

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, WAREHOUSE / LAUNDRY/ANNEX
BUILDING
(Building Nos. 118 and 118A)
2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast, Birch Street,
Southeast
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-BJ
HABS DC-349-BJ

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, WAREHOUSE/LAUNDRY/ANNEX (BUILDING 118/118A)

HABS NO. DC-349-BJ

Location: Birch Street 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 Warehouse/Laundry/Annex (Building 118/118A) is significant as a context structure that contributes to the broader historic character of the St. Elizabeths west campus. The building served as part of the support complex that allowed for the partial self-sufficiency of the campus, and was part of the continuing development and improvement of a campus-wide infrastructure to support the west campus of St. Elizabeths. The Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was a significant part of the campus as it was updated to meet contemporary functional needs in the middle twentieth century.

The Warehouse/Laundry Annex is significant as an example of the application of mid-century modern architectural design to a utilitarian building. The building is also of interest architecturally for its character-defining features including exposed concrete structure, expressed formwork panels, reverse battered concrete piers, wide roof overhangs, and sawtooth monitors.

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: 1947–1951¹
2. Architect: Supervising Architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood and Supervising Engineer Albert E. Sanderson under direction of the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Administration
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, and remained so until 1940. The Federal Security Agency was a new government agency that oversaw federal activities in the fields of health, education, and social insurance and was in control of the St. Elizabeths campus when the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was constructed between 1947 and 1950. 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

¹ 1951 *Annual Report*.

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 wanted 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 Warehouse/Laundry/Annex until 2004, when the property was transferred to the General Services Administration.⁴ The campus facilities were typically stabilized and the buildings mothballed by 2005; however, the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was not stabilized or mothballed at that time.⁵

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The building was constructed by Joseph F. Nebel Contractors.⁶
5. Original plans and construction: Original construction drawings for the building are dated July 1946, with some sheets depicting minor revisions to interior partitions dated 1948 and 1949. Drawings depicting the layout of laundry equipment are dated early 1950. The Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was constructed as a five-story concrete structure embedded into the west campus plateau and overlooking the Anacostia River. The original construction consisted of the main warehouse and laundry building (Building 118), a one-story annex (Building 118A, originally identified as the dry cleaning building), and site retaining walls. The structure was composed of overhanging steel and concrete flat roof with sawtooth monitors supported on concrete buttressing piers. Upon completion, the building initially could not be occupied due to the threat of flooding, which was attributed to questionable site drainage.⁷ The building was finally occupied in 1951.
6. Alterations and additions: Alterations to the building after completion focused on routine maintenance and improving the facility to better provide support services. Modifications were directed toward improving the interior space and implementing minor repairs to the exterior of the structure.

In 1964, the interior of the annex (dry cleaning) building at the third floor was remodeled to serve as office space, with new carpet, gypsum board partitions, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings.⁸ Throughout the 1960s, an extensive effort was made at St. Elizabeths Hospital to modernize mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems in the west campus buildings. Funds were directed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare toward creating a campus-wide plan to improve fire suppression systems, plumbing facilities, heating units, and electrical systems. As a result, in 1972, plumbing and heating improvements were made to Warehouse/Laundry/Annex.⁹ In 1975, new loading docks were erected on the west side of the building at the ground floor level

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, 19.

⁶ As observed on stone dedication plaque dated 1948 and set within the concrete structure of the building.

⁷ 1950 *Annual Report*, 1951 *Annual Report*, and 1946 construction documents.

⁸ 1964 construction drawing, GSA archive database, image DC1470SE0135. The existing conditions of the building generally conform to this drawing.

⁹ 1972 construction documents.

and an access road was constructed leading to these loading docks.¹⁰ A new retaining wall was constructed west of the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex in 1978.¹¹

Renovations were implemented to make Warehouse/Laundry/Annex more accessible in 1982. Improvements included a new passenger elevator and new concrete entrance ramps.¹² In that same year, the mechanical system was updated, the existing air supply ducts in the laundry area were sealed, and the louvers at the sawtooth monitors were closed and sealed as well.¹³

As part of the construction of a new headquarters for the United States Coast Guard on the St. Elizabeths West Campus, the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was demolished between October 6, 2009, and January 6, 2010.

B. Historical context¹⁴

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. A detached laundry facility, a portion of which remains as part of the Construction Shops (Building 49), was part of the original development of the St. Elizabeths Hospital. Constructed in 1856, the structure, located southwest of the Center Building group, was initially known as the Machinery Building.

After Winfred Overholser took over as superintendent in 1937, new development at the hospital was concentrated on the east campus, while west campus structures were maintained through a cycle of upgrades and repairs. The minimal new construction occurring on the west campus was focused on improving infrastructure. Numerous alterations had been made to the original laundry building (Construction Shops, Building 49) since its 1856 construction. However, the condition of the structure and plan of the building were inadequate and inefficient in meeting the demands of the changing hospital campus. Therefore, plans were developed for the construction of a new structure designed to accommodate the increased demand and improved machinery of the laundering process, as well as related support services. The Public Buildings Administration developed plans for a new “Warehouse, Laundry, and Shops Building” in 1946 and began construction in 1947. The building was occupied in 1951.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Warehouse/Laundry/Annex building is a five-story exposed concrete structure built into a hillside at the west edge of the west campus, resulting in a complex geometry for the exterior elevations and interior plans. The building is composed of two

¹⁰ 1975 construction documents

¹¹ 1978 GSA archive database, image DC1470SE0P019.

¹² 1982 construction documents.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Shops and Support Structures Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

rectangular wings to the east and west, which are offset such that the east wing extends further north and has a slightly taller roof height than the west wing. The full height of the five-story building is visible from the west elevation. Concrete retaining walls are located along the north end of the west elevation and between the upper and lower paved truck yards south of the building.

The overall character of the Warehouse/Laundry Annex is that of a utilitarian building with expressed concrete structure. Character-defining features of the building exterior, including the exposed concrete structure with reverse battered concrete piers and expressed formwork panels, wide roof overhangs, and sawtooth monitors, are typical of mid-century modern industrial architecture. At the interior of the building, character-defining features include the open plan and mushroom cap columns at the ground, first, and second floor levels of the warehouse; the glazed clay tile walls of the third floor food storage areas; and the exposed concrete structure and monitor light wells of the fourth floor laundry.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in April 2009, the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex was in fair to poor condition overall. On the building exterior, the concrete structure had localized areas of deterioration. The retaining wall at the north wing of the building was displaced, resulting in subsidence along the west side of the building and exposing portions of the concrete foundation. Original steel window sash exhibited widespread surface corrosion and many lights of glass were broken. At the roof level, copper flashing had been removed. At the building interior, many of the interior finishes including paint, gypsum board, carpet tile, and suspended ceiling tiles, were in poor condition due to moisture exposure.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 425'-0" by 180'-0", rectangular building built into the hillside, 58'-0" tall as viewed from the west elevation. In addition to the footprint of the main building is the one-story Annex (Building 118A) with rectangular plan measuring 30'-0" by 92'-0".
2. Foundations: The foundation consists of a 10-inch-thick concrete foundation wall along the perimeter of the building, which is supported on one of two types of concrete footings, depending on the wing of the building. The east wing of the structure is supported on concrete piles with reinforced concrete pile caps, while the west wing of the building has concrete spread footings. Both footing types are spaced at 20 feet on center in either direction.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex are constructed of monolithic uncoated structural reinforced concrete. The concrete walls up to the level of the third floor window sill are articulated by deep V-shaped grooves that define panels in the concrete. These grooves do not necessarily correspond to the concrete pour lines, and cold joints are visible across panels, especially at floor lines. Above the level of the continuous third floor window sill, the concrete walls are rough board-formed concrete with form lines running horizontally.
4. Structural system, framing: The structure is built into the sloping site. The typical floor structures include a two-way slab system with drop panels, supported by round columns with tapered corbels spaced at 20 feet on center in each direction. At the upper floor level of the main laundry room, large concrete portal frames spaced at 20 feet on center span approximately 80 feet across

the open area. These frames support a flat concrete slab and beam roof with a series of skylights with ventilation dampers.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: Loading docks are located on the south and west elevations of the main building as well as the north elevation of the Annex. Loading docks on the west elevation are located at the ground floor level and accessed from a paved service road. The docks are constructed of concrete masonry and are non-original.

There are two loading docks on the south elevation of the building. The east wing loading dock is associated with the upper truck yard and provides access to the fourth floor laundry area. The concrete loading dock spans the full width of the elevation. Rubber guards protect the concrete edge of the structure. The concrete roof slab cantilevers over the loading dock. The west half is a relatively deep open dock, while the east half is enclosed by a non-original rolling overhead door near the front edge of the dock. At the east end of the laundry loading dock is an angled dock extension and a projecting structure. The room contained within the projecting structure originally served as the receiving area for soiled mattresses. The upper truck yard is a paved surface bound by a concrete retaining wall to the east. A concrete guard wall runs along the west edge of the yard and overlooks the lower truck yard. Adjacent to the east end of the laundry area loading dock is a concrete staircase with steel guards that ascends the hillside.

The west wing loading dock is accessed from the lower truck yard and is associated with the third floor food and general delivery area. Originally, this was the main receiving area for all non-laundry deliveries, including items to be stored in the warehouse levels below. The third floor loading dock consists of exposed structural concrete with a cantilever canopy, a portion of which has been cut away to accommodate taller trucks. The west portion of the loading dock is an original enclosed loading dock with a rolling overhead door; this was the overnight storage room.

Located at the south end of the lower truck yard is the Annex. The north elevation of the structure has a small loading dock with cantilevered roof that is original to the structure.

6. Chimneys: None present.
7. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Warehouse/Laundry/Annex has no apparent main pedestrian entrance. Instead, doorways are typically associated with loading dock areas. These are painted steel-framed doors set in punched openings in the concrete structure. Single-panel metal doors are typical. These doors are located at the west and south elevations and accessible from the loading docks. Single-panel metal doors are also located at the stairwell penthouse providing access to the main roof area and on the west and north elevations, presumably as emergency egress doors. In addition to the single-panel doors, there are non-original rolling steel overhead doors located at each loading dock. Steel-framed double doors with wire-glass panels are also located at the south loading docks.
 - b. Windows and shutters: There are four different window types and configurations throughout the building that differ based on the location. All windows are painted steel-framed units. The typical window throughout the building is a four-light steel-framed unit, with the middle two lights comprising an operable awning sash. The upper and lower lights are fixed in place. Some windows have been altered to receive air conditioning units. The ground, first, and

second floor levels on the west elevation have square, four-light steel-framed awning windows. At the fourth floor level of the north wing of the west elevation, each bay has a window unit consisting of five ganged five-light sections. Within each five-light section is a lower hopper sash with an upper two-light operable awning sash. The remaining top light is fixed in place. Each roof top sawtooth monitor consists of four to six banks of five ganged single-light sections each with wire-glass fixed panels. Each bank is separated by concrete framing and each light is separated by a steel mullion. The windows are located on the north face of each monitor.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The building has a low-slope roof with a built-up gravel surfaced membrane applied over rigid insulation to the concrete structural deck. Copper flashings are used where roof levels intersect walls. The roof is divided between the east and west wings, with the east wing being approximately three feet higher than the west. The east wing roof has a broad overhang that extends over the west wing roof. A two-story penthouse housing a stairwell and elevator equipment is located on the west wing roof. Non-original rooftop mechanical equipment penetrates the roof surface.
- b. Cornice, eaves: An overhanging concrete eave extends 7 feet beyond the face of the wall at the east wing portion of the west elevation. The eave is supported by reverse battered concrete buttressing piers spaced 20 feet on center. The west wing portion of the west elevation, as well as the north and south elevations, have an overhanging eave that projects 1 foot 6 inches from the face of the wall.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: Fourteen sawtooth monitors provide clerestory lighting and ventilation to the fourth floor spaces. The typical monitor has a shallow-sloped south face with standing -seam sheet metal or asphalt shingle roof; a taller central cap section with a flat roof extending from the peak of the sawtooth; and a more steeply sloped north face, angled at 60 degrees from the roof plane, with wire-glass skylight glazing. Copper louvers in the middle section could be opened by an interior damper to allow for summer season passive exhaust.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: As stated above, the building is built into the hillside and as a result has a complex interior plan. The plan is divided into two equal-sized rectangular wings; an east and a west wing, offset approximately 200 feet, with the east wing extending further to the north and the west wing extending further to the south. The lower three floors (ground floor, first floor, and second floor levels) comprise the warehouse portion of the building and are used exclusively for storage. The third floor includes offices, specialized storage rooms, food storage rooms including coolers and freezers, and support spaces related to the laundry above. Located at the south end of the third floor level, but separated by an outdoor paved truck yard that is atop the second floor warehouse structure, is the Annex (Building 118A). The Annex has a separate entrance and originally contained three rooms: an office, finishing room, and dry cleaning room; the Annex has been subdivided by new partitions to create an office suite. The fourth floor is the laundry level, and includes offices and specialty workrooms as well as the laundry sorting, washing, drying, and pressing areas.

Entrances to the Warehouse/Laundry/Annex are primarily at locations of the loading docks at the ground floor, third floor, and fourth floor levels. The entrances at the ground floor level of the west elevation lead directly into stair wells. The ground floor is approximately half the size of the overall west wing plan. As the hill slopes up, the first floor is slightly larger than the ground floor and extends slightly further to the east. The second floor level measures 100 feet by 370 feet and extends further to the east and south than the lower floors. It encompasses the entire west wing.

The third floor level has an L-shaped plan that includes the east wing of the building as well as the north portion of the west wing. At the south end of the third floor level is the lower truck yard, which provides access to the third floor loading dock. The lower truck yard is supported by the warehouse structure below. An entrance at the third floor loading dock provides access to a central hall and support spaces for the laundry services. The third floor also includes a separate portion, referred to as the Annex, which is located at the south end of the lower truck yard and originally housed dry cleaning functions.

The fourth floor level has an L-shaped plan similar to that of the third floor level. It has an upper truck yard on grade at the south end of the building that runs parallel and adjacent to the lower truck yard. Fourth floor entrances are associated with the loading dock and provide access to the main laundry room.

2. Stairways: There are six U-shaped stairwells throughout the building. Three stairwells located at the north end of the west half of the building are continuous from the ground floor to the fourth floor level. A stairwell located at the south end of the west half of the building extends from the ground floor to the second floor level. Two staircases located in the east half of the building connect the third and fourth floor levels. The partitions that enclose the stairwells are constructed of clay tile or concrete masonry. The stairs consist of concrete treads and risers and an 8-inch-thick wall that separates the switchback runs of stairs.
3. Flooring: The flooring in the warehouse spaces at the ground, first, and second floor levels is exposed concrete. At the third floor level, storage related areas have exposed concrete flooring; the cold storage room has ceramic tile flooring; and the office and workshops have either carpet tile or vinyl asbestos tile flooring. Flooring at the fourth floor level consists of carpet tile over vinyl asbestos tile in office areas and exposed concrete flooring in laundry areas.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Wall and ceiling finishes are painted structural concrete. Typical finishes throughout the building consist of painted structural concrete or clay tile partition walls and painted structural concrete ceilings. Exceptions to the typical finish conditions are the Annex and office spaces at the fourth floor level, which have been remodeled and subdivided by gypsum board partitions and suspended acoustical tile ceilings.
5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: Typical interior doorways are comprised of metal-framed doors with vision lights at the top half. Doors within the third and fourth floor office areas also have louvers at the bottom half.
 - b. Windows: At the third floor level, the north wall of the original receiving office is partially glazed with steel-framed storefront windows and overlooks the main receiving area.

The sorting room, located at the fourth floor level, has glazing along the north and west walls. Glazing on the west wall consists of a set of three steel-framed, multi-light awning windows separated by steel mullions, which overlook the original shoe repair shop. The north wall is a concrete block partition wall that is partially glazed with steel-framed fixed sash windows.

6. Decorative features and trim: There are no distinguishing decorative interior features or trim.
7. Hardware: Original interior door hardware consists of mortised brass hinges and locksets, with round brass doorknobs with plain rectangular brass backplates.
8. Mechanical Equipment
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Heat is provided in office spaces by cast iron hot water radiators served by an exposed two-pipe system. Ventilation is provided by operable windows and exhaust fans located at rooftop monitors above the laundry area and non-original suspended ductwork. Air conditioning is provided by non-original window units in some office spaces. The three warehouse levels are served by original suspended ductwork that apparently provided both heat and ventilation. Throughout the building, piping and ductwork supplying the laundry equipment and the food storage lockers is exposed to view.
 - b. Lighting: Lighting throughout the building consists of suspended fluorescent tube light fixtures. These fixtures are likely original, based on similar fixtures indicated on one construction drawing from 1948.
 - c. Plumbing: Original white porcelain plumbing fixtures are present in the restrooms, and original Moderne-style white porcelain drinking fountains are located in the corridors. Plumbing is generally exposed and consists of copper supply pipes and painted cast iron drain pipes.

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 Warehouse/Laundry/Annex is built into a tree-covered hillside at the west edge of the west campus. It is located west of the Mechanical and Electrical Shops (Building 12) and Storage Shed (Building 11) and overlooks the Anacostia River, and is sited along an asphalt-paved service road.

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 Warehouse/Laundry/Annex 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:

Building Preservation Plan: Warehouse/Laundry/Annex (Building 118/118A), 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.

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.

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.

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

- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Extensive research on the history of Warehouse/Laundry/Annex 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 DC1470SE0P001.
 2. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P002.
 3. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P003.
 4. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P006.
 5. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P007.
 6. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P009.
 7. Retaining wall construction, 1977. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P020
 8. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0012.
 9. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0015.
 10. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0016.
 11. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0017.
 12. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0018.
 13. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0025.
 14. 1946 Construction Documents. GSA archives, image DC1470SE0026.

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

WAREHOUSE/LAUNDRY/ANNEX (Building 118/118A)
St. Elizabeths West Campus
Birch Street SE
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-BJ



Figure 1. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P001.



Figure 2. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P002.

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Figure 3. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P003.



Figure 4. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P006.

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Figure 5. Source: GSA archives, image DCI470SE0P007.



Figure 6. Source: GSA archives, image DCI470SE0P009.

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Figure 7. Retaining wall construction, 1977. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0P020.

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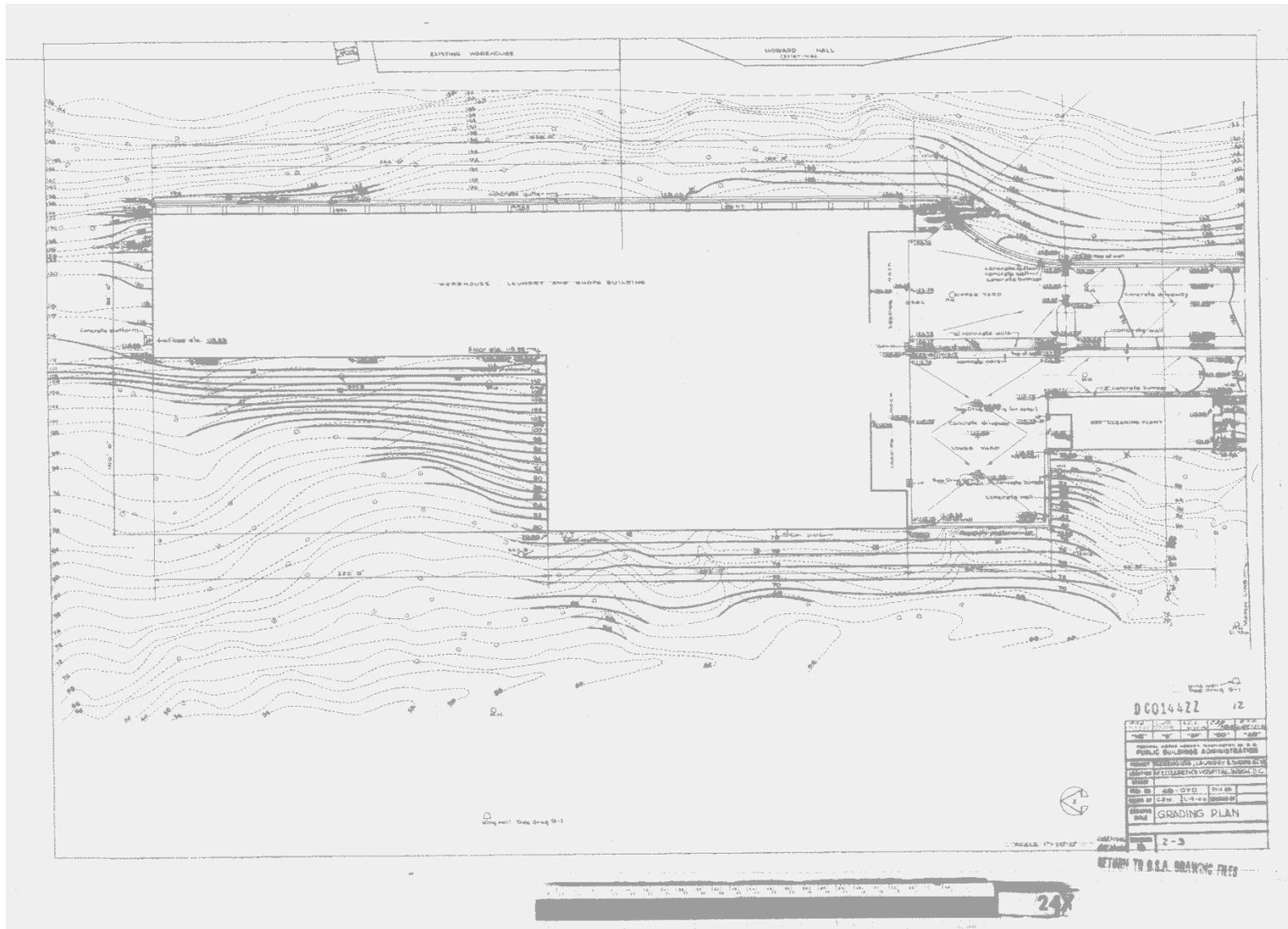


Figure 8. 1946 Construction Documents. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0012.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL (Page 8)

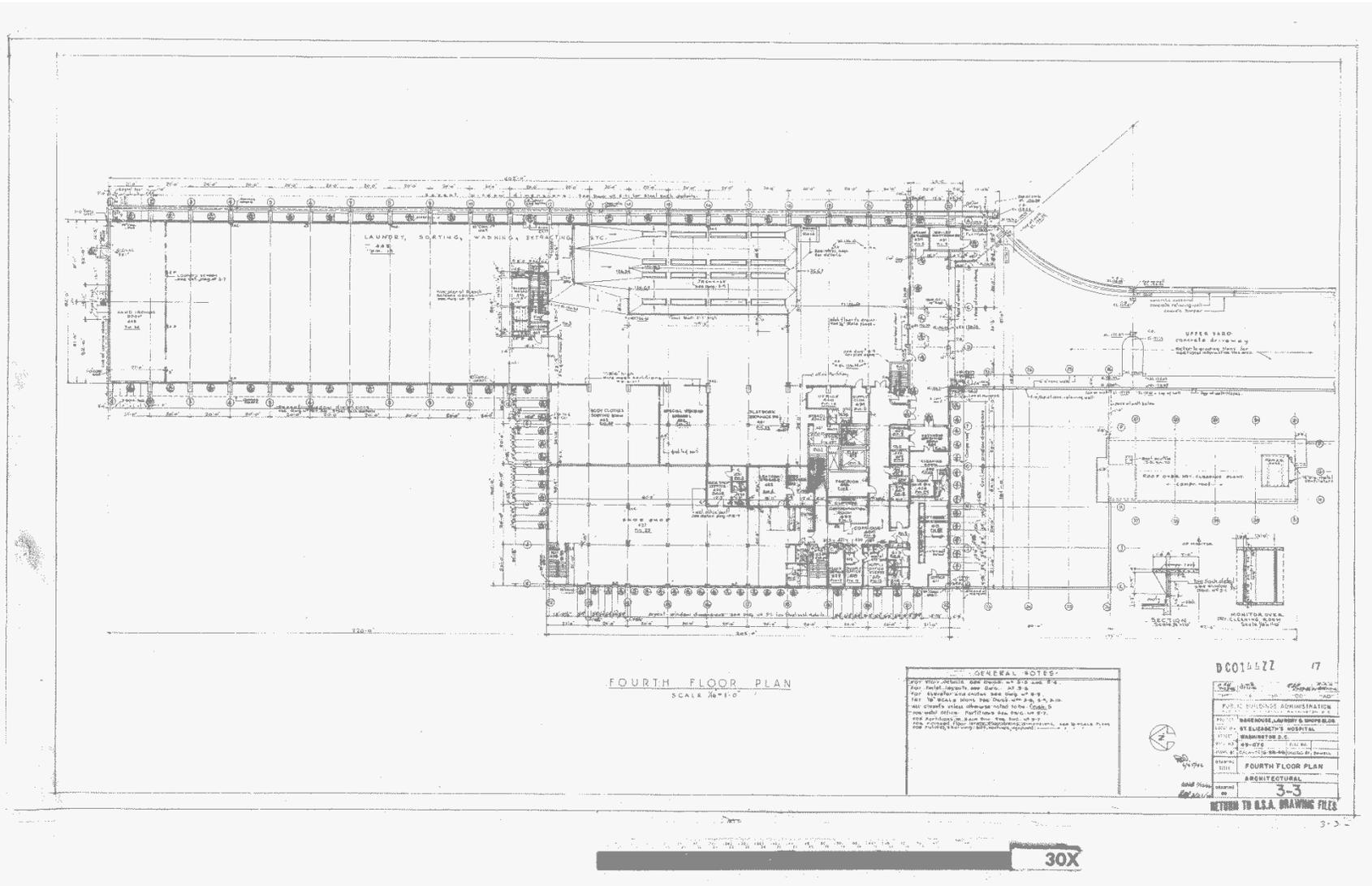


Figure 11. 1946 Construction Documents. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0017.

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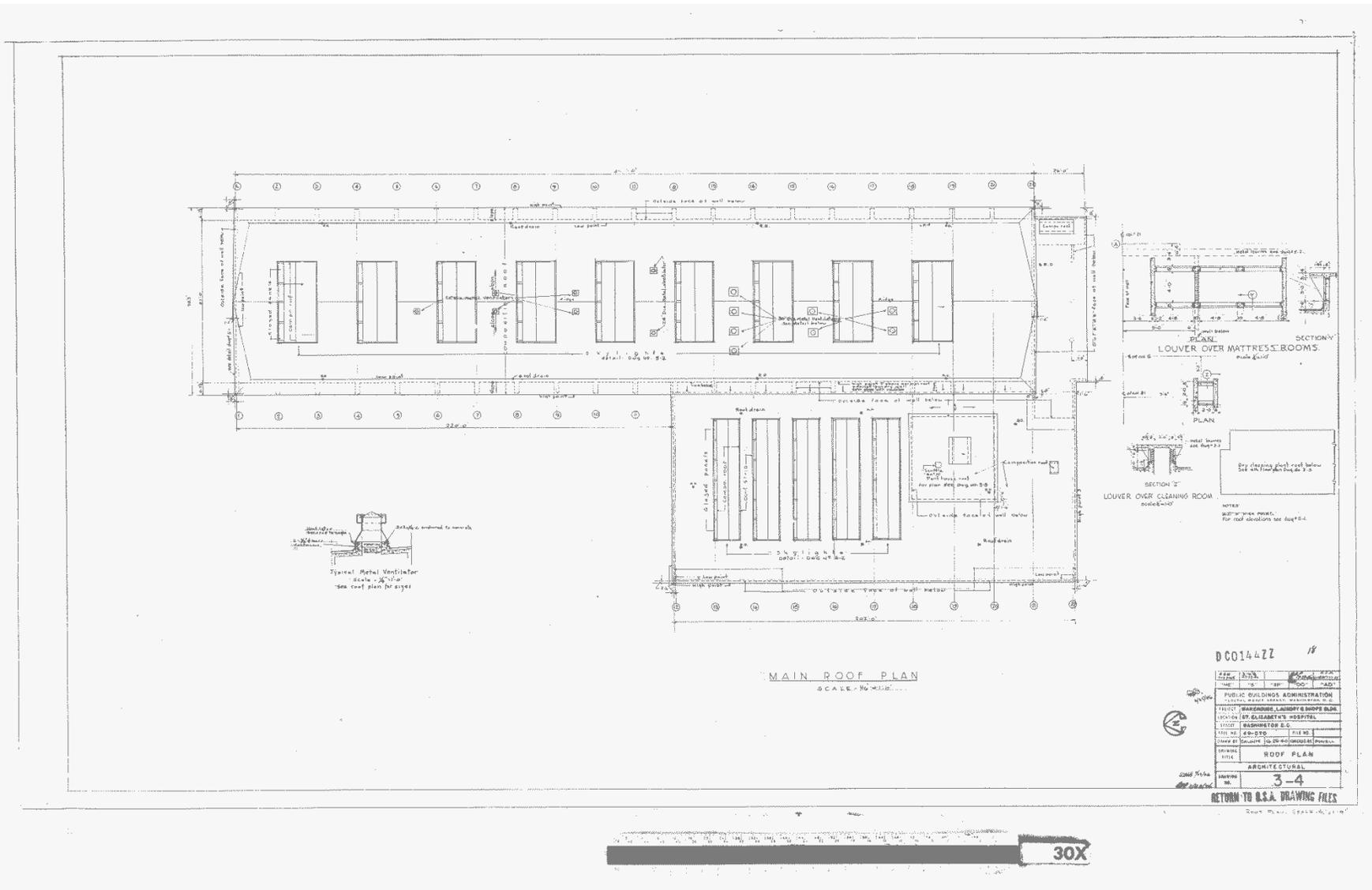


Figure 12. 1946 Construction Documents. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0018.

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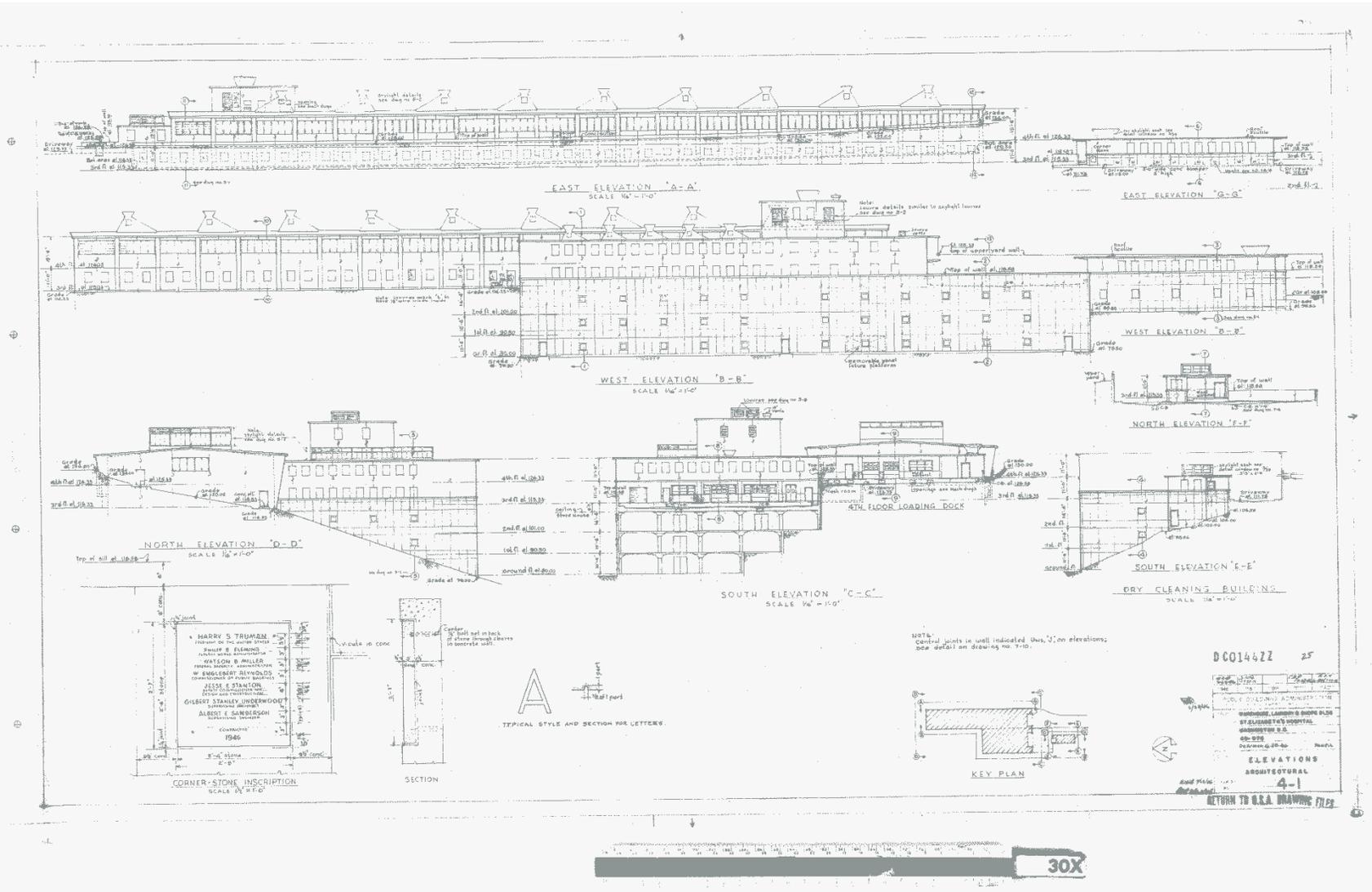


Figure 13. 1946 Construction Documents. Source: GSA archives, image DC1470SE0025.

