

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, DETACHED KITCHEN  
(Building No. 34)  
562-572 Redwood Drive, Southeast  
Washington  
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-AR  
*HABS DC-349-AR*

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, DETACHED KITCHEN (BUILDING 34)

HABS NO. DC-349-AR

**Location:** 562–572 Redwood Drive SE, Washington, D.C., on the West Campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital

**Present Owner:** General Services Administration, United States Government

**Present Use:** Vacant (rehabilitation of St. Elizabeths West Campus in progress)

**Significance:** The Detached Kitchen is significant for its association with the treatment of mental illness at St. Elizabeths Hospital and for its association with the daily life of the staff and residents of the hospital campus. Constructed in 1902, the Detached Kitchen is significant as part of the campus plan as it developed during the Richardson-era expansion. Its design and use are complementary to the older, adjacent Detached Dining Hall, with which the Detached Kitchen has always been directly associated.

The Detached Kitchen is significant for its architectural design and function. The building was designed by the renowned architectural firm of Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge, who simultaneously designed the “letter group” on the west campus. The ground floor served as basement-level storage and support spaces and the main (first) floor contained the kitchen. Noteworthy features of the exterior include the use of corbeled bricks and varying brick orientations to create ornamental string courses, as well as the continuous sheet metal cornice, and hip roof with dormers that provide additional light and ventilation for the primary interior kitchen space.

**Historians:** Mike Ford, Kenneth Itle, Tim Penich, and Deborah Slaton, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

## PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: 1902<sup>1</sup>
2. Architect: Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge.
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: St. Elizabeths Hospital (then the Government Hospital for the Insane) was placed under the control of the Department of the Interior by an act of Congress on March 3, 1855. Thus when the Detached Dining Hall was constructed in 1885, the hospital was under the control of the Department of the Interior and remained so until 1940, when St. Elizabeths was transferred to the Federal Security Agency. The Federal Security Agency was a new government agency that oversaw federal activities in the fields of health, education, and social insurance. In 1953, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created. At that time several of the functions of the Federal Security Agency, including control of St. Elizabeths

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<sup>1</sup> *Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital: Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States*, 68; 1901 *Annual Report*, 14–15.

Hospital, were transferred to the new department. In 1968, St. Elizabeths was transferred to the National Institute of Mental Health, an agency within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Institute wanted to demonstrate how a large mental hospital could be converted into a smaller, more modern facility for training, service, and research.<sup>2</sup> In 1979, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare became the Department of Health and Human Services with the creation of the Department of Education. The Department of Health and Human Services retained control of the hospital until 2004 when the west campus of St. Elizabeths was transferred to the General Services Administration.

Upon completion in 1902, the Detached Kitchen supported the adjacent Detached Dining Hall for patients housed in the free-standing buildings constructed in 1878–1883, including Atkins Hall (Building 31), Relief (Building 32), and Home (Building 36). These buildings housed mild-mannered white male patients of the chronic class.

By 1980, the Detached Kitchen, along with the Detached Dining Hall, was used as a vocational rehabilitation center. In 1992, the building provided office space for hospital staff and served as Smokey the Bear headquarters.<sup>3</sup>

After control of the campus was transferred to the General Services Administration in 2004, the campus facilities were stabilized and the buildings, including the Detached Kitchen, were mothballed by 2005. In 2011, renovation of the building began, as part of the rehabilitation of the St. Elizabeths West Campus.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Horton and Hemenway was the general contractor.
5. Original plans and construction: In 1899, Superintendent Richardson addressed Congress regarding his concerns about conditions at St. Elizabeths Hospital and outlined a plan for an extensive and important building campaign that would provide adequate space for patients and staff and improve the hospital's infrastructure. Congress appropriated funds for a major expansion of the campus, including \$8,000 for a new kitchen.<sup>4</sup>

The Boston-based firm Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge was retained for the design of fifteen buildings, including the Detached Kitchen. Construction documents and specifications were completed and approved by the government by the end of 1901, and the contracting firm of Horton and Hemenway of Rhode Island was awarded the initial construction contract.<sup>5</sup> Construction began with the digging of the foundation in early 1902, with the help of patient labor.

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<sup>2</sup> 1970 *Annual Report*.

<sup>3</sup> *Historic Resources Management Plan*, Devroux & Purnell Architects-Planners, PC, with Betty Bird, Historian, and Rhodeside & Harwell Inc., Landscape Architects, prepared for the D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development and the Office of the Assistant City Administrator for Economic Development, Washington, D.C., September 1993; Office of the Superintendent, *Master Facilities Use Plan* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980).

<sup>4</sup> Sixty-ninth Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives, *Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital: Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, July 1, 1926), 68; *Hearings before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on House Resolution 12 to Investigate the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911), 7; 1900 *Annual Report*.

<sup>5</sup> *Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital: Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States*, 68; 1901 *Annual Report*, 14–15.

The Detached Kitchen was a rectangular building constructed on the south end of the west facade of the Detached Dining Hall and designed to supplement kitchen services for the dining facility. The two-story brick structure had a corbelled brick water table, segmented relieving arch, and projecting stringcourse. The facades had two-over-two double-hung windows with stone sills and doors with transoms. A hip roof with slate tile, rolled metal ridge caps, and sheet metal cornice with integral gutter surmounted the structure. Shed roof dormers extended from the center of the east, south, and west rooflines with a brick chimney on the north end of the building. An upper-level brick and wood-framed breezeway created an enclosed passageway between the Detached Kitchen and the Dining Hall building.<sup>6</sup> The interior of the Detached Kitchen structure had an open upper floor with exposed metal truss roof supports, concrete floors, and exposed brick walls.<sup>7</sup> The upper floor kitchen space was linked directly to the dining hall by the breezeway.<sup>8</sup>

6. Alterations and additions: In 1922, the concrete flooring was replaced by a new “asphalt floor.”<sup>9</sup> The floors were replaced again in 1932. Clay tile was installed throughout the first floor kitchen space. The *Report by the Public Buildings Administration* and an undated archival photograph support the change in flooring material and also indicate that a white glazed tile wainscot was added. Based on physical evidence, it is assumed that the wall tile was applied at the same time as the flooring.<sup>10</sup>

The exterior appearance of the Detached Kitchen remained virtually unchanged throughout the Richardson and White eras. Documented minor repairs were related to the replacement of the building cornice and integral gutter.<sup>11</sup>

Construction documents from 1954 outline the installation of a new cold storage unit on the ground floor of the building. The wood-framed room was constructed on the existing concrete floors and had a cork insulated lining.<sup>12</sup>

In 1958, upgrades were made to the electrical systems of the Detached Dining Hall and Detached Kitchen which included the removal of historic pendant lighting fixtures and installation of new dropped fluorescent lighting suspended from the metal truss framing.<sup>13</sup>

Between 1945 and 2003, the wood-framed entrance door and transom on the west facade were removed and replaced with a small metal door. The original door opening was partially infilled to accommodate the smaller retrofit door.<sup>14</sup>

In 1970, patients were vacated from all pre-1900 buildings. All dormitories constructed during the Nichols and Godding era, which constituted half of the west campus buildings, were cleared and patients were relocated to the east campus or lettered buildings. Associated with the detached buildings and constructed in the late nineteenth century, the Detached Kitchen was closed. The

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<sup>6</sup> Existing physical evidence and early twentieth-century archival photographs.

<sup>7</sup> 1916 archival photograph.

<sup>8</sup> 1958 construction documents.

<sup>9</sup> 1922 *Annual Report*. No photographic evidence exists on which to base a physical description of the exact flooring type. This description may refer to an asphalt tile product.

<sup>10</sup> 1932 *Annual Report*; 1945 Public Buildings Administration survey; and undated archival photograph. The reveal between the floor tile and wainscot indicate the materials were installed at the same time.

<sup>11</sup> 1923 *Annual Report*.

<sup>12</sup> 1954 construction documents.

<sup>13</sup> 1958 construction documents.

<sup>14</sup> 1945 Public Buildings Administration sheet.

mass closure intensified overcrowding on campus but temporarily resolved the urgent need for building maintenance on the aging structures.<sup>15</sup>

By 1980, the Detached Kitchen, along with the Detached Dining Hall, was used as a vocational rehabilitation center. In 1992, the building provided office space for hospital staff and served as Smokey the Bear headquarters.<sup>16</sup> At some point, one ground floor window opening on the south end of the east facade was filled in with concrete masonry units.

After control of the west campus was transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services to the General Services Administration in 2004, the campus facilities were stabilized and the buildings mothballed. The window and door openings in the Detached Kitchen were covered and protected with plywood.<sup>17</sup> In 2011, construction began to restore and renovate the Detached Dining Hall for future use by federal agencies.

## B. Historical context<sup>18</sup>

The Detached Kitchen was part of an expansive building campaign initiated by Alonzo Richardson during his tenure as superintendent. When Richardson took office in 1899, St. Elizabeths Hospital was struggling to address issues of overcrowding, an aging building stock, and insufficient infrastructure that were affecting the health and well-being of the patients. Overcrowding had been a point of contention throughout Superintendent Godding's tenure and attempts had been made, through the construction of the Dix buildings (1893) and Allison group (1899), to alleviate the situation. However, the aging population of Civil War veterans and their subsequent mental decline exacerbated the challenge of overcrowding.<sup>19</sup>

The Boiler House/Ice Plant and General Kitchen (Building 45) were constructed in 1892 and 1883, respectively. However, with the rapid rate of growth and expansion, the facilities were considered undersized and inadequate. In 1899, Superintendent Richardson addressed Congress regarding his concerns about conditions at St. Elizabeths Hospital and outlined a plan for an extensive and important building campaign that would provide adequate space for patients and staff and improve the hospital's infrastructure. Congress responded by approving the Sundry Civilians appropriations acts, which allocated \$1,500,000 for the expansion of the Government Hospital for the Insane to house 1,000 patients and 200 employees through the construction of fifteen new buildings.<sup>20</sup> Funds were provided for eleven patient ward pavilions; a new administration building; and a nurses' home—this group of buildings is collectively referred to as the "lettered" buildings due to their alphabetical monograms. In addition, a powerhouse and kitchen building were included in the initial

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> *Historic Resources Management Plan*, building survey. Office of the Superintendent, *Master Facilities Use Plan* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980).

<sup>17</sup> *St. Elizabeths West Campus Preservation, Design, and Development Guidelines*, Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates, Inc., Architectural and Historical Research, prepared for the General Services Administration, November 10, 2008, 18. A photograph of the building taken in 2005 by FMG Architects shows the building in a stabilized and protected state.

<sup>18</sup> A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Detached Building Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

<sup>19</sup> *St. Elizabeths West Campus: Cultural Landscape Report*, Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners, and Robinson & Associates, Inc., prepared for the General Services Administration, April 2009.

<sup>20</sup> Sixty-ninth Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives, *Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital: Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, July 1, 1926), 68

appropriations for the Richardson-era expansion.<sup>21</sup> The amount of \$8,000 was designated for the construction of the Detached Kitchen.<sup>22</sup>

The services of Boston-based firm Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge were retained on February 5, 1901, for the design of the fifteen buildings for which appropriations had been made. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge was the successor firm organized by the partners of Henry Hobson Richardson after his death in 1886. In the following decades, the new firm became known for its Richardsonian Romanesque and Neoclassical designs. In the 1890s and 1900s, the firm completed many major public buildings including the Art Institute in Chicago, Illinois; two train stations in Boston; numerous public libraries and churches; and buildings for the University of Chicago, Harvard University, University of Nebraska, University of Kentucky, and Brown University. George Shepley died in 1903, shortly after the firm's work at St. Elizabeths was complete.

Construction documents and specifications were completed and approved by the government by the end of 1901, and the contracting firm of Horton and Hemenway of Rhode Island was awarded the initial construction contract.<sup>23</sup> Construction began with the digging of the foundation in early 1902, with the help of patient labor.

## PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Detached Kitchen is a rectangular, two-story hip-roofed brick structure. The building has a single exterior entrance on the west facade. There are shed-roof dormers at the roof, and a large brick chimney rises from the center of the north elevation. At its northeast corner, the Detached Kitchen includes a connecting corridor to the Detached Dining Hall.

Exterior character-defining features include the relationship of the building to the Detached Dining Hall; brick and stone masonry, brick chimney on the north elevation, and masonry detailing including projecting string courses and arches at window and door openings; wood-framed multi-light windows; sheet metal cladding on the north elevation of the main floor connecting corridor; slate roofing; sheet metal cornice, cresting, finials, and ventilators; and dormer windows with exposed wood roof overhang and sheet metal cladding.

Interior character-defining features include the relationship of the building to the Detached Dining Hall; the open configuration of the upper level; exposed brick wall finishes; ceramic tile wainscot; wood millwork, including window and door surrounds and decorative detailing at door openings leading to the Detached Dining Hall; multi-panel wood doors and transoms; beadboard interior partitions; ceramic tile flooring; exposed steel truss structure and wood roof decking; and iron staircase.

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<sup>21</sup> *Hearings before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on House Resolution 12 to Investigate the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911), 7.

<sup>22</sup> 1900 *Annual Report*.

<sup>23</sup> *Investigation of St. Elizabeths Hospital: Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States*, 68; 1901 *Annual Report*, 14–15.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, the Detached Kitchen was generally in poor condition. Distress conditions included cracked and eroded brick masonry joints, efflorescence and staining of masonry, severe corrosion of the sheet metal cornice, and missing or damaged roof slates. Window deterioration included missing sash, localized wood decay, cracked and missing glazing, and failed coatings.

The interior of the building was in poor condition. The flooring had regions of concrete patching in place of ceramic tile and cracked and debonded tiles. The walls and ceilings had widespread peeling paint and significant areas of surface loss. One ground floor room had sustained fire damage.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 55' by 40' rectangular building, 36' to the peak of the roof
2. Foundations: The foundation walls are constructed of brick masonry.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of Detached Kitchen are constructed primarily of red brick masonry in a running bond pattern. The brick walls are detailed with a three-course projecting band at the level of the ground floor window sills, and a three-course projecting band at mid-height of the upper floor, including a rowlock course between running courses. The window openings have sandstone sills, painted white, and segmental arch heads consisting of one soldier course and one rowlock course.

The connecting corridor between the Detached Kitchen and the Detached Dining Hall has two exterior facades. At the first floor of the north facade, the exterior walls are clad with painted galvanized sheet metal. At the ground floor, the connecting corridor has been enclosed with a brick wall containing a single window opening. At the first floor of the south facade, the connecting corridor has an exposed cantilever concrete floor slab supporting brick wall cladding. Below the overhang of the first floor, the ground floor has been infilled with a brick wall containing one door and one window opening.

4. Structural system, framing: The exterior walls and foundations are composed of clay brick masonry, are about 13 inches thick, and have pilasters on the interior at roof framing supports. The window and door openings have segmental brick masonry arches that support the masonry above. The chimney is constructed with clay brick, is approximately 34 inches by 54 inches in plan, and extends down to the lower level along the north elevation.

The main floor of the building has a steel-reinforced concrete slab that spans between wrought iron beams spanning east to west. The beams are supported by two lines of iron girders composed of double iron I-shapes that bear on pilasters at the exterior walls and on interior columns that are built into basement wall assemblies. Within the connecting corridor portion of the building that extends to the Dining Hall, the concrete floor slab is reinforced with an expanded metal diamond lath. The lower-level floor appears to be a concrete slab on grade.

The hip roof is supported by two steel Warren gable trusses that span about 38 feet in the north-south direction. Inverted king-post trusses are located at the hips that span from the corner of the building to the ridge of the gable trusses. The trusses are riveted assemblies composed of double steel angle chords and web members that sandwich steel gusset plates. The trusses support steel purlins that in turn carry exposed wood rafters (1-7/8-inch by 5-1/2-inch members spaced

approximately 27 inches on center), and are sloped approximately 31 degrees. The rafters support beaded tongue-and-groove plank roof decking. Wood-framed shed dormers are located on the south, east, and west sides of the roof.

The building includes a connecting corridor to the Detached Dining Hall that is approximately 8-foot (east to west) by 20-foot (north to south). The connecting corridor structure has a hip roof with steel trusses that support wood rafters and exposed wood decking.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: None
6. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: The only exterior door is at the center bay of the west facade at the ground floor. This door is a non-original hollow-core metal door in a metal frame, surrounded by the non-original brick masonry infill of the original, larger masonry door opening.
  - b. Windows and shutters: The windows are typically two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The dormer windows are painted wood four-light top-hinged sash.
7. Roof
  - a. Shape, covering: The Detached Kitchen has a hip roof covered by black slate shingles. Painted galvanized sheet metal is used for ridge caps. There is a single circular ventilator at the center peak of the roof.

The connecting corridor roof has two portions. An original gable roof is integrated with the main building roof and covered with black slate shingles. A lower wood-framed shed roof is over the food locker and below the level of the main cornice covered by an EPDM rubber membrane. Along the edge of this small roof area, there is a semicircular galvanized metal gutter leading to a circular downspout.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: At the top of the masonry wall is a projecting painted galvanized sheet metal cornice. The cornice continues across the original gable roof of the connecting corridor. The cornice includes a built-in gutter. Currently, the gutter is lined with EPDM membrane. Several external downspouts connect through the cornice to the gutter.
  - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Three shed-roof dormers are present on the building, one each on the east, south, and west faces of the roof. The dormers are clad with painted galvanized sheet metal and have slate-covered roofs. The north facade of the building includes a tall brick chimney at its center.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The two-level Detached Kitchen has a simple rectangular plan. The first floor (upper level) contains the large main kitchen space. Partitioned from the west end of the kitchen is a partially enclosed pantry. At the east wall, a door opening leads to the connecting vestibule. The connecting vestibule connects the Detached Dining Hall to the east with the Detached Kitchen to the west. Additionally, the connecting vestibule provides access to the food locker at the south. The building has a single staircase at the southwest corner. There is also an elevator in the northwest corner of the building. The ground floor (lower level) is partitioned into many small rooms, with a row of rooms lining the south wall and larger rooms grouped to the north.

2. Stairways: The L-shaped stairs are open to the main kitchen space at the first floor. The stair treads and risers are steel, supported on a steel stringer. The stairwell opening is surrounded by a painted iron balustrade with simple square corner posts and small square balusters.
3. Flooring: Throughout the first floor, flooring consists of areas of 9-inch-square red ceramic tiles in a grid pattern, and areas of 6-inch-square red ceramic tiles in a running bond pattern. The ground floor spaces exhibit a combination of materials, including terrazzo floors, asbestos tiles, and hexagonal tiles.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: At the first floor, the walls have a ceramic tile wainscot up to 5 feet, with painted brick above. The ceiling is the exposed painted wood roof sheathing supported by the steel roof trusses. The pantry partition walls consist of painted wood beadboard approximately 8-foot-tall, with wood framing and metal screening extending to the roof structure. The connecting vestibule has a white tile wainscot up to 5 feet, with painted plaster above and a painted plaster ceiling. The food locker has a concrete wainscot, plaster walls, and a low plaster ceiling. The ground floor walls feature a range of materials, including brick, plaster, tile, vinyl, and wood. The ceiling typically remains unfinished, revealing the concrete framing of the floor above.
5. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: The door openings at the connecting corridor are cased openings with inset wood trim, finished with a plaster arch at top with a decorative head. The food locker door is a wood-cased opening with sheet metal on the lower portions and large hinges. The building also contains a number of original painted wood five-panel doors with simple painted wood trim.
  - b. Windows: The windows are typically two-over-two double-hung wood windows with painted wood trim. Each window has a brick relieving arch in the wall over the opening. The dormer windows are painted wood four-light top-hinged sash.
6. Decorative features and trim: None present
7. Hardware: A few of the original interior doors retain original hardware including round iron knobs and mortised lockets. Original window hardware, present at most locations, consists of a pair of painted metal hook-type sash lifts at the bottom rail.
8. Mechanical Equipment
  - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Detached Kitchen was served by the centralized coal-fired steam heating system from the Power House (Building 56/57), which fed steam to the building through insulated cast iron pipes located in the basement and subterranean tunnel system. There are steam unit heaters suspended from the ceiling in the kitchen. There are also some steam unit heaters in the basement. Passive ventilation was provided through operable windows, supplemented by small window fans located throughout the building and larger exhaust hoods in the kitchen.
  - b. Lighting: Suspended fluorescent light fixtures dating to the 1960s are present throughout the building. The building is served by a 208Y/120V electrical distribution panel located on the basement level. The distribution panel feeds individual panelboards located throughout the building. Wall-mounted unit battery packs were installed throughout the building to function as emergency lighting in the event of a power outage.

- c. Plumbing: Plumbing supply and waste is composed of cast iron pipes and fittings with some additions in polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

D. Site

1. Historic landscape design: Documentation of the landscape of the west campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital can be found in Historic American Landscape Survey documentation submittal DC-11.

The immediate environs of the Detached Kitchen are relatively level. To the east of the building is the Detached Dining Hall. On the west side, the building is edged for its entire width by an asphalt-paved service lot and drive. The far edge of the service lot is edged by a concrete curb; in line with the basement-level door, there is a curb cut leading to a concrete-paved sidewalk extending to the west toward Redwood Drive. On the south side is a narrow grassy lawn area, bordered by concrete curbs and an asphalt-paved service roadway. The north side of the building is bordered by a larger landscaped area, which gradually slopes upward to the north away from the building. Several trees are present within this grassy lawn area.

### PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Copies of architectural drawings are included in the attached Supplemental Material. The archival drawing documentation is in the collection of the General Services Administration.
- B. Early Views: Copies of selected early and historical views of the Detached Kitchen are included in the attached Supplemental Material. The original photographs and other archival photographic documentation are in the collection of the General Services Administration, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, or the St. Elizabeths Hospital Health Sciences Library archives on the St. Elizabeths East Campus.
- C. Interviews: No oral history interviews were performed for this documentation project.
- D. Selected Sources:

*Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors and the Superintendent of Construction.* Government Hospital for the Insane, 1861–1867, 1869, 1872, and 1875.

*Centennial Papers: St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1855–1955.* Winfred Overholser, ed. Washington, D.C.: Centennial Commission, St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1956.

*Correspondence and Promotional Literature Relating Primarily to the Selection of Hospital Sites by the Federal Board of Hospitalization, 1928–1943.* Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

*Correspondence and Other Records Relating to Administrative Matters, 1909–1929.* Records of the Office of the Superintendent, (1855–1967). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

D'Amore, Arcangelo R. T., ed., *William Alanson White: The Washington Years.* Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976.

*The DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeths: Final Master Plan.* Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration. November 10, 2008.

*General Correspondence and Other Records of the Federal Board of St. Elizabeths Hospital.* Records of the Office of the Superintendent, (1855-1967), Record Group 418.

*Historic Preservation Report: St. Elizabeths West Campus,* John Milner Architects. Prepared for the General Services Administration. December 7, 2005.

*Historic Structure Report: Detached Kitchen (Building 34), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington, D.C.* Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration. March 12, 2010.

*Letters Sent, "Executive Series" 1857-1906.* Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Record Group 418.

Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.: Geography & Maps Reading Room. Collection contains various topographical maps for the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeths campus from 1855-1985.

*Maps and Plans of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths Hospital), 05/27/189-12/14/1938.* Department of the Interior, St. Elizabeths Hospital (1916-06/30/1940). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820-1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

National Archives and Record Administration. Textual Documents Division. Washington, D.C. Record Group 418, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital. Entry 20, Records of the Superintendent, Annual Report of the Subordinate Units, 1919-1966.

National Archives and Record Administration. Textual Documents Division. Washington, D.C. Record Group 42, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Cartographic and Architectural Drawings Division, College Park, Maryland. Record Group 418, Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

National Archives and Records Administration at College Park, Cartographic and Architectural Drawings Division, College Park, Maryland. Record Group 48, Records of the Secretary of the Interior.

*Photographic Prints of Buildings, Grounds, and People, 1870-1920.* Department of Health, Education and Welfare, St. Elizabeth Hospital (04/11/1953-08/09/1967). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820-1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

*Photographs of Structures at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., 1968.* Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Office of the Superintendent (04/01/1968–07/01/1973). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820–1981. Record Group 418, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

*St. Elizabeths Hospital Historic Resources Management Plan.* Devroux & Purnell Architects-Planners, PC, with Betty Bird, Historian, and Rhodeside & Harwell Inc., Landscape Architects. Prepared for the D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development and the Office of the Assistant City Administrator for Economic Development, Washington, D.C., September 1993.

*St. Elizabeths Hospital Tunnel Inspection Report.* Burgess & Niple, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., February 2006.

*St. Elizabeths West Campus: Cultural Landscape Report,* Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners, and Robinson & Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration. April 2009.

*St. Elizabeths West Campus Preservation, Design, & Development Guidelines.* Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates, Inc., Architectural and Historical Research. Prepared for the General Services Administration. November 10, 2008.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Extensive research on the history of Detached Kitchen has been performed for this and other studies, as documented in the publications and other sources listed above.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. GSA archives, image DC1472SE0P102.
2. GSA archive, image DC1472SE0P083.
3. GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P001.
4. GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P004.
5. GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P008.
6. GSA archive, image DC1453SE0104.
7. GSA archive, image DC1472SE0286.

#### **PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION**

This historical narrative was prepared by WJE in conjunction with Mills + Schnoering Architects, LLC, who prepared the measured drawings, and Leslie Schwartz Photography, who prepared the photographic documentation. The HABS documentation was completed for the General Services Administration.

# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

DETACHED KITCHEN (Building 34)  
St. Elizabeths West Campus  
544–560 Redwood Drive SE  
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-AR



*Figure 1. Undated view of the Detached Kitchen. Source: GSA archives, image DC1472SE0P102.*



Figure 2. View from south of Detached Kitchen and Dining Hall, from the top of the campus water tower, early 1900s. Source: GSA archive, image DC1472SE0P083.



Figure 3. View of the interior of the kitchen with staff, 1916. Note that in this view, the original paired multi-panel wood doors leading to the Detached Dining Hall are visible at left. Source: GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P001.



*Figure 4. An undated interior view of the kitchen showing ceramic tile floors, ceramic tile wall cladding, and Vulcan gas ranges under a new exhaust hood. Source: GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P004.*



*Figure 5. View of west facade from west in 2003. Source: GSA archive, image DC1453SE0P008.*

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL  
 DETACHED KITCHEN (BUILDING 34)  
 HABS No. DC-349-AR  
 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL (Page 4)

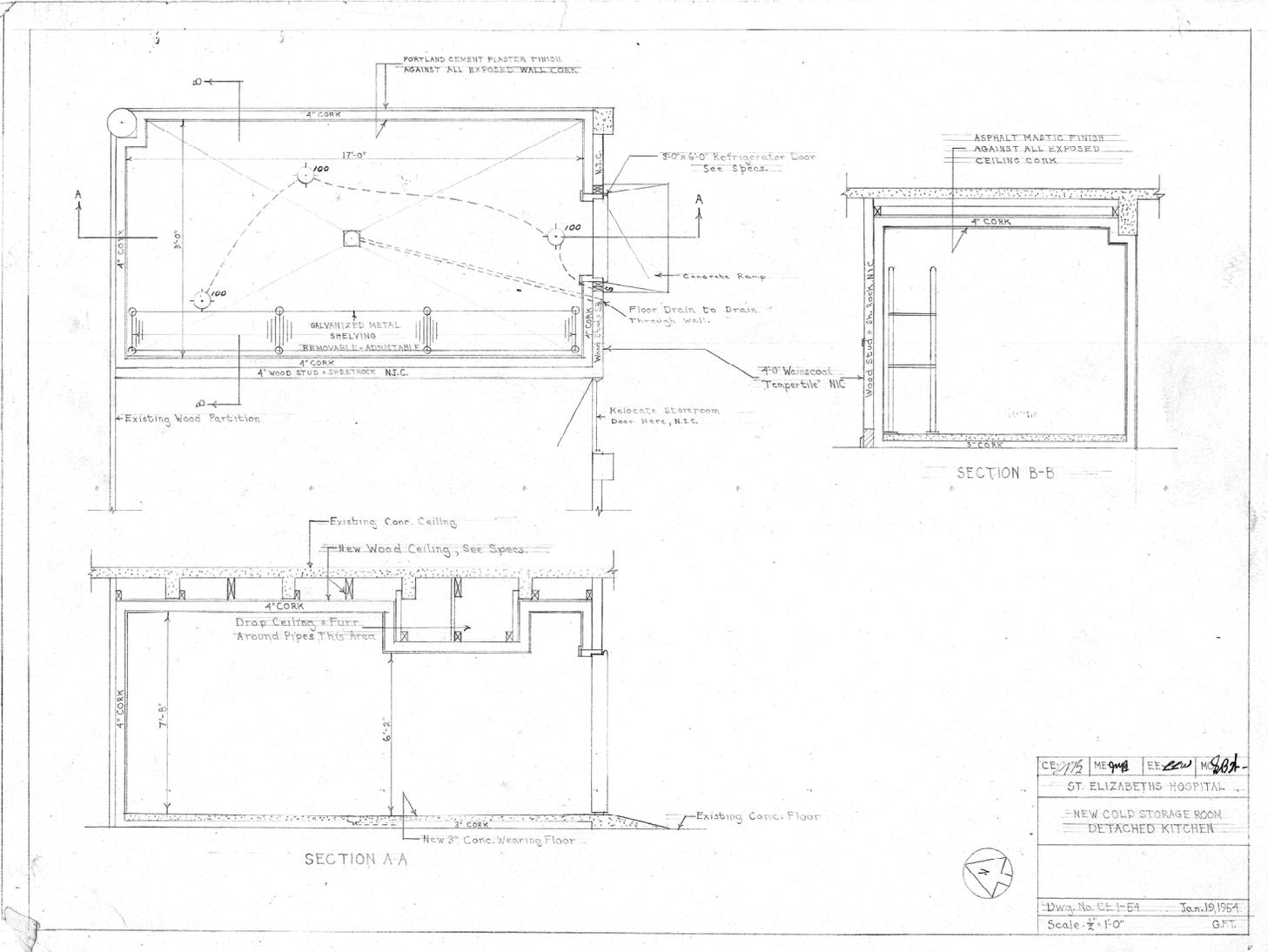


Figure 6. 1954 construction drawing for the cold storage room at the basement level. Source: GSA archive, image DC1453SE0104.

