CARR-1211 1932

Vocational Rehabilitation Building Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Built to replace the existing industrial shop, the Vocational Rehabilitation Building is a flemish bond brick structure rising two stories. A steeply pitched roof covers the building while steel trusses support it. Henry Powell Hopkins designed the building in 1932.

Survey No. CARR-1211

Magi No. 0712114839

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Industrial Building

and/or common: Vocational Rehabilitation Building

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number: ___ not for publication

city, town: Sykesville ___ vicinity of congressional district: 6

state: Maryland county: Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	x public	x occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
x building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	x yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	x other: Hospital

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

name: Depatement of Health and Mental Hygiene

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

city, town: Baltimore state and zip code: Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number: 55 North Court Street folio

city, town: Westminster state: Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Building was constructed as an industrial building for the male patients in 1932. The two-story flemish bond brick building faces north toward the Martin Gross complex. The Rehabilitation Building measures eleven bays long and three bays deep. A steeply-pitched gabled roof covers the building. Due to the slope of the land, the building shows a full basement level on the southern face.

The northern facade displays projecting windows on the first floor. Common to industrial and institutional structures, these projecting windows exhibit brick sills with brick jack arch lintels. The single sash reveals 24 panes. These projecting windows flank a central doorway with a simple pediment. A dentilled cornice, a decorated frieze and a flat roof characterize the pediment. The entrance exhibits a single wooden door.

A boxed wooden cornice appears below the slate-clad gable roof. Three shed dormers interrupt the roof line. The shed dormers display continuous windows which share common surrounds, sills, and lintels. The two end dormers have six windows while middle dormer shows seven windows. The dormer roofs are clad in slate tile also.

The southern face of the building repeats many of the elements of the northern facade. The only significant change to the southern face is the ground level openings. A cement sill, brick jack arch lintel, and a three pane transom characterizes the wooden door.

The east wall displays closed verges on the gabled end. A Palladian window rests below the peak of the gable. The window frame is constructed of wood with developed entablatures on the pilasters and a keystone at the crest of the middle arch.

An eleven bay addition attaches to the west wall of the building. The modern addition is one story tall and is constructed of flemish bond brick. A steeply-pitched roof caps the building but the roof does not rise as high as the roof of the original building. Long, vertical casement windows and a metal cornice also detail the addition.

Adjacent to the northern facade of the Vocational Rehabilitation Building lies a stretcher bond brick shed with a gabled roof. It measures two bays wide and one bay deep. The shingled roof displays plain projecting verges while windows exhibit brick sills.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	x architecture	___ education	___ military	x social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
x 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1932 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: x A ___ B x C ___ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Level of Significance: ___ national x state ___ local

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

Springfield Hospital Center commissioned Henry Powell Hopkins to design a new industrial shop located in the Martin Gross complex. The new industrial building replaced the existing industrial building which used to stand on the current site of Martin Gross "K" Cottage. Because "K" Cottage was built on the site of the original industrial building in 1932, a new industrial shop was also necessary in that year. Currently called the Vocational Rehabilitation Building, the industrial shop provided a location where hospital patients could learn a skill. Learning a skill not only occupied a patient's time but more importantly, it served as a method of therapy and training. The building was part of a wide construction effort on the Springfield campus.

The architecture of the Vocational Rehabilitation Building strongly resembles an earlier design of the architect, Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins was also responsible for the power plant at Spring Grove Hospital Center. The power plant and the Vocational Rehabilitation building share similar architectural features like the high pitch gable roof. However, the Springfield building displays more of the architect's trademarks of classical details such as the Palladian window and the pedimented doorway. The construction materials of the building like the steel trusses and projecting windows utilized the newer materials for industrial and institutional design.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
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21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

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Vocational Rehabilitation
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 6/86
Negatives at MHT
East

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Vocational Rehabilitation Building
Springfield Hospital Center
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Don Jewell, 6/86
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South