

Henryton Sanatorium Historic District  
CARR-1616  
Carroll County  
Marriottsville vicinity  
1923-1955  
Public

The proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton Sanatorium or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Located in southern Carroll County abutting the South Branch of the Patapsco River, the historic district also includes seven non-contributing buildings and structures within its proposed boundaries, a roughly 30-acre site of wooded hillside west of the village of Marriottsville. The contributing buildings include an Administration Building and two Hospitals, a Children's Hospital, four large brick residences or "cottages" for physicians, nurses, and other staff, one small frame house for staff members, two water tanks, a heating plant, a garage, and a small storage building, all erected between 1923 and 1955. The non-contributing buildings primarily consist of small outbuildings erected after 1960, and include sheds, storage and maintenance buildings, and a swimming pool.

The state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided public health care in the battle against tuberculosis, one of the state's leading causes of death in the early twentieth century, until 1962. Although Maryland opened its first public tuberculosis sanatorium for whites in 1908, the state did not open Henryton until 1923. In that year 88 beds of the current Hospital Building 2 were made available for the treatment of the state's tuberculin African-Americans. Originally designed to house 120 patients, state tuberculosis officials were unconvinced that large numbers of African-Americans would be enticed to leave homes and jobs. As a result of a public education campaign, the number of applications rose throughout the early twentieth century. Within a few years of its opening, construction began on additional hospital, administration, and staff residential facilities at Henryton. By 1950 Henryton had increased its hospital bed space to nearly 500 beds for adults and children while simultaneously expanding

staff residential facilities. The proposed district is significant due to its relationship with the development of tuberculosis healthcare facilities in Maryland during the early twentieth century, and for mirroring the specialized architectural traits of tuberculosis sanatoria and Georgian Revival public buildings.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1616

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Henryton Sanatorium Historic District  
 other Colored Branch - Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

## 2. Location

street and number south side of Henryton Road, west of Marriottsville Road  not for publication  
 city, town Marriottsville  vicinity  
 county Carroll

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

name Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene  
 street and number 201 West Preston Street telephone (410) 767-6816  
 city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21201

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 79 Parcel 150  
 city, town Ellicott City liber 116 folio 127

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	12	6 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	2	1 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	14	7 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				0	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1616

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The proposed Henryton Sanatorium Historic District encompasses 14 contributing buildings and structures documenting the former Henryton Sanatorium or "Colored Branch" of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Opened in 1923 as the state's first tuberculosis facility for African-Americans, the Henryton Sanatorium provided public health care in the battle against tuberculosis, one of the state's leading causes of death in the early twentieth century, until 1962. Located in southern Carroll County abutting the South Branch of the Patapsco River, the historic district also includes seven non-contributing buildings and structures within its proposed boundaries, a roughly 30-acre site of wooded hillside west of the village of Marriottsville. The contributing buildings include an Administration Building and two Hospitals, a Children's Hospital, four large brick residences or "cottages" for physicians, nurses, and other staff, one small frame house for staff members, two water tanks, a heating plant, a garage, and a small storage building, all erected between 1923 and 1955. The non-contributing buildings primarily consist of small outbuildings erected after 1960, and include sheds, storage and maintenance buildings, and a swimming pool. The non-contributing buildings do not appear to relate to the last few years of the property's use as a tuberculosis sanatorium.

The Sanatorium's physical location on a hillside site played an integral role in the institution's overall plan. Sanatoria medical treatment during the early twentieth century sought to provide patients with fresh air, good food, and sanitary living conditions in order to cure tuberculosis sufferers. Thus sanatoria design theory featured hospitals with southern hillside exposures that provided abundant healthful fresh air by catching westerly breezes. The southern slopes also protected the buildings from colder northern gusts (Tuberculosis Commission 1904:4-5, 18; 1906:15). The hillside settings also provided advantages to the sanatoria's physical plant. Boiler houses standing at the base of hillsides, and water holding systems located at the highest part of the property, could take utilized gravity to assist in the delivery of steam heat and water throughout the institution. The Henryton Sanatorium, located on a south-facing hillside, incorporated both these aspects of sanatoria design.

The Administration Building (Building 1; CARR-1617) and the two Hospitals, Buildings 2 (CARR-1618) and 2A/B (CARR-1619), all interconnected by short hyphens, compose the heart of the sanatorium and share common construction materials and massing. The three buildings stand two to three stories tall and form a large E-shaped structure. The buildings display either gable or nearly flat roofs, and walls of poured concrete or brick with stucco veneer. The buildings feature symmetrical fenestration primarily consisting of metal units incorporating paired casements set above awning windows.

Five large buildings stand on the hillside north of the Administration/Hospital complex. One of the buildings, Building 4 (CARR-1621), originally served as the Children's Hospital while the remaining four, Buildings 3 (CARR-1620), 10 (CARR-1622), 24 (CARR-1627), and 25 (CARR-1628) housed the facility's doctors, nurses, and other staff. The five buildings display common architectural characteristics such as hipped roofs, Georgian Revival symmetry, ornament, and plans, brick construction, and metal window units.

The remaining contributing buildings and structures, primarily smaller support structures, display a variety of construction materials and forms. The frame Engineers' House, Building 15 (CARR-1624) stands one-and-one-half story tall and reflects cottage architecture. The two water towers, Buildings 34 (CARR-1629) both feature metal construction. The Power House, Building 17 (CARR-1625) boasts brick construction while the Garage, Building 23 (CARR-1626) possesses concrete block walling.

Non-contributing buildings within the proposed district's boundaries include: the Switch House (Building 8) and the Generator House (Building 20), both small one-story concrete block buildings with flat roofs erected in circa 1960; the Maintenance Shop (Building 39), an elongated rectangular concrete block structure built about 1960; two small one-story, frame sheds (Building A and B) with gable roofs built around 1970; a rectangular in-ground swimming pool (Building C), probably installed in circa 1970; and a small one-story concrete block shed (Building D) built around 1960. Although a few of the non-contributing structures could have been erected during the last few years of Henryton's use as a tuberculosis sanatorium, the buildings probably relate more strongly to the institution's life as a developmental disabilities facility after 1962.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. CARR-1616

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1923-1962 **Architect/Builder** Various (see individual MIHP forms)

**Construction dates** 1923-1955

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Related to the development of tuberculosis healthcare facilities in Maryland during the early twentieth century, the Henryton Sanatorium Historic District is recommended as eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties under Criterion A, reflections of broad patterns of history. The Henryton Sanatorium also mirrors the specialized architectural traits of tuberculosis sanatoria and Georgian Revival public buildings, and is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C, embodiment of a particular architectural style or method of construction.

Established by legislative act in 1906, the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium opened its first facility in 1908 in northwestern Frederick County (Board 1908:3). Although this first facility only served whites patients, the Board recognized that the state needed a similar institution for the state's African-American residents. In 1918 the state legislature provided funding for a second sanatorium specifying that treatment be restricted to the state's black citizens (Board 1917:8; Board 1919:7-12). Five years later, the Henryton Sanatorium, then principally comprised of Hospital Building 2 (CARR-1618), opened with a capacity of 88 beds (Board 1923). The Board subsequently acquired facilities in Baltimore and Worcester counties for the treatment of white patients (Board 1926:4, 7-8, 11; Board 1932:4). Although patients were charged nominal weekly fees for treatment at each of the sanatoria, most beds were typically occupied by indigent residents at no cost.

The Board also recognized the general reluctance of persons afflicted with tuberculosis to be secluded from friends and loved ones for six months or more while being treated, in addition to possibly losing their jobs. As a result, the first hospital buildings at Henryton were designed to be easily expanded as requests for admittance increased. A site plan executed in November 1920 depicts most of the current hospital and administration complex superimposed atop a topographic map of the property, an indication that the Board planned on expanding the facility from the beginning. The site plan shows only three structures on the property; a barn, an ell-shaped dwelling, and a smaller outbuilding. None of these structures survive (DHMH HTH-7). Originally planned to house 120 patients, many of the facility's staff used a portion of Hospital 2 for residential space and administrative offices, thereby reducing its overall capacity to 88 patients. Part of the state's fight against tuberculosis included public education programs that promoted sanitary living conditions and the positive results of sanatoria treatments. Applications for admittance to the state's sanatoria increased as the education campaigns progressed, and the Board began expanding its facilities. Within a few years of its opening, construction began on additional hospital, administration, and staff residential facilities at Henryton. Physically documenting the success of Maryland's public education program, between 1926 and 1950 Henryton increased its hospital bed space from 88 to nearly 500 beds for adults and children while simultaneously expanding staff residential facilities (Board 1921:6; Board 1928:10; Board 1944:1).

The Henryton Sanatorium buildings also incorporate the specialized architectural characteristics of tuberculosis hospitals and public buildings of the early twentieth century. Sanatoria design principles for large treatment centers prescribed campus-like settings containing an administration building, one or two large hospital buildings, and other required, smaller support buildings as being the most efficient (Carrington 1911:38). Hospital buildings featuring open porches with broad window openings to permit the flow of fresh air throughout the hospital comprised the most noteworthy feature of sanatoria (Basil 1947:30-31). The hospitals and staff

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Henryton Sanatorium Historic District  
**Continuation Sheet**

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residences at Henryton also display common Georgian Revival symmetry, ornament, and plans. The Georgian Revival composed one of the most popular styles of architectural expression for public buildings during the early twentieth century. Although the buildings have been altered somewhat in the years since the Sanatorium closed, the location of the open porches can be interpreted from the more modern fabric infill, while the Georgian Revival stylings remain strongly in evidence.

Insurance surveys conducted at Henryton in the 1950s provide a unique look at the institution and its buildings near the end of its life as a tuberculosis facility. Now part of the Maryland State Archives' (MSA) collection, Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Inc., conducted the original survey, composed of single photographs of the institution's buildings and structures with short descriptions of the buildings' construction and occupancy, in 1953. Marginalia on many of the sheets were probably added in 1959 according to the MSA's description of the Record Group's holdings, and help further describe the facility in that year.

The survey described a total of 35 buildings and structures. Only one building and one structure were added to the complex in the years between 1953 and 1959. In addition to the central core of administration and hospital buildings, and the other surviving buildings and structures contributing to the proposed historic district, the Henryton Sanatorium also featured five "dwellings," six storage buildings and hose houses, a chlorinating house, and a number of agricultural structures including a combination corn crib and chicken house, a meat or rendering house, a poultry house, a barn, and two hog houses. The survey notes that 12 of the structures, including four of the five dwellings and five of the agricultural buildings, stood on the property when the state acquired it in the early 1920s. Three of the four dwellings consisted of two or two-and-one-half story frame side-gable structures; the fourth house consisted of a two-story frame ell plan. The survey notes that eight of the buildings, including one of the hog houses and one of the dwellings, were erected by the hospital. It is unclear whether this denotes that hospital staff built the structures or patients were employed for the building's construction. The 1959 marginalia indicate that seven of the structures, including the meat house, the poultry house, and the barn had either been demolished or slated for destruction. The Sykesville Volunteer Fire Department had used one of the dwellings for training exercises (Riggs-Warfield-Roloson 1953-1959).

Despite some modifications, primarily the enclosing of the hospital buildings' porches, the surviving Henryton Sanatorium buildings have not undergone extensive exterior remodelings in comparison with their 1953 appearance. The most glaring change is seen on the central portion of Hospital Building 2A/B. Its 1953 photograph shows a gable roof atop the building instead of its current flat or shallowly sloped gable roof. The survey noted that the underlying attic area, previously quarters for employees, was vacant. Out of the 21 buildings listed by the insurance survey as erected by the hospital or its contractors, two-thirds still stand at Henryton, including all of the main hospital, administration, and treatment facilities. The buildings erected by the hospital that no longer stand consist of a garage, three hose houses for the storage of fire hoses, a storage building, a hog house, and the chlorinating house. Although integral to the facility's overall function, all of these structures performed minor roles unrelated to the institution's primary health care and treatment tasks. The proposed district possesses good overall integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and design.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. CARR-1616

- Basil, J. Bruno  
1947      *Tuberculosis Hospital Planning and Construction*. National Tuberculosis Association, New York, NY.
- Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium  
1908      *First Annual Report*. The Sun Job Printing Office, Baltimore, MD.
- 1917      *Tenth Annual Report*. Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property      46  
Acreage of historical setting      105  
Quadrangle name      Sykesville, MD      Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed boundaries for the eligible property include all of the historic Sanatorium parcel west of Henryton Road and north of the former B&O Railroad tracks as shown on the appended figure. These boundaries encompass most of the Sanatorium's historic setting and landscape features, as well as all surviving resources related to the property's use as a tuberculosis facility.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Stuart Paul Dixon/Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	date	August 2000
street & number	1819 H Street NW, Suite 900	telephone	(202) 331-7775
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
                         DHCD/DHCP  
                         100 Community Place  
                         Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
                         410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium

- 1919 *Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1921 *Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1923 *Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1926 *Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1928 *Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- 1932 *Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Annual Reports.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatoria

- 1944 *Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Annual Report.* Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Carrington, Thomas Spees

- 1911 *Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium Construction.* The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York, NY.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)

- various Henryton Center architectural drawings (HTH-...). On file at the Maryland Department of Public Works, Baltimore, MD.

Riggs-Warfield-Roloson, Incorporated

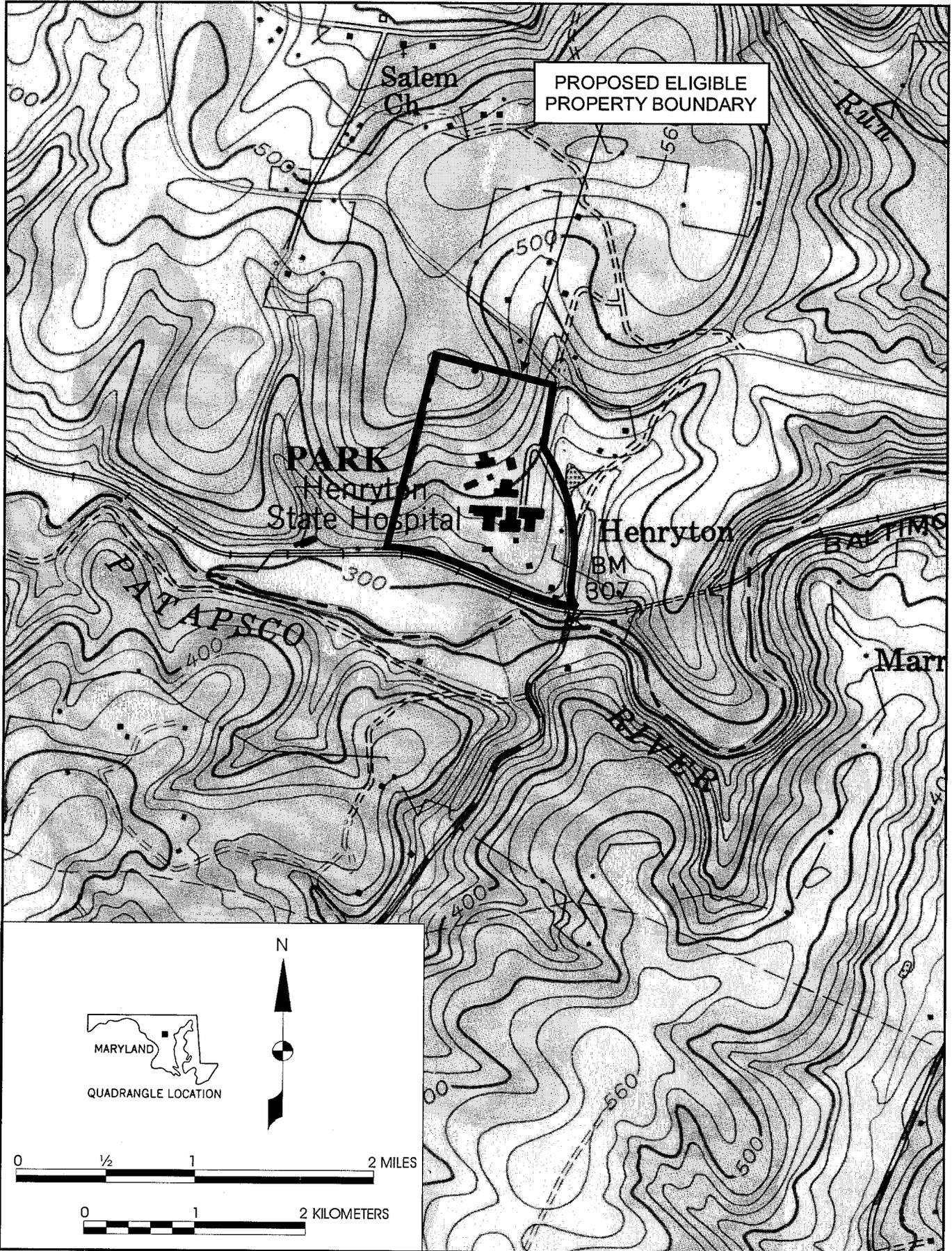
- 1953-1959 "Maryland Tuberculosis Hospital (Colored Branch)". Insurance Survey on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland

- 1906 *Second Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland.* Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland.

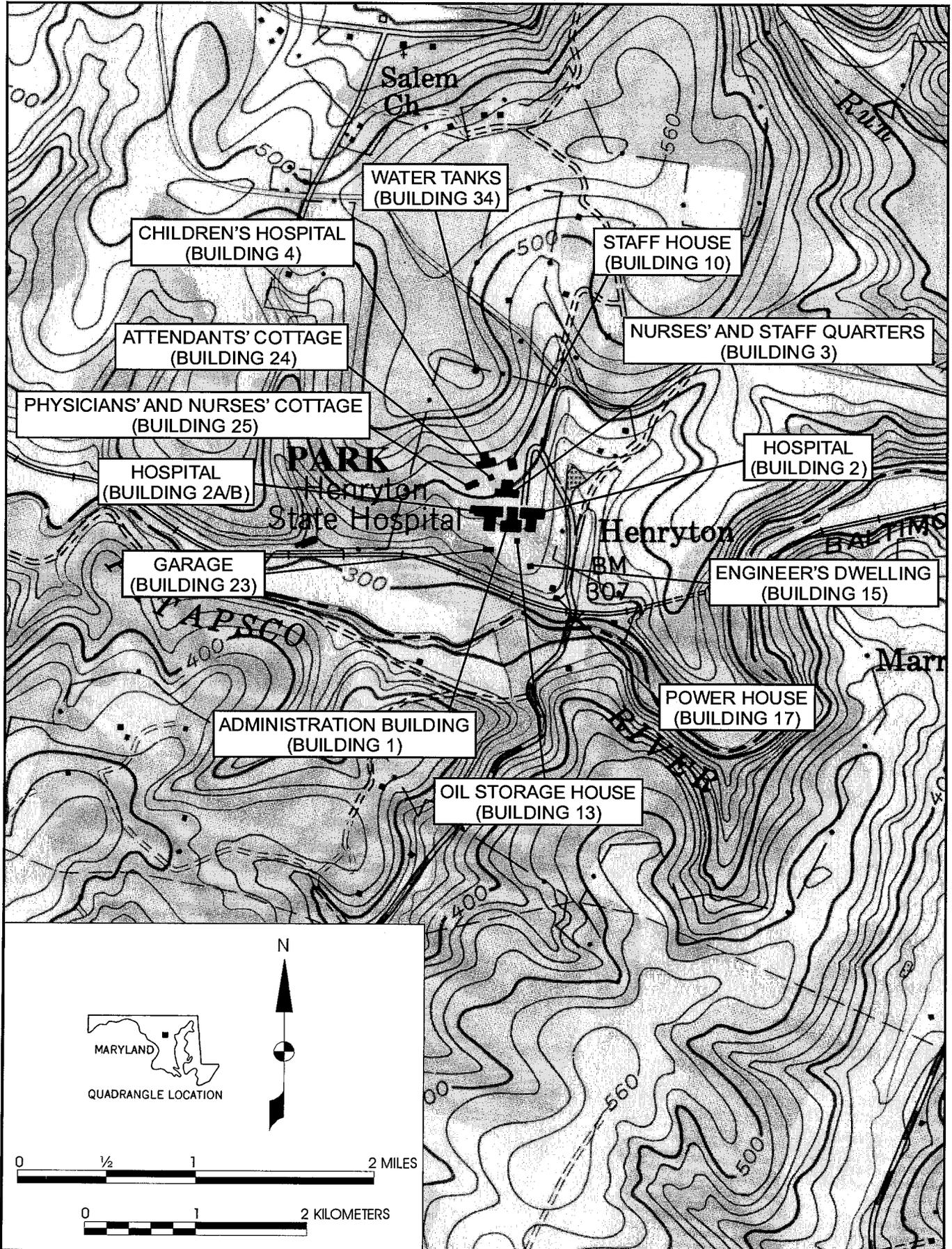
Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland

- 1904 *Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland, 1902-1904.* The Sun Job Printing Office, Baltimore, MD.



**Henryton Sanatorium Historic District (CARR-1616)**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953  
(Photorevised 1979)



**Contributing Resources Within the Henryton Sanatorium Historic District**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Sykesville, MD 1953 (Photorevised 1979)



CABR-1616

Henryton Sanatorium Historic District  
Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

Administration/Hospital Complex, North Eleventh  
looking SE

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CARR-1616

SHed #2 - Henryton Sanatorium Historic District

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MO SHPO

SHed #2 - West & South elevations looking NE

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CARR- 1616

Shed #3 - Henriksen Sanatorium Historic District

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MOSTHPO

Shed #3 - South elevation looking North

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CARR-1616

Maintenance Shop - Henryton Sanatorium Historic District

Carroll County Maryland

Stuart Dixon - The Louis Berger Group

June 2000

MD SHPO

Maintenance Shop South & East Elevations  
Looking Northwest

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