

CARR-1232

1912

Powerhouse and Central Linen

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice, the Powerhouse and Central Linen Building is a one story, flemish bond brick structure. Two three story additions appear on the east end of the building. Still used for its original function, the building displays a flat roof and a tall, brick smokestack.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Powerhouse and Central Linen

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street & number _____ not for publication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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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: 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

ate _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1232

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input 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 Powerhouse and Central Linen Building is located directly east of Warfield "B" Cottage and south of the maintenance Shop. Constructed of flemish bond brick, the Powerhouse and Central Linen Building consists of three main sections: the original laundry and power plant and two additions. The original building formed a T shaped layout but this has been distorted by the additions. The one story building displays a flat roof.

The laundry facilities have occupied the western portion of the building. This section of the building measures fourteen bays long and nine bays deep. The west wall exhibits the repetitious features of the building. A marble water table distinguishes the foundation from the first floor. Decorative brickwork appears above the water table before the bond converts to the flemish pattern. The first floor windows have rounded arches and the brickwork creates the illusion of an arcade. The 15/15 sash windows are slightly recessed and framed by an arch bricks. Bricks also form the impost blocks and the rounded arch lintel. The sill and the raised keystone appear in marble. The rounded transom is detailed by radiating mullions. A marble string course divides the facade horizontally. Above the string course, the seven rows of bricks are progressively stepped until they culminate into a stone cornice.

The north and south walls share the same features. Due to the slope of the land, additional windows exist below the water table. These windows share a continuous vertical joint lintel above a 15/15 sash. The north wall exhibits an addition of five bays long and three bays deep with a shed roof. The roof ends in a boxed cornice. The windows share the vertical joint lintel, stone sills, and a single sash of twelve panes.

The power plant section connects to the east wall of the laundry facility and measures eight bays deep and four bays long. Additions flank the north and south walls. The original portion of the building repeats the familiar elements. The northern addition rises four stories tall. This addition dates from 1940 and the steel frame projecting windows reflect this construction date. The southern addition is three stories tall with a flat roof. Also constructed of flemish bond brick, the addition measures fifteen bays long and five bays deep. The southern addition also displays the steel projecting frame windows.

The original smokestack rises from the central portion of the original building. The cylindrical smokestack is constructed of header bond bricks.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1232

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 1912 **Builder/Architect** Parker, Thomas and Rice

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.

The Powerhouse and Central Linen Building was one of five buildings on the Springfield grounds designed by the architectural firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice. Completed in 1912, the improved power plant replaced the existing facilities which could no longer handle the energy demands of the hospital. The new building was also constructed for its potential capacity. While each complex of patient buildings had attained substantial dimensions, Springfield anticipated continued growth and energy requirements as the state of Maryland prepared to assume total care of the insane in 1914. The four buildings designed by Parker, Thomas and Rice in 1911 were all efforts to expand the hospital so that it could accommodate a larger patient load.

Despite the alterations, the Powerhouse and Central Linen Building retains its architectural integrity. The fenestration which appears on the western portion is quite detailed and provides one of the most intricate designs on the hospital grounds. The combination of brick and marble trimmings is characteristic of the hospital building designs by the architectural firm. While the powerhouse portion of the building is less intricate, the essentials of the design are still visible. The additions reflect the measures taken to meet the additional energy demands experienced by the hospital in 1940.



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Powerhouse & Central Linen
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 6/86
Negatives at MHT
East



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Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

West and South