

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, GATEHOUSE NO. 1  
(Building No. 21)  
2695 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast  
Washington  
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-AV  
*HABS DC-349-AV*

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, GATEHOUSE NO. 1 (BUILDING 21)

HABS NO. DC-349-AV

**Location:** 2695 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue 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:** Gatehouse No. 1 is significant for its association with the overall function of the St. Elizabeths Campus. As the public face of the hospital campus since its construction in 1874, Gatehouse No. 1 has formed an integral part of the function and use of the campus since the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Until the beginning of a major rehabilitation of the structure in 2012, it remained in active use as a security checkpoint for persons entering the campus.

The gatehouse is also significant for its architectural design. Gatehouse No. 1 is a distinctive local example of Stick-style design. Its architectural character is also unique on the St. Elizabeths campus. Character-defining features include the exterior brick and stone masonry, the wood windows and doors, the slate-covered hip roof and dormers, and interior plaster finishes and wood millwork.

**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: 1874<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 Gatehouse No. 1 was constructed in 1874, 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 National Institute of Mental Health, an agency within the Department of Health, Education and

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<sup>1</sup> 1938 Plan of Buildings and *Historic Resources Management Plan*, 56.

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

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.

Since its completion in 1874, Gatehouse No. 1 has served continuously as a guard house and the primary reception point and entrance for staff and visitors to the campus. The gatehouse was constructed to monitor the flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic into and out of the St. Elizabeths campus and served as a visual icon at the main entrance to the property.

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 General Services Administration (GSA).<sup>4</sup> With the exception of Gatehouse No. 1 and Home (Building 36), all campus facilities were mothballed. By 2005, improvements were made to the gatehouse, including the stabilization of the roof.<sup>5</sup> In 2012, renovation of the building began, as part of the rehabilitation of the St. Elizabeths West Campus.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known
5. Original plans and construction: Gatehouse No. 1 was constructed in 1874 as a two-story Stick-style brick structure on stone foundation with a wood-framed slate tile hip roof.<sup>6</sup> Ornament consisted of corbelled brick quoins and window surrounds, slate window sills, and six-over-six wood-framed double-hung windows. The main entrance was centered on the south elevation and denoted by a projecting portico with hip roof. Paired wood posts with ornamental corner bracing supported the overhanging entry roof. The portico was flanked by wood-framed gable-roofed dormers with ornamental cross bracing and a wood apron sill. Similar wood-framed projecting dormers were centered on the east, north, and west building elevations. A decorative pattern of rectangular and octagonal slate tile, rolled metal ridge caps, and cast iron cresting was located along the ridge of the main hip, dormers, and portico roofs. A brick chimney stack with corbelled detailing extended from the ridge on the north end of the building. Extending perpendicular to the south elevation of the gatehouse were two brick piers, each capped by a light fixture, which framed the main entry road and supported a decorative wrought iron security gate.

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

<sup>4</sup> *St. Elizabeths West Campus: Cultural Landscape Report*, Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners, and Robinson & Associates, Inc., prepared for the General Services Administration, April 2009, V.2.

<sup>5</sup> *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, 53. Comparison of a 2003 archival photographs with a photograph of the building taken in 2005 by FMG Architects shows the building with a repaired roof.

<sup>6</sup> 1938 Plan of Buildings and *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, 56.

The first and second floor plans consisted of a central U-shaped staircase surrounded by three evenly sized rooms. The interior space was finished with wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings.<sup>7</sup>

The comfort station behind Gatehouse No. 1 was in existence by 1897.<sup>8</sup> Limited documentation is available from which to determine the original construction date and appearance, extent of alterations, or construction chronology for the comfort station. Based on existing conditions and archival photographs, it is assumed that the original structure had a concrete foundation with a projecting wood-framed vent hood along the ridge of the hip roof. The east and west elevations had a small louvered window opening centered on the elevation and positioned directly below the roof eave. A door opening with concrete sill was located on the east side of the south elevation.<sup>9</sup> Two wood-framed doorways were centered on the north elevation and provided access to the interior spaces. The plan of the building consisted of two distinct rooms separated by a brick dividing wall. The building functioned as a restroom facility.<sup>10</sup>

6. Alterations and additions: Prior to 1945, a one-story wood-framed addition was constructed on the north elevation of the original gatehouse. The structure measured 6 by 18 feet and had 10-foot-high vertical narrow board siding with a flat roof parapet wall and a wood door centered on the west elevation.<sup>11</sup> Between 1964 and 1968, minor alterations were made to the parapet wall of the addition. The parapet wall was sloped and concealed a standing-seam metal shed roof.<sup>12</sup>

By 1968, a one-story concrete block masonry structure was constructed against the north face of the existing brick perimeter wall, extending to the east facade of the gatehouse. The structure was built on a concrete slab foundation with a wood-framed shed roof, and functioned as a shed.<sup>13</sup> The interior of the structure incorporated the exposed brick exterior wall of the gatehouse east facade and the campus perimeter wall. Based on existing physical evidence, it is assumed that this structure was built after the wood-framed north addition.<sup>14</sup>

Starting in the late 1960s, renovations were made to the gatehouse building that altered the building's appearance and involved the removal of existing historic materials.<sup>15</sup> The first major change to the appearance of the south elevation occurred between 1964 and 1972. The wood-framed portico and hip roof over the main entry were demolished and cornice returns below the flanking dormers were removed. The alterations dramatically simplified the appearance of the

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<sup>7</sup> Assumptions regarding the plan were drawn from the 1945 Building Survey and existing physical evidence.

<sup>8</sup> The building description is based on existing physical evidence and corroborated in part by archival photographs. The existence of an outbuilding is first seen in an 1897 archival photograph. The form is more clearly seen in a 1945 archival photo.

<sup>9</sup> Observation based on existing physical evidence.

<sup>10</sup> Historic function of space determined by existing physical evidence and design elements of the structure.

<sup>11</sup> The archival images do not show the actual roof surface. However, the parapet wall appears level, as if associated with a flat roof.

<sup>12</sup> Comparison of archival photographs from 1964 and 1968 confirm changes to the parapet wall. Limited archival evidence makes it difficult to draw conclusions on changes to the roof shape and material.

<sup>13</sup> The addition first appears in an archival photograph from 1968 and is identified as an "existing shed" to remain in 1972 construction documents.

<sup>14</sup> The building still exists. Its interior walls incorporate the exposed brick exterior walls of the Gatehouse east elevation, the north addition, and perimeter wall.

<sup>15</sup> Information documenting the renovations has been ascertained from archival photographs, construction drawings, and existing physical evidence.

roofline, creating one continuous horizontal fascia and gutter. New slate tiles were installed to match the original in color, shape, and pattern.<sup>16</sup>

During the same period, a flat roof canopy was constructed along the entire length of the south roof eave, projecting from beneath the roofline. The roof was supported by metal posts set in a concrete foundation. Concealed beneath the canopy and attached to the west end of the south facade of the gatehouse was a brick and wood-framed guard station. A wood-framed window was removed and the opening extended to grade to create a doorway between the guard station and the gatehouse interior.<sup>17</sup>

Improvements were made to Cedar Drive, which included widening the access road 8 feet at the point of entrance. Plans for modifying the roadway were outlined in 1961 but actual construction occurred between 1964 and 1972. The expansion of the roadway resulted in the removal of the brick gate piers and associated wrought iron gate. Although construction documents specified replacement with similar iron gates and brick piers, archival photographs and existing conditions indicate the installation of a chain-link guard fence with metal support post.<sup>18</sup>

By 1972, the wood-framed structure on the north elevation of the gatehouse was demolished.<sup>19</sup> The structure was replaced by a one-story brick addition with a concrete foundation and flat roof. The 12-foot by 18-foot addition provided updated restrooms facilities and a mechanical room. Improvements were made to the heating and electrical systems of the gatehouse, including the installation of a radiant heating system and fluorescent light fixtures throughout the building.<sup>20</sup> Between 1972 and 2002, a carport was constructed on the west facade of the gatehouse. The date of construction of this structure is unknown.<sup>21</sup>

No photo documentation is available regarding changes to the interior conditions and finishes of the gatehouse. The development of the interior spaces has been determined through prior survey descriptions and existing conditions. The original flooring is believed to have been wood, while the 1945 Public Buildings Administration survey identifies the structure as having both wood and linoleum floor surfaces. By 1992, linoleum tile is identified as the standard flooring material throughout the building.<sup>22</sup>

Archival research and existing physical evidence indicate that minor alterations were made to the brick comfort station to the north of the gatehouse. Although generally unchanged since it was constructed in the late nineteenth century, physical evidence suggests that a window was removed

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<sup>16</sup> Comparison of archival photographs from 1964, and 1972 construction documents.

<sup>17</sup> Comparison of archival photographs from 1964 and 2002. 1972 construction documents indicate the guard shack enclosure as existing. Existing physical evidence supports the conclusions.

<sup>18</sup> Construction documents from 1961 and archival photographs from 1964 and 2002.

<sup>19</sup> 1972 construction documents call for the construction of a new structure in the same location as the previously existing wood-framed addition. Since the demolition of the structure was not specified in 1972 documentation, it is assumed that the original addition had already been or was previously scheduled for demolition.

<sup>20</sup> 1972 construction documents.

<sup>21</sup> 2002 archival photographs.

<sup>22</sup> Comparison of notes from the 1945 Public Buildings Administration survey, *Historic Resources Management Plan*, building inventory, and existing physical evidence.

from the east end of the south facade. The opening was infilled with brick of a slightly different color and the concrete sill remains embedded in the wall.<sup>23</sup>

## B. Historical context<sup>24</sup>

In 1852, St. Elizabeths Hospital was established in large part to 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, healthy, and serene family environment in which to rehabilitate.

As the hospital expanded, new construction was focused on extending the existing Center Building complex and establishing the foundation of roads and service building for the campus. A gatehouse was needed as a central point of entry to monitor the flow of traffic, and protect the patient and surrounding civilian population. Gatehouse No. 1, completed in 1874, served as the primary entrance and the public face of the campus throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: Gatehouse No. 1 is a Stick-style building, T-shaped in plan with a main level, upper level, and crawl space. The primary elevation faces south. In 1972, a one-story addition was constructed at the north end of the T-shaped plan, housing a bathroom and mechanical space. There are also several smaller additions, including a vestibule at the south entry, a metal-framed carport on the west side of the north addition, and a storage shed at the east side of the building.

Significant features of the exterior facades include the brick and stone masonry, with segmental arches over window and door openings and brick quoins, and the wood-framed multi-light windows and wood stile-and-rail doors. The hip roof is notable for its slate roofing, brick chimney, wood-framed gabled dormers, and wrought iron ridge cresting. Character-defining elements of the interior include plaster wall and ceiling finishes, including curved transitions from walls to ceilings; wood millwork at windows, doors, transoms, baseboards, and stair balustrade; iron ventilation grilles; and multi-panel wood doors and transoms.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, Gatehouse No. 1 was generally in good condition. While the gatehouse retained much of its architectural fabric, it was obscured by unsympathetic additions and alterations on the north and south facades. Distress at the exterior was limited to minor erosion of mortar joints, limited areas of organic growth, loss of individual roofing slates, and surface corrosion of the roof cresting. The floor joists in the original portion of the building were

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<sup>23</sup> Assumptions were derived from existing physical evidence.

<sup>24</sup> A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Service and Support Building (Entrances) Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

observed to be in fair condition, with localized areas of advanced decay and termite damage. Minor water staining existed on the roof deck and rafters members.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 28'-6" by 40'-0", T-shaped building, 28'-0" to the peak of the roof
2. Foundations: The original portion of the gatehouse has stone masonry foundation walls (approximately 20 inches thick) that enclose a crawl space beneath the T-shaped building and support the first floor framing and brick masonry structure above.
3. Walls: The load-bearing red brick masonry exterior walls are three wythes thick, laid in a common bond pattern with a header course every sixth row. The corners of the house are decorated with rusticated brick quoins. This decoration is repeated on the sides of the first floor windows, which also feature a projecting segmental brick arch header. The window and door openings have brick masonry arches on the exterior and wood lintels on the interior. The brick masonry walls support the wood-framed floor and roof framing above.

The north addition is a concrete masonry unit structure on a concrete slab. It is clad with a brick veneer set in a running bond pattern. There is a vertical joint filled with an elastomeric sealant between the addition and the original portion of the gatehouse.

The non-original vestibule at the south entry is a small wood-framed structure positioned beneath a projecting canopy. The non-original east storage shed consists of a low-sloped roof supported by wood framing secured to the exterior walls of the gatehouse, the masonry gate wall, and supplemental concrete masonry walls over a concrete slab.

4. Structural system, framing: The original first floor framing is composed of plank flooring over 2-inch by 12-inch joists spaced at approximately 16 inches on center that span between foundation walls. The second floor framing was not accessible during the survey. The north addition has a concrete foundation, and the floor structure is a slab on grade.

The roof framing has 2-3/4-inch by 5-3/4-inch rafters spaced at about 27 inches on center with a slope of approximately 54 degrees. The second floor ceiling is framed with 1-5/8-inch by 7-1/2-inch joists that coincide with the spacing of the rafters. The roof framing over the north addition is finished with drywall and was not accessible during the investigation. The original drawings for the north addition suggest this roof is framed with 2-inch by 8-inch rafters at 16 inches on center. The roof over the east storage shed area is framed with 2-inch by 4-inch rafters spaced at approximately 24 inches on center that are supported by the campus wall and building walls. The roof over the carport is a metal-framed assembly supported by steel columns and the west masonry wall of the north addition.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: The original design of the south facade featured the centrally located front door with a slate-covered portico. In keeping with the character of the gatehouse, the portico was designed with wood posts and exposed cross bracing that supported a hip roof with cast iron cresting. The original stoop still exists and is composed of red and white stone set in a diagonal checkerboard pattern.

Between 1964 and 1972, the original front portico was demolished and replaced with a new flat-roofed porch addition that spans the entire south facade. The existing porch is composed of steel

tubing set on tapered concrete footings. The roof of the porch is composed of wood framing and clad with built-up roofing. A guard station was constructed over the westernmost bay of the south facade. Brick knee walls extend 3 feet above grade and are capped by wood-framed glazed walls. The original west window of the gatehouse was removed and the wall opening widened to accommodate a door. The front door still serves as access, but the main entrance to the gatehouse is now through the guard station on its west facade.

A metal carport is attached to the west facade of the 1972 north addition. It is a simple structure consisting of a corrugated metal roof supported by two steel poles at the west side and attached to the 1972 addition at its east side.

6. Chimneys: A tall, non-functioning brick chimney projects from the center of the north-south ridge of the T-shaped roof.
7. Openings
  - a. Doorways and doors: The original front door at the south facade is a four-panel glazed door with a three-light transom. The original doorknob has been replaced, but the scrolled bronze letter slot and hinges remain. A five-panel screen door covers this door.
  - b. Windows and shutters: The windows retain their character-defining wood frames and six-over-six double-hung sash. The first floor window sills are slate. The windows are partially obscured by expanded metal screens set in wood frames that are attached to the exterior face of the window openings.
8. Roof
  - a. Shape, covering: The steeply sloped T-shaped hip roof of the gatehouse is clad with bands of hexagonal and square slate shingles and decorated with a cast iron cresting along the peak of the roof.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: The roof eave at the gatehouse is clad with painted wood following the slope of the roof.
  - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The gatehouse roof has five gabled dormers. The dormers are aligned with the plane of the wall at the first floor. The dormers have carved bargeboards and cross braces at their peak. The roofs of the dormers have slate and iron ridge cresting matching the main roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The core of the gatehouse retains its original plan and configuration of three rooms on each of the first and second floors. The T-shaped plan has one room located in each arm of the T, facing east, west, and north. There is a small entrance vestibule at the center of the south facade, and a similarly sized hall at the center of the plan that leads to the switchback staircase located between the east and west rooms.

The 1972 addition doubled the length of the north wing of the T-shaped floor plan, extending it 12 feet to accommodate two more rooms on either side of a central corridor. One room in the

addition is a bathroom with a partitioned toilet at the south end, a sink on the west wall, and a shower in the northeast corner. The other room in the addition is a storage and staff locker room.

There is also a one-story lean-to shed addition with a bare concrete slab on grade floor, painted concrete masonry walls, and a wood-framed shed roof. This addition is attached to the east wall of the gatehouse and the north perimeter wall of the west campus.

The second floor has not been significantly altered since original construction and consists of three rooms accessed from the second floor stair landing, one each in the east, west, and north arms of the T-shaped plan. The east and west rooms have small closets located over the first floor south vestibule.

2. Stairways: The stairs are covered with carpet and feature baseboard trim similar to the rest of the gatehouse. The walls of the stairwell are plaster. There is no handrail or decoration in the stairwell. There is a small window on the first landing overlooking the first floor vestibule. The knee wall around the stair opening is composed of painted tongue-and-groove paneling with a stained wood cap.
3. Flooring: Floors throughout the original portion of the building are covered by carpeting, except for the first floor north room, which has vinyl tile.

The bathroom in the north addition has tile flooring. The corridor and locker room in the north addition have vinyl tile flooring with a vinyl base.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The original wall finish throughout the building is painted plaster on wood lath. Substantial portions of the original wall finishes have been replaced or overlaid with painted gypsum board. The top 24 inches of the walls at the first floor offices have been covered with adhered acoustical tiles. At the second floor, exterior perimeter walls are vertical to approximately 36 inches above the floor, then sloped to follow the roof profile. Throughout the original portion of the building, there is an original 7-inch-high painted wood baseboard.

Ceilings at the first floor consist of a suspended acoustic tile system, except at the south entrance vestibule, which has a shallow coved plaster ceiling. The ceilings at the second floor are painted plaster.

In the north addition, the walls are painted concrete masonry units.

## 5. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: The typical original interior doors are four-panel painted wood doors; the second floor closet doors are similar two-panel doors. On the first floor, the interior door frames incorporate a three-light operable transom. Door trim is painted wood molding. Closet doors and doors to rooms on the second floor have a simple wood molding. Interior doors at the north addition are painted flat-panel hollow-core wood doors with painted beveled wood trim.
- b. Windows: The building has its original six-over-six double-hung wood windows. Interior window trim includes painted wood moldings matching the door trim and relatively deep sills. The windows have recessed brass lifts at the bottom rail and brass thumb latches at the meeting rail.

6. Decorative features and trim: In addition to the interior millwork at doors and windows, a noteworthy decorative feature is an original cast iron ventilation grille at the ceiling of one second floor room.
7. Hardware: Interior door hardware typically consists of non-original brass-plated round knobs and cored locksets.
8. Mechanical Equipment
  - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The mechanical systems consist of a relatively new high efficiency, gas-fired, forced-air heating and central cooling system located in a closet on the first floor. The condenser unit is located outside directly adjacent to the mechanical closet.
  - b. Lighting: Lighting consists of fluorescent box fixtures integrated into the suspended ceiling system. The building appears to receive an incoming electrical service feeder from elsewhere on campus, either from the central utility plant or directly from the electrical utility company. The main panelboard is located on the first floor.
  - c. Plumbing: The water supply system is composed of relatively new copper piping. Drain piping was not accessible during the survey.

#### 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.

Gatehouse No. 1 is set back approximately 130 feet from Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE, on the north side of the two-lane concrete driveway. The brick perimeter wall that surrounds the campus and lines the north side of the driveway intersects with the east facade of the gatehouse. Beyond the chain-link gate that spans the entrance, the gatehouse is separated from the other buildings of St. Elizabeths by a semi-circular green space of lawns and trees that extends approximately 400 feet from the gatehouse.

2. Outbuildings: Just north of Gatehouse No. 1 is a small brick comfort station. The comfort station is a load-bearing brick masonry structure. It is rectangular in plan, approximately 7 feet wide and 16 feet long, and is situated on a concrete foundation. The comfort station hip roof is framed with 2-inch by 4-1/2-inch rafters spaced at approximately 18 inches on center with a 30 degree slope. The comfort station has two six-panel wood doors in the north facade. The upper two panels of the doors are fitted with mesh screens rather than wood. The comfort station has two, two-light awning windows in the south facade. The east and west facades of the building have window openings that are fitted with wood louvers. The hip roof is clad with standing-seam sheet metal and has exposed projecting wood rafters and decking. Atop the roof is a monitor fitted with wood louvers that is four bays long and one bay wide. The comfort station has two rooms separated by an interior brick wall. The men's room of the station occupies the eastern two-thirds of the building footprint. The smaller women's room is situated at the west end. The interior features exposed brick walls, the exposed underside of the wood roof rafters and sheathing at the ceiling, and the exposed concrete structural slab at the floor. The comfort station is in poor condition.

### 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 Gatehouse No. 1 are included in the attached Supplemental Material. The original photographs and other archival photographic documentation are in the collection of the General Services Administration, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, or the St. Elizabeths Hospital Health Sciences Library archives on the St. Elizabeths East Campus.
- C. Interviews: No oral history interviews were performed for this documentation project.
- D. Selected Sources:

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

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

*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.

*Historic Structure Report: Gatehouse No. 1 (Building 21), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington, D.C.* Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration, March 12, 2010.

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

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

*Maps and Plans of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths Hospital), 05/27/1839–12/14/1938.* 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 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 Gatehouse No. 1 has been performed for this and other studies, as documented in the publications and other sources listed above.
  
- F. Supplemental Material:
  - 1. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P005.
  - 2. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P003.
  - 3. National Archives.
  - 4. 1945 building survey (excerpt).
  - 5. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P004.
  - 6. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P007.
  - 7. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P001.
  - 8. General Services Administration, file DC1472SE0597, drawing dated 1961.
  - 9. General Services Administration, file DC1472SE0598, drawing dated 1961.
  - 10. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0002, drawing dated 1972.
  - 11. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0003, drawing dated 1972.
  - 12. General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0004, drawing dated 1972.

#### **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**

GATEHOUSE NO. 1 (Building 21)  
St. Elizabeths West Campus  
2695 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE  
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-AV



*Figure 1. View of the gatehouse from the east. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P005.*



*Figure 2. View from the east of the gatehouse, 1897. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P003.*



*Figure 3. View from the east, sometime between 1909 and 1932. Source: Library of Congress.*



*Figure 4. View of the gatehouse from the southwest, 1945. Source: 1945 building survey (excerpt).*



*Figure 5. View from the southwest, 1944. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P004.*



*Figure 6. View from the east, 1960s. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P007.*



*Figure 7. View from the northwest, 1968. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0P001.*



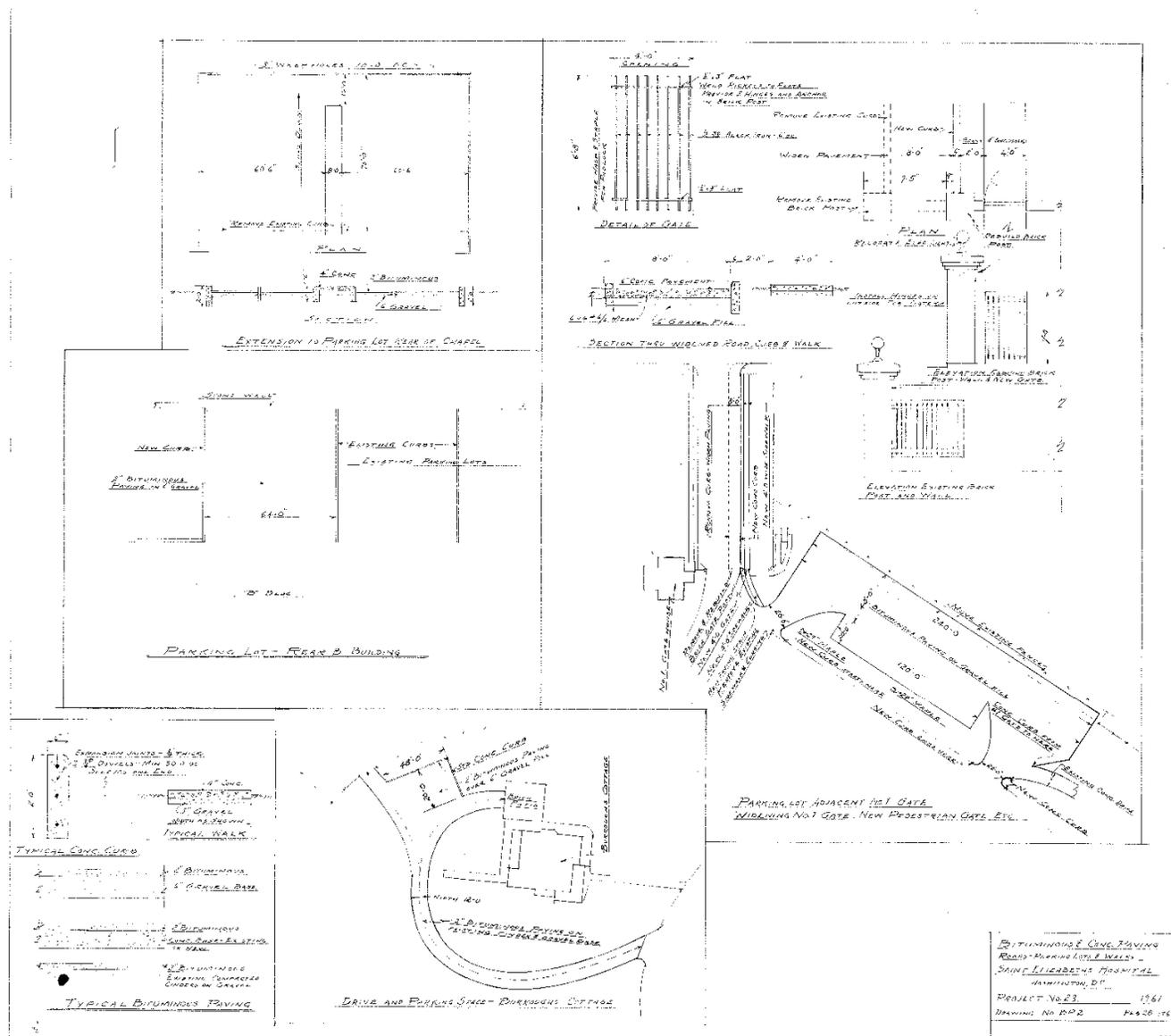
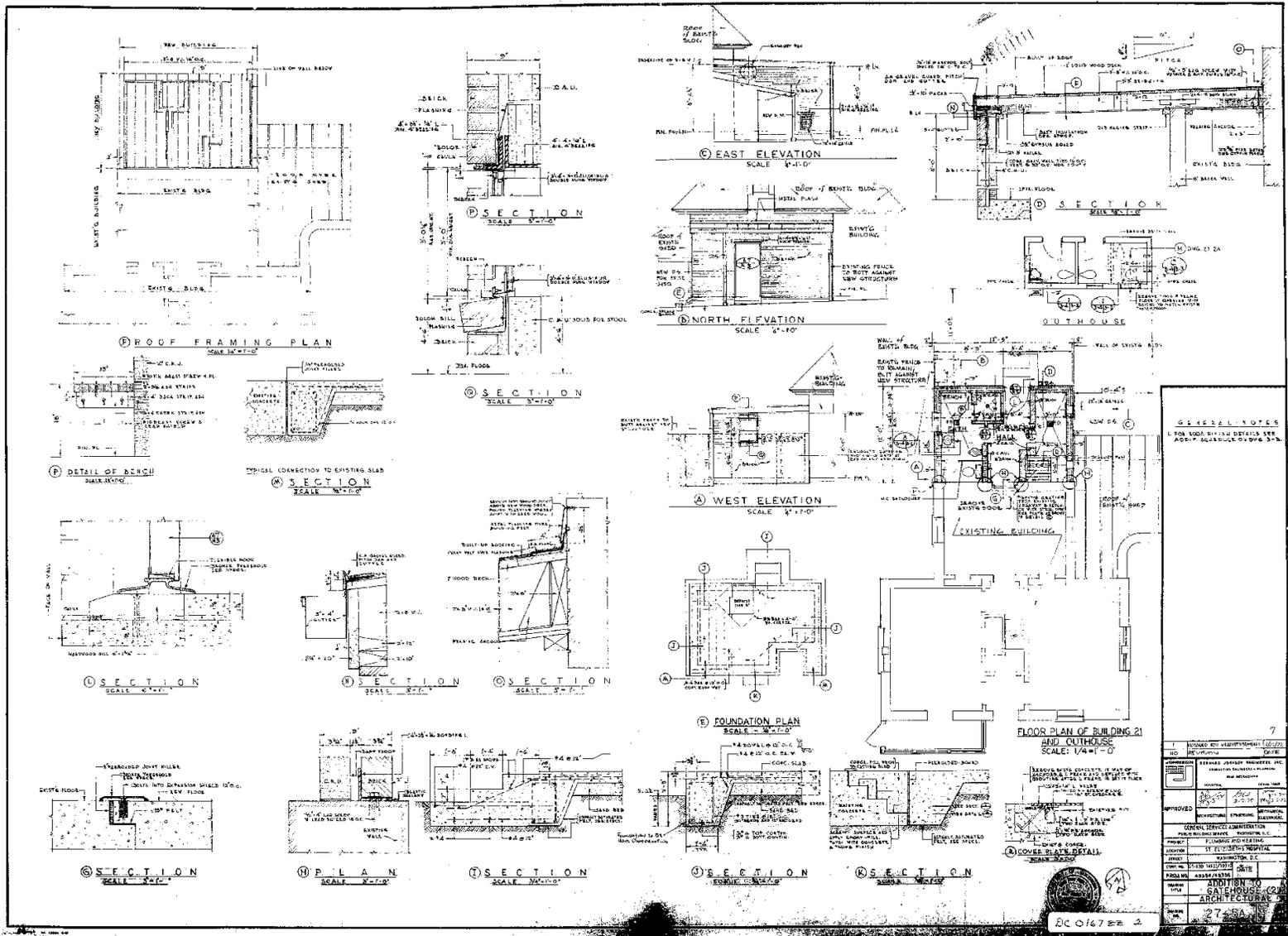


Figure 9. Source: General Services Administration, file DC1472SE0598, drawing dated 1961.



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Figure 10. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0002, drawing dated 1972.

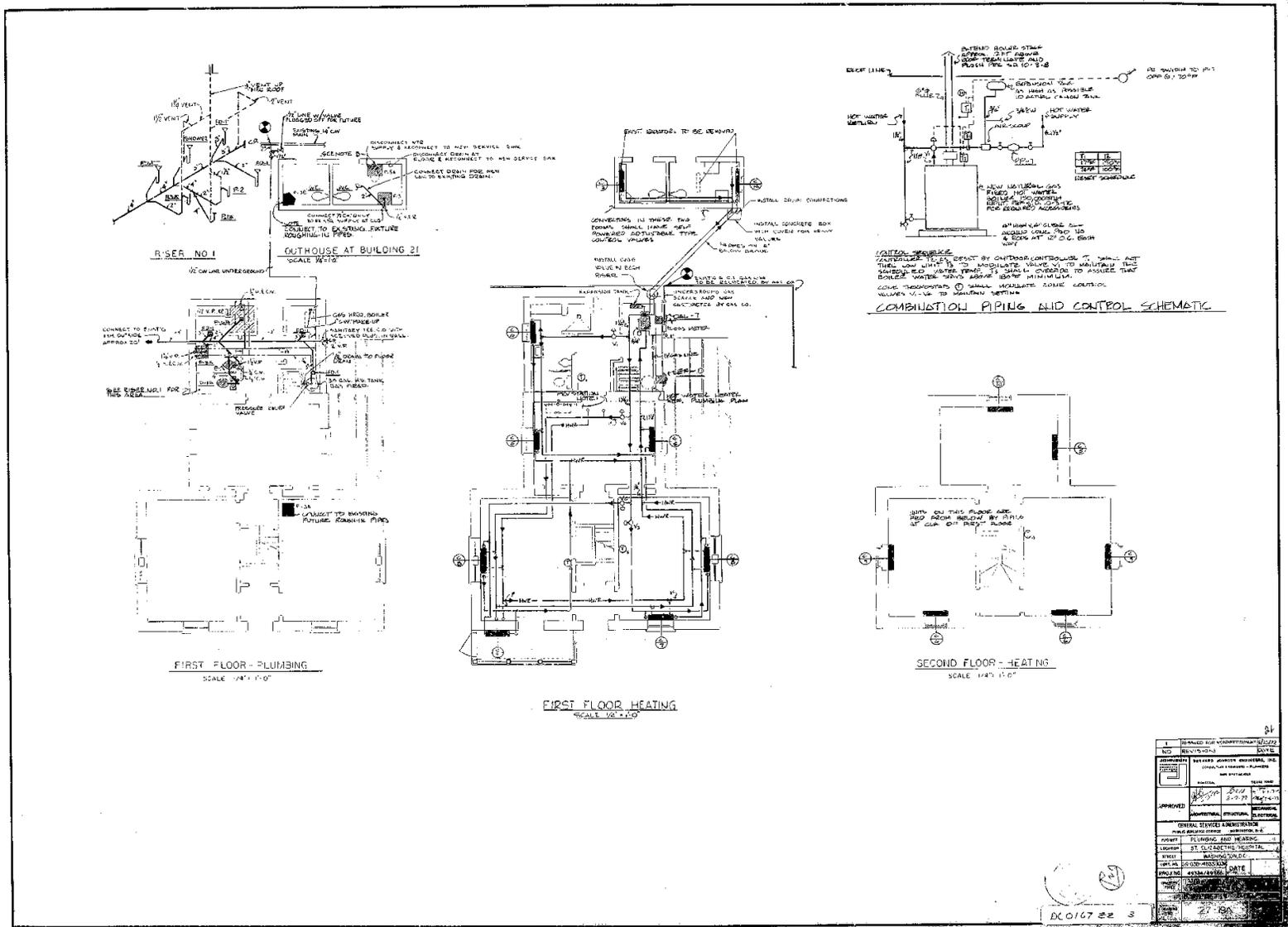


Figure 11. Source: General Services Administration, file DC0167SE0003, drawing dated 1972.

