

see also:
 F-6-21A Powerhouse
 F-6-21B Admin. Bldg.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

AND/OR COMMON Victor Cullen School

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North of Sabillasville, 1/10 mile east
 of Maryland Route 81

CITY, TOWN

Sabillasville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Frederick

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Maryland

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Frederick County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Victor Cullen School, built as the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, is located north of Sabillasville in Frederick County, 1/10 mile east of Maryland Route 81. Construction of the complex was the responsibility of a Board of Managers created by the State Legislature in 1906. After studying every existing sanatorium in the United States and many abroad, their Planning Committee recommended a central administration building and dining hall flanked by detached patient pavilions or shacks. The two principal buildings, generally neo-Georgian, were designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. They were built of local rubble in 1907-1908 by Henry Smith, Sons and Co. who submitted the lowest bid of \$66,760.00. Comparative bids showed the cost of stone and frame construction to be about the same due to the high price of lumber. Because of an abundance of superficial stone rubble on the site, the Board of Managers decided to use it since it was more durable, required less repair and cost much less to insure.

The seven-bay, 2½-story Administration Building is located on a hillside and faces south. It has four stone chimneys, two on each gable end, a slate roof with dormers and a modillion block cornice. A parapet with a lunette window connects the chimneys. The principal entrance has a circular fanlight under an elliptical frame and complex, leaded sidelights. A pedimented porch with an elliptical ceiling covers the entrance. It has a dentilated cornice and an elliptical arch with a keystone between two pairs of Roman Doric columns. On the second floor over the porch is a three-part, flat-headed window. To the rear, but connected to the administration building, is the original dining hall and kitchen. The first floor is stone and the second frame with a hipped roof. Eight detached frame patient pavilions once flanked these buildings. These T-shaped buildings (now demolished) each accommodated twenty patients arranged in two wards or porches, 14 x 50 feet facing south. In the rear, the stem of the T, were dressing rooms, toilet and bath facilities. They were not heated and every part of every room had cross ventilation and light on opposite sides. Between the porch columns were large sliding sashes arranged for maximum air even during inclement weather when the beds needed protection.

The administration building is actually two separate buildings one in front of the other, originally connected only on the first floor and basement. In the front part were the administrative offices, reception rooms, physicians offices, examining rooms and the offices of the superintendent and nurses. On the second and third floor were bedrooms for the staff. There is a large, centrally located staircase to the rear of and screened from the central corridor. In the basement were storage rooms. The main floor of the rear building housed a large dining room for patients. It has been divided into smaller rooms. In the basement was the kitchen, bakery, storerooms and refrigerating plant, and the refrigerator and bake oven remain. An infirmary with twenty beds and a diet kitchen was initially located in the second floor frame part which was regarded as temporary by the Board of Managers when it was built. Most beds were in small private rooms with covered porches. The first-floor lobby connecting the two buildings served as the entrance for patients going to the dining room and an amusement hall. Because the basement kitchen proved to be intolerably hot, hard to ventilate, keep clean and free of flies and was inaccessible from the dining room, a new, above ground kitchen with nurses quarters on the second floor was built to the rear of the dining hall in 1913. Two terraces

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DESCRIPTION, continued

to the rear of the old dining room were enclosed for dining rooms for the staff and nurses. A new infirmary was built in 1910, and the nurses were housed in its original quarters. The nursing school, which graduated, its first class in 1912, also expanded the nurses' requirements, and a second floor "rest-room" for them was added to the bridge between the two stone buildings.

On the side of the hill facing Route 81 is the Power Building built in 1908 at a cost of \$21,000.00. All the power, light and heat for the sanatorium was generated in the basement of this building which is above grade on the rear (west) side. On the first floor were the laundry, workshop and morgue with two apartments for employees on the second floor. The mechanical plant, most of which still remains, had a boiler capacity of 250 hp arranged in duplicate units. There was an electric generating plant of 120kw in duplicate units with the necessary engines, pumps and other apparatus. Electric was used for general lighting, power in the water pumping plant, refrigeration plant and the laundry. Exhaust steam was piped to the hospital buildings for heat and generating hot water. Before the power plant was built, the hospital used kerosene lamps. The entrance to the building is on the east and visitors and patients arriving at Sanatorium Station first passed the power house following a road along a ridge which paralleled a railroad siding for the coal cars. The west elevation, seen from the main road, is three stories.

The design of the Power Building shows some signs of the Renaissance Revival. It is a pleasing design for a functional building and worthy of the importance and pride of having coal heat and light in northwestern Frederick County at the turn of the century. The principal facade is five-bays on the first floor and six on the second. Immediately below the top floor windows is a concrete belt course. There is a one-bay, one-story, wing to the north. The slate hipped-roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends similar to those of the dining hall and a ventilator on top. All of the first floor openings are semicircular headed. Close to the rear (west) side of the building is a tall brick stack.

In 1914, a small, two-story Laboratory Building was built northwest of the Administration Building adjacent to a general expansion of the facilities. A new 520 foot long Reception Hospital which opened in August of 1912 with 200 beds, 100 in private rooms, was built for more advanced cases. At that time the boiler capacity of the power plant was doubled with a new Fitzgibbons boiler. The hospital wing has been demolished, but part of the kitchen and dining facilities remain but in poor condition. The laboratory is a small two-story building with a hipped-roof, rubble first floor with brown shingles above.

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Form No 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

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DESCRIPTION, continued

The Sanatorium included a working farm with a barn, cow stable, outbuildings for pigs, chickens and Belgian hares. Most of the buildings have been demolished including the farm buildings, Infirmary Building, Children's Pavilion, Amusement Hall and Patients' Shacks. New buildings for the Victor Cullen School have been built, and the original remaining Sanatorium buildings are to become an Agricultural Exposition Center.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Medicine State History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1907-1913

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Wyatt and Nolting

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victor Cullen School, located north of Sabillasville and east of Maryland Route 81, was built as the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The first official recognition of the tuberculosis problem in Maryland was in a letter of November 5, 1901, from the Secretary of the State Board of Health to Governor John Walter Smith. He pointed out work in other states, asked for an investigation of the conditions in Maryland and recommended the appointment of a tuberculosis commission to do this. After his interview with Governor Smith the following month urging the need for state sanatoria, a bill establishing the commission was submitted and passed in 1902. On January 15, 1904, the commission sponsored a Tuberculosis Exposition in McCoy Hall at the Johns Hopkins University to educate citizens and give instruction to those afflicted. There were lectures and exhibits from throughout the United States and Europe. The largest exhibits, but secondary in importance to state and municipal prophylaxis, were those on hospitals and sanatoria which promoted the rest, food and fresh air treatment. According to Dr. S.A. Knoph of New York City, "Tuberculosis Expo. . . mark(ed) an epoch in the history of the anti-tuberculosis crusade in America." He advocated that philanthropists give playgrounds and parks for children and sanatoria for the consumptive poor rather than more libraries and colleges; for, as he noted, "experiments show that animals deprived of light and good air succumb to an inoculation of tuberculosis more rapidly than others which can roam about in sunshine and fresh air.

Tuberculosis Expo, then, was an influential event and a major force which ultimately pushed the state into action. At Expo's opening, Governor Edwin Warfield recognized that proper treatment confronted the state as a social problem and noted he had no idea that TB existed to such an extent in Maryland which had over 10,000 cases and 2,500 deaths in 1903. In the interest of the people, he noted there was no appropriation for suppression and reduction of TB and advocated that proper sanatoria for treatment of early cases and care of advanced cases be established instead of forcing advanced cases to poorhouses and city hospitals. The General Assembly then approved funds for erection and maintenance of a sanatorium on April 5, 1906. An appropriation of \$50,000.00 for each year, 1907 and 1908, for land purchase and erection of buildings and \$15,000.00 annual support beginning in 1907 was to be paid to a Board of Managers for the new sanatorium.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium replaced the Governor's TB Commission. At their organizational meeting on September 20, 1906, they appointed subcommittees to study geographical and climatological conditions of the state to secure a suitable site and to formulate plans for construction as well as to outline the scope for which the institution should be intended. The TB Commission had made recommendations regarding the type of location, and the Site Committee adopted theirs:

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued.

1. minimum altitude of 1,000 feet (Sabillasville site is 1,450 feet);
2. Situated on a southerly or southeasterly slope (site is on the southern slope of Loop Mountain overlooking Sabillasville and Hanover and Gettysburg Valleys);
3. Protected by woodlands or hills on the north (mountains and Gettysburg Gap are to the north);
4. Soil should be dry, porous and capable of good drainage;
5. Atmosphere as free of moisture as possible;
6. Minimum tract of 100 acres (site was 198 acres);
7. Unlimited water supply by using the local public water system or one of its own (site provided three springs producing 100 gallons/minute and a 150 foot artesian well);
8. Near a railroad for patients, friends and economical hauling of supplies and a separate station if possible (site on the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad who erected Sanatorium Station on the grounds and built a line to the nearby power plant);
9. No further from chief population centers than the above conditions necessitate (site is 69 miles from Baltimore and was served by two daily trains each way).

The Commission contacted the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. The original plan recommended an administration building, a dining hall for 100-150 at the rear of the main building but connected with it by a short gallery and a kitchen with sleeping rooms for domestics on the upper floor. The patients' pavilions were to face south and formed east and west wings to the main building. The scheme was neo-Georgian, but what was finally built from local rubble was a simplification of the original design and somewhat less elegant.

The Sanatorium was built to alleviate a growing medical problem. At full development, it was to serve 250 Maryland patients whose only choice before was to go to the Eudowood Sanatorium in Towson (less than 40 beds) and its branch in Mt. Airy or a Baltimore City hospital receiving state aid which would admit TB patients. The majority went to insane asylums, prisons, almshouses or private dwellings. It was claimed that 80% of those treated in the four sanatoria located in other states were

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SIGNIFICANCE, continued

able to return to work. At a moderate charge of \$3.50 per week, consumptives could receive the fresh air treatment advocated by Hippocrates in 375 B.C. combined with the modern sanatorium treatment begun by Dr. George Bodington of Warwickshire, England, in 1835. Under medical supervision, they were given a nutritious diet of milk, eggs and fresh meats with an abundance of fresh air, both day and night. In 1909, the Board of Managers reported to the Governor that maintenance costs of \$6.65 per week per patient less patient charges (net cost to the state was \$3.99) made the Maryland Sanatorium the most economically administered institution of its kind in the country. The original buildings which opened in August of 1908 (formally on May 15, 1909) with 210 patients expanded as governmental projects do to meet growing needs until reaching a capacity of 450 in 1913. It then was able to serve hopelessly ill patients as well as those who had prospects of improvement. The Sanatorium, now renamed for its first superintendent, Dr. Victor F. Cullen, was the first of four similar Maryland state-supported hospitals - The Henryton Sanatorium (in Carroll County for blacks - opened 1923), the Mt. Wilson (Baltimore County - 1925), and the Eastern Shore Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Salisbury - 1928).

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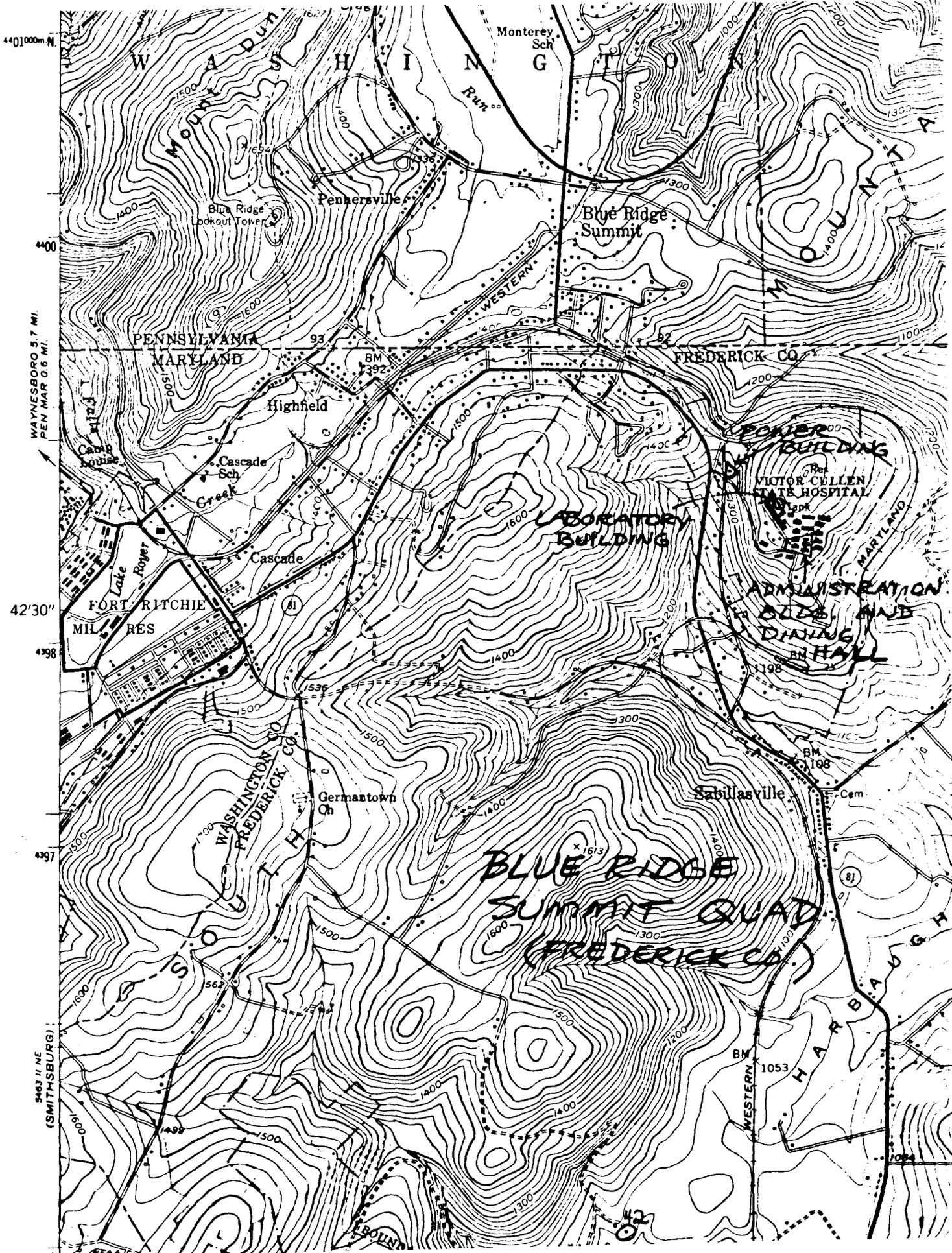
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Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland, 1902-1904.
Dr. William S. Thayer, President, Baltimore: The Sun Job Printing
Office, 1904.

Second Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, 1906.



44°10'00" N

WAYNESBORO 5.7 MI.
PEN MAR 0.6 MI.

42°30'

4398

4397

5443 11 NE
(SMITHSBURG)

4396