ALBERT C. RITCHIE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
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):	Office and housing
Known Design Source:	Henry Powell Hopkins and Allan Burton

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. D-715

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Albert C. Ritchie Administration Building - Eastern Shore State Hospital

and/or common Administration Building

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street & number 5520 West Shore Drive ___ not for publication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	
___ 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-715

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 Albert C. Ritchie Administration Building, designed by Henry Powell Hopkins and Allan Burton, is a 2-1/2 story brick eclectic Tudor revival building overlooking the Choptank River. The rectangular building, constructed in 1926-28, adopted the footprint and location of the proposed administration building sketched in the 1913 plan for the Eastern Shore State Hospital. The building was designed to serve a variety of purposes including office and administrative functions as well as staff housing. While the exterior of the building has been little altered, the finishes of the interior have been extensively modernized.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Administration Building occupies the northern end of the historic central axis of the Eastern Shore State Hospital. The 2-1/2 story brick eclectic Tudor revival structure faces north onto the Choptank River. The building sits on a raised basement and is topped by a slate cross gable roof. Walls are executed in Flemish bond brick with randomly glazed headers. There is a molded shoulder course above the watertable and a molded brick stringcourse at the 2nd floor level. The composition of the building adopts the strong bilateral symmetry established by the 1913-1915 Parker, Thomas & Rice buildings. A central, stone frontispiece surmounted by a parapeted cross gable houses the primary entrance to the building and dominates the north facade. There are one-story projecting octagonal brick porches with Spanish tile floors at each end of the north facade. Smaller cross gables at the roof and paired windows at the 2nd and 3rd floor level further accentuate the east and west terminations of the building. The windows on the 1st and 2nd floor are 8-over-8 sash; windows on the 3rd floor are 6-over-6 within the gables. A shed roof, half-timbered dormer with 2-over-2 sash extends between the end gables and the gable of the central frontispiece. There are secondary entrances within the porches and at the center of the east and west facades.

The building incorporates a wealth of eclectic architectural detailing. There are stone label molds above the 1st and 2nd floor windows and stone oriel windows at the center of the 2nd floor on the east and west facades. The east and west entrances feature stone surrounds below label molds. In addition to the Flemish bond walls, molded shoulder course, and molded stringcourse, brick details include subtle diaperwork at the top of the central gable and moulded arches that form the octagonal porches. The central gable displays stone orbs at its corners and is surmounted by a stone finial. The stone frontispiece at the front entry incorporates a bank of 9 window openings that light the stair. Both the oriels and the openings within the frontispiece housed casement windows, now gone. The primary entrance to the building is recessed behind an arched surround supported by compound pilasters. The seal of Maryland appears in the arch abutment to either side of the keystone. Incised Gothic letters in the band between the arch and the window openings proclaim, "ALBERT C. RITCHIE BUILDING." The front doors are recessed within a brick exterior vestibule and framed by a wood moulded arch surround embellished with carved tracery. A cornerstone at the northeast corner of the building bears the date "1926" in Gothic numerals.

The interior of the building consists of small rooms disposed to either side of a central corridor. The 1st floor has cross-axial corridors. There is a dog-leg stair with a wrought iron baluster at the center of the north entrance to the building.

There have been several alterations to the exterior of the Administration Building. Original architectural drawings show that Henry Powell Hopkins proposed an exterior circulation system along the north end of Unit I and Unit II identical to the system of raised walks that survives today. He detailed a glazed corridor connecting the Administration Building to the Kitchen and covered walkways connecting the Administration Building to Unit I and Unit II. In 1940 he designed the present one-story addition at the center of the south facade to house x-ray equipment. In the 1960s, a fire escape was added above this addition. The casement windows in the frontispiece and east oriel have been replaced with fixed pane sash. All of the original exterior doors have also been replaced. None of these changes affect the overall form and integrity of the building's original architectural design.

While the basic plan of the interior, which consists of a double-loaded corridor, remains relatively intact, partitions have been added, ceilings have been dropped, and new floor and wall finishes have been applied. Only the 3rd floor and main stair remain relatively unchanged.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-715

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 1926-1928 **Builder/Architect** Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: XA __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 Administration Building, designed in 1926 by Henry Powell Hopkins, is an excellent example of Tudor revival architecture. The building, which housed offices and staff quarters, became the architectural frontispiece and administrative center of the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

NARRATIVE HISTORY

After the Eastern Shore State Hospital was established in 1912, the noted architectural firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice developed a plan for the hospital that survives in the form of a rendering and a site plan. Because the initial $200,000 appropriation was insufficient to construct the cottage plan hospital that the Board of Managers planned, the Board decided to construct the Mess Hall Building, Kitchen, Laundry Building, and Power House first and erect other buildings as funds were appropriated. When the hospital opened, its 250 patients were housed in the Mess Hall Building in space designed as dining rooms and day rooms. Administrative offices were placed in a first floor dining room. Staff and attendants were housed in space on the 2nd floor that had been designed as staff quarters. However, instead of sharing the floor with dayrooms, which would have been vacant at night and during meal times, the attendants lived only yards away from patient wards. This unsatisfactory condition continued for over 20 years, relieved only partially by the construction of the Albert C. Ritchie Administration Building in 1926-1928.

The Administration Building was designed as a multi-purpose structure housing offices, dining rooms, and staff quarters. Original architectural drawings show offices, a dining room for officers, a separate dining room for attendants and employees, a doctor's examining room, a drug room, a recreation room, and toilets on the 1st floor. The 2nd floor housed quarters for female employees, the 3rd floor male employees. The Administration Building was connected to the Kitchen by "an enclosed corridor," and to Unit I and Unit II by "open but covered corridors," which are now gone. These connections are typical of hospitals constructed on the "corridor-pavilion" plan. The connections facilitated supervision and medical access to patient areas, emphasizing the physical connection between the medical administration of the hospital and the patient wards.

The Administration Building was constructed at a cost of $67,897.47. Furnishings cost $7,500[1] The Statement of Disbursements for the Administration Building in the 1926-1928 Biennial Report provides an indication of the General Contractor and suppliers for the building. Charles E. Brohawn & Bros. (The Cambridge Brick Company), were the contractors for the project. Pritchett & Robbins, Harry L. Black & Son, Claud (sic) B. Hellman Co., the M. Solmson Fly Screen Co. and L.F. Martin all received disbursements from the Building Fund for the Administration Building.[2]

The Administration Building and its impact on the Eastern Shore State Hospital illustrates the interdependency of functions and buildings in a mental institution. Construction of the Administration Building enabled administrative functions to be removed from the Mess Hall Building, freeing up space that could then become another ward, permitting the hospital to admit 40 more patients.[3] The rooms for staff and attendants, who were required to live at the institution, relieved the pressure on the 2nd floor wings of the Mess Hall Building that had housed staff. More importantly, separate staff quarters and dining rooms were an essential prerequisite for recruiting and retaining attendants. When attendants lived in the Mess Hall Building, they had no facility for breaks or separation from their charges in their off-duty hours.

The Administration Building was perhaps the most critical component in the institutional image of a facility, reinforcing the authority of the hospital and its superintendent. In the mid-19th century Thomas Kirkbride, who developed the prototype for the congregate hospital that was used for over 50 years, made explicit the connection between the appearance of the hospital and the effectiveness of its medical superintendent. Kirkbride wrote that it was essential for the appearance of the institution to inspire a "generous confidence" to reassure relatives and patients that their trust in the hospital and its medical superintendent were not misplaced.

The form and appearance of the Administration Building owes much to Parker, Thomas & Rice's original scheme for the hospital. The original site plan for the hospital placed the Administration Building at the head of the central axis of the hospital facing the Choptank River, the location of highest public visibility. The other buildings of the hospital were all sited behind the Administration Building. In the Parker, Thomas & Rice scheme, the Administration Building was the most formal structure of the hospital. Every element of its design reinforced its place at the head of the hospital hierarchy. The entrance to the Administration Building was the defining element of the central axis of the hospital. A large projecting porch, dominating central stepped gable, 2nd floor oriel, and central cupola reinforced the importance of the central pavilion of the building housing the entrance. The picturesque roofline and half-timbering that provide a domestic reading for the other structures are absent from the more formal Administration Building.

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[1]Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report, 1926-1928, p. 17 and p. 38. A bid comparison chart shows Charles Brohawn's low bid, which did not include plumbing, at $85,500; the high bid was $106,680. Adding plumbing, heating, wiring, and architects' fees, the Board estimated the cost at $105,000. Henry Powell Hopkins was instructed to make recommendations to the Building Committee about bringing costs down to the funds appropriated. (Eastern Shore Hospital Diary 1922-1935, n.p.)

[2]Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report, 1926-1928, p. 26.

[3]Eastern Shore State Hospital Triennial Report, 1923-1926, p. 51.

Henry Powell Hopkins's design for the Administration Building shows the influence of the Parker, Thomas & Rice scheme.[4] The basic style, and massing of the building are virtually identical to the Parker, Thomas & Rice rendering. The 1st floor plan of the Hopkins scheme differs only slightly from that of Parker, Thomas & Rice. The laboratory shown in the 1913-1915 plan is gone and the space for the staff dining room increased. The Hopkins plan is more pragmatic, with access and circulation less tightly controlled than in the earlier drawing.

By 1921 Charles Carey, the superintendent of the hospital from 1913 to 1936, had become desperate for an administration building. Even before the hospital received an appropriation he reported that he had "prepared preliminary or tentative plans for such a building at my own initiative" and described the functions it would house.[5] In 1925, the Board of Managers authorized Superintendent Carey to use patient labor to begin excavation for the building while Henry Powell Hopkins prepared the drawings. Bids were opened in April 1926 and construction began shortly thereafter. Male staff moved into the Administration Building on January 31, 1928, female staff moved in on February 1, and offices were occupied on February 8.[6]

Henry Powell Hopkins (1891-1984) continued the tradition of the involvement of important architects in the design of the Eastern Shore State Hospital. The Administration Building was the first of several structures that he designed for this facility. Hopkins, who was born in Annapolis, was an important Maryland architect known for his restorations of Colonial era buildings. No stranger to the political culture of Maryland, he was the son of Harry Jump Hopkins, long-time Deputy Comptroller for the state. Henry Powell Hopkins received his training at Cornell University and Columbia University. After traveling in Europe for two years, he taught architecture at both Columbia and Texas A&M and worked in architectural firms in New York and Kansas City. He returned to Baltimore some time during the 1920s. The architecture of his native Annapolis inspired Hopkins to dedicate himself to the study and restoration of Maryland's Georgian revival buildings; his work included restorations of the Old Treasury Building and the Maryland State House. Hopkins was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1951.

Hopkins had achieved some degree of success by the time he designed the Administration Building. During the early years of his practice he designed Oakington, Sen. Millard Tydings home in Havre de Grace (1926) and the Calvary Methodist Church in Annapolis (1921). At the Eastern Shore State Hospital later work of Hopkins that can be documented includes the Dr. Charles J. Carey Building (Survey No. D-718), the Gov. Harry W. Nice Building (Survey No. D-719), and the Physician's Cottage West (Survey No. D-720). Although no specific attribution can be proved, in view of Hopkins's involvement with the institution and his design of the Physician's Cottage West, it is likely that he also designed the Physician's Cottage East (Survey No. D-717). In addition to his work at the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Hopkins designed the Auditorium, Nurses' Home, Active Treatment

[4]Although Allan P. Burton was associated with Hopkins at the time the Administration Building was designed, there is no mention of visiting the hospital or being involved with the project.

[5]Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report, 1919-1921, p. 35. During the 19th and early 20th century, medical superintendents were expected to be skilled at facilities planning. In the 19th century architects often did little more than draw up elevations and supervise structural work.

[6]Eastern Shore Hospital Diary 1922-1935, n.p.

Building (1961), and Psychopathic Hospital at Spring Grove and the Women's Group, the New Epileptic Colony, and the Women's Infirmary at Springfield. Hopkins also designed the City Hall and High School in Cambridge and the Fine Arts Building, Horticultural Building, and McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland.[7]

Henry Powell Hopkins was closely involved with individuals active in Maryland's state mental health system. His father, Harry Jump Hopkins, was long associated with the Crownsville State Hospital as Secretary/Treasurer.[8] Dr. Hugh Young, active Democrat and renowned urologist at Johns Hopkins who was the long-time president of the Maryland Lunacy Commission, was a client of his as was Mrs. Millard Tydings, who was named by Gov. Harry Nice to a committee investigating state psychiatric hospitals. This committee, which was formed in 1936, was headed by Dr. Hugh Young.[9] In light of the extent of Hopkins' work for state hospitals, further work should be conducted to illuminate these ties.

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[7]Karen E. Eglinton, "Guide to the Papers of Henry Powell Hopkins" and obituary in the *Sun*, February 28, 1984.

[8]Beginning in 1919, Walton Hopkins, an Anne Arundel County surgeon, is also listed as member of the Board of Managers of that institution.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. D-715

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
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

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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).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

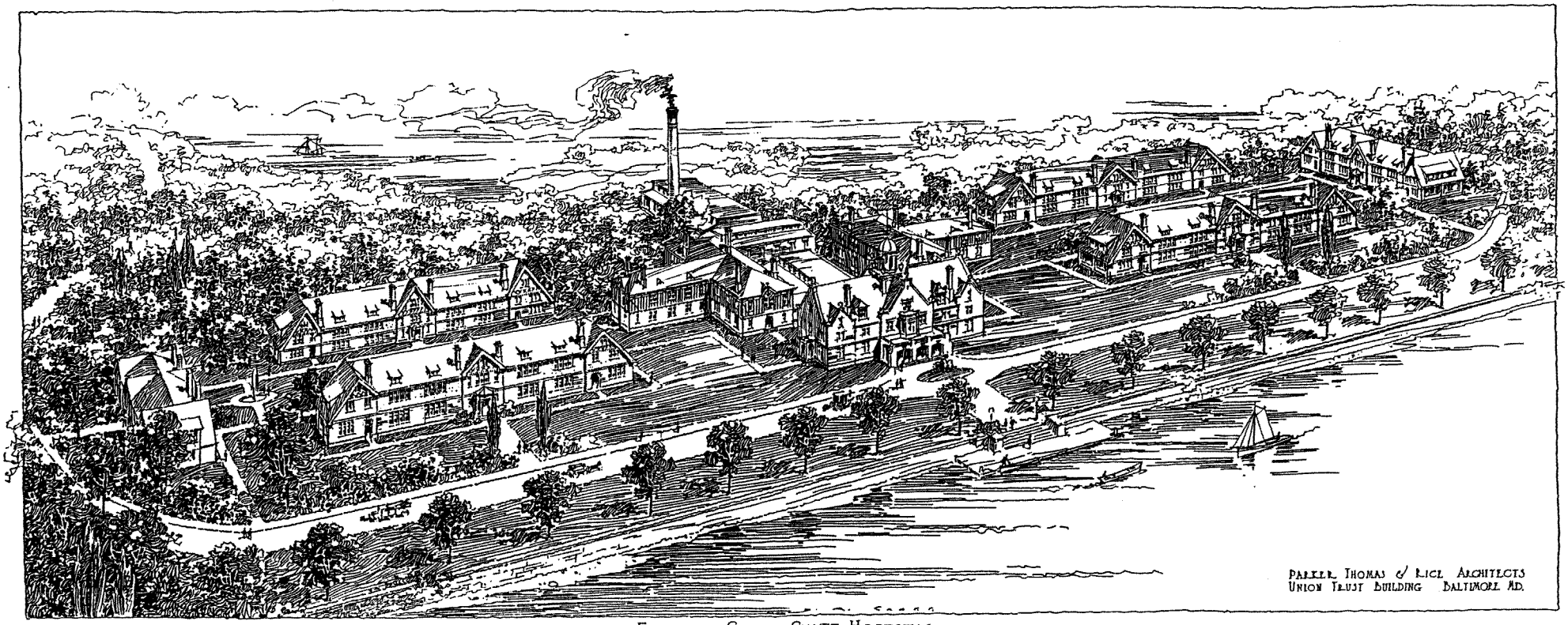
"Eastern Shore State Hospital Showing Completed Group as Contemplated" (Source: Eastern Shore Hospital Biennial Report, 1913-1915

"Administration Building as Contemplated" (Source: Eastern Shore State Hospital Biennial Report, 1913-1915)

First Floor Plan, original architectural drawings

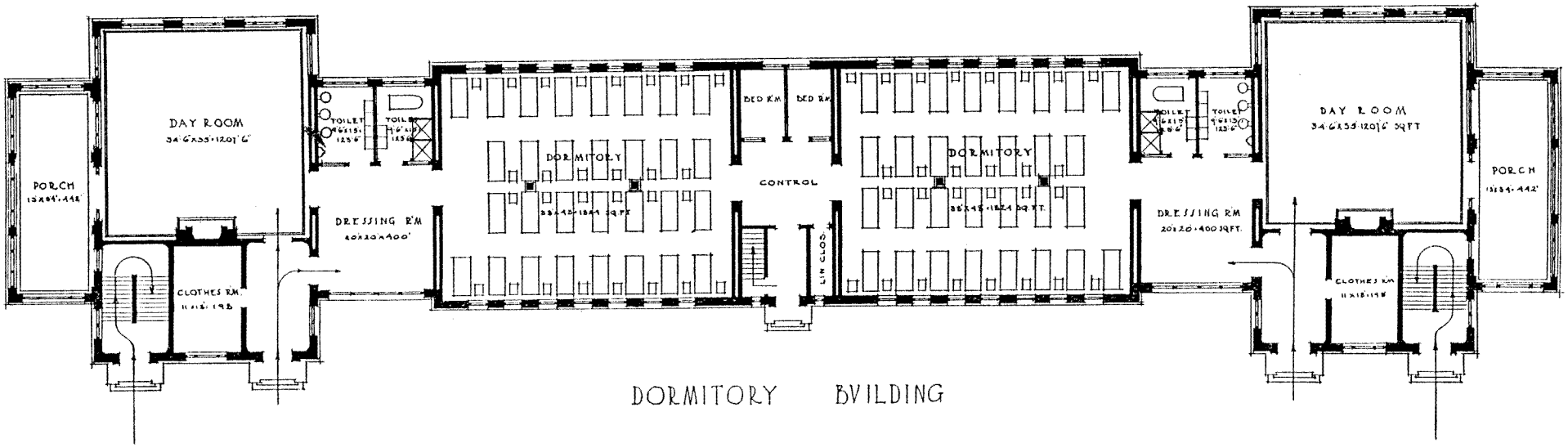
Second Floor Plan, original architectural drawings

D-715

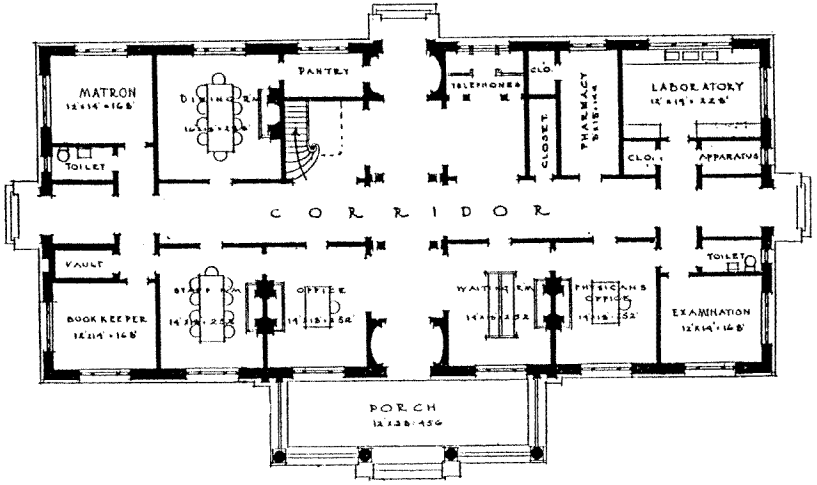


EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL
SHOWING COMPLETED GROUP AS CONTEMPLATED.

D-715

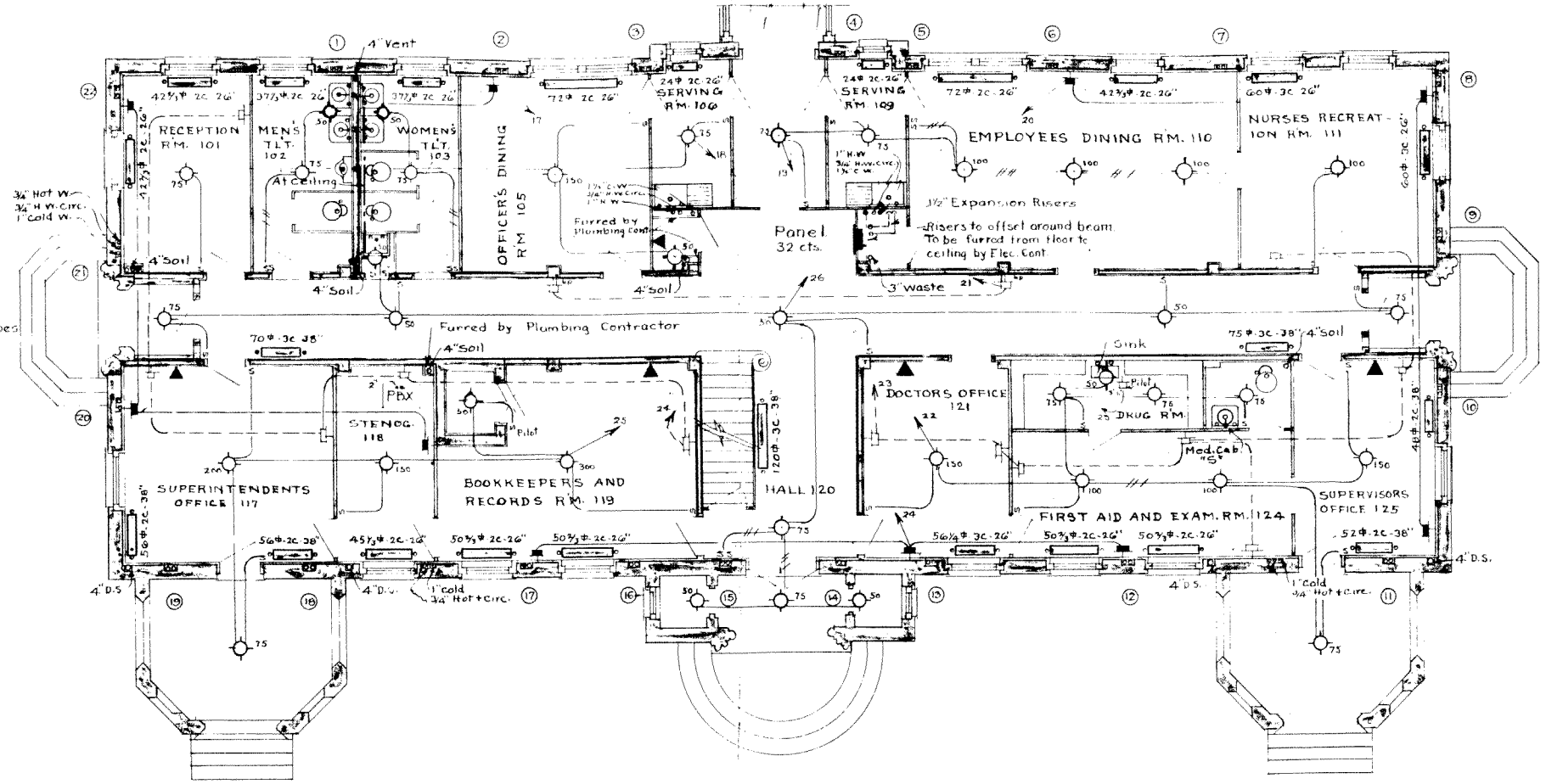


DORMITORY BVILDING



ADMINISTRATION BVILDING

AS CONTEMPLATED.

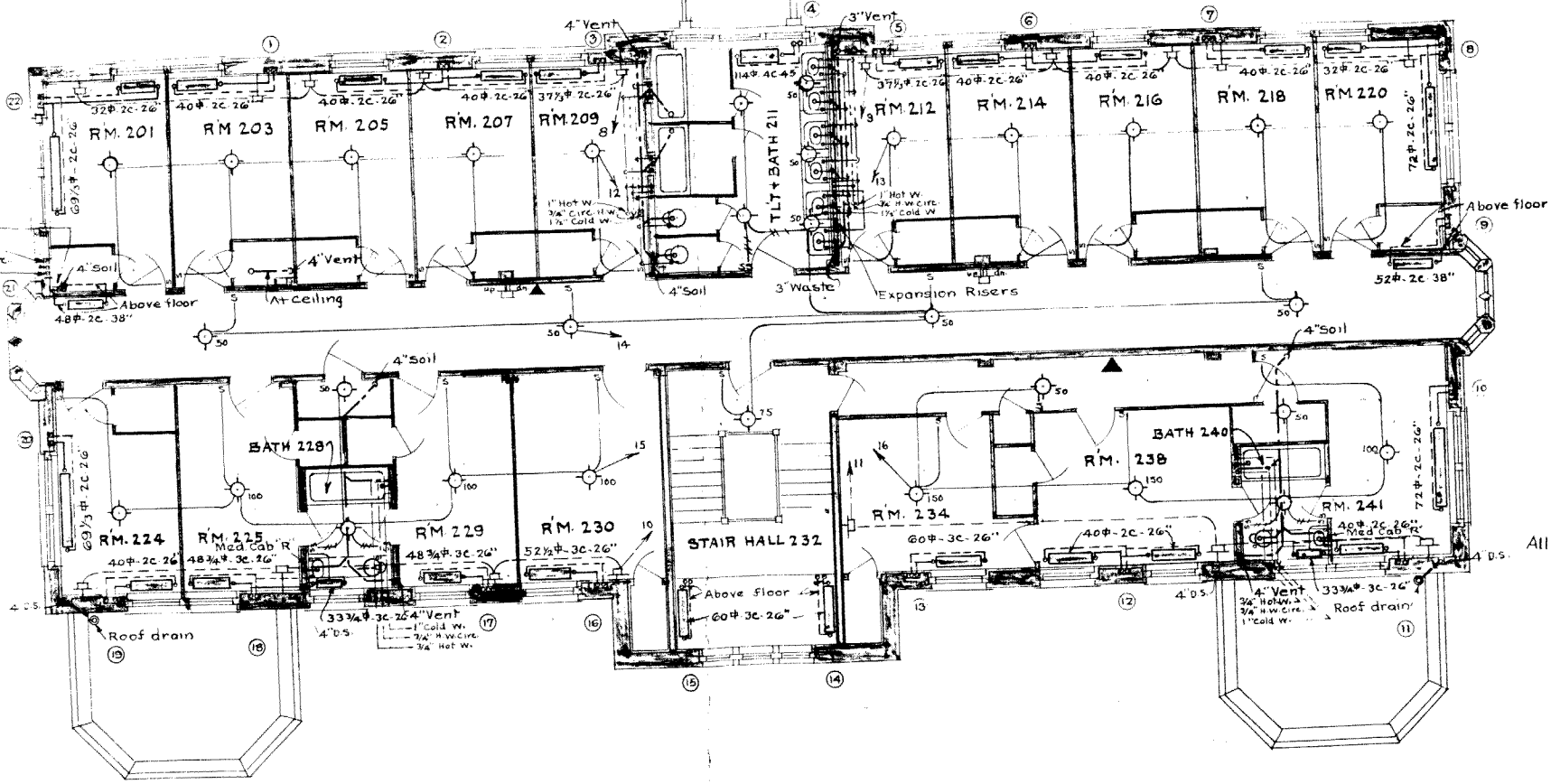


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMISSION NO	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
794	

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
EASTERN SHORE STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE

HENRY



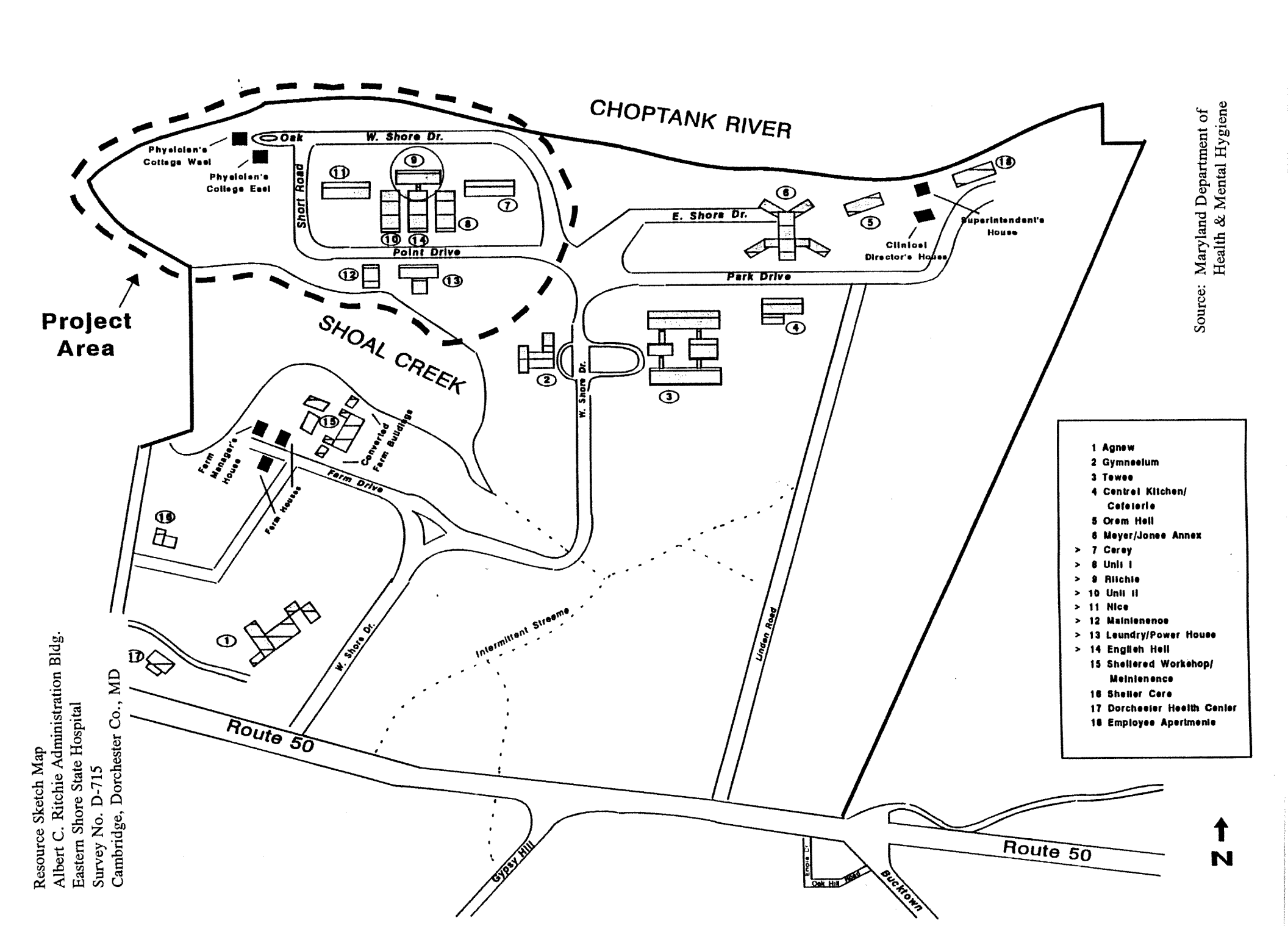
SECOND FLOOR

COMMISSION NO. 794 | MECHANICAL

ADMINISTRAT

EASTERN SHORE

CAMBRIDGE



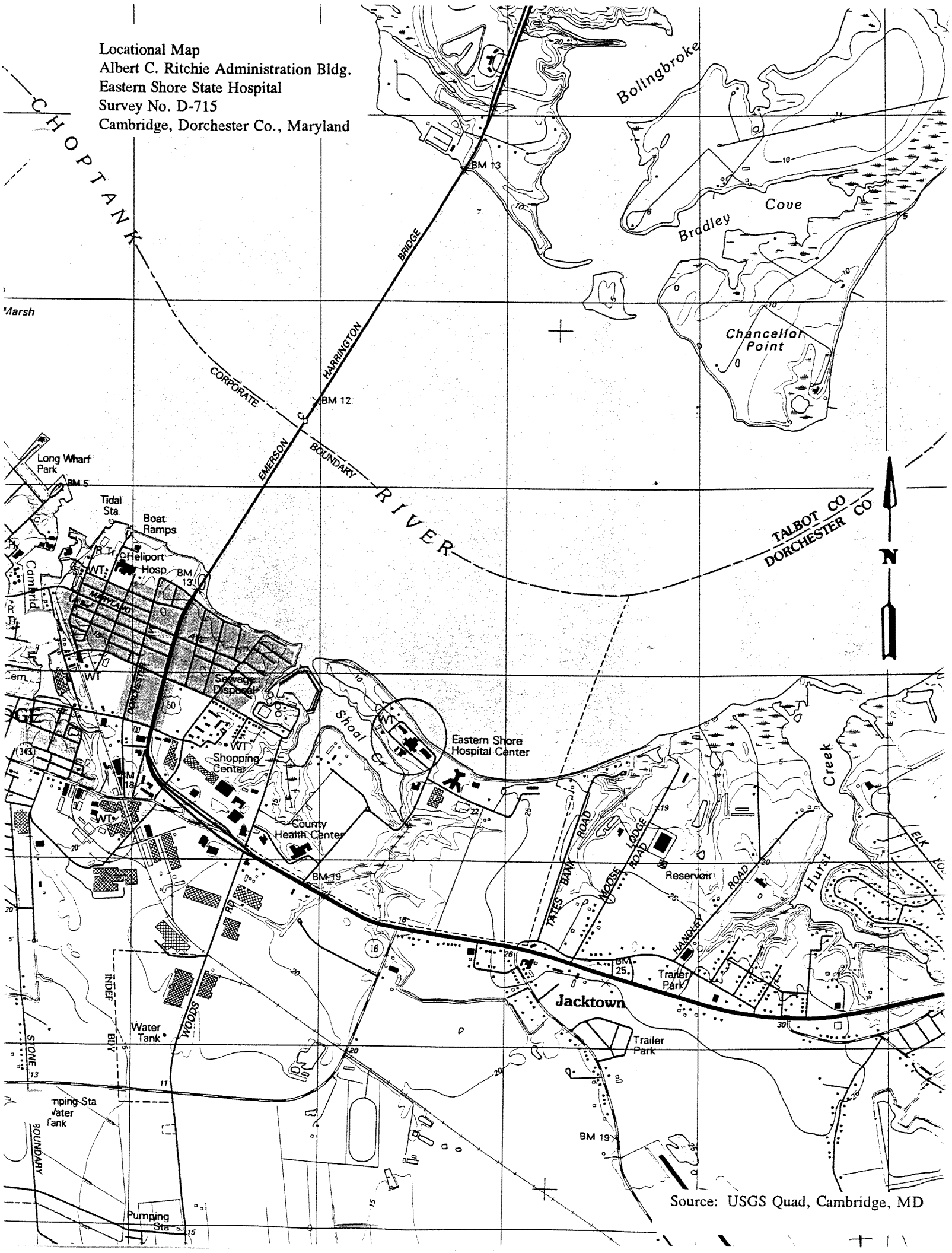
Source: Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

Resource Sketch Map
Albert C. Ritchie Administration Bldg.
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Survey No. D-715
Cambridge, Dorchester Co., MD

Eastern Shore Hospital Center

OPCF(Ref:pr af148 - 3/12/97)

Locational Map
Albert C. Ritchie Administration Bldg.
Eastern Shore State Hospital
Survey No. D-715
Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Maryland



Source: USGS Quad, Cambridge, MD

D-511
ADMINISTRATION BLDG., E S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO. BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
VIEW FROM NE
1 OF 9

ADMINISTRATION BLDG - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
E & N FACADES FROM NE

2 OF 9

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG. - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
N & W FACADES FROM NW
3 OF 9

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BUDG - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
EAST FACADE
4 OF 9

T-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG - L.S STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
S FACADE FROM SW
5 OF 9

ALBORT & BRITANIA BUILDING

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
DETAIL OF LETTERING & SEALS, N FACADE
7 OF 9

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
FRONTISPIECE, N FACADE
6 OF 9

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
STAIR RAIL
8 OF 9

D-715
ADMINISTRATION BLDG. - ES STATE HOSPITAL
CAMBRIDGE, MD
PHOTO: BETTY BIRD
JULY 1997
MD SHPO
3rd FLOOR ROOM
9 OF 9