

AA-964

1913

"B" Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Completed in 1913 as the Central Kitchen, "B" Building is an elongated building composed of north, south and central pavilions. Rising three stories in height, the structure is constructed of common bond brick and reinforced concrete. In addition to housing the Central Kitchen, this early Crownsville building provided an assembly hall, dining rooms, and employee housing.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-964

Magi No. 0209644739

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Central Kitchen Building

and/or common "B" Building

2. Location

street & number Crownsville Hospital Center not for publicationcity, town Crownsville vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> * public	<input type="checkbox"/> * occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input 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 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 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 W. Preston Street telephone no.: 225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-964

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> * original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> * good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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.

"B" Building is located directly west of the Administration Building and is linked to it by an enclosed corridor. The building is three stories in height and is composed of three main pavilions connected by two wings of two bays wide. The two end pavilions measure six bays wide and four bays deep while the central pavilion is larger measuring nine bays wide. The elongated structure displays a slate covered, hipped roof, and faces east. "B" Building connects directly into the Hugh Young Building on the south and "C" Building on the north.

The structure repeats many of its features throughout its long facade. The fenestration provides a good example. The ground level openings display the same features as the other openings: concrete sills and vertical joint lintels. The size ranges from a 6/6 sash to a 9/9 sash. Reinforced concrete was utilized for the water table and the cornice as well. Wall dormers interrupt the cornice and the gutter system. The face of the dormer exhibits two windows with matching features and a concrete cornice. Like the building, a slate covered hipped roof caps the dormer.

The north and south pavilions share similar architectural elements. In addition to the previously described fenestration, the end pavilions each have a central portico. Tuscan pillars and pilasters support the developed entablature. Constructed of concrete, the portico exhibits a flat roof with a recessed triangular pediment. The portico incorporates only one bay of the pavilion.

The connecting wings and the central pavilion employ the standard elements such as the concrete water table, cornice and wall dormers. The main distinction of the central pavilion on the east wall is the connection to the enclosed brick corridor which links "B" Building with the Administration Building. For a complete description of the corridor, please refer to the inventory form for the Administration Building.

The west facade of "B" Building is a continuous twenty-five bays while still distinguishing the north, south and central pavilions. The most distinctive feature of the west face is the number of concrete porticos. They appear on the pavilions as well as the connecting wings. While they vary in width, all the porticos are one story in height. The pillars are simply detailed while supporting a flat roof. A dentil course enhances the entablature. A concrete balustrade with rounded arches encloses the portico. One portico has been altered to a steel and concrete loading dock.

The west face of the central pavilion displays an exterior wall chimney. Constructed of common bond brick, the square chimney has a concrete capstone and is flanked by wall dormers.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-964

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"/> * 1900-1913	<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

Builder/Architect

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.

Constructed in 1913 as the Central Kitchen Building, "B" Building was one of the three original buildings built at Crownsville State Hospital. Designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington, the Central Kitchen Building displays similar architectural features as the Administration Building and "A" Building so that the original complex presents an unified architectural appearance.

"B" Building served a multi-purpose function. As the original name implied, the building housed the central kitchen, a bakery, cold storage, and sculleries. Separate dining rooms for the attendants, the male patients and female patients were also located on the first floor. The second floor provided a day room and an assembly hall for recreational and religious services. The location of the building between the patient residence "A" Building and the Administration Building served as a buffer zone. While the Central Kitchen Building allowed patients through their doors, their time in the building was geared toward a specific daytime activity like eating or recreation.

An accurate description for the design of the "B" Building would be functional. Simplicity and economy were the influential factors in the design. The concrete lintels, the wall dormers and the plain porticos all contributed to the original design of the pleasant looking but functional building. The setting and location have also been maintained to sustain the architectural integrity of the building.

The architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington designed numerous institutional buildings as well as additional public and private commissions. The nature of their work ranged from the original Crownsville complex to several private hospitals to railroad stations. After the Crownsville commissions, the firm was awarded the contract for the psychopathic hospital at Spring Grove State Hospital, known today as the Foster-Wade Building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-964

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Department of Planning, DHMH date 9/86

street & number 201 W. Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



AA-964

"B" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

NORTHEAST



AA-964

"B" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

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Negatives at MHT

Southeast



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"B" Building

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WEST, PORTICO DETAIL



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"B" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

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Negatives at MHT

West