

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA  
(Building No. 70)  
676-698 Redwood Drive, Southeast  
Washington  
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-BE  
*HABS DC-349-BE*

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

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, EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA (BUILDING 70)

HABS NO. DC-349-BE

**Location:** 676–698 Redwood Drive SE, Washington, D.C., on the West Campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital

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

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

**Significance:** The Employee Cafeteria (Building 70) is significant as a context structure that contributes to the broader historic character of the St. Elizabeths West Campus. The building is associated with the continuing development and improvement of employee support and service facilities.

The utilitarian-style building is composed of two original temporary structures that were relocated to the site and reconfigured to form the cafeteria. These original structures are visible as two parallel gable roofs within the building assembly. Other architectural features include the stucco cladding, wood roof framing exposed at the overhanging eaves, and six-light wood casement windows.

**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: 1924<sup>1</sup>
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 Employee Cafeteria was constructed in 1924, 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 Hospital, were transferred to the new department.<sup>2</sup> In 1968, St. Elizabeths was transferred to the

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<sup>1</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, 80.

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

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>3</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.

From its original construction in 1924 until circa 1980s, the Employee Cafeteria was in use to provide meals for staff of St. Elizabeths.<sup>4</sup> The structure was stabilized and mothballed by 2005. As part of the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the St. Elizabeths campus, the structure was demolished in 2011.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known
5. Original plans and construction: The Employee Cafeteria is composed of two surplus World War I-era portable buildings. The two buildings were obtained from the Veterans' Bureau and extensively altered to be combined into one cafeteria building used year-round.<sup>5</sup> The cafeteria was oriented on a north-south axis, along with the surrounding lettered buildings. Upon completion, the cafeteria structure appeared as two parallel one-story gable front buildings combined to create a rectangular plan. The building had a concrete foundation with stucco walls on a wood-framed structure, with a cross gable roof covered with cement asbestos shingles. The interior had a range of finishes including tile or concrete floors, plaster or plasterboard walls, and an open truss or plasterboard ceiling.<sup>6</sup>
6. Alterations and additions: The Employee Cafeteria was repeatedly expanded and renovated over fifty years following its erection on the St. Elizabeths West Campus in 1924. The first addition, at the center of the east facade, was constructed in 1933. This wing was a perpendicular wood-framed gabled structure with stucco siding. It originally contained the cold storage room and refrigerating equipment.<sup>7</sup> A second addition was completed at the north end of the east facade in 1934. This wing was also a perpendicular wood-framed gabled structure with stucco exterior walls, housing a restroom and shower facilities. The interior finishes included plaster walls and a ceramic tile floor.<sup>8</sup> Together, these two additions gave the Employee Cafeteria an F-shaped plan. In 1944, a concrete garbage platform was constructed along the north facade of the building, directly off the kitchen area.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 1970 *Annual Report*.

<sup>4</sup> Office of the Superintendent, *Master Facilities Use Plan, revised 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980).

<sup>5</sup> *Historic Resources Management Plan*, 80, citing 1925 *Annual Report*. See also 1924 *Annual Report*, 7. The previous location, appearance, or use of the structures is not documented.

<sup>6</sup> 1945 Public Buildings Administration survey (GSA archive database no. DC1466SE0-P005).

<sup>7</sup> 1933 *Annual Report* and comparison between *Historic Resources Management Plan* description, 1938 plat map which shows a rectangular footprint, and the 1965 construction documents.

<sup>8</sup> 1934 *Annual Report* and comparison between *Historic Resources Management Plan* description, 1938 plat map which shows a rectangular footprint, and the 1965 construction documents.

<sup>9</sup> 1944 construction documents.

In 1962, the Employee Cafeteria was renovated.<sup>10</sup> The extent of the renovation is not described in the available historical records, but based on the existing condition of the building, this project may have included replacement of interior finishes in the dining hall, kitchen, and/or 1933 east wing. In 1967, the original cement asbestos shingle roofing was removed and deteriorated sheathing and rafters were repaired. New asphalt composition shingles were installed.<sup>11</sup>

Based on a comparison of historic drawings, after 1967 but before 1974, a prefabricated cold storage room was added to the north end of the center wing of the east facade.<sup>12</sup> In preparation for another building addition, upgrades were made to the heating system in 1972 that included the removal of all existing radiator units and replacement with recessed fin tube radiation units.<sup>13</sup> In 1974, an attached one-story masonry structure with stucco exterior was constructed at the west side of the building.<sup>14</sup> A window opening in the existing structure was converted into a doorway to provide access to the addition.<sup>15</sup> The remaining window openings were infilled. In 1977, alterations and upgrades were made to the kitchen. Floor materials were removed and replaced with 6 inch-by-6 inch ceramic tile.<sup>16</sup>

Other minor alterations to the building, not documented in the available historical records but apparent based on observation of existing conditions, include replacement of a double door on the north facade with a new metal-framed door,<sup>17</sup> and installation of linoleum flooring with vinyl base, wood paneling, and suspended tile ceilings throughout the building.<sup>18</sup>

As part of the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the St. Elizabeths campus, the structure was demolished in 2011.

## B. Historical context<sup>19</sup>

During the tenure of Superintendent William White (1903–1936), construction and improvements to the west campus initiated by Superintendent Alonzo Richardson continued. White guided the hospital toward a clinical perspective on mental illness this shift in fundamental theory required new laboratory and patient service facilities. White continued the construction plan of the west campus outlined by Richardson but extended it to include the development of the new research and patient facilities on the east and west campuses.<sup>20</sup>

Throughout White's superintendence, St. Elizabeths Hospital continued to grow as a clinical institution, patient hospital, and research facility. The last building campaign on the west campus spanned from the 1910s through the 1920s and included the development of a series of staff facilities,

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<sup>10</sup> 1962 Letter to Superintendent from S.P. Bratton, Construction Engineer.

<sup>11</sup> 1967 construction documents (GSA archive database no. DC1466SE0101).

<sup>12</sup> Comparison of 1967 and 1974 construction documents.

<sup>13</sup> 1972 construction documents.

<sup>14</sup> 1974 construction documents (GSA archive database no. DC1466SE0103).

<sup>15</sup> 1972 construction documents.

<sup>16</sup> 1977 construction documents (GSA archive database no. DC1466SE0105).

<sup>17</sup> Comparison of archival photographs from 1968 and 2003.

<sup>18</sup> 1993 *Historic Resources Management Plan* building inventory and existing physical evidence. The building inventory suggests that changes to the interior finishes were initiated in the mid to late twentieth-century.

<sup>19</sup> A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Service and Support Building (Food Service) Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

<sup>20</sup> *Cultural Landscape Report*, IV.7-8.

support buildings, and campus improvements to the west campus. Support buildings, such as the Storage Shed (Building 11) and Mechanical and Electrical Shop (Building 12), were constructed along the perimeter of west campus development. The Red Cross Building (no longer extant), the General Store/ Canteen, and a collection of small comfort stations (including Building 77) were constructed to improve security and patient conditions. New single-family staff residences (Buildings 15, 17, 27, 67, 76) and the Employee Cafeteria were constructed to support the staff of the hospital as a clinical institution.

## **PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**

### **A. General Statement:**

1. Architectural character: The Employee Cafeteria is a utilitarian-style accretion of relocated buildings and additions. The original two-part core building was brought to the site in 1924 and received multiple additions over the next fifty years. The building has an irregular, approximately F-shaped footprint. The original building core is composed of two rectangular structures acquired from the Veterans' Bureau in 1924, which were moved to the site and altered to form a single long hall. A double gable roof is evidence of the origin of the core of the building as twin structures. The 1933 east wing is a rectangular addition in the middle of the east facade of the core building. This wing is wood-framed and clad with stucco. The 1934 northeast wing is also a wood-framed structure with stucco cladding and features a gable roof. In 1974, a long, narrow hip roof addition was added along the west wall of the main core of the building. The walls of this addition are concrete unit masonry clad with stucco. The truncated hip roof has a flat top that aligns with the ridgeline of the core building. Also, a walk-in refrigerator unit abuts the north wall of the 1933 addition. There is a short connecting structure between the refrigerator unit and the east wall of the core building. The refrigerator unit is clad in stainless steel sheet metal and has a shed roof.

Character-defining features include stucco cladding, wood roof framing exposed at the overhanging eaves, six-light wood casement windows, and the construction of the original core of the building as two parallel gable roof structures.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, the Employee Cafeteria was in poor condition overall. The stucco exhibited deterioration ranging from paint failure and cracking to complete delamination and collapse. The wood elements of the projecting eaves and fascia board also exhibited water and weathering-related damage, including paint failure, warping, splitting, and checking. The interior spaces were in poor condition, with severe damage due to water intrusion and associated rotted wood, deteriorated plaster, and development of mold and mildew.

### **B. Description of Exterior:**

1. Overall dimensions: 113' by 87' irregularly shaped, rectangular building, 15' to the peak of the roof
2. Foundations: The foundation is a concrete slab on grade.

3. Walls: Most of the exterior walls are painted cementitious stucco on expanded metal lath attached to the wood-framed wall construction. The 1974 west addition consists of painted stucco applied to concrete unit masonry. The walls of the south vestibule are painted plywood.
4. Structural system, framing: The building is primarily composed of two rectangular structures, each approximately 20 feet wide by approximately 76 feet long, which have gable roofs. The two building sections are joined along their length such that the two gable roofs share a common support. A continuous beam that bears on a series of cast iron columns provides this line of support. The gable roofs are supported by crudely constructed king-post trusses spaced about 42 inches on center, which support wood plank decking.

The roofs over the building additions are wood-framed with rafters. The walls are typically wood-framed assemblies. A masonry wall in the east-west direction separates the kitchen from the dining hall area, and an additional masonry wall encloses the 1974 west addition. The remaining interior partitions and exterior walls are constructed of wood-framed assemblies.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: Sometime after 1974, an enclosed portico was constructed over the existing double entrance on the south end of the original core structure. The portico is a wood-framed structure with plywood exterior cladding and a hip roof. Cast-in-place concrete stoops and stairs with painted steel pipe handrails are present at other exterior doors.
6. Chimneys: One brick chimney is located on the east face of the east gable roof, abutting the east gabled dormer.
7. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: Original painted wood stile-and-rail doors are present at some exterior door openings, with two solid panels at the bottom portion and a four-light window at the top portion. Other exterior doors consist of flat panel hollow-core metal doors.
  - b. Windows and shutters: Most of the windows are outward-swinging wood casement units. The original window sash, still present in some locations, each had six lights (two wide and three tall). At many window openings, inward-swinging wood-framed screens are also present, and most window openings are additionally covered by expanded metal security grilles. The windows along the west wall of the 1974 west addition are different and consist of six-over-six wood double-hung windows.
8. Roof
  - a. Shape, covering: Most wings of the building have gable roofs; there is also a hip-roofed extension along the west side of the building. Most of the roofs are clad with composite shingles, with the exception of the two slopes of gable roof that make up the inner valley over the core of the building. These portions of the building roof are clad with standing-seam sheet metal.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: At the eaves, the wood rafters and roof decking are exposed and painted. Currently, the only rain gutters are at the base of the roof slope on the west side of the building and around the post-1974 entrance at the north end of the building. The gables do not have gutters, nor do any of the roofs at the east side of the building.

- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There is a gabled dormer on the west face of the west gable roof at the core of the building. A broader gabled dormer abuts the brick chimney stack on the east face of the east gable roof. This dormer has a large sheet metal ventilation hood on its roof. The core building also features metal ventilators along both ridgelines of its double gable roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The interior plan of the Employee Cafeteria reflects the history of its construction. The southern two-thirds of the original core building consists of a large dining hall, while the northern one-third consists of the kitchen. A line of cast iron columns, enclosed in gypsum board and spaced approximately 12 feet on center, runs north-south down the middle of these two spaces to support the center valley of the paired gable roof above. The 1933 east addition is divided into several small offices. The 1934 northeast addition has a corridor along its north wall and a series of rooms along the south side, including offices and restrooms. The 1974 west addition is divided down its length by a partition wall/coatrack to create two long, parallel spaces used for queuing and as a coatroom.
2. Stairways: None present.
3. Flooring: Interior floor finishes include red ceramic tile in the kitchen, vinyl tile flooring in the dining hall, carpeting in the 1933 east addition, hexagonal white ceramic tile with a red ceramic tile border in the 1934 northeast addition, and vinyl tile flooring in the 1974 west addition.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The kitchen has plaster walls and one wall covered with square white ceramic tiles, and stainless steel panels at the ceiling. The dining hall has plaster walls, with a small area of white subway tile wainscoting at the southeast corner, and an acoustic tile ceiling. Above the acoustic tile ceiling, the wood roof framing and decking are painted, which suggests that this space was originally open to the roof structure above. In the 1933 east addition, the walls are covered with wood paneling, and the ceiling is composed of wood decking covered with acoustic tile. In the 1934 northeast addition, walls and ceilings are finished with painted plaster and with simple painted wood baseboard. The 1974 west addition has wood paneled walls and acoustic tile on the ceiling.
5. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: Many interior door openings are simply finished as part of the wall or framed with wood trim. The 1933 east addition has flat panel wood veneer doors incorporating one pane of glass. The 1934 northeast addition has painted five-panel wood doors in each room.
  - b. Windows: The windows typically have simple painted wood trim. In the 1934 northeast addition, the window openings have painted wood sills, aprons, and surrounds of flat rectangular trim.
6. Decorative Features and Trim: None present.
7. Hardware: Many of the doors in the 1933 east addition and the 1934 northeast addition retain mortised hardware, with plain round knobs and simple backplates.

8. Mechanical Equipment

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Employee Cafeteria was originally heated with steam that was run through horizontally stacked pipes connected in series and located along the exterior walls. In addition, cast iron radiators were added to this system, possibly due to an inadequacy in the original piping. Fin tube radiant heat was provided in the additions. Natural ventilation was provided through operable windows.
- b. Lighting: Interior lighting is provided by 4-foot-long fluorescent fixtures in linear groups.
- c. Plumbing: Restroom fixtures in the 1934 northeast addition are porcelain, with exposed iron water supply piping and cast iron drain piping. The kitchen has stainless steel sinks, but much of the piping has been disconnected.

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 Employee Cafeteria is located on a triangular parcel bounded by the west campus perimeter wall, Persimmon Street, and Redwood Drive. Redwood Drive continues in an easterly route to the St. Elizabeths East Campus via a tunnel beneath Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE. To the west of the Employee Cafeteria but on the same triangular site is the Fan Building (Building 71). Across Redwood Street to the west are the E and Q buildings (Buildings 68 and 69). To the north are the M, C, A, and B buildings (Buildings 72, 73, 74, and 75).

**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 Employee Cafeteria 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.

*Building Preservation Plan: Employee Cafeteria (Building 70), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington, D.C.* Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration, March 12, 2010.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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), 05/27/1839–12/14/1938.* 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.

*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 Employee Cafeteria has been performed for this and other studies, as documented in the publications and other sources listed above.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. 1945 building survey (excerpt).
2. 1945 building survey (excerpt).
3. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0P001
4. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0101, drawing dated 1965.
5. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0102, drawing dated 1965.
6. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0001, drawing dated 1972.
7. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0103, drawing dated 1974.
8. General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0105, drawing dated 1977.

**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**

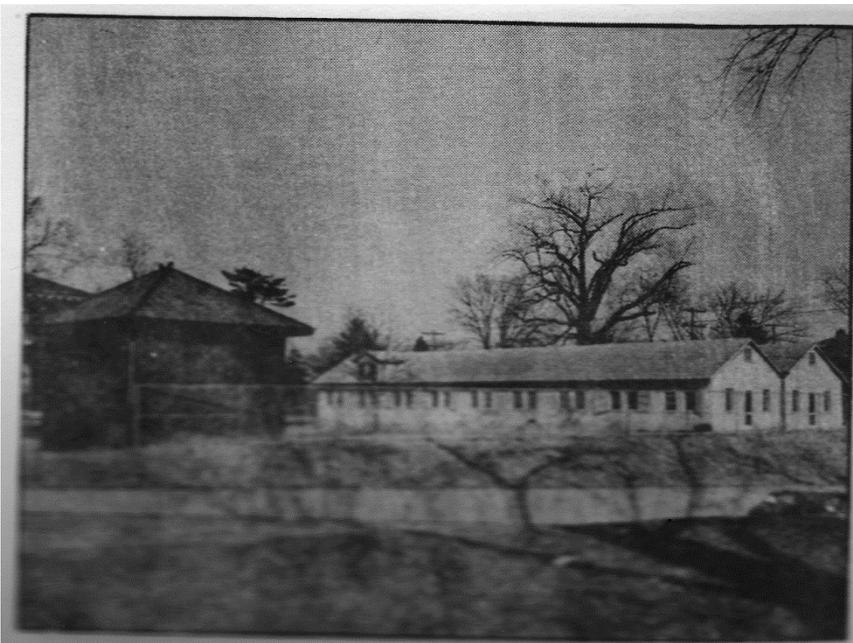
**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA (Building 70)  
St. Elizabeths West Campus  
676-698 Redwood Drive SE  
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-BE



*Figure 1. Source: 1945 building survey (excerpt).*



*Figure 2. Source: 1945 building survey (excerpt).*



*Figure 3. Source: General Services Administration, image DC1466SE0P001*



ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL  
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 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL (Page 4)

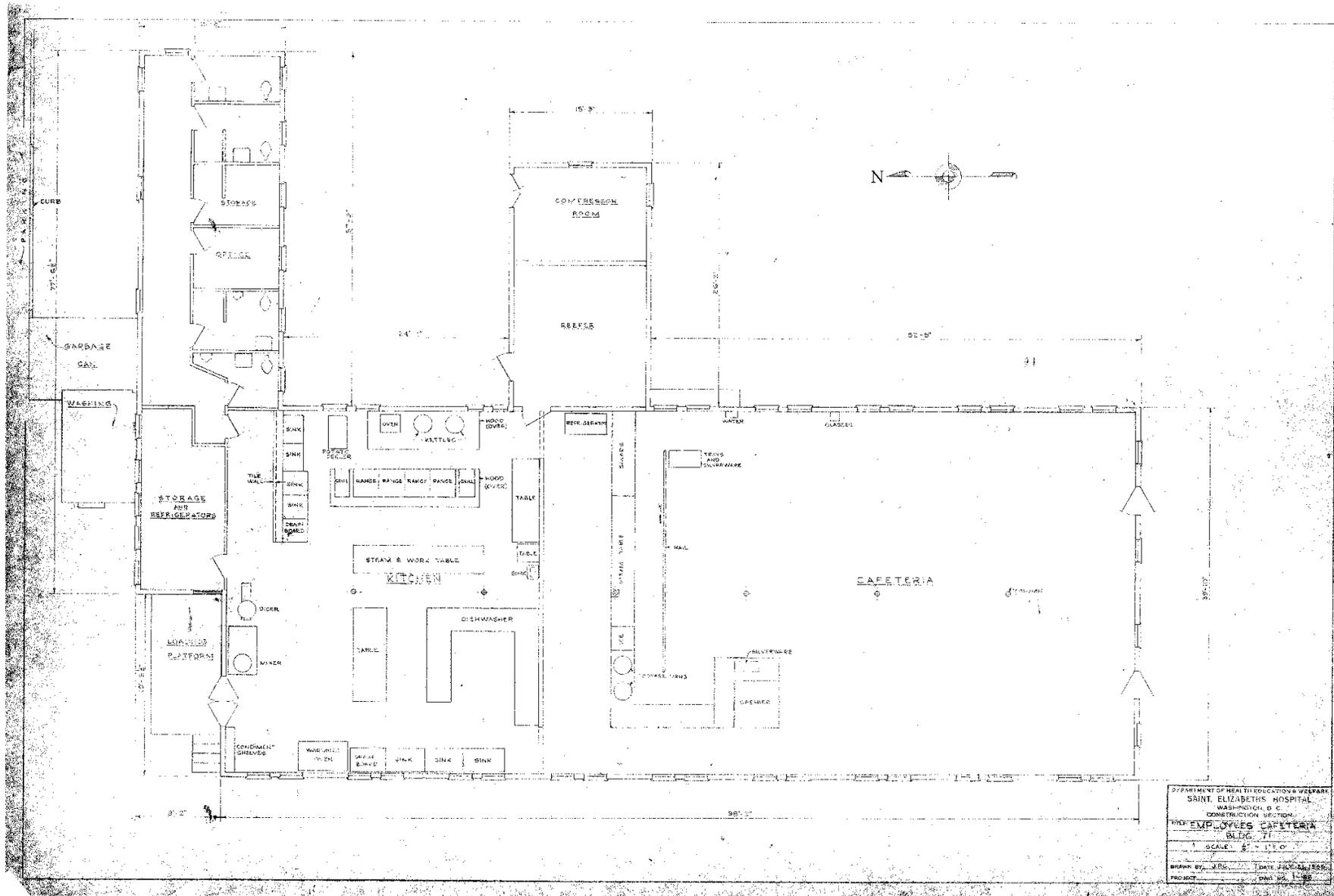


Figure 5. Source: General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0102, drawing dated 1965.

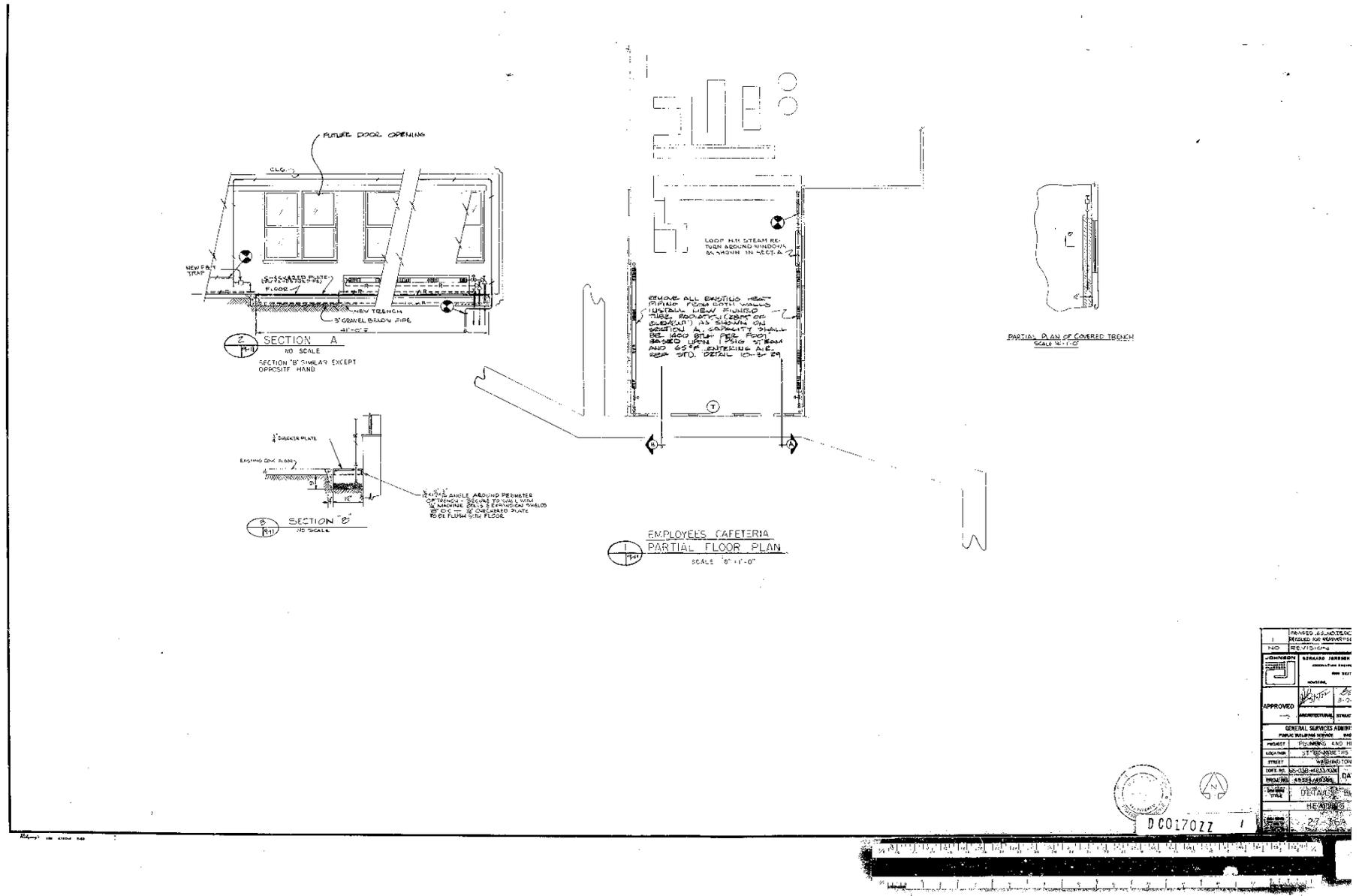


Figure 6. Source: General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0001, drawing dated 1972.



ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL  
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 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL (Page 7)

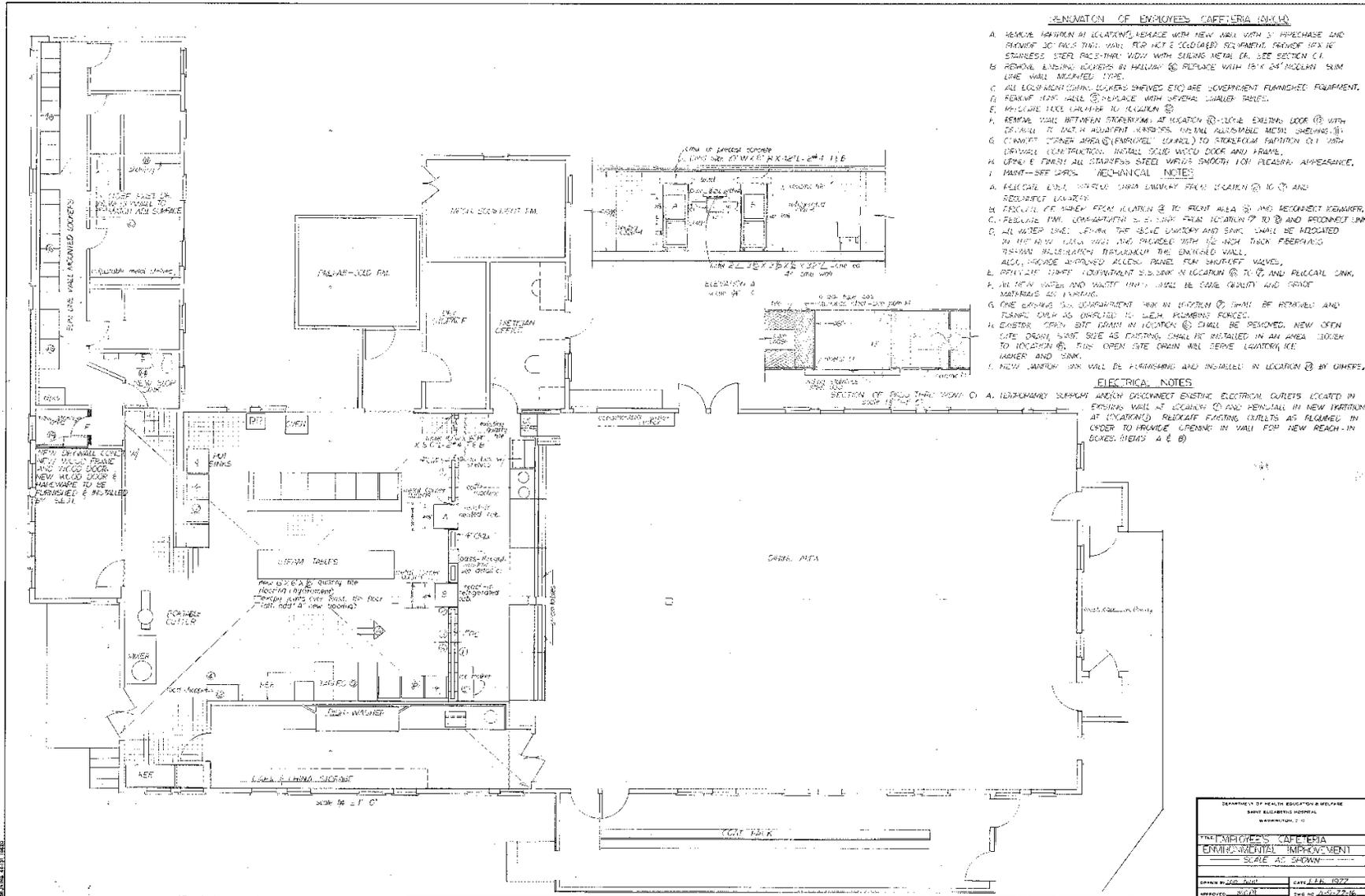


Figure 8. Source: General Services Administration, file DC1466SE0105, drawing dated 1977.