

CARR-1224

1924

Clark Circle Service Building

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Located on the western edge of the circle, Clark Circle Service Building is a two and a half story building constructed of flemish bond brick. A gable roof covers the structure which measures nine bays wide and three bays deep. Clark Circle was the first Springfield Commission for Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## State Historic Sites Inventory Form

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clark Circle Service Building

and/or common

### 2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Sykesville \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 6

state Maryland \_\_\_\_\_ county Carroll

### 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

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

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

### 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state

# 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1224

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Clark Circle group lies directly south of the Martin Gross group at the base of a sloping hill. The seven buildings of the group display elements of the Georgian Revival style of architecture. Six buildings form a circle while the Service Building is situated outside the circle on the western side adjacent to the circle. The Service Building marks the entrance to the group of buildings.

Facing west, the Service Building is a two and a half story, Flemish bond brick building with a gable roof. The building measures nine bays wide and three bays deep. Two interior flush wall chimneys appear on the north and south walls. State tiles cover the gable roof.

The west facade exhibits a large, triangular pedimented portico supported by wooden, fluted Doric columns. The pediment shows a full entablature with a dentilled cornice and unadorned soffit. A Diocletian window with radiating mullions rests on the face of the pediment. The engaged portico recesses one bay. The stucco wall displays two 6/9 windows flanking a pedimented entrance. The elliptical arch is supported by Ionic pilasters and wooden quoins. A large transom lies above the single door. The first floor windows which flank the pedimented entrance have a long, narrow shape and rest on a small wooden panel. The lintels portray a jack arch shape with a raised keystone. The second floor windows have a 6/3 double-hung sash. The ceiling of the portico exhibits an elaborately carved pattern. The wooden ceiling includes carved medallions and intricate inlay work. The cornice has been carved to commemorate the building to Dr. J. Clement Clark, the Superintendent of the hospital.

Three bays flank each side of the engaged portico. The fenestration pattern is repeated on the brick portion of the first and second floors. Alternating rosettes and triglyphs decorate the wooden cornice. Four rounded arch dormers dot the gable roof. Tin roofs and single sash windows detail the dormers.

The north and south walls share similar features. The window treatment matches the pattern on the west facade. Two flush wall chimneys flank the peak of the gable. Simple corbeling enhances the top of the chimney. The gabled end exhibits closed verges. A window lies below the center of the gable peak. The window shows a 6/6 sash and a brick jack arch lintel.

The east wall of the Service Building repeats the familiar features such as the rosettes and triglyphs on the cornice. A noticeable contrast between the east and west walls focuses on the dormer. The east wall displays one continuous flat roof dormer. The clapboard dormer measures seven bays long with 6/3 windows.

A one story, enclosed corridor connects the Service Building to the Kitchen Building lying directly east. A cement stucco base supports the corridor while a flat and low pitched gable roof covers the connection.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1224

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

**Specific dates** 1924 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins, Northeastern Construction Company

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

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

Springfield State Hospital constructed the Clark Circle as the epileptic colony in 1924. The original plan for the hospital in 1898 called for an individual group of buildings in which to house and treat epileptics. However, the implementation of the original Springfield layout was not accomplished in the early years of the hospital due to the dimensions of the hospital design and the cost of construction. While the construction of an epileptic colony was a vital component of the hospital layout, the construction of the Men's and Women's group took precedence. Buildings for epileptics were built in each gender group but the fulfillment of a separate colony of buildings did not occur until 1924. The completion of the group of buildings is significant because it continues to implement the colony plan of hospital design. Though smaller than either Martin Gross or the Warfield group, Clark Circle satisfies the requirements of the colony plan by consisting of an administration building, separate dining facilities and two residential cottages. Additional buildings were constructed in 1928 and 1935 which completed the circle arrangement of the buildings. The original design and arrangement of the buildings are clearly evident today.

Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins designed the Clark Circle group as his first commission at Springfield State Hospital. After this initial commission, Hopkins continued to receive commissions from Springfield as well as Spring Grove and Crownsville State Hospitals throughout his career. As Hopkin's first design at Springfield, the Clark Circle Service Building displays some ornamental features which are unique to the building, namely the intricate wooden design of the portico ceiling. The design of the building also exhibits the Georgian Revival style of architecture which Hopkins consistently used throughout his career. The design and features of the building show a simplicity which becomes refined in the later works of the architect.

The Clark Circle Epileptic Colony was named after Dr. J. Clement Clark who devoted over twenty-five years of his professional career as the superintendent of Springfield State Hospital. He actively sought the construction of the epileptic group.





CARR-1224

Clark Circle Service Building  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT  
West



CARR-1224

Clark Circle Service Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South and East



CARR-1224 & 1227

Clark Circle Service Building and  
Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen  
Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North Walls



CARR-1224

Clark Circle Service Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

Portico Ceiling Detail