, hot water service, water." Elsewhere it was noted that the only outside help was the bricklayers. However, other hospital records indicate that Owens and Sisco were paid $675 for plans, which were used

[11] *Building Account Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 6 October, 20 December 1911, 23 July 1912. *Property Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 1896-1917, pp. 76, 85. *Superintendent's Report, Springfield State Hospital*, 19 November 1912, p. 2; 30 June 1913, p. 1; 29 July 1913, p. 1; 5 December 1913, p.1. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1913, p. 40.

for the buildings at both groups, and that John Waters was the contractor.[12] Hospital patients and employees were involved to some extent in the construction of all the buildings at Springfield, however, and here perhaps more than on other structures. The tuberculosis cottages were the least distinguished, architecturally, of any of the cottages at either group, and could have been designed that way to make them easier to construct. A special appropriation was needed for their erection, and this might also explain their plain character.

"H" Cottage was also referred to as the isolation cottage, and had to be placed away from other cottages for health reasons. As a result, it could not really be integrated with the rest of the complex. Perhaps the ideal location would have been south of the Dining Hall, at the crest of the hill, but there was already a frame farmhouse there that had been part of the Springfield estate when acquired for the hospital. This became known as Buttercup Cottage, and functioned as one of the first residential buildings for patients before the men's group was built. Later it housed female epileptics and went through numerous additions and alterations. There was an existing drive that went up the hill to Buttercup, and "H" Cottage was placed on the east side of this drive, south of "E" Cottage. The building has three copper cupolas on the roof, probably to help get better ventilation to the building, and these are the predominant feature of the cottage. On the south elevation was a three-bay recessed porch, but this was later filled in with brick and window sash. Several doors were cut into the west elevation, but the changes do not substantially alter the structure.

One of the goals of Springfield Hospital was to provide as much of the labor needed to operate the facility as possible, and to be as self-sufficient as it could, in order to reduce expenses. Part of this was driven by its remote location, but in turn the location was driven by the desire to run a farm with patient labor, work being considered good mental therapy. Since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran through Sykesville, getting passengers, coal, and freight, including building supplies and other necessities, to that point was simple. Getting them from the Baldwin and Pennington-designed station of 1884 to the hospital grounds was more difficult. The existing road was a long one, and as early as 1896 Dr. Rohe had recommended a new, shorter route be built. This was started in 1900 and completed in 1903, and includes present-day Main Street which winds through the hospital. Landscaping was an important feature of the hospital, though most of the flower beds have since disappeared. One surviving element is the allee of trees that flank both sides of Main Street. These were planted in the first few years after the road was constructed.[13]

Horse-drawn wagons apparently proved too slow, and were considered too expensive to maintain, so that as early as November 1904 "the Building Committee was requested to look into the matter of a

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[12] *Property Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 1896-1917, pp. 82, 94-6. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1915, p. 5.

[13] *Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1901, p. 17. *Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1904, p. 16.

Railroad from Sykesville to the hospital . . . ." It took several years to explore the possibility, and in March 1907 it was decided to draw up plans and specifications in order to advertise for bids. At that time the board was envisioning an electric railroad, two miles in length, at a cost of $100,000. The rights of way for the line had already been obtained. Construction of the line began later that year and was apparently completed in 1909 at a final cost of $123,248. Thoughts of an electric line were given up, and instead a Baldwin steam locomotive purchased. An engine house for the locomotive was built right over the tracks, which passed clear through the building. The 1911 Sanborn map shows this building, but its location probably proved inconvenient for the operation of the line, and it was replaced in 1913 by the existing brick structure on the west side of the line, southeast of "E" Cottage.[14]

From the beginning of the hospital's foundation the intent of management was to have the hospital provide at least a portion of its own support, especially in the production of food. Over the years the farm, dairy and meat operations provided substantial volumes of foodstuffs. As various outside circumstances drove both the market prices and availability, the board of managers tried several different initiatives to simultaneously feed patients, provide cost savings to protect the state's interest while occupying patients in meaningful work therapy. In 1916 a cannery building was erected and outfitted by hospital staff using recycled lumber for less than $500. This plant was located about 40 feet from the powerhouse ensuring adequate steam for food processing.[15] This location had the additional advantages of being near the Warfield dormitories since the female patients preformed the bulk of the food preparation for canning and was convenient to both the railroad and the main campus roadways. As the food and farm operations continued expanding to serve the population, the managers approached the operations from an ever more business-like standpoint. It is not at all surprising that with the 1919 Biennial Report that Superintendent Clark requested a budget allocation of $2000 for the construction of "a root cellar to better care for our potatoes and other vegetables". [16] Certainly the nationwide hardships and shortages were felt at Springfield as the country managed during World War I. All other allocations requested that year were couched in a similar tone that investment would yield lower operation costs, reduce waste or provide better care for the state's assets. Given the number of other concrete and masonry projects carried out in-house, such as bridges, foundations and barns, the root cellar was probably a project designed and executed entirely by hospital staff directing patient construction labor.

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[14] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, 10 November 1904. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 December 1906, p. 12, c. 2; 16 March 1907, p. 7, c. 2. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1907, p. 24. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1909, p. 28. Sanborn Map Company, "Sykesville", Chicago, IL, 1911. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1915, p. 6. *Property Book, Springfield State Hospital*, 1896-1917, p. 24.

[15] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1915-1917, p. 17. *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1917-1919, p. 51.

[16] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1917-1919, p. 7.

The Warfield G Cottage, along with the roughly concurrent construction of the new Clark Circle Epileptic Colony, represent the second wave of development and expansion of Springfield State Hospital. From the founding of the Hospital in 1896 up until the nation's entry into World War I, building and expansion had progressed at a steady, comparatively planned rate. New buildings were added throughout the hospital's complexes, albeit not precisely according to the sketch concept plan developed in 1896. This construction regimen maintained growth to meet patient demand and to supply needed infrastructure and services such as electricity, water and sewer, all manner of food production. War time cut backs affected all phases of the hospital's operations, from reduced construction and maintenance allocations, comprehensive supply reductions, to staffing shortages due to enlistment. During the same period patient load increased at a steady to somewhat increased rate. This decreasing supply of space and services coupled with an increasing demand taxed the hospital's operations and staff. In his Biennial Report of October 1923 Superintendent Clark declares that "we have always been a progressive institution. Since the War we have stood still until the present year; but to stand still is to fall behind, and we should and must go forward[17]". It seems apparent that improvements requested for at least the past eight years or more were finally underway throughout the hospital.

One of these improvements, the creation of the Clark Circle Colony, a separate group facility to care epileptic patients set the stage for the building of Warfield G Cottage. Previous to the construction of Clark, female epileptics were housed in the old Buttercup Cottage, just slightly west of the present G Cottage. In the budget request from the Biennial Report of 1919 to 1921, there are proposals as to how the existing state hospitals could accommodate 600 additional patients. Springfield's director felt that building the planned epileptic colony (part of the 1896 hospital scheme), would relieve congestion in the existing wards.[18] Since epileptics were traditionally segregated from the general population for what was believed the mutual benefit of all patients, the new cottages would permit all patients to be safely boarded communally thereby allowing more efficient space usage of new and existing structures. With the relocation of the female epileptics to the new colony, the old Buttercup Cottage, a 19th century vernacular tri-gabled ell farmhouse in use since it housed Springfield's first 25 patients in 1896, could be demolished. In its place a new residential cottage with an open institutional floor plan could be built to house added female patients more efficiently; a construction estimate of $50,000 was provided.

Apparently both portions of this plan were approved and put into place. By the next Biennial Report for 1921 to 1923, Clark Circle was under construction and the first two residential cottages were nearing completion.[19] While available records document no further discussions, the timing of G Cottage's

[17] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1921-1923, p. 10.

[18] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1919-1921, p. 42.

[19] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1921-1923, p. 5.

design and construction fit this timetable. Further, subsequent discussions found in the minutes of the April 1928 Board of Managers meeting account for the final Warfield building, the I Cottage.[20]

The architect responsible for G Cottage was Henry Powell Hopkins, FAIA. Hopkins received numerous commissions for State facilities during his career. G Cottage is certainly one of Hopkins' early commissions for Springfield State Hospital, possibly his first. By the last quarter of the decade he was regularly referred to as simply 'the architect' after being awarded the commission to complete the Clark Circle Colony in March 1927[21]and in April 1928 commissions for designs for an infirmary building at Warfield and a building at the men's group[22], then in July 1931 the commission for an addition to the Hubner Hospital Building[23] and in 1938 the commission for the T Building at Springfield. According to architect/historian James Wollon, Hopkins was "very well known for continuing the interpretation of Maryland colonial architecture" and carrying that tradition forward with many institutional expressions well into the 20th century. Hopkins executed commissions for several state buildings in Annapolis and designed the Eisenhower Library on the campus of Johns Hopkins University. Hopkins worked from an office at 10 East Mulberry Street in Baltimore until the early 1970's.[24]

The G Cottage presents an engaging blend of ornament and design from neighboring buildings but enlivens the whole with elements new to the Warfield complex. Hopkins brought new elements such as the u-plan footprint, the fielded panels below the windows, the extended façade line of the parapet detailing, the unique broad cast concrete bull-nosed water table and the broad unroofed entry terrace into the stylistic mix of the Warfield Group. In fact while porches, porticos, colonnades and the like are found on every Springfield building, the G Cottage porch is the only open, unroofed entry on the entire hospital grounds. Historic photos of the building reveal another unique detail that originally set G Cottage apart from its surroundings. Topping the parapet wall, directly above the quoins highlighting each outside corner were sizable orb finials. These finials also punctuated the four diamond-paneled corner posts of the front porch balustrade and the peak of the entry pavilion. The cumulative effect of these details serves to recall the Renaissance roots of the Colonial and Georgian forms. Some of these details, undoubtedly due to Hopkins' extensive work on the other areas of the hospital, also unite Warfield with Springfield's other complexes. For example, the parapet walls are also found on Hubner and T Buildings, the bold quoins and panels below first story windows are reminiscent of the Clark Circle Colony.

The last building to be added to the Warfield Group was "I" Cottage, which was also designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, and was built in 1929. It was designed as an infirmary for mentally ill female patients with infectious diseases. It continues the Georgian Revival trends of the whole group, and is

[20] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland,* Baltimore, 1921-1923, p. 54.

[21] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, March 1927, p. 40.

[22] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, April 1928, p. 54.

[23] *Minutes of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital*, July 1931, p. 82.

[24] *Personal Interview with James Wollon, 29 August, 1999.*

dominated by a colossal portico on the west, in limestone. Set south of "F" Cottage, facing Main Street and not really connected to the core buildings of the group, it helps to illustrate the end of commitment to the block plan that was the origins of the Warfield group, while at the same time continuing the high quality of architectural treatment. The building was occupied in January 1930. The onset of the Depression brought a hiatus to building plans at Springfield, and when they resumed in the 1950's the new buildings were constructed in isolated locations throughout the hospital grounds.[25]

The Hubner Psychopathic Hospital (CARR-1198), completed in 1915, was the final major construction project completed at Springfield before shortages of money, staff and materials brought about by World War I temporarily halted growth and further modernization of the hospital. The prominence of Hubner's site, from the perspective of terrain, location and architecture was not coincidental. The noted Baltimore firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice executed the commission after much consideration as to how functions would dictate form. Hubner's plan and its ability to serve multiple uses were an extremely conscious decision on the part of the Board of Managers, Building Committee and the hospital superintendent. Their express intent was to make the Hubner Hospital building a model for the State hospital system. The official ceremony to commission the building was held on June 9th 1915 with dignitaries including then-Governor Goldsborough, state senators, presidents and representatives from nationally recognized medical organizations and institutions. The Biennial Report from the Board of Managers devoted six pages to describing the Hubner Hospital. From the detail provided, more attention had been paid to this project than any other at Springfield since the opening of the first Martin Gross Men's or the first Warfield Women's Colonies.

Elements of this plan represent a portion of the significance of the Hubner Hospital Building. Hubner was built as a central reception hospital where, for the first time in Springfield's existence, male and female patients would be housed under the same roof. To both ensure proper supervision and adequate separation of the sexes the central core and radiating wing plan was developed. By having the only access to the patient wards from the central octagon safety could be guaranteed. These concerns have a long history in institutional settings such as hospital and prisons. The roots of this idea can be traced back to the Haviland Plan developed for circa 1823-25 Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia that became the model of a central control station and radiating wings became a model both in America and France.[26] Springfield's version placed a much higher focus to the comfort of it's residents; ensuring that the double loaded corridors of each wing received generous amounts of light and air from its large windows. By extension, the Hubner Hospital could viewed as adapting Springfield's ground-breaking colony plan within the walls of a single building.

Equally important were the ample and well designed areas for medical services. Hubner permitted a dramatic improvement in all types of laboratory facilities, including pathology, morgue, immunology and the like. In part, the decision to build on a raised basement was to provide large windows for light and air

[25] Lauren L. Bowlin, "Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form", CARR-1223, June 1986.

[26] Roth, Leland M., *A Concise History of American Architecture,* New York: Harper and Row , 1979, p. 117.

made this space usable as well. The ample space allowed Springfield to install all manner of state of the art equipment including x-ray, hydrotherapy and physical therapy systems permitting the medical staff to pursue the highest level of care. The third floor of the central block was developed as a surgical suite. Portions of floors below were laid out for staff offices, library, dormitory and kitchen and dining space. However the bulk of the building was devoted to patient wards, day rooms and needed isolation wards. In fact, even though Springfield was charged with caring for the indigent insane of the state, these modern facilities attracted the potential of private paying patients.

Also of note is the manner in which the construction of Hubner was funded. In 1908 an analysis of the State's hospital system recommended construction of a central receiving hospital for all the state facilities be built in Baltimore. A private donor gave money for this purpose as well as an initial operating budget. These funds were directed to Johns Hopkins Hospital. After site review and years of discussions, Springfield was chosen as the location of this central reception hospital center[27].

This development also marked a dramatic improvement in the education and training required and provided by Springfield. Superintendent's reports regularly discuss in improvements of the staff credentials. Many made the transition from attendants and orderlies to physician assistants and nurses marking a new era in professionalism and improving standards of care.

The Hubner Hospital Building was the final commission of the Baltimore firm Parker, Thomas and Rice on the Springfield grounds. The well-known Baltimore engineer Henry Adams consulted on the project; Baltimore contractor John Waters built the Hubner Building. Ledger accounts from the *Property Book of Springfield State Hospital for 1904 to 1917* reveal that between October 1912 and April 1916 Parker, Thomas and Rice were paid $7,528; contractor John Waters billed for $95,166 and Henry Adams was paid $956 for his services as consulting engineer.[28] Of additional interest is the fact that hospital maintenance staff installed most of the mechanical systems for the building, including the electrical service, hot water system and ventilation system. On the exterior they also performed work on metal components such as gutters and downspouts.

The design is noteworthy not only for the use of the Geneva cross plan but for the unification of stylistic detail from other portions of the hospital campus. As noted in the description, the cupola elements are drawn from two other Warfield buildings. The same Chippendale fret pattern of the balustrade appears as window muntins on several Warfield Buildings. Other Warfield details such as the white glazed terracotta window elements, demi-lune dormers, fanlight patterns and entry architraves are duplicated on the Hubner Hospital.

Finally, the Henry Powell Hopkins addition presents an element of change over time. Hopkins' work throughout Springfield continues the tradition of blending elements of individual design from the Warfield and Hubner Groups together.

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[27] *The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital of the State of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1913-1915, pp. 26-29.

[28] *Property Book of Springfield State Hospital for 1904-1917*, pp. 79, 90-93.

The significance of T Building is derived from its construction funding, use and plan. The building was one of those funded during the Depression as a Public Works Administration project. Construction was postponed or delayed on several occasions preventing T from being commissioned until 1938. The building had long been on the construction agenda of the hospital as an isolation ward for patients with infectious tuberculosis. The disease had been the scourge of the hospital since its opening and controlling is spread had frequently been the topic of managers' reports.

The plan of T is also noteworthy as a transitional scheme between the early "fresh air" treatments for "consumption" and the modern medical approach of managing tuberculosis pharmacologically as an infectious disease. The gable end porches as well as the east and west wing inset porches were intended to provide open air circulation to improve the patients' condition. This approach was used in conjunction with medication. According to old photographic evidence, the north lawn of T was used as an isolation recreation area to prevent the accidental exposure of uninfected patients.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes to Section 8

10. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are indicated by the solid line on the map labeled National Register Boundaries which accompanies this documentation. The southern boundary follows the property line to its intersection with Buttercup Road. The eastern boundary follows Buttercup Road to its intersection with Fourth Street. The northern boundary follows Fourth Street to a point where the street diverges from the Piney Run ravine. The western boundary runs along the ridge of the ravine, crosses the Piney Run stream valley, running south-southeast on the western edge of the wetlands and reservoir and intersects an unnamed tributary of Piney Run. It then follows this stream parallel to Main Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property comprises the historic resources within their landscaped setting, while excluding surrounding non-contributing elements. The open areas are included because of the importance of the natural environment to the philosophy of the colony plan hospital.

CARR-1643

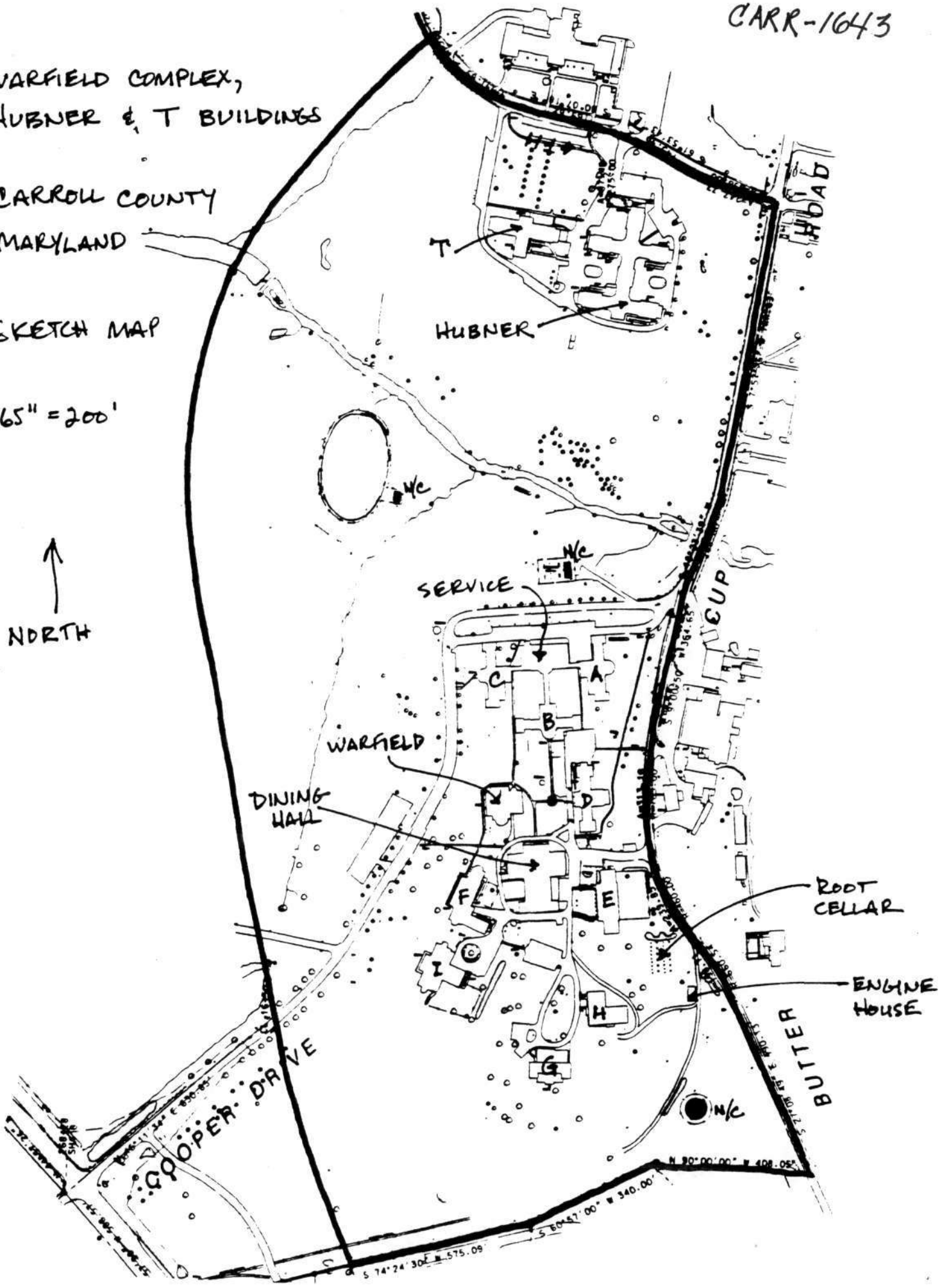
WARFIELD COMPLEX,
HUBNER & T BUILDINGS

CARROLL COUNTY
MARYLAND

SKETCH MAP

.65" = 200'

NORTH



WARFIELD
COMPLEX,
HUBNER &
T BUILDINGS

OAKDALE
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-330950
4361030
B: 18-331220
4359890
C: 18-331230
4359180
D: 18-330850
4359040

CARR-1643

(WOODBINE)
5562 I SE

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

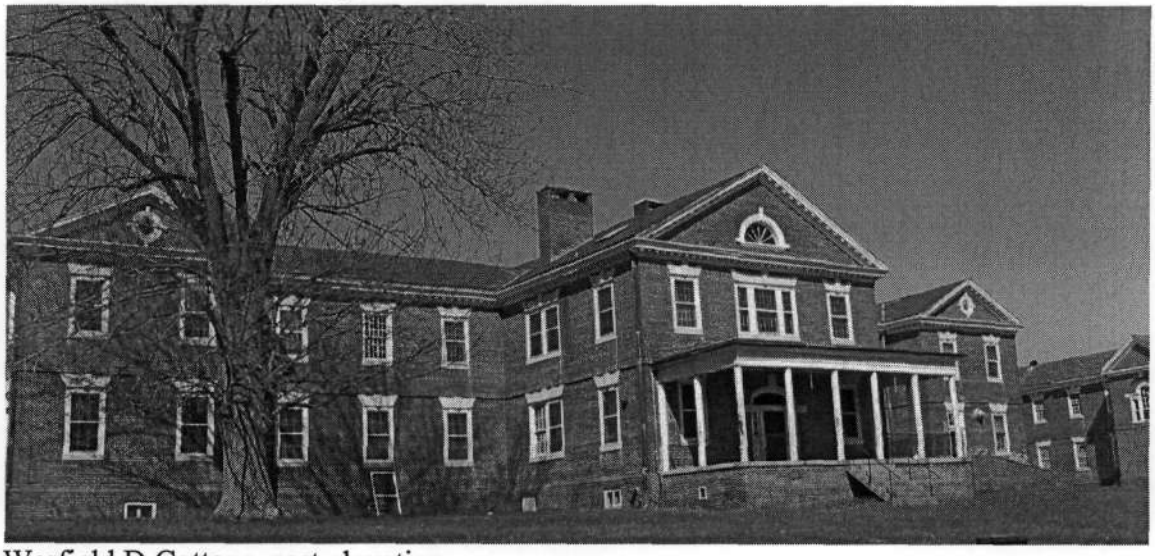
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

MN GN
8½° 51 MILS
1°14' 22 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

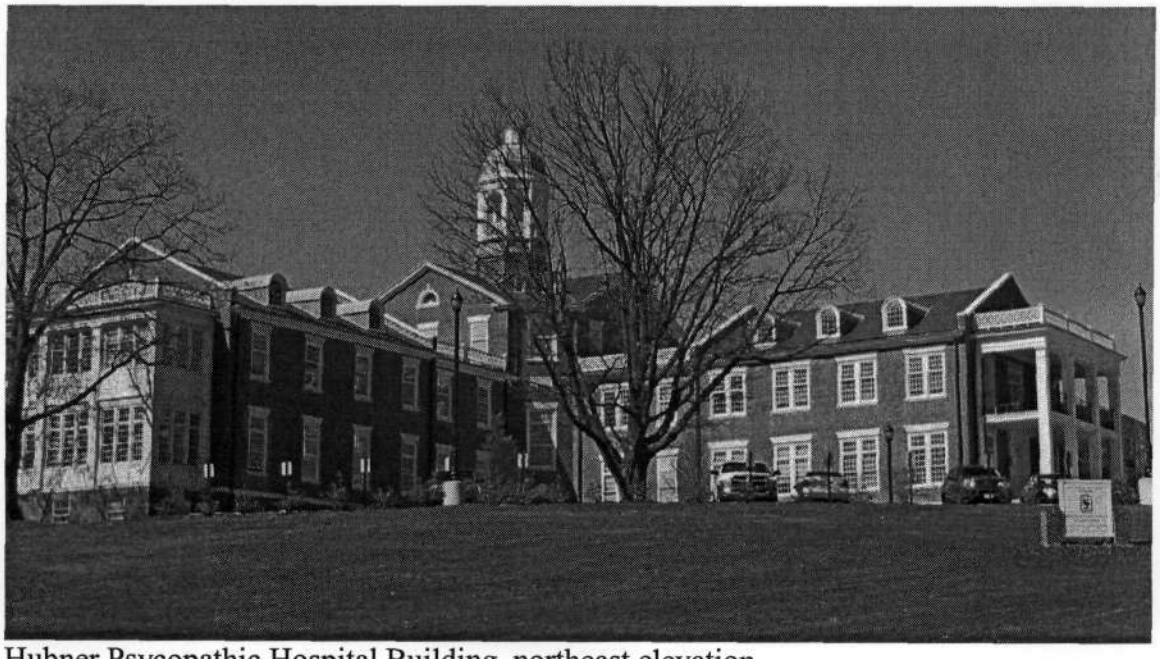
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner, and T Buildings Historic District
Springfield Hospital Center, Sykesville
Jennifer K. Cosham, 20 April 2006

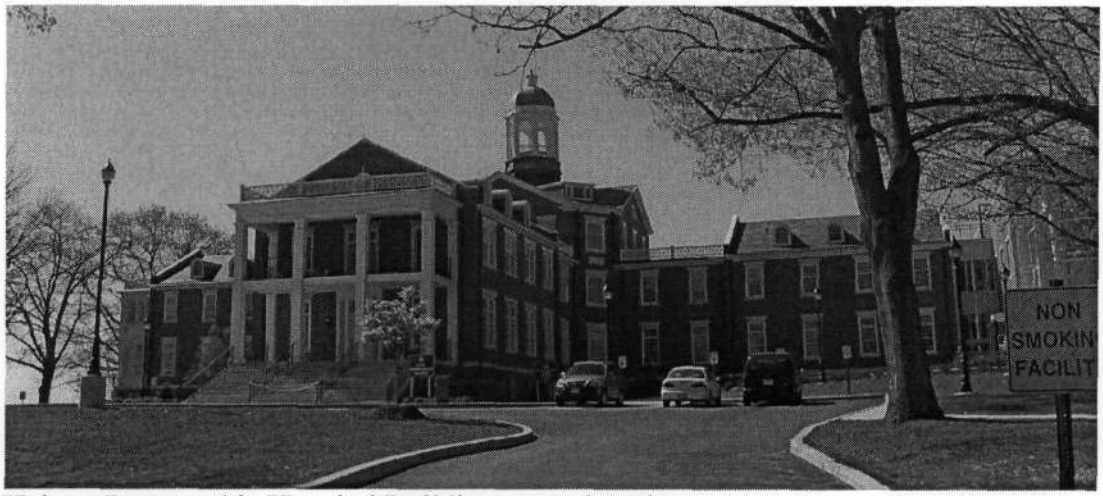


Warfield D Cottage, east elevation



Hubner Psycopathic Hospital Building, northeast elevation

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner, and T Buildings Historic District
Springfield Hospital Center, Sykesville
Jennifer K. Cosham, 20 April 2006



Hubner Psycopathic Hospital Building, east elevation

Hubner Psycopathic Hospital Building, northeast elevation

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Service Bldg, north & west elevs.
CARR-1212

1/38

CARB-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Service Bldg, North elev., portico
CARB-9-N N [illegible]
CARB-1212
2/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, Service Bldg, South elev. & Central Connector
CARR-1212
3/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, "A" Cottage, northwest elevs.

CARR-1213
4/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, "A" Cottage, west & south elevs

CARR-1213
5/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group Cottage "A" Eastelev, & Stone gateposts

CARR-1213
6/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "B" Cottage, north elev.
CARR-1214
7/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, "C" Cottage, Service Bldg, & "B" Cottage, west & south elevs.
CARR-1215, 1212, 1214
8/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "C" Cottage, west & southeleus
CARR-1215
9/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
courtyard w/ "D", "E", Dining Hall & Warfield Cottage
UW, south

CARR-1216, 1218, 1220, 1217

10/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Cottage, west & southeleus

CARR-1217
11/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Cottage, east & north elevs.

CARR-1217

12/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Cottage, westelev., oculus

CARR-1217
13/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner and T. Buildings

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Cottage, west elevation, doorway
CARR-1217
14/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner 2 T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "D" Cottage, west & south elevs
CARR-1216
15/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, "D" Cottage, eastelev

CARR-1216
16/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Dining Hall, east & north elevs.

CARR-1220

17/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Dining Hall, N. elev., center pavilion

CARR-1220
18/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T Bldgs
Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Dining Hall, cupola & N. elev. portico

CARR-1220
19/38

10

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Dining Hall, west elev., state seal

CARR-1220
20/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Dining Hall, west & south elevs

CARR-1220

21/38

ONE
WAY
DO NOT
ENTER

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
Cellar behind Warfield Dining Hall, north elev

22/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, "E" Cottage, west elev.

CARR-1218
23/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Warfield Group, Austin Crothers "F" Cottage, west
& south elevs.

CARR-1219

24/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "A" Cottage, west & south elevs.
CARR-1221
25/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "G" Cottage, west & south elevs.

CARR-1222
26/38

6

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
SPA B-N N T-**TS BRACKET ONSCIN
Warfield Group, "G" Cottage, north elev.
CARR-1222
27/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "I" Cottage, west & south elevs

CARR-1223
28/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO

Warfield Group, "I" Cottage, east & north elevs.
CARR-1223
29/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO

Engine House, south & east elevs

30/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Root Cellar, north elev.

31/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Root Cellar, UW northeast

32/38

HUBNER BUILDING

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
Hubner Psychopathic Bldg, north elev.

CARR-1198

33/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
Hubner Psychopathic Bldg, east & north wings

CARR-1198
34/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg loc: Maryland SHPO
SHA-9-N N-KKD ABKHS ONDSHN
Hubner Psychopathic Bldg, west elev.
CARR-1198
35/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO
"T" Bldg, North elev. w/ cedar allee'

CARR-1248

36/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPO

"T" Bldg, east & north elevs.

CARR-1248
37/38

CARR-1643
Warfield Complex, Hubner & T. Bldgs

Carroll Co, MD
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
July 1999
Neg. loc: Maryland SHPC
"T" Bldg, west wing, southeast

CARR-1248
38/38