

Kitchen
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Dorchester County, Maryland
Survey No. D-714

**MESS HALL BUILDING (KITCHEN)
EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL**

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Eastern Shore
Chronological/Development Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance
Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):	Not Applicable
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	Mental Hospital: Kitchen and Bakery
Known Design Source:	Parker, Thomas & Rice

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. D-714

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mess Hall Building - Eastern Shore State Hospital (Kitchen)

and/or common English Hall

2. Location

street & number 5520 West Shore Drive ___ not for publication

city, town Cambridge ___ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Dorchester

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: health care/ hospital

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

name State of Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 410-767-6500

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dorchester County Courthouse liber

street & number 206 High Street folio

city, town Cambridge state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. D-714

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.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Kitchen (English Hall), constructed 1913-1915, forms the central block of the tripartite Mess Hall Building, the original structure of the Eastern Shore State Hospital. Designed by Parker, Thomas & Rice, the utilitarian one-story brick building rests on a full basement and is connected to the flanking wings of the Mess Hall Building [Unit I (Survey No. D-712) and Unit II (Survey No. D-713)] by brick hyphens. The rectangular Kitchen has a monitor roof behind stepped gables. A one-story addition to the nearby Administration Building, constructed in 1940, obscures the north facade; a porch has been added to the south facade. There are paired, multiple pane sash windows similar to those in Unit I and Unit II on the east and west facades of the building.

DESCRIPTION

The Kitchen is a secondary building of reinforced concrete construction connected by hyphens to serving areas for dining rooms in Unit I and Unit II. Stylistically, it relates more to the Power House and Laundry (Survey No. D-716) to the south than it does to Unit I and Unit II. The smaller, lower mass of the kitchen and hyphens is recessed behind the north and south ends of the more prominent flanking wings. While the north and south ends of the Kitchen are at grade, the area to the east and west of the Kitchen has been excavated to provide a fully lit, full size basement, which was used for storage.

The exterior of the Kitchen is executed in Flemish bond brick with randomly glazed headers. The basement is treated as a watertable with a molded shoulder course below a soldier course that forms the base of the wall surface. There are secondary entrances to the basement, which is approximately 9 ft. high, situated at the center of the east and west facades south of the hyphens. The basement entrance on the east retains its original door, a two-panel wood door with four-light glazing. Paired window openings on the east and west facades are placed above sandstone sills. The south and north walls rise to parapeted stepped gables. A Peach Bottom slate roof with a monitor (now infilled) runs between the gables. Because of the change in grade, the hyphens, which connected the Kitchen to the central serving rooms for Unit I and Unit II, have two full stories on the south and one story on the north. The hyphens, which are glazed with paired multiple pane double-hung sash at the 1st floor, incorporate the watertable and Flemish bond brick found in Unit I and Unit II. The hyphens are topped with a slate gable roof that runs below the eave of the Kitchen and the 2nd floors of Units I and II. On the south, the hyphens have a single door flanked by small single windows at the basement level and three sets of paired windows at the 1st floor level. On the north, there are double doors flanked by paired windows.

Historic photographs and architectural drawings depict the original appearance of the altered north and south facades of the building. The north facade had a central entry with double doors above splayed steps. A shed roof overhang, similar to the overhangs that remain on the Laundry, sheltered the north entry. There are paired multiple pane, double-hung windows to either side of the entry. The bilateral symmetry of this facade with its double door framed by paired windows echoes the composition of the

north ends of Unit I and Unit II, which flank the kitchen. The more utilitarian south facade, which faced the Power House and Laundry, had three single doors and two small windows lighting restroom facilities arranged symmetrically. The doors opened onto a loading dock that ran along the south facade and that was accessed by stairs at either end.

On the interior, original floor plans show that the south end of the basement was designed for food preparation and ice making. A dumbwaiter and spiral stair situated against the north wall of this space provided interior access to the 1st floor. Doors on the east and west basement walls provided access to the L-shaped "Preparation Room," which wrapped around the room for ice making machinery in the southwest corner. The 1st floor housed the scullery, storeroom, and cooking area. The cooking area depicted in the historic photograph was located in the north half of the 1st floor. (The view depicts the east wall taken from the northwest corner.) A wide, open corridor aligned with the hyphens. A second, walled corridor bisected the southern half of the kitchen and connected the cooking area with the central door on the south facade. The room to the west on the south was used as a scullery; the room on the east for storage. Restrooms were located against the south wall to either side of the central corridor. A steel truss supported the roof, creating a large open space that could easily be vented and cooled through the operable monitor.

The kitchen has been extensively altered over the years. In 1940, Henry Powell Hopkins added a one-story brick addition connecting the Administration Building (Survey No. D-715) with the south wall of the kitchen. While the distinctive profile of the gable roof is still visible, the addition obscures the original north wall. On the south, only the west door opening remains; the other two openings have been infilled with brick. Lattice work obscures the original loading dock and a recent porch obscures the lower half of the facade. The monitor has been bricked in. The hyphens, which have been infilled with bathrooms, have lost the transparency shown in historic photographs.

The interior has been more drastically changed than the exterior. While the demising wall in line with the south wall of the hyphen remains, most of the interior masonry partitions have been removed and the spiral stair has been taken out. The cooking area, which became the Polynesian Dining Room and is presently a conference facility, has been completely altered. Ceilings have been dropped and wall and floor surfaces covered with contemporary material. The southern half of the kitchen, presently used as a museum, is somewhat more intact and retains its original finishes. Original salt glazed brick walls are still visible in the now open-plan space. The original restrooms still remain in this area. It is not known whether the floor tile is original or whether it is replacement tile dating to the mid-1920s. Around 1925 the original concrete floor under the cooking equipment in the kitchen was replaced with tile.¹

¹Eastern Shore State Hospital Triennial Report 1923-1926, p. 52.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-714

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 1913-1915 Builder/Architect Parker, Thomas & 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kitchen, constructed from 1913-1915, was among the first structures built at the Eastern Shore State Hospital. Designed by the noted Baltimore architectural firm Parker, Thomas & Rice, the Kitchen was the center block of the Mess Hall Building. The kitchen was connected by hyphens to flanking wings that were designed to house dining rooms and dayrooms. While the utilitarian building is simply detailed, its distinctive profile and Flemish bond brick provide it with a dignity appropriate to a government institution. The Kitchen, which contained a bakery, kitchen, refrigeration plant, and storeroom, was an integral part of the Eastern Shore State Hospital and contributes to the significance of its historic core.

NARRATIVE HISTORY

In January 1912 the Maryland General Assembly passed Chapter 187 creating the Eastern Shore State Hospital. The enabling legislation included a bond issue that provided \$200,000 for land acquisition and construction. The Power House and Laundry (Survey No. D-716), Unit I (Survey No. D-712), Unit II (Survey No. D-713), and the Kitchen were the first buildings constructed at the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

Parker, Thomas & Rice received the commission for the Eastern Shore State Hospital through an American Institute of Architects (AIA) sanctioned competition. Washington architect J. Rush Marshall (1851-1927) advised the Board of Managers about the competition, which was judged by Dr. Hugh Young and noted Philadelphia architects Milton B. Medary (1874-1929) and Edward A. Crane (1867-1935). The firm won over five other Maryland firms invited to submit entries.¹ (For information about Parker, Thomas and Rice, please see Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form D-712, Mess Hall Building - Unit I).

While the competition encompassed the design of a cottage plan institution with six detached dormitories, the Board determined to construct the service buildings on the central axis first and

¹Henry Mills Hurd, *Institutional Care*, p. 547.

request appropriations for the dormitories at a later time.² The Kitchen was the central block of the Mess Hall Building; Unit I and Unit II constituted the flanking wings of the structure and were connected to the Kitchen by brick hyphens. The Kitchen was sited at the center of the two intersecting axes that defined the hospital's site plan. As designed, the brick hyphens led from the center of the kitchen to serving areas at the intersection of the three dining rooms that comprised the 1st floors of Unit I and Unit II.

The Kitchen Building, which was constructed over a full basement at the ground floor, housed the kitchen, ice plant, and bakery. The kitchen itself, housed in the northern portion of the 1st floor, contained the scullery, refrigerating and cold storage room, a provision room, and a dumbwaiter. The first biennial report for the Eastern Shore State Hospital noted that "the kitchen is equipped with a thorough and up-to-date cooking outfit, including steam cooking kettles and a large cooking range for special cooking; electric machinery for preparing the food and all other necessary appliances required to make it a thorough and model department for this branch of the hospital service." The bakery, ice plant, refrigeration system, and hot water heaters were housed in the basement. The ice plant could make two tons of ice per day and the bakery, which was equipped with a Smith oven, could bake 6000 loaves of bread in 10 hours.³ The Kitchen Building was connected to the Laundry and Power House by a tunnel at the basement level. In addition to the hyphens at the 1st floor level, the Kitchen Building was also connected to the flanking wings of the Mess Hall Building by basement tunnels.

The production of the hospital farm drove the operations of the kitchen. A winter menu published in the 1916-1917 Biennial Report shows a patient diet with a heavy breakfast, a mid-day dinner, and a light supper that might more accurately be called tea. Breakfast always featured meat; eggs and poultry were not served, presumably because the hospital farm did not have a poultry house until the 1930s. Fish was only served on Friday, when the menu was meatless.⁴ In addition to preparing meals, the kitchen had an extensive canning operation. In 1916 the staff put up 7500 cans of tomatoes, 700 cans of corn, 1400 cans of sweet potatoes, and 600 cans of peaches. All but the peaches were produced on the hospital's farm.⁵ In more recent years, the kitchen was converted to the Polynesian Dining Room when Harold M. English was superintendent (1962-1982).

A hospital kitchen was an integral part of the systematic design of mental institutions. In Thomas Kirkbride's prototype linear congregate facility, all cooking for patients and staff was done in a central location. Only the superintendent's apartment had its own kitchen. Kirkbride advocated placing the kitchen in the basement; the bakery was housed in a separate building.⁶ A tunnel system and dumbwaiters connected the kitchen and bakery with each other and with patient ward dining rooms. While the basement kitchen Kirkbride advocated may have functioned well in Philadelphia, the heat and odors created by this arrangement proved problematic in warmer climates. As cottages were added to existing hospitals and new hospitals were constructed along the segregate, or cottage, plan, a

²Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report 1913-15, pp. 20-22.

³Eastern Shore State Hospital, Biennial Report 1913-1915, p. 24.

⁴Eastern Shore State Hospital, Biennial Report 1916-1917, p. 31.

⁵Eastern Shore State Hospital, Biennial Report 1916-1917, pp. 27-28.

⁶Kirkbride (1854), *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane*, pp. 22-23.

central detached kitchen became the standard. In many instances, like that of the Eastern Shore State Hospital, the tunnel circulation system was maintained. A central kitchen with its associated storage space and refrigeration plant was also a critical element in cost efficient operation of an institution. The superintendent could monitor food supplies and storerooms and could ensure that the refrigeration plant prevented wastage.

Parker, Thomas & Rice appear to have followed standard design practice for mental institutions in their approach to the form of the Kitchen. Institutional kitchen buildings were frequently gabled one-story buildings constructed over full basements with monitor roofs over the 1st floor to provide light and ventilation. Often they were connected by tunnels to dining rooms and other institutional facilities. The utilitarian structure is carefully detailed in a manner appropriate for a government building. The stepped gables, Flemish bond brick, sandstone sills, and watertable provide it with a presence of dignified permanence appropriate to a state institution. While the Kitchen has been altered over the years, it still retains its basic form and materials and possesses sufficient integrity to contribute to the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. D-714

Please see Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Cambridge, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see Continuation Sheet.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betty Bird

organization Betty Bird & Associates

date August 15, 1997

street & number 2607 24th Street, NW, Suite 3

telephone 202-588-9033

city or town Washington, D.C. 20008

state

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bird, Betty. "St. Elizabeths Hospital: Historic Resources Management Plan." Prepared for the District of Columbia Office of Business and Economic Development by Devroux & Purnell Architects-Planners, P.C., September 1993. (D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
- Board of Managers, Eastern Shore State Hospital of Maryland. *Biennial and Triennial Reports*, 1913-1915, 1915-1917, 1917-1919, 1919-1921, 1921-1923, 1923-1926, 1926-1928, (two missing), 1932-1934. (Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)
- Board of Managers, Eastern Shore State Hospital of Maryland. Minutes, 1922-1939 (Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)
- Board of Mental Hygiene, State of Maryland. *Biennial Reports*, 1934-1936, 1936-1938, 1938-1940, 1942, 1944. (Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)
- [Croly, Herbert D.] "Notes on the Work of Parker, Thomas & Rice of Boston and Baltimore" in *The Architectural Record* (August 1913), pp. 99-170.
- Grob, Gerald. "Volume 4: The Evolution of Mental Hospitals and Psychiatry in the United States" in "Report to the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation by the Society of the New York Hospital Concerning its Westchester Division (Formerly Bloomingdale Asylum)," 1988. Unpublished Manuscript on file at the National Register of Historic Places.
- Hurd, Henry Mills, M.D. *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada*. 4 vols. New York: Arno Press, 1916-1917. (American Psychiatric Association Library)
- Kirkbride, Thomas S. *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane*. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1854. Reprint. New York: Arno Press, 1973.
- Photographs. (Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the peninsula that includes the historic buildings and their setting. The project area consists of the peninsula bounded by the Choptank River on the north and Shoal Creek on the west and south. The eastern boundary extends along Shoal Creek to a point approximately 300 ft. upstream from the Power House and Laundry. The boundary then proceeds in an arc roughly ENE to the intersection of West Shore Drive (Maryland Route 479) and Point Drive. The boundary then proceeds roughly WNW to the Choptank River in an arc on the north and east side of West Shore Drive. The intersection of the eastern boundary of the project area and the Choptank River is directly north of the east facade of the Dr. Charles J. Carey Building (Survey No. D-718).

Kitchen (English Hall)
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Dorchester County, Maryland
Survey No. D-714

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

"Block Plan of the Eastern Shore State Hospital" (Source: Eastern Shore State Hospital, Biennial Report 1913-15, p. 15)

"Eastern Shore State Hospital Showing Completed Group as Contemplated" (Source: Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report, 1913-15, frontispiece)

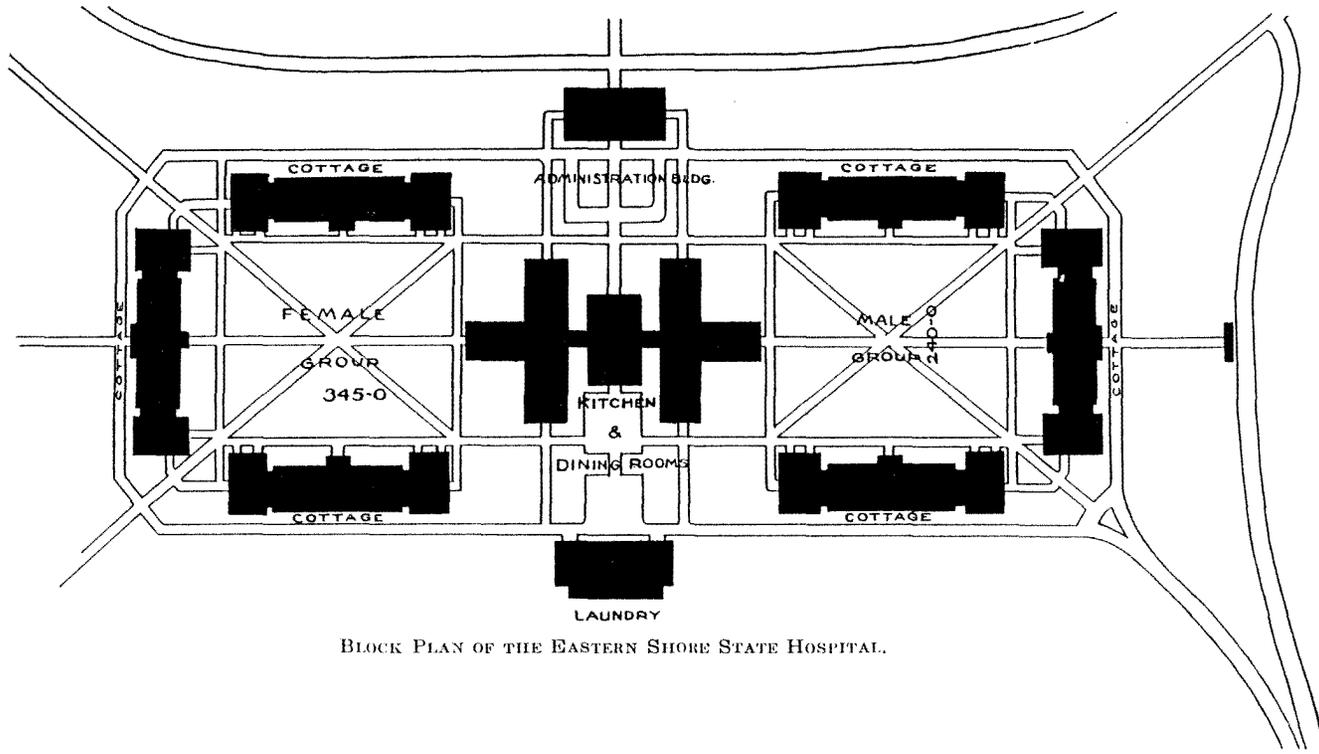
Kitchen Interior, ca. 1915 (Source: Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

View from northwest, ca. 1915 (Source: Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

View of north facade, ca. 1921 (Source: Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

"State Hospital from Waterfront, Cambridge, Maryland" (Source: Postcard, Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

View from northeast, ca. 1921 (Source: Eastern Shore Hospital Center Archives)

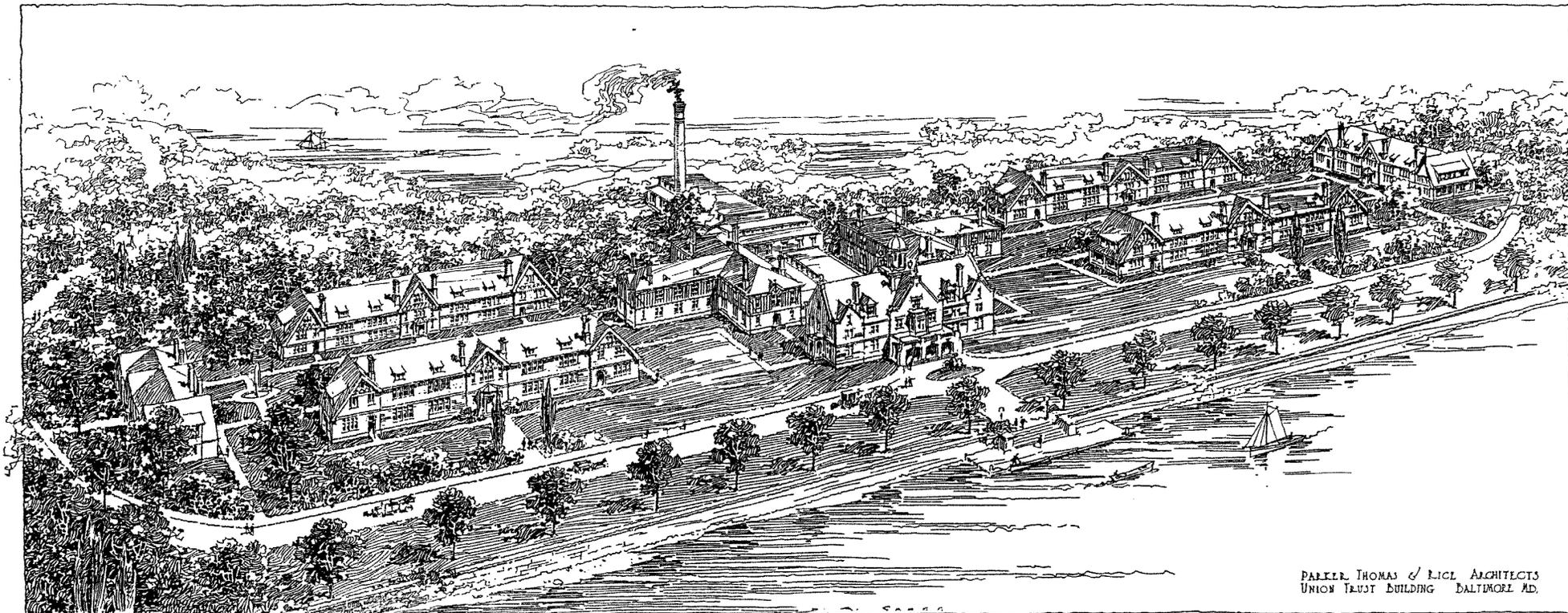


Block Plan of the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL.

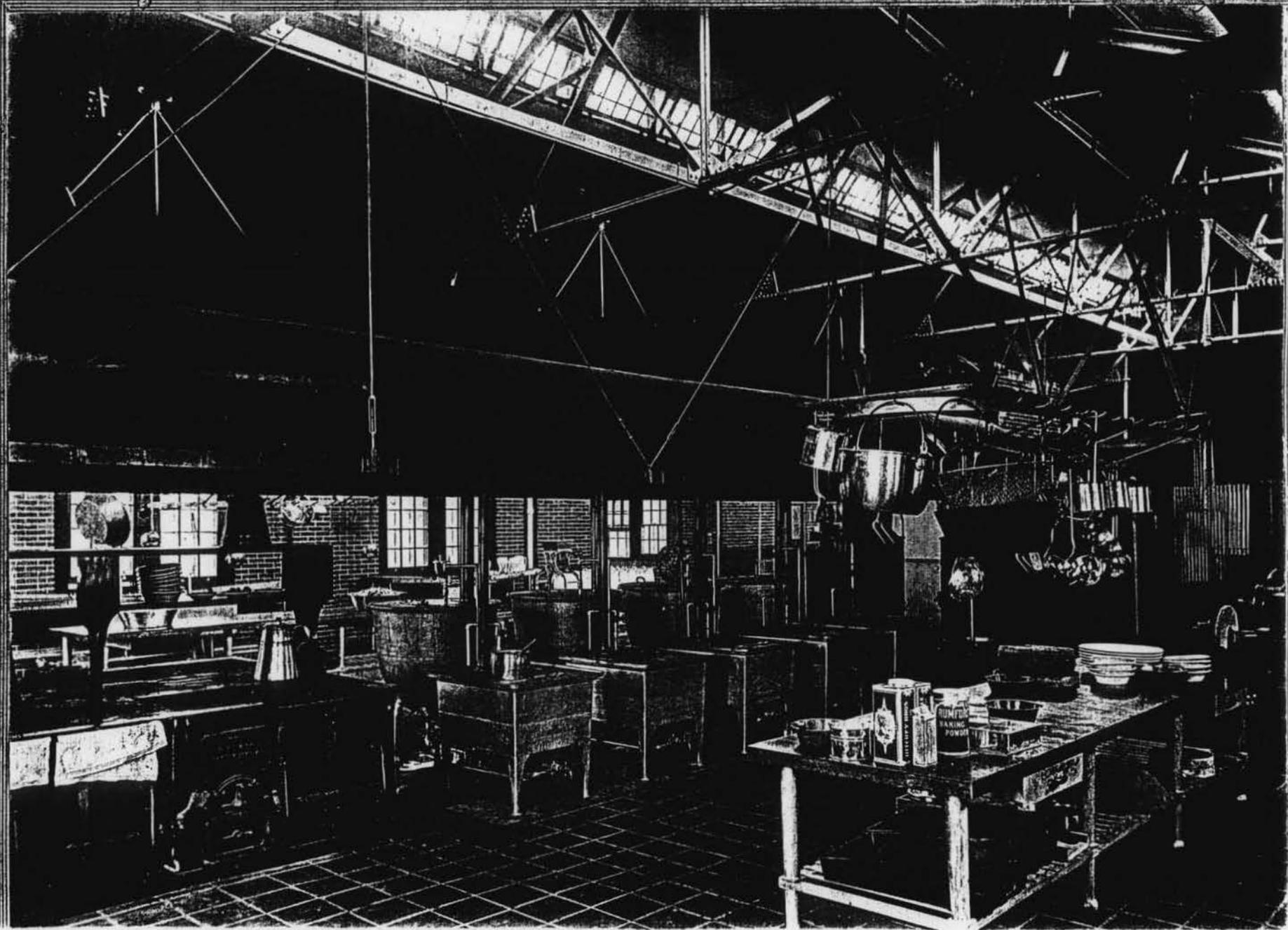
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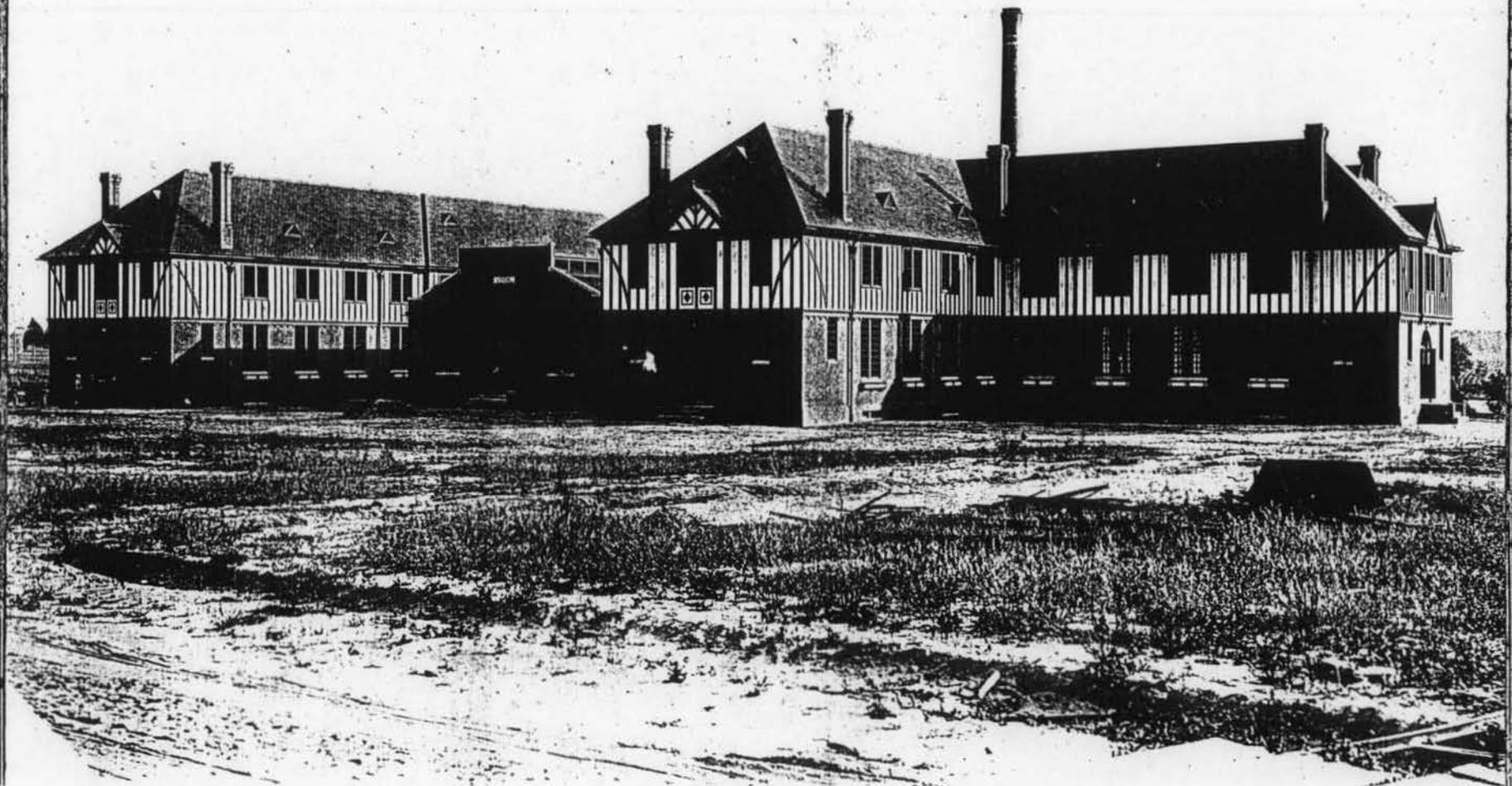


PARKER THOMAS & LICHT ARCHITECTS
UNION TRUST BUILDING BALTIMORE MD.

EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL
SHOWING COMPLETED GROUP AS CONTEMPLATED.



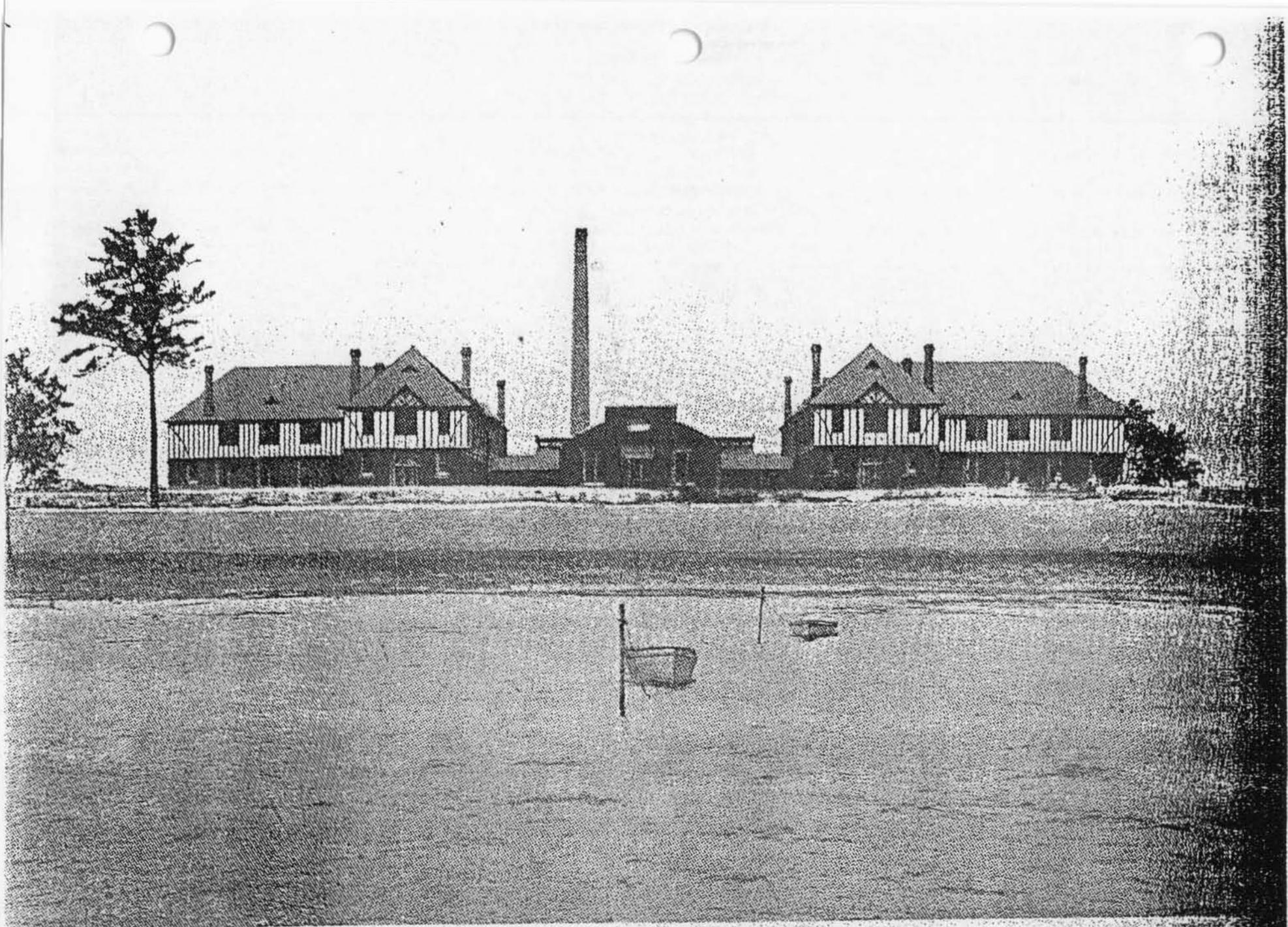
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D-714

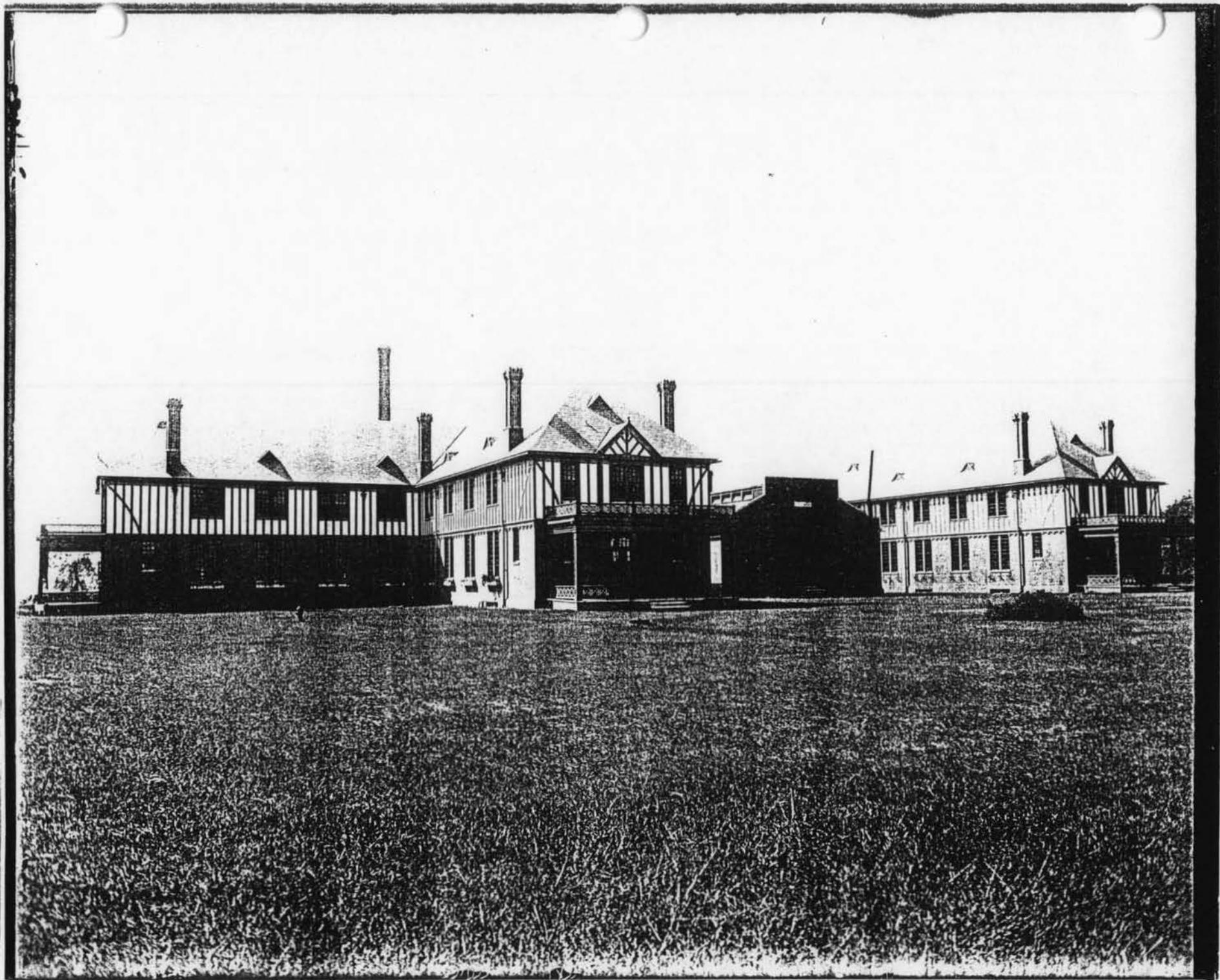


D-714



STATE HOSPITAL FROM WATER FRONT, CAMBRIDGE, MD.

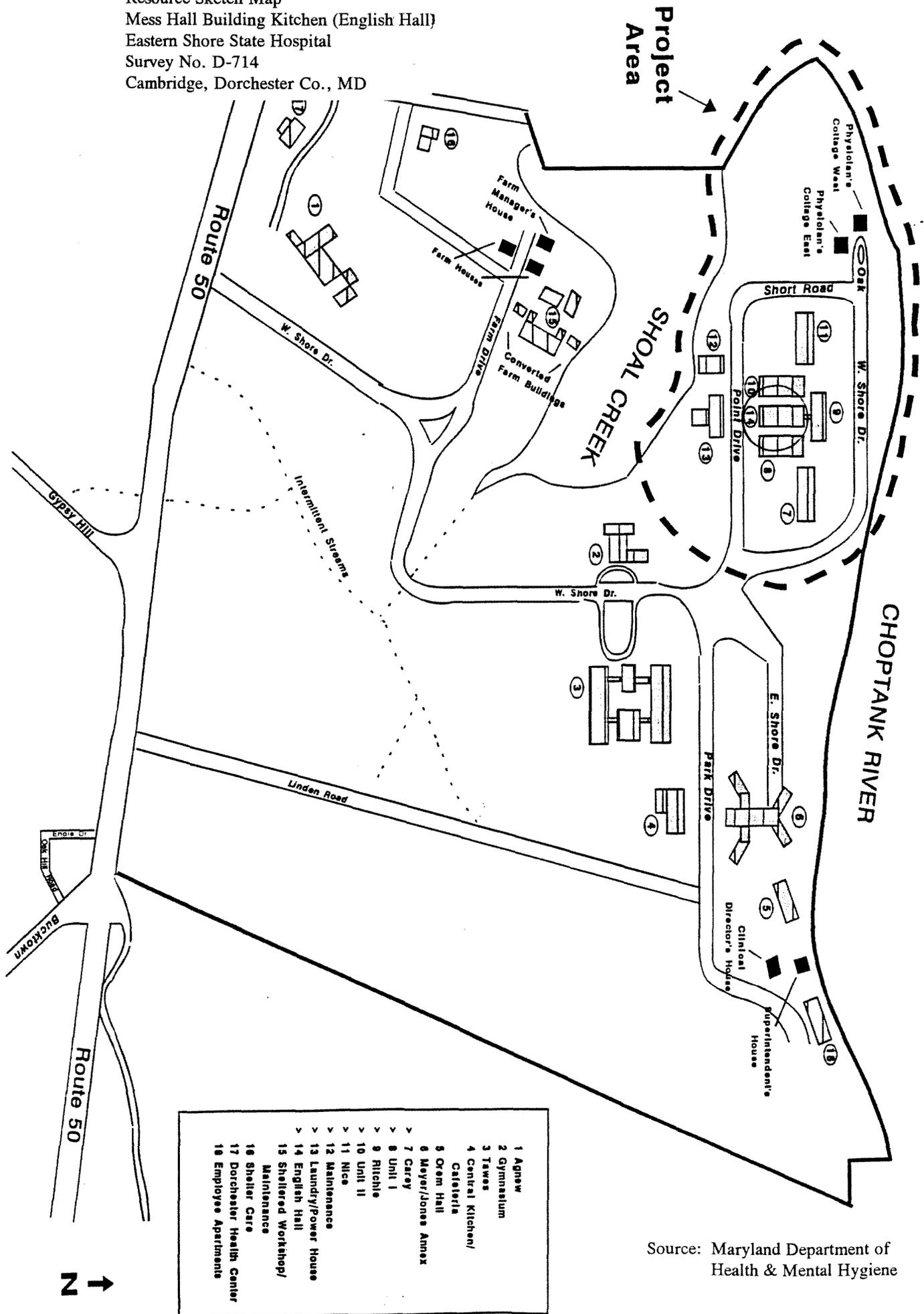
D-714



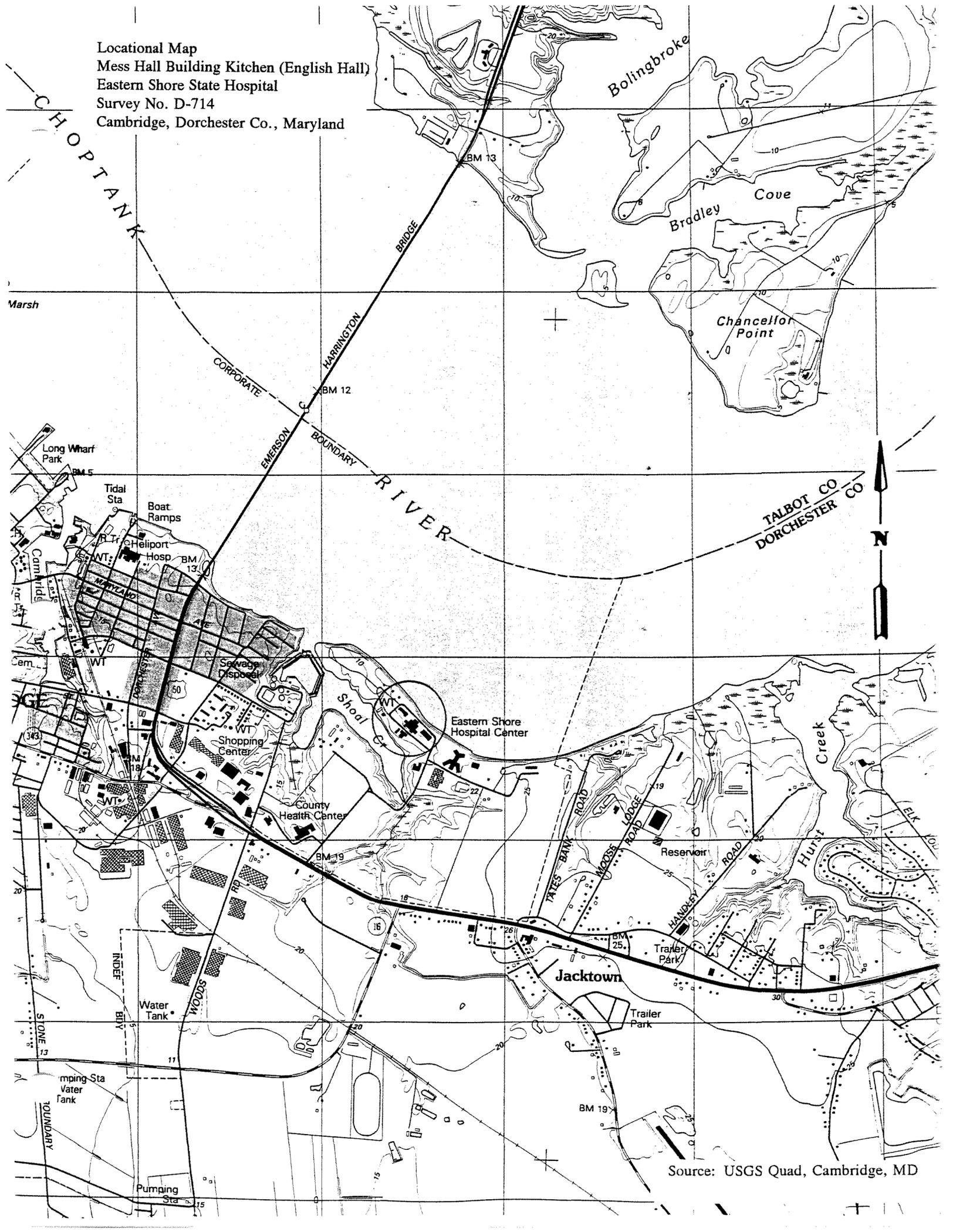
D-714

Resource Sketch Map
 Mess Hall Building Kitchen (English Hall)
 Eastern Shore State Hospital
 Survey No. D-714
 Cambridge, Dorchester Co., MD

Eastern Shore Hospital Center



Locational Map
Mess Hall Building Kitchen (English Hall)
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Survey No. D-714
Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Maryland



Source: USGS Quad, Cambridge, MD



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

202508 7-81 109

VIEW FROM SW

1 OF 8



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

5878 - 1 180402 - 1122

VIEW FROM NW

2 OF 8



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

EAST HYPHEN + E FACADE FROM N

3 OF 8

002808 100506 P479



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

WEST HYPHEN + W FACADE FROM S

4 OF 8

REV 2/2/82 S-9101



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

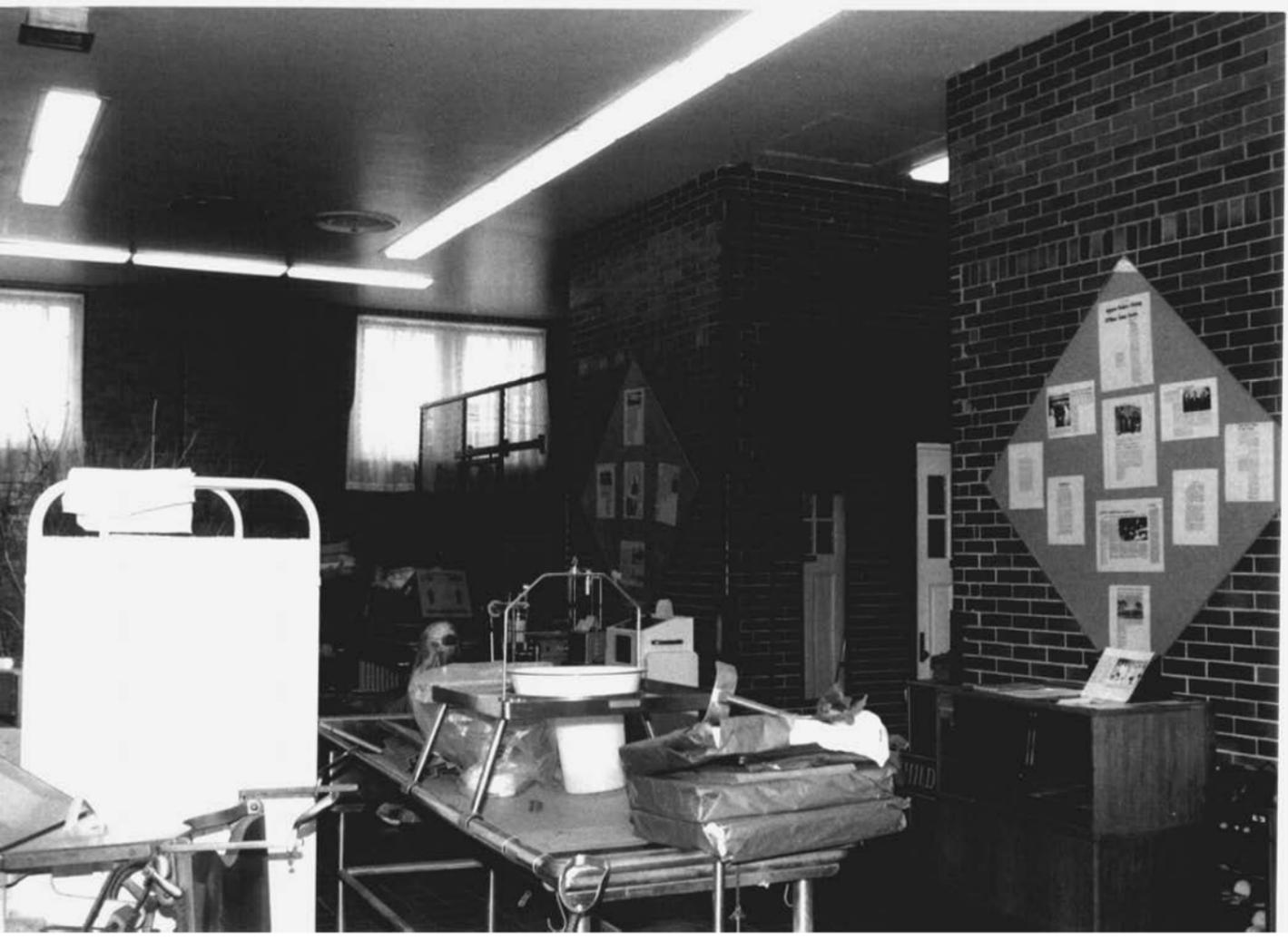
JULY 1997

MD SHPO

302240X 100237 P173

BASEMENT DOOR, E FACADE

5 OF 8



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

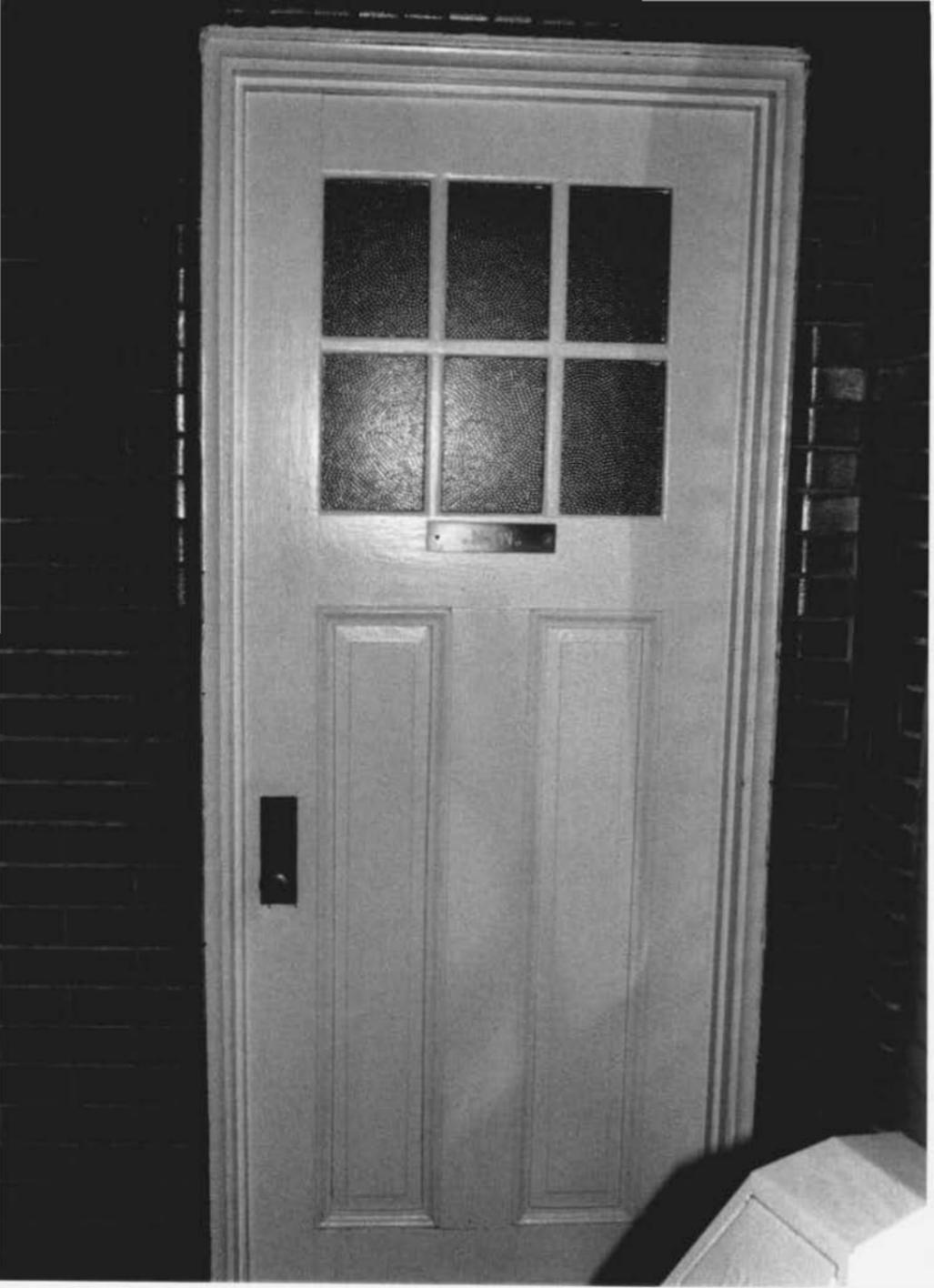
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MD SHPO

872 01 6850 1422

S END OF 1ST FLOOR FROM NW

6 OF 8



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

2028-2 1811 & 1920

1ST FLOOR BATHROOM DOOR

7 OF 8



D-714

KITCHEN, E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

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BASEMENT TUNNEL

8 OF 8