

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, GENERAL KITCHEN
(Building No. 45)
2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast, Golden Raintree
Drive, Southeast
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-BC
HABS DC-349-BC

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, GENERAL KITCHEN (BUILDING 45)

HABS NO. DC-349-BC

Location: Golden Raintree 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 General Kitchen (Building 45) is a detached service building that provided food preparation for the residents of the Center Building complex. It encompasses many of the design principles outlined by Thomas Kirkbride in his publication *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, which recommended that support operations such as washing, drying, ironing, and baking be conducted in separate buildings, fully detached from the main hospital building. It is significant for its association with the development of campus-wide infrastructure to support the west campus of St. Elizabeths. Constructed in 1883 and expanded in 1892, the General Kitchen is a significant part of the campus plan as it developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The building is representative of the intended self-sufficiency of the campus at that time.

The General Kitchen is also significant for its architectural design. The building exterior is constructed of red brick masonry with ornamental detailing such as projecting window hoods and corbelled details at the roofline. These Gothic Revival-style details are characteristic of the buildings on the campus constructed in the 1880s and 1890s. The use of consistent detailing and design features provided a consistent campus aesthetic to construction of this period on campus, including both the patient care buildings and the support buildings such as the General Kitchen.

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: 1883¹
2. Architect: Not known
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 General Kitchen was constructed in 1883, the hospital was under the control of the Department of the Interior and remained so until 1940, when

¹ 1884 *Annual Report*.

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 Hospital, were transferred to the new department.² 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 sought to demonstrate how a large mental hospital could be converted into a smaller, more modern facility for training, service, and research.³ 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 St. Elizabeths Hospital west campus until 2004 when the property was transferred to the GSA.⁴ The campus facilities were stabilized and the buildings were mothballed by 2005.⁵

When the General Kitchen was completed in 1883, kitchen facilities for the west campus were relocated to the General Kitchen from the basement of the Center Building (Buildings 1 and 2). In addition to being the primary kitchen, upon its completion, the General Kitchen provided food storage, contained an employee dining hall, and housed employees of the culinary department. The building remained in use as a kitchen until it was vacated in 2004.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known
5. Original plans and construction: When construction was completed on the General Kitchen in 1883, it consisted of two rectangular buildings, a north and west wing, situated perpendicular to each other and connected through a corridor. The two-story brick structures had truss-framed roofs with six-over-six double-hung windows, stone sills, and corbelled brick drip molds over second floor window openings. The interiors of the buildings had exposed truss ceilings, plaster wall finishes applied directly to a brick substrate, and linoleum floor tile. The first floor plate had a brick arch structure supported on fluted cast iron columns. A network of metal rail ties led through all floors of the building to provide access for food carts.⁶ The food carts allowed for efficient transport of the meals to the surrounding west campus buildings.⁷

The north wing of the new structure was directly connected to the south side of the Bakery (Building 46) and housed kitchen facilities. The building had a standing-seam metal hip roof with three operable skylights located along the ridge of the roof that were capped by louvered vent hoods.⁸

The west wing of the General Kitchen had a slate tile gable roof with projecting vent stacks and gable roof dormers. The building housed kitchen support and storage facilities on the first floor.

² *Federal Register*, accessed at <http://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/saint-elizabeth-s-hospital>, January 5, 2012.

³ 1970 *Annual Report*.

⁴ *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, V.2.

⁵ *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, 18. A photograph of the building taken in 2005 by FMG Architects shows the building in a stabilized and protected state.

⁶ 1896 archival photograph.

⁷ 1884 *Annual Report*.

⁸ 1884 *Annual Report*.

An employee dining hall and residence for the culinary department were located on the second floor.⁹ A small storage structure was attached to the north end of the east elevation.¹⁰

At the first floor level, the north and west wings were connected by a one-story brick building located at the juncture of the two buildings.¹¹

6. Alterations and additions: In 1892, a two-story with basement addition to the General Kitchen was completed. The brick structure with slate tile hip roof and projecting gable roof dormers was situated east of the original north wing. The extension had six-over-six double-hung windows, corbelled brick drip molds, and a metal cornice over a corbelled brick blind arcade. An exterior entrance consisting of a cast iron staircase, brick landing, and awning was located on the east elevation.

The Old Storeroom (Building 44) was completed in 1900. The building was situated south of the General Kitchen and had a direct connection to the second floor level of the General Kitchen through two new connecting corridors, one located on the south elevation of the north wing and one positioned on the east elevation of the west wing. The enclosed connecting corridors had tin gable roofs, window openings with double-hung windows, and paneled metal cladding.¹²

Alterations were made in 1922 that included the renovation of the first floor storage room, used for storing paints, into a room for peeling potatoes.¹³ By 1926, portions of the lower floor were used as a creamery in the production of ice cream.¹⁴ Minor alterations were made to the employee dining area, located in the General Kitchen, when it was converted into a cafeteria for white male patients from the Center Building group.¹⁵

A one-story brick structure was constructed under the elevated connecting corridor between the General Kitchen and Old Storeroom in 1934. The first floor of this structure was accessible from an exterior door on the south elevation. Initially, the room was utilized as a storage room for potatoes. The second floor was insulated with cork board and equipped with brine water coils and was used as cold storage for woolen goods.¹⁶

In 1948, an elevator was installed in the north wing of the General Kitchen to provide access to the lower level tunnels. The elevator was set on a concrete slab with concrete elevator shaft.¹⁷ The elevator was replaced in 1958 and 1985.¹⁸

⁹ 1898 archival photograph.

¹⁰ This rectangular volume appears in the 1899 site plan as part of the footprint of the building. It is assumed it was part of the original construction.

¹¹ This rectangular volume also appears in the 1899 site plan as part of the footprint of the building. It is assumed it was part of the original construction.

¹² There was reference made on the original construction documents to a “platform” on the second floor plan which corresponds to the location of the raised walkways. The east raised walkway appears in a 1905 archival photograph. The west raised walkway is first seen in a 1922 aerial photograph.

¹³ 1922 *Annual Report*.

¹⁴ Sixty-ninth Congress, second 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).

¹⁵ 1934 *Annual Report*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ 1948 construction documents.

¹⁸ 1957 and 1958 construction documents and 1985 construction documents.

Throughout the 1950s, the General Kitchen floors were altered. New concrete floor slabs were poured on top of the existing floor structure and finished with red quarry tile flooring.¹⁹ The alteration increased the thickness of the floor slab.

In 1954, extensive alterations were made to the General Kitchen to improve the efficiency of cold storage units on the first floor. Throughout the building, electrical systems were upgraded. New refrigerating equipment was installed in the west wing. The alterations resulted in the removal of windows on the south and west elevations. On the south elevation, openings were infilled with brick. On the west elevation, the window opening was extended and fitted with a contemporary metal door.²⁰

Between 1945 and 1992, the slate tile roofing was removed on all wings and additions of the General Kitchen and replaced with asphalt shingle roofing.²¹

Between 1976 and 1982, the General Kitchen extension, constructed in 1892, was razed. The two-story structure was replaced by a metal-framed canopy by 2003.²² By 2008, the east elevation of the exposed General Kitchen building was infilled and covered in sheet asphalt. A small concrete shed roof structure was constructed at the south end of the elevation.²³

B. Historical context²⁴

In 1852, St. Elizabeths Hospital was established in large part through the efforts of Dorothea Lynde Dix, who led a national crusade for the ethical and humane treatment of the mentally ill. Under the direction of Superintendent Charles Nichols (1852–1877), the hospital endeavored to become a curative treatment center for the mentally ill of Washington, D.C., and the United States Army and Navy. Patients were grouped into wards by their perceived mental condition and emphasis was placed on creating a peaceful and serene family environment in which to rehabilitate.

Initial development on the St. Elizabeths campus was focused on construction of a central patient ward building designed in the Gothic Revival-style. Based on the Thomas Kirkbride plan, the design of the Center Building group gave consideration to moral treatment principles by creating a healthy and peaceful environment for patients while separating them into small ward units based on mental condition. Throughout Nichols' tenure, expansion of the St. Elizabeths hospital continued along the Kirkbride plan.

Following the Civil War, Congressional legislation on July 13, 1866, extended medical services at St. Elizabeths to include military veterans seeking medical attention for issues of mental illness.²⁵ The change in administrative policy altered the demographics of the institution and led to a rapid increase

¹⁹ 1959 *Annual Report*, 1954 construction documents, and existing physical evidence.

²⁰ 1954 construction documents.

²¹ Comparison of the 1945 Public Buildings Administration survey and the 1993 *Historic Resources Management Plan*, building inventory.

²² Comparison of archival photographs from 1968 and 1982 as well as a site model, on display at the St. Elizabeths east campus library, constructed in 1976.

²³ Existing site conditions.

²⁴ A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Food Service Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

²⁵ *An act to extend to certain persons the privilege of admission, in certain cases, to United States Government Asylum for the Insane*, 39th Congress, 1st sess., July 13, 1866, 89–94.

in the patient population. New patient facilities were constructed to accommodate the needs and growing number of aging and mentally challenged Civil War veterans. Under Superintendent William Godding (1877–1899), the philosophy of moral treatment was embraced, while the development of new patient wards adopted a different architectural form. During this period, the ward buildings were constructed as detached cottages and clustered into small groups.

As development on the west campus began to expand beyond the Center Building complex, new support facilities were required to meet the growing needs. Throughout the Godding era, free-standing support buildings were constructed at the west end of the campus. Initially, construction was clustered between the Center Building and existing stables (no longer extant). Starting in the late 1870s, the Bakery and Boiler (no longer extant) were some of the first free-standing support structures to be constructed. Construction on the General Kitchen soon followed. These infrastructure projects were aimed at developing St. Elizabeths Hospital as a self-sufficient campus.

During the tenure of Superintendent Alonzo Richardson (1899–1903), the St. Elizabeths campus underwent an expansive building campaign to reduce overcrowding and improve infrastructure. Richardson's tenure was cut short by his untimely death; however, his successor, Superintendent William White (1903–1937), oversaw the completion of the expansion project. Throughout the remainder of White's residency, development at St. Elizabeths was focused on the east campus. With few exceptions, new construction on the west campus was concentrated on maintaining and improving the existing building stock to address the growing patient population and changing hospital needs.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The General Kitchen consists of two distinct volumes that are oriented at a ninety degree angle to each other and offset slightly to form an irregular L-shaped plan. These two volumes are referred to as the west wing and north wing herein. The building occupies the center of a cluster of buildings that include the Bakery and the Old Storeroom. Both wings of the General Kitchen are constructed with load-bearing brick walls. The west wing is a three-story structure oriented on a north-south axis. It has a gable roof with gabled dormers on the roof slope and a series of cupola ventilators position along the ridge. The west wing is connected to the Old Storeroom via a second floor level connecting corridor on the south end of the east elevation. The north wing is a two-story building oriented on an east-west axis with the north wall adjoining the Bakery. It has a hip roof with hipped cupola ventilators situated along the ridge. The wing is connected to the Old Storeroom from a second floor connecting corridor located on the east end of the south elevation. The General Kitchen has three small additions attached to the main north and west wings, two of which are one story in height, and one of which is a two-story structure. All three additions are constructed of brick masonry and have a wood-framed low-slope or shed roof. One addition is located at the south end of the east elevation of the north wing, one addition is at the west elevation of the north wing where it meets the west wing, and the two-story addition is located at the east elevation of the west wing where it meets the north wing.

The architectural design of the General Kitchen exemplifies the simple Gothic Revival-influenced character of the earliest campus buildings. Character-defining features of the General Kitchen include the exterior brick and stone masonry, projecting window hoods, wood-framed windows

and doors, dormers and cupola ventilators, roof massing with overhanging gutters, exposed interior truss and wood ceiling, ceramic tile flooring, ventilation grilles, and connection with the campus-wide tunnel system. The exterior features and materials were meant to maintain a campus aesthetic consistent with other buildings on the campus, including both the patient care buildings and the support buildings such as the General Kitchen.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, the General Kitchen was in fair condition overall. The exterior mortar joints and brick masonry had weathering-related deterioration such as eroded mortar joints, staining, spalling, and cracking. The east elevation of the north wing had a temporary rolled asphalt cladding. Windows and doors were in poor condition exhibiting wood rot and deterioration caused by heightened interior moisture levels. Wood roof, ceiling, and floor framing members exhibited moisture-related damage but in general appeared to be structurally intact. Galvanized metal cladding on the connecting corridors and exterior steel stairs exhibited corrosion to the point where the material integrity was compromised and in poor condition. The interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes at the first floor level were in poor condition due to moisture-related damage.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 116'-0" long by 96'-0" wide and 46'-0" tall above grade.
2. Foundations: The foundation of the General Kitchen is an 18-inch-wide brick masonry wall.
3. Walls: The building has red brick walls that are laid in a common bond pattern with a header row every sixth course. The brick walls extend slightly below grade to form the foundation walls. The two connecting corridors have galvanized sheet metal cladding.
4. Structural system, framing: The framing system of the General Kitchen is composed of 18-inch-thick masonry load-bearing exterior walls. There are at least four different floor framing systems identified in the north wing of the General Kitchen including wood joist construction, cast-in-place concrete slabs reinforced with expanded steel diamond mesh, concrete slabs with integral cast-in-place concrete beams, and brick floor arch assemblies. The various floor systems are supported by the exterior walls and a 13-inch-wide interior masonry wall. In the west wing, there are at least two different floor framing systems; the brick floor arch assembly and a steel beam and concrete assembly. The floors in the west wing are supported by the exterior walls and an interior masonry wall as well as cast iron interior columns.

The east and west wings have a hip roof and gable roof respectively. Each of these roofs is framed with what appear to be 4-inch by 8-inch rafters spaced about 24 inches on center that span up the slope of the building from the exterior walls to purlins. The purlins span approximately 10 to 11 feet between king-post roof trusses that span approximately 39-1/2 feet across the width of each wing of the building. Each wing has six trusses with timber top and bottom chord members and includes wood diagonal web members as well as vertical steel rods. The east wing has four triangular shaped trusses with trapezoidal shaped trusses at each end to frame out the hip roof. The west wing has six triangular trusses. Roof monitors and dormers are wood-framed.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: A small concrete bulkhead is located on the west elevation and provides access for loading to a small freezer door.

6. Chimneys: None present.

7. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: The typical door openings have a segmental arch header composed of a double course of header bricks. Two door openings, one at the far east end of the north elevation, and one below the connecting corridor on the south elevation of the north wing, have wide arched openings. Most door openings at the General Kitchen have been altered through the complete or partial infill of brick. All original exterior doors have been removed and many have been replaced with contemporary metal-framed doors. One door opening on the west elevation has been partially infilled with brick and the lower half converted into a freezer door opening. The freezer door is composed of an insulated wood plank door with heavy strap hinges.
- b. Windows and shutters: Typical first floor window openings have a segmental arch header composed of a double course of header bricks. Second and third floor window openings have projecting brick hood moldings. All window openings have stone slip sills. Window openings at the first floor level have been altered slightly, as evidenced by the non-matching infill brick in a few of the openings. All window openings that have not been infilled have been fitted with painted plywood. Many of the original wood-framed six-over-six double-hung window units remain.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The west wing has a wood-framed gable roof and the north wing has a wood-framed hip roof. Originally both roofs were clad with slate, but they are currently covered with grey asphalt shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves of each roof are closed with wood soffits, and the gabled ends of the west wing are finished with ogee-molded fascia boards. The base of each roof slope is fitted with a hooded sheet metal gutter with galvanized sheet metal downspouts at each corner of the elevation. The exposed portion of the north elevation on the north wing has a brick dog-tooth cornice that matches the cornice decoration of the adjacent Bakery building.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The west wing gable roof has three wood-framed dormers symmetrically spaced on its east and west slopes. Aligned with the dormers are three wood-framed monitors on the ridgeline. The north wing also has three wood-framed monitors on the main ridgeline of its hip roof. The monitors of the east wing are clad with an asphalt membrane with aluminum coating.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The interior of the General Kitchen has two floor levels. The lower floor is separated into many small rooms by masonry dividing walls and wood-framed partition walls. The most recent use for the first floor of the west wing was as a creamery. The west wing plan is composed of two primary spaces, a south and north room. The south room provides access to numerous walk-in refrigerator units and a bathroom facility. The north room has been divided into two interlocking L-shaped spaces by a wood partition wall. The north wing of the General Kitchen is composed of a series of rooms that are only accessed either from the Bakery, the west wing, or

from an exterior door; there is no direct interior path between the rooms. The large room at the east end of the north wing houses the freight elevator and staircase.

The second floor has a generally open plan; each wing contains one primary space, with a partition wall between the wings. The west wing room is a double-height space. Recessed within the east wall is an industrial-sized oven. Also at the east wall, at the southern end of the room, is a doorway that provides access to the Old Storeroom connecting corridor. The second floor of the north wing is composed of a primary space that has been subdivided by contemporary partition walls and a brick-walled freight elevator that is free-standing in the center of the room.

2. Stairways: There is one stair located at the east end of the north wing. The stair is situated against a plaster-covered brick dividing wall and has metal handrails on either side.
3. Flooring: The first floor of the west wing, as well as all second floor level spaces, feature red quarry tile flooring. The quarry tiles are approximately 8 inches square. The first floor of the north wing has exposed concrete flooring. Bathrooms throughout the building have either mosaic tile or white hexagonal tile floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The typical interior wall finish throughout the General Kitchen is plaster applied directly to a brick substrate. At the first floor of the west wing, white subway tile wainscoting extends to a height of 5 feet above the floor. At the first floor of the north wing, the walls are comprised of painted brick. Many partition walls throughout the first floor level are non-original to the structure and are composed of gypsum board with a veneer plaster finish.

In general, the ceiling structure through the General Kitchen is exposed to view. Several rooms at the first floor level have a ceiling composed of brick arches sprung between steel beams. The arches have been plastered and painted. At the first floor of the north wing, the ceiling structure is exposed and is composed of concrete supported by concrete posts and beams. The second floor level features exposed wood trusses and ceilings that are clad with tongue-and-groove decking.

Walk-in refrigerator units located at the first floor have plaster walls and ceilings clad with a thick layer of cork for insulation.

5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: Many of the original interior doors have been removed and replaced with metal or hollow-core wood doors. Between two rooms at the east end of the first floor of the north wing is a double-leaf wood door unit with a wood lintel set beneath a segmental brick arch. The door appears to be historic. At the second floor of the west wing, a pair of double-leaf five-panel wood doors provides access to the Old Storeroom connecting corridor. Above the doors is a four-light fixed transom. Interior doors at the second floor of the north wing are typically four-panel wood units.
 - b. Windows: Typical interior window openings have wood casings and decorative sill with apron. Some window openings at the first floor level also feature a wood entablature.
6. Decorative features and trim: None present.

7. Hardware: The main entrance door to an insulated storage addition accessed on the west elevation of the west wing has metal strap hinges and a freezer door handle. Historic doors appear to retain their original hardware, including mortised hinges and simple rounded pulls.

8. Mechanical Equipment

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The heating system has been retrofitted with direct hot water radiation utilizing cast iron radiators, of which there are numerous styles throughout the building. However, many of the radiators are missing. In addition, there are ceiling mounted gas-fired space heaters in the upper floors. Natural ventilation was provided through operable dormer windows. Ventilation monitors, situated along the roof ridge, are fitted with large exhaust fans. Ventilation is also provided through the walls via internal ducts that are fitted with metal grilles.
- b. Lighting: The rooms are illuminated by suspended incandescent lights. The fixtures are mounted to the ceiling structure and exposed to view.
- c. Plumbing: The plumbing supply and waste system is composed of cast iron pipes and fittings with some additions in polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Bathrooms have porcelain plumbing fixtures.

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 General Kitchen is set part of a cluster of food service-related buildings that includes the Old Storeroom and Bakery buildings. The complex is located at the center of the St. Elizabeths west campus, immediately south of the West Wing of the Center Building (Building 3) and north of the Construction Shops. To the north of the building is the Bakery, west of the building is Golden Raintree Drive, and east of the building is a mown lawn. The General Kitchen has a L-shaped plan that wraps the Old Storeroom to the south and east.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: No archival drawings of the General Kitchen have been identified.
- B. Early Views: Copies of selected early and historical views of the General 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:

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

- Condition & Reuse Assessment: St. Elizabeths West Campus (draft)*. Oehrlein & Associates Architects. Prepared for the General Services Administration, January 4, 2006.
- 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: General Kitchen (Building 45), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington, D.C.* Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration, March 12, 2010.
- 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), 05/27/1839–12/14/1938*. 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. Accessed through the General Services Administration archives.

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 the General 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 DC1336SE0P003.
2. GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P002.
3. National Archives II, image 418-H-52.
4. National Archives II, image 418-H-54.
5. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P004.
6. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P002.
7. GSA archives, image DC1472SE0P077.
8. National Archives II, image 418-P-247.
9. GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P001.
10. GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P007.

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

GENERAL KITCHEN (Building 45)
St. Elizabeths West Campus
Birch Street SE
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-BC



Figure 1. View of the east elevation of the General Kitchen addition shortly after the completion of the addition, 1892. Source: GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P003.



Figure 2. The west elevation of the General Kitchen, 1898. Source: GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P002.



Figure 3. The southeast corner of the General Kitchen addition, 1898. Source: National Archives, image 418-H-52.



Figure 4. The south elevation of the General Kitchen and addition, 1898. The old Boiler House (in the foreground on the left side) was constructed in 1876 and razed in circa 1900. Source: National Archives at College Park, image 418-H-54.



Figure 5. The General Kitchen addition is located behind the trees, the Bakery building is in the foreground, 1898. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P004.



Figure 6. View of the east elevation of the General Kitchen addition and Old Storeroom, 1906. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P002.

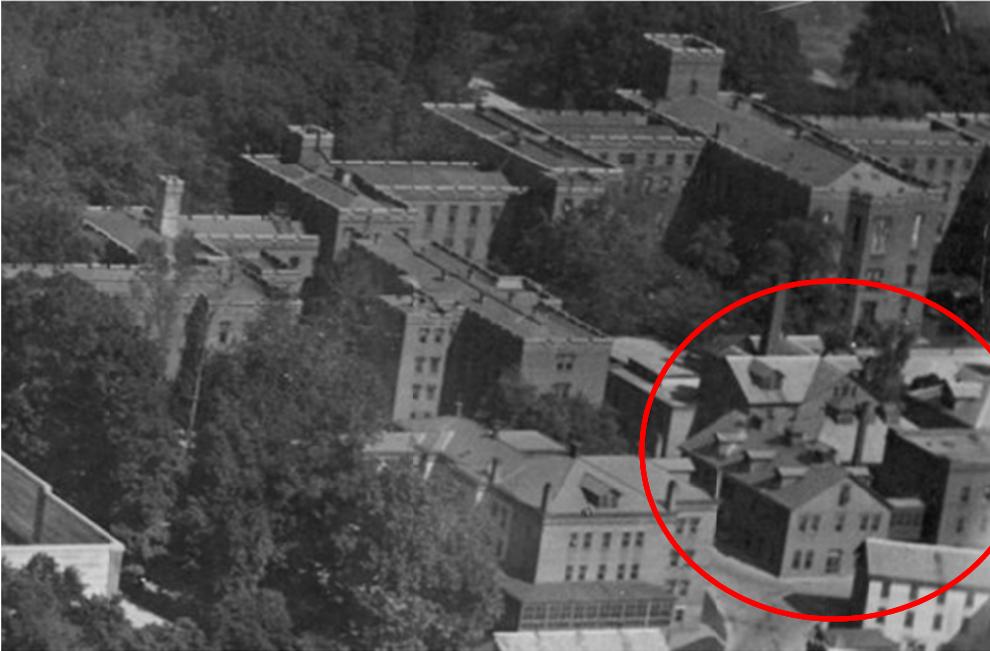


Figure 7. 1922 aerial view of the west campus looking north. The General Kitchen is located at the far right side of the image. Source: GSA archives, image DC1472SE0P077.



Figure 8. Image of the storage area of the General Kitchen. The Old Storeroom is seen on the left, 1935. Source: National Archives, image 418-P-247.



Figure 9. An interior view of the second floor of the General Kitchen looking west from the north wing, 1898. Source: GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P001.

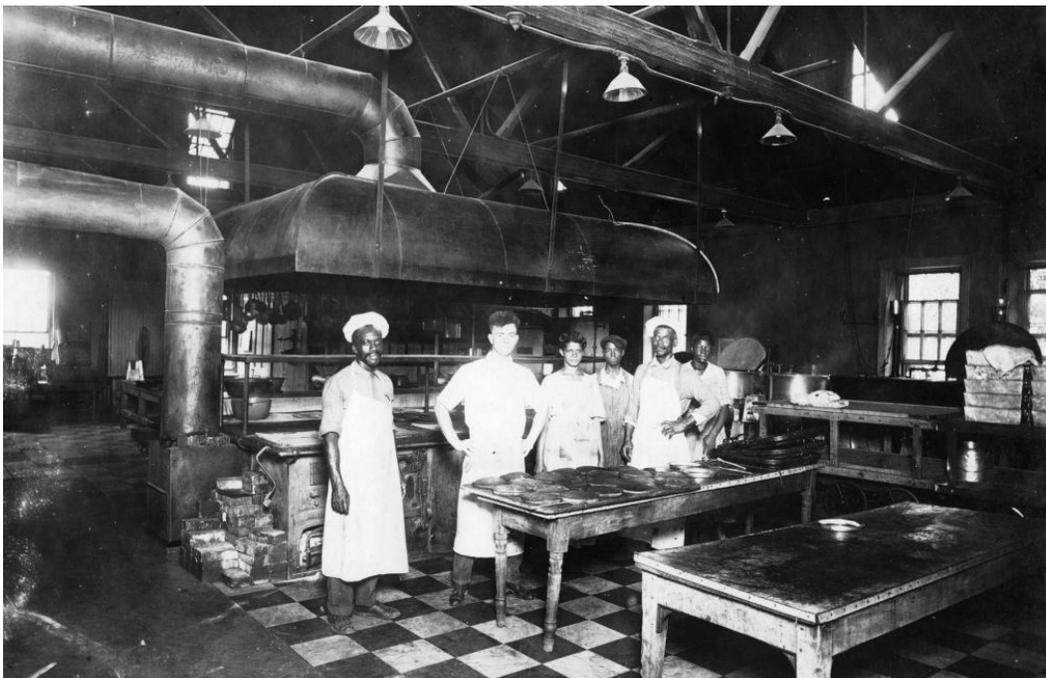


Figure 10. Interior view of the west wing of the General Kitchen, 1915. Source: GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P007.