MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. D-718

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dr. Charles J. Carey Building - Eastern Shore State Hospital

and/or common Carey Building

2. Location

street & number 5510 West Shore Drive ___ not for publication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	
___ district	_x_ public	_x_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_x_ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	_x_ 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-718

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Charles J. Carey Building (1935-1936) is a 2-1/2 story Shavian manorial style building that was the first purpose-built dormitory building constructed for the Eastern Shore State Hospital. Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, the rectangular building features a Flemish bond brick 1st story, a half-timbered 2nd story, and a hipped slate roof punctuated by dormers. In 1966, glazed dayrooms at either end of the building were enclosed for offices, repeating the distinctive half-timbered architecture of the original building. The interior was also completely altered at this time.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Charles J. Carey Building is a 2-1/2 story Shavian manorial style building that faces north to the Choptank River. The steel and reinforced concrete building is sited along the east/west axis of the Administration Building, constructed in 1926. Although Carey is rectangular in plan, the central pavilion projects slightly from side wings. This treatment breaks up the massing of the long building and creates a more complex profile for the prominent, hipped slate roof. Grouped gabled dormers extend around the roof. Four massive compound brick interior chimneys rise above the roofline. The building rests on a raised basement demarcated by a watertable.

Carey Building has two entrances on both the north and south facades. These entrances are located at either end of the central pavilion and are housed within stone surrounds. All but one of the original doors have been replaced. The east door on the south retains its original studded board door with decorative hinges. Original coach lights also remain at both rear doors. Windows have multiple pane sash with 20 over 25 lights. The building's, massing, fine exterior finishes, and wealth of architectural detail echo the stylistic vocabulary and architectural imagery of the earlier Mess Hall Building (Unit I - Survey No. D-712 and Unit II - Survey No. D-713). The brick 1st story and watertable are detailed in Flemish bond brick with randomly glazed headers. A shoulder course demarcates the watertable, which projects below a soldier course. Wood pendants drop below the 2nd story, which projects slightly over the 1st. The 2nd story is detailed with vertical half-timbering with arched diagonal bracing at the ends of the side wings and diagonal bracing at the ends of the central pavilion. The massive compound corbelled chimneys continue a prominent motif of the earlier structures.

Aerial photographs taken in 1938 and 1964 architectural drawings show that Carey originally had glazed dayrooms at the east and west ends of the building. These flat-roofed pavilions were set back from the wall plane of the side wings.[1] In 1964 the glazed dayrooms were enclosed as office space, employing the architectural vocabulary of the original building. Fire escapes from the 3rd floor were probably added after 1968, since they are not shown in as-built drawings from that date.

[1]Porches appear in plan at either end of the building in Alteration, Renovation, and Fire Protection drawings dated 1964.

The original floor plan of the building was completely altered in 1966. With the exception of the 3rd floor, the central pavilion was converted into open plan space centered by a nurses' station. The east-west corridor was retained in the side pavilions, which retain some of the earlier demising partitions in the new plans. The 3rd floor is presently used for offices. The present plan of the 3rd floor is probably close to the original floor plan since attendants' rooms are easily adapted to office space. Finishes through out the building are recent and consist of dropped acoustic ceiling, concrete and glazed block, recent wood paneling, and carpet.

No original architectural drawings of Carey Building have been located. While its exterior appearance is virtually identical to that of the Gov. Harry W. Nice Building (Survey No. D-719) constructed two years later, this duplication of form may not extend to the floor plan. Carey was constructed as an "Admissions Building" and may have housed different functions than Nice, which was devoted entirely to dormitory use. While floor plans for the 1964 drawings probably depict the original floor plan, rooms are not labeled, making it difficult to determine function.[2] The 1964 drawings show a series of smaller rooms extending along the north side of the 1st floor. Their size and similar spaces labeled on floor plans for Nice suggest that these spaces were probably used for offices. The distinctive configuration of isolation chambers can be seen at the east end of the 1st floor to either side of the corridor. The presence of these chambers suggest that some of the smaller rooms may have housed hydrotherapy equipment as they did in Nice. Bathrooms and Nurses Stations would have been located on this floor because of the Day Rooms at either end of the corridor. The larger room at the center on the south side of the corridor corresponds to a similar space in Nice that was designed as a Dining Room. The 2nd floor space repeats the configuration of the 1st floor space. If these floor plans reflect the original configuration of the building, Carey was not designed with open wards, but rather with rooms housing approximately 4 beds.

[2]While it is possible that the 1964 plans show space that had been subdivided after the building's construction, the manner in which the 1st and 2nd floor plans stack make it likely that the 1964 plans show a configuration close to the original plan.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-718

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1935–1936 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Level of Significance: ___ national X state ___ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dr. Charles J. Carey Building, constructed from 1935-1936, was the first purpose-built patient housing at the Eastern Shore State Hospital. Designed as the "Admissions Building" by Baltimore architect Henry Powell Hopkins, the Shavian manorial style building continues the stylistic idiom established by the 1913-15 buildings at the institution. Carey is an good example of its architectural style. The handsome building retains its integrity despite alterations and contributes to the significance of the historic core of the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

NARRATIVE HISTORY

Since its founding in 1912, for 20 years patients at the Eastern Shore State Hospital were housed in a building designed as a Mess Hall. The patients lived in open dormitory rooms that had been adapted from space originally constructed as dining rooms and dayrooms. In 1935 the Eastern Shore State Hospital was given $150,000 for a new building with an explicit warning that all contracts should be consistent with federal Public Works Administration guidelines. A hospital diary shows that Baltimore architect Henry Powell Hopkins, who designed the 1926-1928 Administration Building (Survey No. D-715), was involved by March 1935 when he and Charles Brohawn (Cambridge Brick Company) conducted a site visit. By April 1, on Supt. Carey's authority, Hopkins had developed "tentative" drawings for the April 9 Eastern Shore State Hospital Board Meeting, even though the hospital did not know the amount of their construction appropriation and the Board had not yet selected him as architect.[1]

[1]Eastern Shore Hospital Diary, 1922-1935, n.p. Henry Powell Hopkins, a noted Baltimore architect, had previous experience at the Eastern Shore State Hospital and with other mental hospitals in the Maryland system. After Carey was completed, he designed Nice (Survey No. D-719) and the Physician's Cottage West (Survey No. D-720). More information about Hopkins may be found in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form for the Administration Building (Survey No. D-715).

In August 1935 the Public Works Administration awarded the Board of Managers a grant for 45% of the cost of the project not to exceed $72,450.[2] Bids were opened in September. Charles E. Brohawn submitted the low bid for the project, which was $161,447.56.[3] Construction began that same month.[4] In December 1935, Dr. William G. Jack, a newly appointed Board member, made a motion that the new building be named the "Dr. Charles J. Carey Building."[5] The building was completed by December 1936, by which time Carey had been relieved of his duties because of illness.[6]

The building, which was designed as an "Admissions Building" for 100 patients, was completed in October 1936. Like several other new buildings in state mental institutions, it remained vacant because of insufficient budget to operate it.[7] The building was designed "to allow ... greater classification of our patients, so arranged that the helpless and bedridden may be separated from the more active patients; the noisy, destructive and troublesome be placed to themselves."[8]

The absence of original floor plans coupled with extensive alterations to the building make it difficult to determine the functional layout of Carey. No early architectural drawings of the original construction have been located at this time. (Architectural drawings for the later Nice Building, the virtual twin of Carey, survive.) While 1964 architectural drawings of Carey may depict the original floor plan, rooms are not labeled, making it difficult to determine function.[9] With the exception of the 3rd floor, which would have been used to house staff, the interior has been extensively altered.

Based on the 1964 drawings and labeled floor plans for Nice, both the 1st and 2nd floors of Carey had small dining rooms with serving kitchens. Nurses stations were situated next to the kitchen. There were 4 isolation chambers on both floors. Given the size of the building, the number of isolation chambers indicates the importance of this measure, given the shortage of staff for adequate supervision. Carey appears to have been configured with dormitory or day room space to either side of the corridor at the west and smaller patient rooms on the east. Glazed porches, now enclosed, were located at both ends of the building. The small rooms on the 1st floor probably housed offices and rooms for hydrotherapy equipment. The presence of closets and two-room suites on the 3rd floor indicate that the top floor was used for staff housing.[10]

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[2]Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Contract, State File No. Md. 1023.

[3]Minutes of Board Meeting, September 13, 1935.

[4]"Eastern Shore Hospital Diary, 29 November 1922 thru 15 April 1937."

[5]Minutes of Board Meeting, December 2, 1935.

[6]Henry Powell Hopkins to Board of Managers, December 19, 1936 and Minutes of Board Meeting, October 14, 1936.

[7]Thomas M. O'Neill, "Nice Proposes Bond Issue for State's Insane, *Evening Sun*, October 2, 1936.

[8]Dr. Charles J. Carey to Board of Managers, April 5, 1935.

[9]While it is possible that the 1964 plans show space that had been subdivided after the building's construction, the manner in which the 1st and 2nd floor plans stack make it likely that the 1964 plans show a configuration close to the original plan.

[10]Because Carey and Nice were constructed under two different superintendents, any comparisons between the internal organization of the two buildings should be made with caution.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. D-718

Please see Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Cambridge, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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

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)

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Department of Public Improvements of the State of Maryland. Alterations, Renovations, & Fire Protection Drawings, Eastern Shore State Hospital (1964) and As Built Drawings, Alterations & Renovations, Unit I and Carey Building (April 1968). (Eastern Shore Hospital Center)

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"Machinery Placed in State Hospital" in *Sun*, December 25, 1938.

"Mental Hospital Projects Advance" in *Sun*, December 19, 1937.

Norton, Howard M. *Maryland's Shame*. Baltimore: *Sun* papers, reprinted from Baltimore Sunday *Sun* and *Evening Sun*, January, 1949.

Obituary for Charles J. Carey. (Query File, Maryland Room, EPFL)

O'Neill, Thomas M. "Nice Proposes Bond Issue for State's Insane," *Evening Sun*, October 2, 1936.

"Program Outlined to Care for Insane," *Sun*, January 20, 1937.

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).

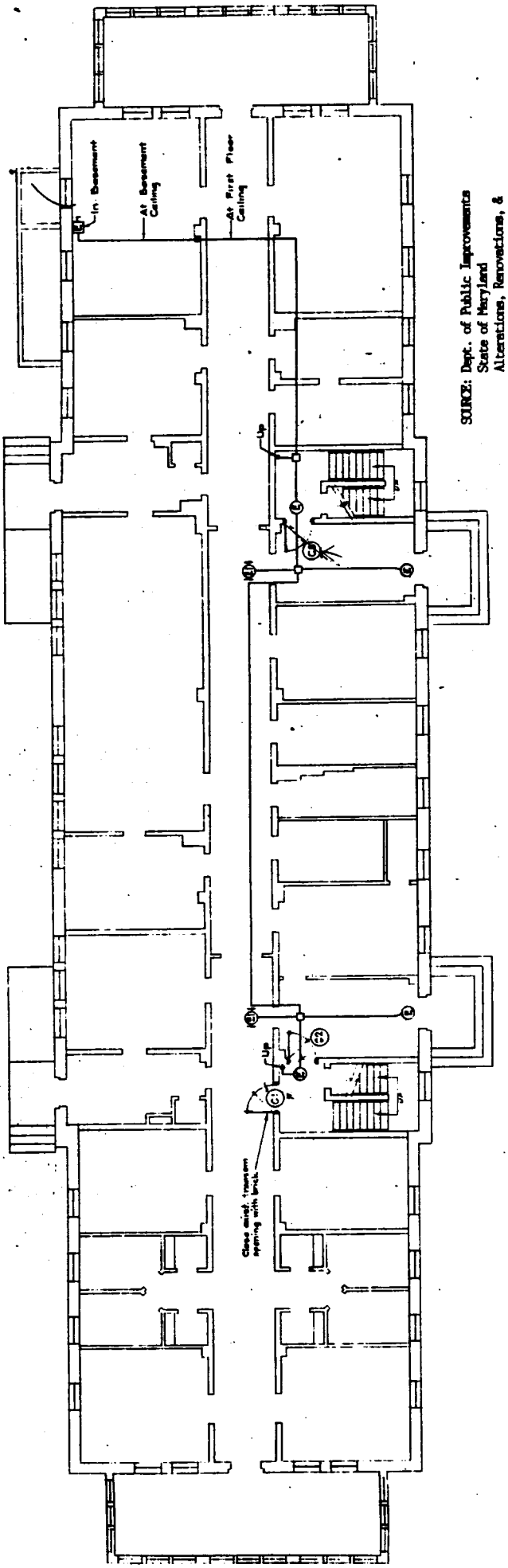
DR. CHARLES J. CAREY BUILDING
EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Eastern Shore
Chronological/Development Period(s):	Modern Period
Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):	Not Applicable
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	Mental Hospital: Patient Housing
Known Design Source:	Henry Powell Hopkins

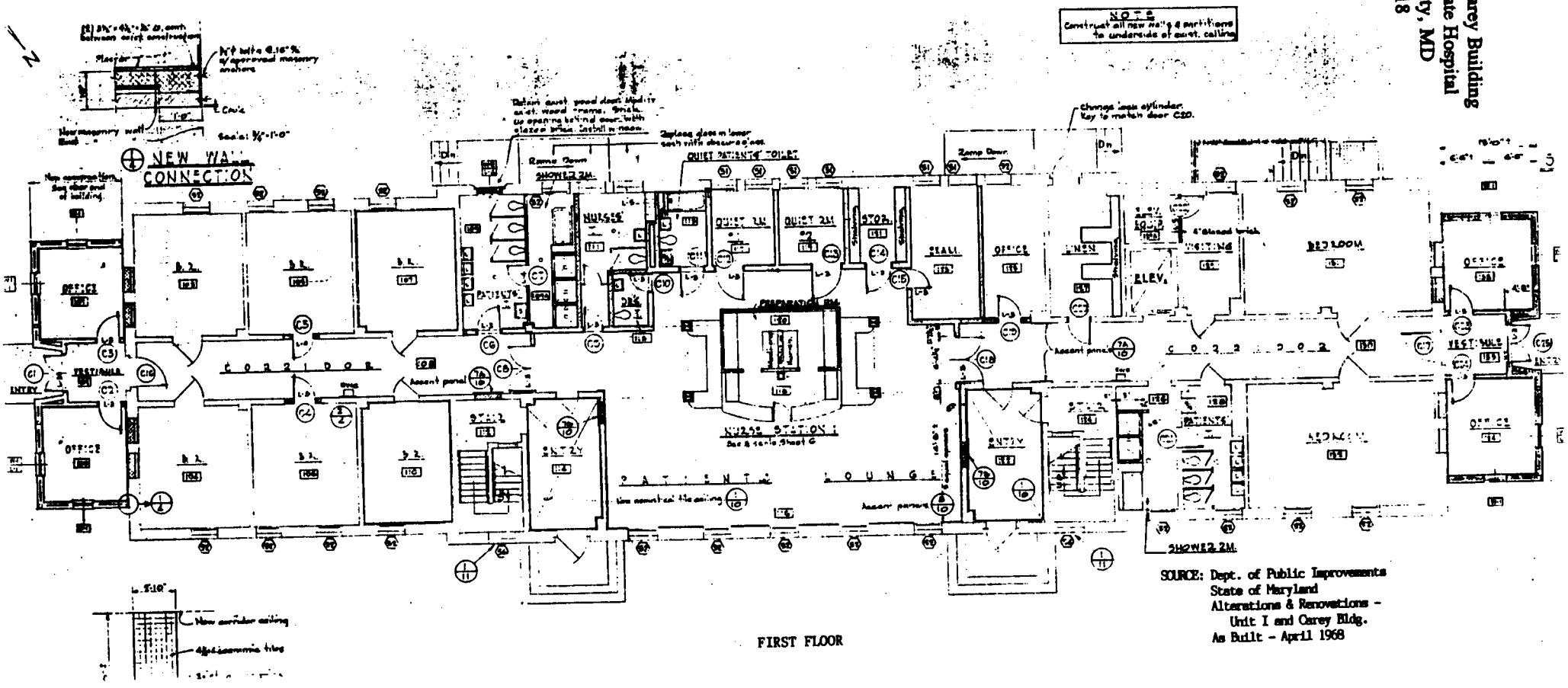
Dr. Charles J. Carey Building
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Dorchester County, MD
Survey No. D-718



SOURCE: Dept. of Public Improvements
State of Maryland
Alterations, Renovations, &
Fire Protection
1964

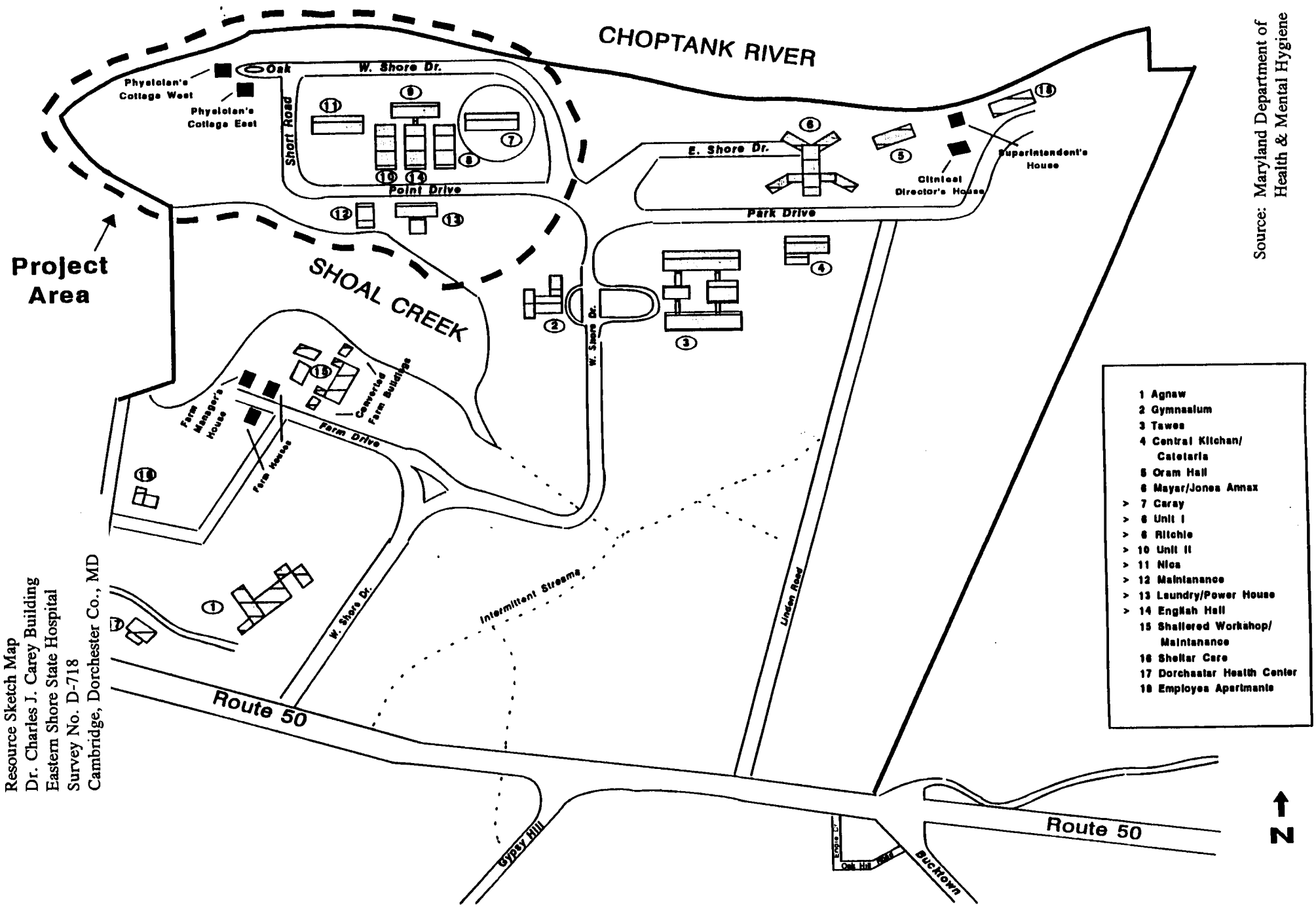
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Dr. Charles J. Carey Building
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Dorchester County, MD
Survey No. D-718



SOURCE: Dept. of Public Improvements
State of Maryland
Alterations & Renovations -
Unit I and Carey Bldg.
As Built - April 1968

FIRST FLOOR



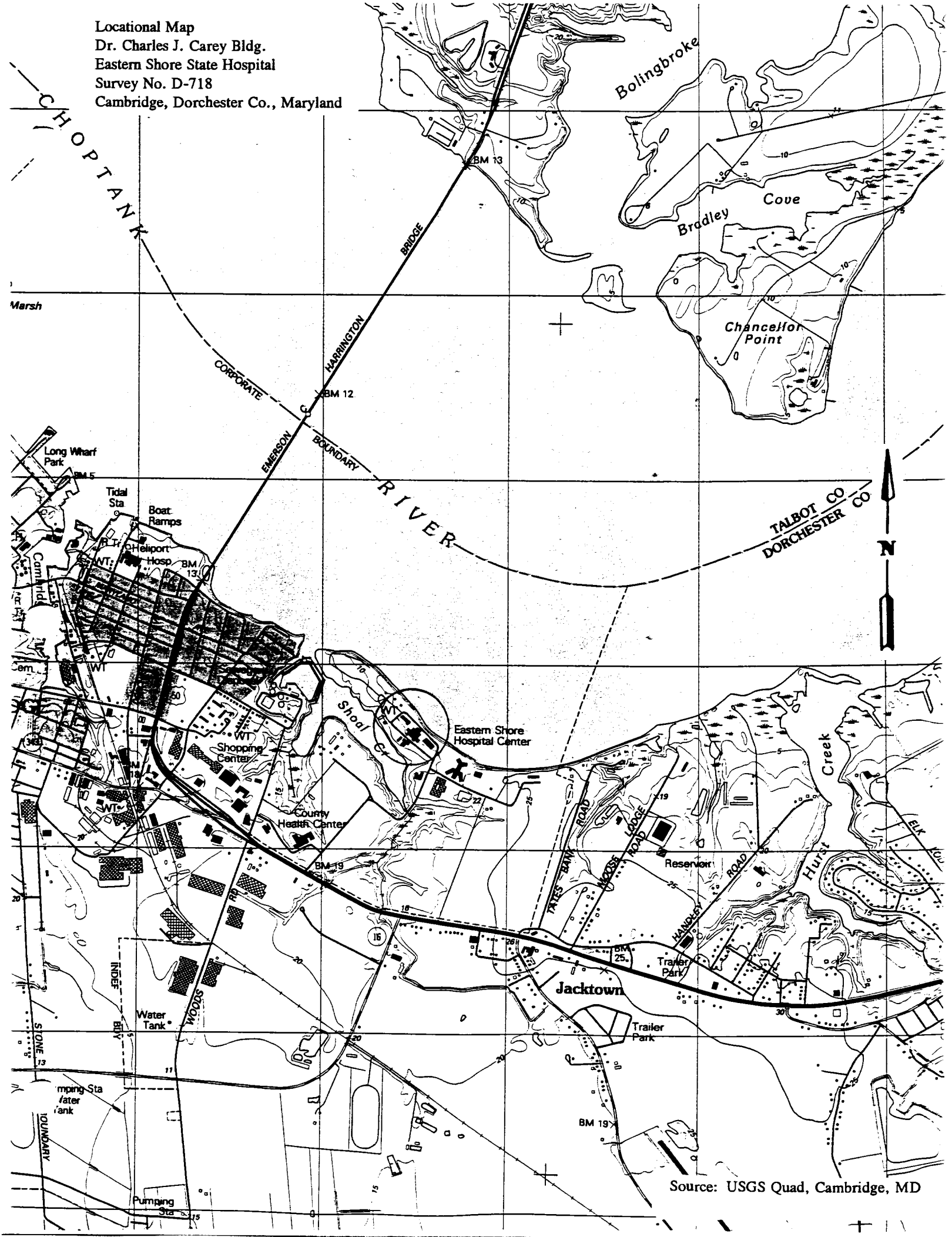
Source: Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

Resource Sketch Map
Dr. Charles J. Carey Building
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Survey No. D-718
Cambridge, Dorchester Co., MD

Eastern Shore Hospital Center

OPCF(Ref:pr af146 - 3/12/97)

Locational Map
Dr. Charles J. Carey Bldg.
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Survey No. D-718
Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Maryland



Source: USGS Quad, Cambridge, MD

STATE RT 479
SHORE

DOVE

CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

E AND N FACADES FROM NE

1 OF 8

D-718

CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

N AND W. FACADES FROM NW

2 OF 8

D-718

CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

SOUTH FACADE

3 OF 8

D-718
CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO

ENTRY, N FACADE
4 OF 8

D-718
CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
BARRED WINDOWS, S FACADE
5 OF 8

D-718

CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL

CAMBRIDGE, MD

PHOTO: BETTY BIRD

JULY 1997

MD SHPO

ENTRY, S FACADE

6 OF 8

D-718
CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
LIGHT FIXTURE, S FACADE
7 OF 8

D-718
CAREY BLDG - E S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO. BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
DOOR HARDWARE, S FACADE
8 OF 8