

CARR-1228

1928

Clark Circle Cottage #3

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, Clark Circle Cottage #3 is a T shaped building constructed of flemish bond brick. The two story building displays a hipped roof, cement quoins and a classical portico.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clark Circle Cottage #3

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not for publication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	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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Hospital</u>

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

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

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

liber

street & number

55 North Court Street

folio

city, town Westminster

state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

file

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1228

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

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

Clark Circle Cottage #3 lies east of Cottage #1 and faces in a southerly direction. Because of the circle formation of the buildings, the cottages are not built on a directional axis like the bulk of Springfield buildings. Cottage #3 is a two story, flemish bond structure which measures nine bays long and three bays deep. A three bay long and two bay deep projection appears on the north facade creating the T shaped configuration of the building. A hipped roof with slate tiles covers the cottage.

Cottage #3 displays similar features on its main facade as the original residential cottages. The major exception to this statement is the retention of the stone panels located right below the first floor windows. The 9/6 double-hung sash rests on the stone base. A single rosette decorates the center of the base. A brick jack arch lintel caps the window. A brick string course divides the building horizontally. The second floor windows exhibit a 6/3 sash with the same lintel. Cement quoins line the corners of the building while the simple wooden cornice lines the top of the wall. The western most bay on the south face is a door. The single door is detailed by a three pane transom, stone sill and a brick jack arch lintel. The building rests on a brick water table.

A one story, flat roof portico embellishes the south wall. Fluted Doric columns support the developed entablature. Two rosettes decorate the frieze above the columns as a dentil course adorns the cornice. The main entrance is located under the portico. Sidelights and an elliptical fanlight decorate the single door. The door has an elaborate surround which encloses the sidelights, door and fanlight with a string of rosettes in the shape of an elliptical arch capped by a wooden keystone.

The east and west walls exhibit a one story, six sided bay projection. The projection rests on a brick water table and reveals the same fenestration pattern except for the stone panels. A brick string course circles the projection below the simple cornice. This projection appears in the center of the three bay wall. The east and west walls repeat the quoins, string course and fenestration. A fire escape attaches to the second floor.

The north wall displays the T projection. Due to the changes in topography, the north wall exhibits a full basement level. Flanking the T projection, there are two, one story additions supported by brick piers. One addition is an enclosed porch with a flat roof. Plain Doric columns on stone bases support a wooden entablature. A wrought-iron railing runs between the columns and mesh wiring creates a caged-in effect. The second addition is a brick, flat roof attachment of three bays wide. It exhibits the usual features.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1228

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 1928 **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.

Cottage #3 of Clark Circle represented the second wave of construction at the epileptic colony. The expansion consisted of two additional residential cottages. The design and construction of Clark Circle was again awarded to Henry Powell Hopkins and Northeastern Construction Company. The patients began occupying the buildings on November 8, 1928.

The addition of the two cottages followed the original plan by the architect. The layout and design of Cottage #3 and the other Clark Circle buildings represented the final addition of the colony plan for hospital design. The original layout of Springfield called for three building complexes: men, women, and epileptic. Though not constructed until the 1920's, Clark Circle completed the original plan for Springfield.

Hopkin's design for Cottage #3 differed slightly from the first two residential cottages. However the differences are subtle enough that cottage appears to have been built at the same time as the two original cottages. The architectural homogeneity of the group is quite evident due to its use of construction materials which contrasts from both the Martin Gross and Warfield group.



SOUTH

CARR-1228

Clark Circle Cottage #3

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South



R+W

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Clark Circle Cottage #3
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 6/86
Negatives at MHT
North and West