

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, STOREROOM
(Building No. 44)
2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast, Birch Street,
Southeast
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS DC-349-BB
HABS DC-349-BB

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, OLD STOREROOM (BUILDING 44)

HABS NO. DC-349-BB

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

Significance: The Old Storeroom (Building 44) was constructed as a storage facility to supplement the General Kitchen (Building 45) and Bakery (Building 46) buildings, as well as to provide work space and laundry storage for the Construction Shops (Building 49). It is significant for its association with the development of campus-wide infrastructure to support the west campus of St. Elizabeths. Constructed in 1900, the Old Storeroom is a significant part of the campus plan as it developed at the end of the nineteenth century. As the campus expanded beyond the echelon plan of the Center Building group, a variety of campus support and service buildings were constructed, including the Old Storeroom. The building is representative of the intended self-sufficiency of the campus at that time.

The Old Storeroom is also significant for its architectural design. The utilitarian structure incorporates Gothic Revival-style details and is consistent in architectural character with other campus buildings constructed during this period.

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: 1900¹
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 Old Storeroom was constructed in 1900, 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

¹ *Hearings before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on House Resolution 12 to Investigate the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911), 7; (GSA archive database no. DC1472SE0P205); 1899 *Annual Report*.

Hospital, were transferred to the new department.² In 1968, St. Elizabeths was transferred to the National Institute of Mental Health, an agency within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Institute sought to demonstrate how a large mental hospital could be converted into a smaller, more modern facility for training, service, and research.³ In 1979, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare became the Department of Health and Human Services with the creation of the Department of Education. The Department of Health and Human Services retained control of the St. Elizabeths Hospital west campus until 2004, when the property was transferred to the GSA.⁴ The campus facilities were stabilized and the buildings were mothballed by 2005.⁵

When the Old Storeroom was completed in 1900, the building provided storage and work space for the connecting General Kitchen and Bakery buildings, as well as the nearby Construction Shops. The lower two floors of the Old Storeroom contained equipment for the pasteurization of dairy products, electrical equipment, an ice room, and storage for salt, meat, and heavy groceries. The upper floor was used as a workroom for tailoring and sewing services, and as a clothing storage area. In 1972, the Old Storeroom was renovated and converted into classrooms for use as an employee development center.⁶

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known
5. Original plans and construction: The Old Storeroom was constructed as a three-story brick building with a rectangular plan, basement, and flat roof. It was situated adjacent to the General Kitchen and Bakery buildings. Two enclosed connecting corridors linked the Old Storeroom to the General Kitchen at the second floor level, one on the west and one on the north elevation.⁷ The connecting links had tin-covered gable roofs, double-hung windows, and paneled metal cladding.⁸ An exterior cast iron stair was located along the north elevation. It provided access from ground level to entrances on the second and third floors.⁹ The first and second floors were divided in half by brick partition walls, with each half having a distinct function relating to storage and support of the neighboring General Kitchen and Bakery buildings. The third floor was divided into thirds and provided separate workspaces for male workers, female workers, and dry goods storage.
6. Alterations and additions: Alterations were made to the north end of the west connecting corridor in 1934. The renovation included converting the second floor walkway into a cold storage room with the installation of cork board insulation and brine coils. The first floor was enclosed with brick and converted into an area for root vegetable storage.

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

³ 1970 *Annual Report*.

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

⁵ *St. Elizabeths West Campus Preservation, Design, & Development Guidelines*, Oehrlein & Associates Architects and Robinson & Associates, Inc., Architectural and Historical Research, prepared for the General Services Administration, November 10, 2008, 18. A photograph of the building taken in 2005 by FMG Architects shows the building in a stabilized and protected state.

⁶ 1972 construction documents.

⁷ 1899 construction documents.

⁸ There was reference made on the original construction documents to a “platform” on the second floor plan which corresponds to the location of the raised walkways. The east raised walkways appears in a 1905 archival photograph. The west walkway is first seen in a 1922 aerial photograph.

⁹ 1905 archival photograph.

In 1972, plans were made to convert the Old Storeroom into an employee development center. As part of the scope of work, the third floor and the east half of the second floor were subdivided into classrooms and offices with gypsum board partition walls; the floor were carpeted; suspended acoustic tile and florescent light fixtures was installed; new restroom facilities were constructed; and the upper floor was retrofitted with a central air conditioning system. In addition, a new exterior steel fire stair was constructed along the south elevation of the building. Windows on the second and third floor levels were removed, the window openings were extended, and new contemporary doors were installed to provide access to the fire escape.¹⁰

In 1977, alterations were made to the exterior steel fire stair, including the erection of a metal screen enclosure and sheet metal roofing.¹¹

Various alterations were made to the building at unknown dates throughout its history. These included the infill with brick of numerous window openings, installation of a new door opening, replacement of original wood-framed double doors with new contemporary metal doors on the south elevation, and the infill of the lower floor level below the north raised connecting link.

B. Historical context¹²

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

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

Following the Civil War, Congressional legislation on July 13, 1866, extended medical services at St. Elizabeths to include military veterans seeking medical attention for issues of mental illness.¹³ The change in administrative policy altered the demographics of the institution and led to a rapid increase in the patient population. New patient facilities were constructed to accommodate the needs and growing number of aging and mentally challenged Civil War veterans. Under Superintendent William Godding (1877–1899), the philosophy of moral treatment was embraced, while the development of new patient wards adopted a different architectural form. During this period, the ward buildings were constructed as detached cottages and clustered into small groups.

¹⁰ 1972 construction documents.

¹¹ 1977 construction documents.

¹² A context history for the entire St. Elizabeths West Campus, as well as an overview history of the Food Service Group, is to be developed under separate cover as part of this HABS documentation project.

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

As development on the west campus began to expand beyond the Center Building complex, new support facilities were required to meet the growing needs. Throughout the Godding era, free-standing support buildings were constructed at the west end of the campus. Initially, construction was clustered between the Center Building and existing stables (no longer extant). A new Boiler (no longer extant), Bakery (Building 46), constructed in 1878, and General Kitchen (Building 45), constructed in 1883, were built on the grounds between the Center Building group and stables. These infrastructure projects were aimed at developing St. Elizabeths Hospital as a self-sufficient campus.

During the tenure of Superintendent Alonzo Richardson (1899–1903), the St. Elizabeths campus underwent an expansive building campaign to reduce overcrowding and improve infrastructure. The Old Storeroom was one of the first buildings started under the Richardson expansion campaign and one of the few completed before his death in 1903. Richardson's successor, Superintendent William White (1903–1937), oversaw the completion of the expansion project. Throughout the remainder of White's residency, development at St. Elizabeths was focused on the east campus. With few exceptions, new construction on the west campus was concentrated on maintaining and improving the existing building stock to address the growing patient population and changing hospital needs.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Old Storeroom is a three-story brick structure with a rectangular plan. It is a part of a larger building cluster which also includes the General Kitchen and Bakery. The Old Storeroom is linked to the General Kitchen by two metal-clad enclosed connecting corridors. An underground vault connected to the southeast corner of the basement is outside the footprint of the upper levels of the Old Storeroom. This vault is apparently a fuel storage bunker that was associated with the boiler building that stood on the site of the Old Storeroom in the nineteenth century.

The architectural design of the Old Storeroom is a relatively simple interpretation of the Gothic Revival-style used for adjacent older campus buildings. Character-defining features include the shaped brick masonry detailing and brick cornice, brick flat segmented arch window openings, sandstone window sills, wood-framed multi-light windows, wood multi-panel doors, open interior spaces, doors to interior cold storage units, and brick basement-level vaults. The exterior features and materials were meant to maintain a campus aesthetic consistent with other adjacent support buildings such as the General Kitchen and Bakery.

2. Condition of fabric: At the time of the field survey for the Historic Structure Reports/Building Preservation Plans project in 2009, the Old Storeroom was in poor to fair condition overall. The exterior mortar joints and brick masonry had weathering-related deterioration such as eroded mortar joints, staining, spalling, and cracking. Wood windows and doors were in poor to fair condition with wood decay and paint failure. Galvanized metal cladding on the connecting links and exterior steel stairs exhibited corrosion to the point where the material integrity was compromised and was in poor condition. The interior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes were in poor condition due to moisture-related damage.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 100'-0" long by 40'-0" wide and 45'-0" tall above grade.
2. Foundations: The foundation is an 18 inch wide brick masonry wall.
3. Walls: The building has 18-inch-wide load-bearing brick walls that are laid in a common bond pattern with a header row every sixth course. The brick perimeter walls extend slightly below grade to form the foundation walls.
4. Structural system, framing: The floors of the Old Storeroom are constructed with steel beams supported by the exterior masonry walls and a single line of interior columns. Steel beams span north to south between the exterior walls and a centrally located steel girder that spans east to west between the interior columns. The columns are spaced approximately 13 feet 6 inches on center. The girders terminate at pilasters on the east and west walls. The depth of the steel beams is approximately 10 inches below the bottom of the concrete floor, and the top flange of the beams is encased in the concrete slab. The concrete floor slab thickness is estimated to be approximately 4 inches.

The foundation vault is connected to the southeast corner of the building, beyond the footprint of the upper levels. This vault is apparently a fuel storage bunker associated with the boiler building that stood on the site of the Old Storeroom in the nineteenth century. The vault is approximately 38 feet wide (north-south) by 40 feet long and is constructed with brick masonry columns that are approximately 22 inches square. The columns support an arcade that in turn carries a series of four barrel vaults that are approximately 12 feet tall near their mid-spans. This vault area is accessible via the basement and an exterior stair located to the south of the building.

The building has a flat roof framed with 2-inch by 12-inch rafters that span north-south between the exterior walls and the centrally located column line. The ceiling at the upper floor, below the roof framing, is framed with 2-inch by 10-inch joists spanning parallel to the rafters. Both the rafters and ceiling joists are spaced approximately 16 inches on center. The rafters are supported by the exterior masonry walls along the north and south sides of the building and on a 12-inch-deep steel beam supported by the interior columns that extends east-west down the center of the building. The ceiling joists are supported similarly, except that the interior steel beam is 9 inches deep and is positioned approximately 2-1/2 feet below the 12-inch-deep beam that supports the roof.

The two connecting corridors between the Old Storeroom and the General Kitchen have concrete floors supported by steel beams that are of similar construction to the other floors of the Old Storeroom. The exterior cladding on the connecting corridors includes coated sheet metal secured to the wood-framed walls. The gable roofs of the links are also framed with wood.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: The Old Storeroom has four small porches/loading dock landings that provide access to the first floor from grade. Three of the porches are accessible from the south elevation. The west porch consists of a cast-in-place concrete platform, 18 inches above grade and aligned with an entrance door under the original raised connecting link. The east porch consists of a similar cast-in-place concrete platform which leads to an exterior door providing direct access to the building elevator. The center porch on the south elevation has a brick foundation and red sandstone landing composed of a single large stone

slab. This porch is accessed by a short flight of stairs with red sandstone treads. The porch on the north elevation is composed of a brick foundation and concrete topping slab. A short flight of stairs with concrete treads provides access from grade to the top of the landing. A metal pipe handrail at the perimeter of the north porch is set into pockets in the concrete slab.

Metal stairs are located on the south and north elevations. The stairs are accessed from grade from the east and extend to the third floor level, with landings at each floor level. The stairs have metal pipe handrails and are enclosed in chain-link fence. The second floor stair landing is supported by steel posts, and the third floor landing is supported by metal brackets anchored to the masonry wall.

6. Chimneys: None present.

7. Openings

a. Doorways and doors: Most door openings at the Old Storeroom have been altered by partial or complete infilling with brick. The openings appear to have steel lintels and are fitted with painted plywood. The majority of the doors that open to the exterior are non-original metal units with a small glazed light. There is an original exterior door located on the east elevation of the building that is visible from the interior. The corresponding exterior opening has been infilled with brick. The original door is a paired double-leaf wood door composed of a three-panel lower leaf and an upper leaf with vertical wood slats. It appears that the upper leaf was originally glazed.

b. Windows and shutters: The window openings at the second and third floor typically feature flat top segmental arches and projecting red sandstone sills composed of a single block of stone. At the lower floor level, window openings have a brick flat arch. Some of the window openings on the north and south elevations are infilled with brick. The openings that are not infilled have been fitted with painted plywood. The wood windows are two-over-two double-hung units set in wood frames.

8. Roof

a. Shape, covering: The Old Storeroom has a wood-framed flat roof. Access to the roof was not available during the survey to determine the roof covering.

b. Cornice, eaves: The Old Storeroom has a brick parapet wall with stone coping. A projecting corbeled and molded brick cornice wraps the building approximately 3 feet below the top of the parapet wall.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None present.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The interior of the Old Storeroom has three floors and a basement. The first floor originally consisted of two large rooms separated by a dividing wall. The west room has been divided by a concrete masonry partition into two spaces, while the east room has been subdivided by masonry and plaster partitions into numerous smaller storage spaces and a bathroom. The second floor has two distinct areas. The east portion is divided by a double-loaded corridor running north-south that provides access to office, classroom, and restroom spaces. These spaces were apparently created by new partitions constructed in 1972. The west portion of the second

floor has an east-west hallway that abuts the south exterior wall and extends into the west connecting link. Along the north side of the hall are five walk-in freezer units. The third floor was also renovated in 1972 with new wood-framed partition walls. The revised plan of the third floor has a central T-shaped hallway that provides access to classroom and office spaces. Connected to the southeast corner of the building is a vault brick vault that extends beyond the footprint of the upper floors. The interior of the Old Storeroom is connected to the General Kitchen through the second floor connecting links.

2. Stairways: The Old Storeroom has two exterior straight-run steel and iron staircases, both of which extend from grade to the third floor: one along the south facade and one along the north facade. The south facade stair was built circa 1972. The north facade stair apparently dates to the original construction of the building, although it was modified significantly in the 1970s.

Remnants of the original interior stairwell are present at the east end of the basement and first floor. (The third floor has been accessible only via exterior stairs or elevator since original construction.) Cast iron stairs running east-west lead from the basement up to the first floor, and from the first floor up to the second floor; however, the opening through the second floor slab has been closed up. These stairs were enclosed with plaster-covered concrete unit masonry partition walls as a part of a later alteration of the first floor, rendering both flights of stairs inaccessible. The first floor partition wall around the stair has since collapsed. There are no handrails attached to the interior cast iron stairs.

3. Flooring: Typical floor finishes throughout the building are exposed concrete. The east portion of the second floor has carpeting over the concrete substrate. At the third floor level, the primary floor finish is tongue-and-groove wood flooring that is likely original; this flooring is covered by carpet tile in most spaces. The upper floor bathroom has a ceramic tile floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The typical interior wall finish is plaster applied directly to a brick substrate. At the first and second floor levels, an original brick dividing wall separates the plan into east and west portions. The remaining interior walls throughout the building are composed of wood-framed or concrete unit masonry construction and are not original to the structure. Alterations performed in 1972 at the second and third floors resulted in the addition of a number of interior partition walls, which subdivided the spaces into classrooms and offices. The upper level bathrooms have ceramic tile wainscoting that extends to a height of 5 feet above the floor.

The typical ceiling finish at the first and second floors is exposed concrete slab supported by steel beams. The concrete and steel have been painted white. At the second floor level, acoustic tiles have been applied to the underside of the concrete. At many locations, the tiles have become loose and fallen. At the third floor, suspended acoustic tile has been installed to conceal the concrete slab and support beams.

5. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: Typical doors throughout the first and second floor are six-panel wood-framed units set in a wood-framed opening with wood trim. At the second floor there are a series of five walk-in refrigerator units, which have wide five-panel insulated door units with strap hinges. At the east end of the second floor and at the third floor, the doors are contemporary hollow-core wood units set in wood frames in the wood-framed partition walls.

- b. Windows: Typical window openings have wood casing. On the third floor level, the head trim of the windows is partially concealed by the suspended acoustic tile ceiling.
- 6. Decorative features and trim: Perimeter walls at the first, second, and third floor levels have 5-inch-high wood baseboards. Interior partition walls at the second and third floor have 2-inch-high baseboards.
- 7. Hardware: Original doors and windows have brass hardware. Non-original doors have aluminum hardware. Walk-in freezer units at the second floor level have metal strap hinges and hardware.
- 8. Mechanical Equipment
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The heating system has been retrofitted with direct hot water radiation utilizing cast iron radiators in numerous styles, although many radiators are missing from the building. At the east end of the second floor, as well as at the third floor, mechanical duct work is mounted to the ceiling and exposed to view.
 - b. Lighting: Typical light fixtures throughout the building are suspended fluorescent lights. At the third floor, the lighting fixtures are integrated into the suspended tile ceiling.
 - c. Plumbing: Plumbing supply and waste is composed of cast iron pipes and fittings with some additions in polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Plumbing fixtures are porcelain.

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 Old Storeroom is set slightly back from Birch Street and is a part of a cluster of food service-related buildings that includes the General Kitchen and Bakery buildings. The complex is located at the center of the St. Elizabeth west campus, immediately south of the West Wing of the Center Building (Building 3) and north of the Construction Shops. To the north and west of the building is the General Kitchen, south of the building is Birch Street and the Construction Shops, and east of the building is a mown lawn. At grade, the subterranean brick masonry vault connected to the southeast corner of the basement is covered by earth and planted in grass. This area of lawn is surrounded by painted steel railings.

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 Old Storeroom are included in the attached Supplemental Material. The original photographs and other archival photographic documentation are in the collection of the General Services Administration, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, or the St. Elizabeths Hospital Health Sciences Library archives on the St. Elizabeths East Campus.

C. Interviews: No oral history interviews were performed for this documentation project.

D. Selected Sources:

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

Condition & Reuse Assessment: St. Elizabeths West Campus (draft). Oehrlein & Associates
Architects. Prepared for the General Services Administration, January 4, 2006.

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

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

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

*Historic Structure Report: Old Storeroom (Building 44), St. Elizabeths West Campus, Washington,
D.C.* Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the General Services Administration,
March 12, 2010.

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

*Maps and Plans of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths Hospital),
05/27/1839–12/14/1938.* Department of the Interior, St. Elizabeths Hospital (1916–
06/30/1940). Records of St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1820–1981. Record Group 418,
National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Extensive research on the history of the Old Storeroom 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 DC1336SE0P004.
2. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P002.
3. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P003.
4. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P001.
5. 1899 *Annual Report*.
6. 1899 *Annual Report*.
7. 1899 *Annual Report*.
8. 1899 *Annual Report*.
9. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0102.
10. GSA archives, image DC1458SE0100.

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

OLD STOREROOM (Building 44)
St. Elizabeths West Campus
Golden Raintree Drive SE
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-349-BB



Figure 1. The boiler building that predated the Old Storeroom on this site, 1890s. Note the connection from the boiler building to the underground fuel vault, at right in this view. A portion of the brick fuel vault still exists, connected to the Old Storeroom basement. Source: GSA archives, image DC1336SE0P004.



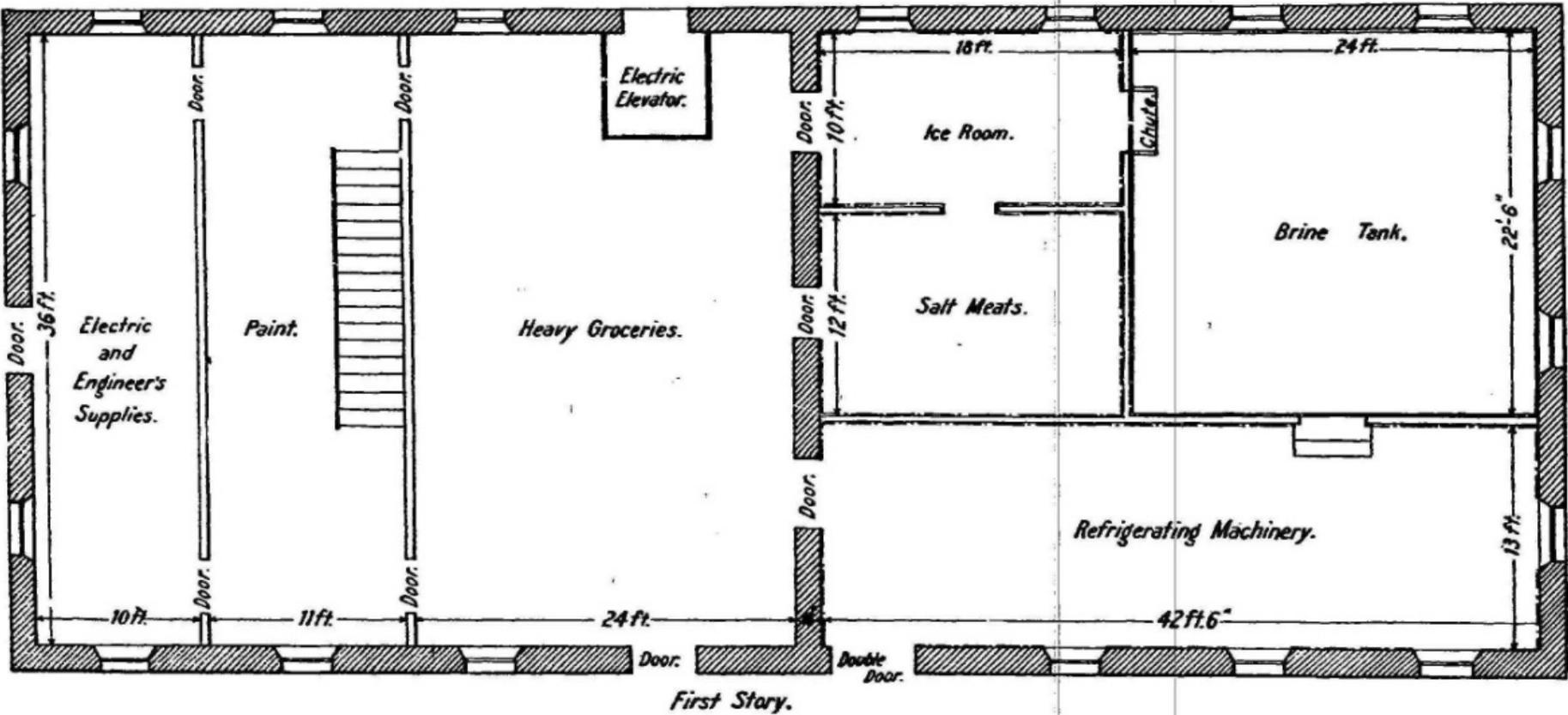
Figure 2. View of the east elevation of the Old Storeroom (on the left) and General Kitchen (on the right), 1905. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P002.



Figure 3. South elevation of the Old Storeroom, 1907. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P003.



Figure 4. East facade of the Old Storeroom (on the left) and General Bakery (on the right), 1968. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0P001.



PROPOSED STOREHOUSE AND REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

Figure 5. Original first floor plan of the Old Storeroom as it appeared in the 1899 Annual Report.

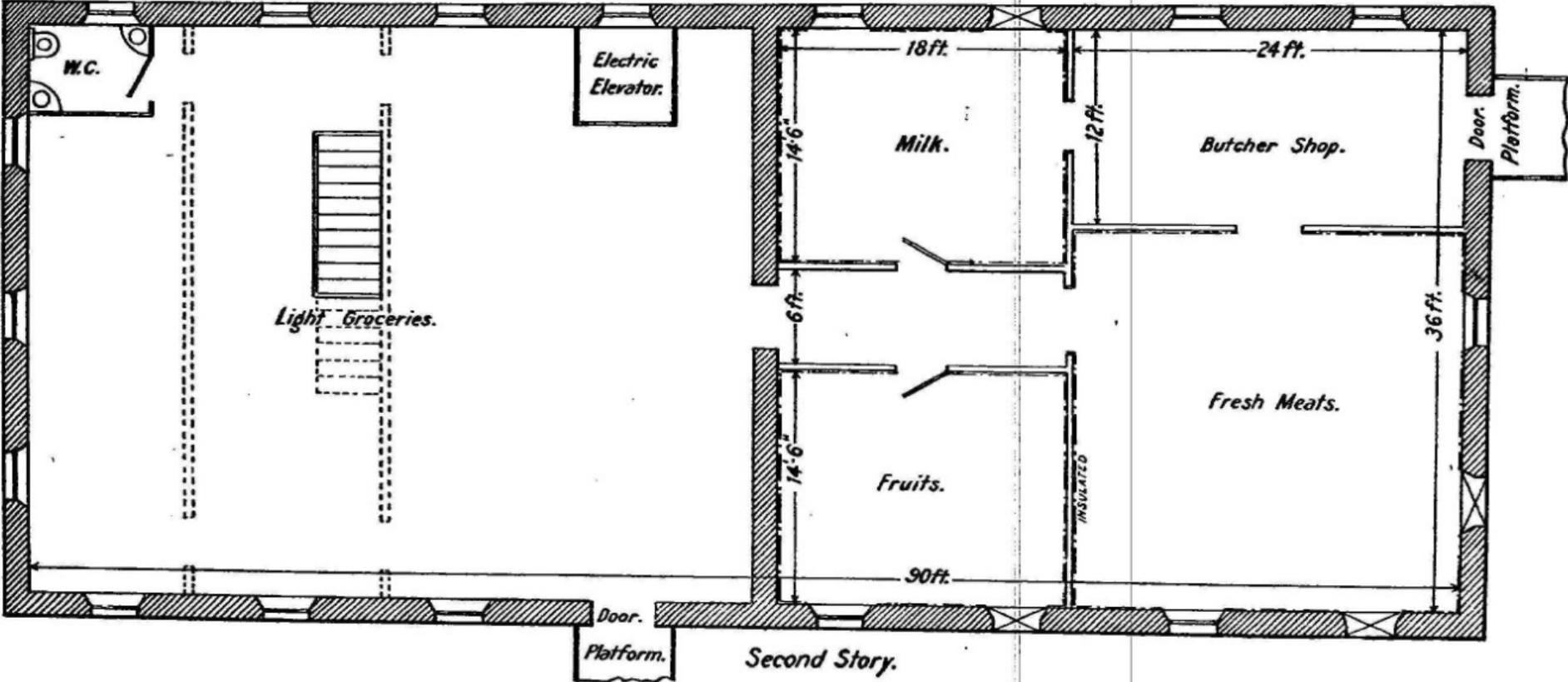


Figure 6. Original second floor plan for the Old Storeroom as it appeared in the 1899 Annual Report.

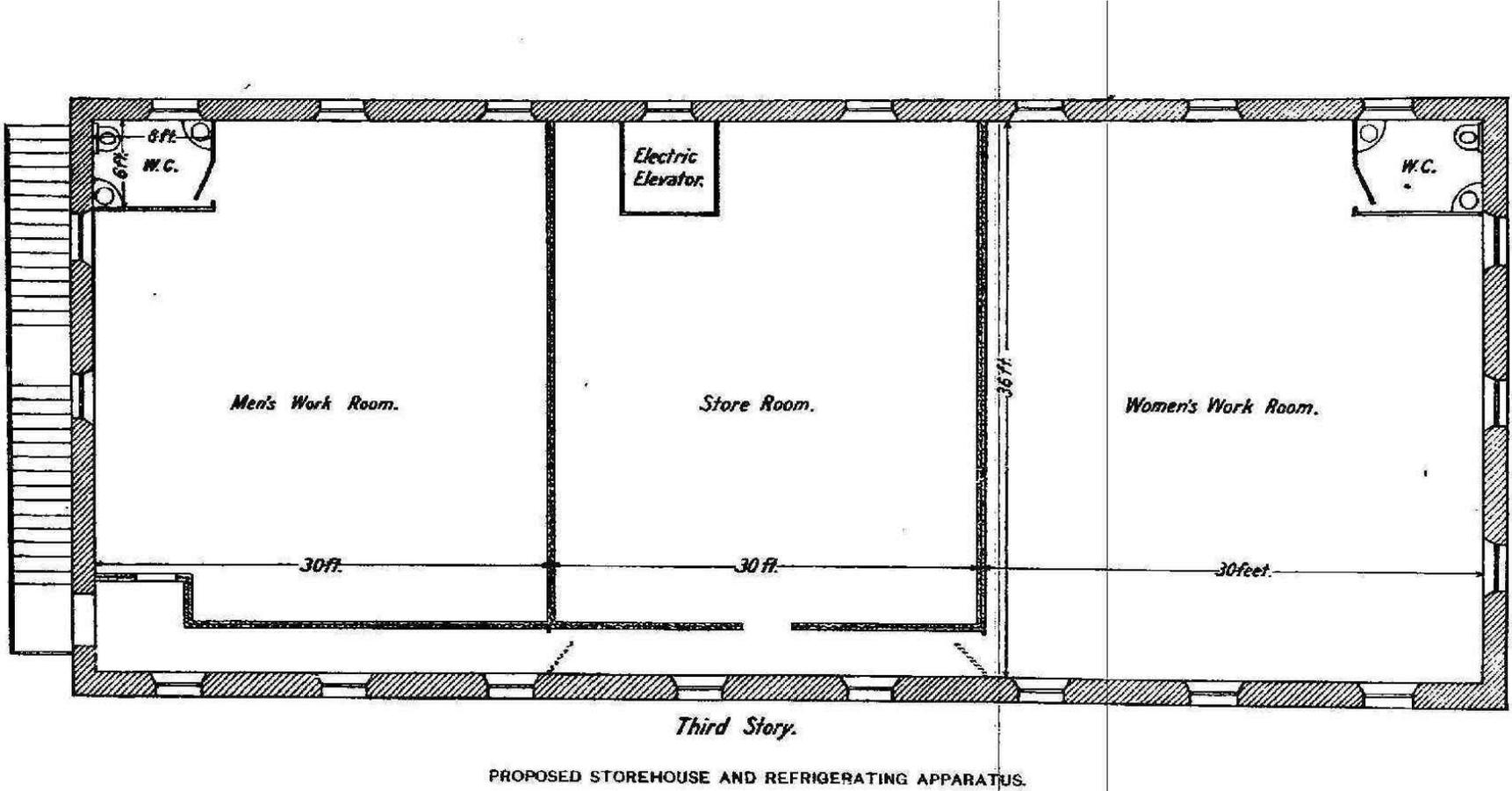


Figure 7. Original third floor plan for the Old Storeroom as it appeared in the 1899 Annual Report.

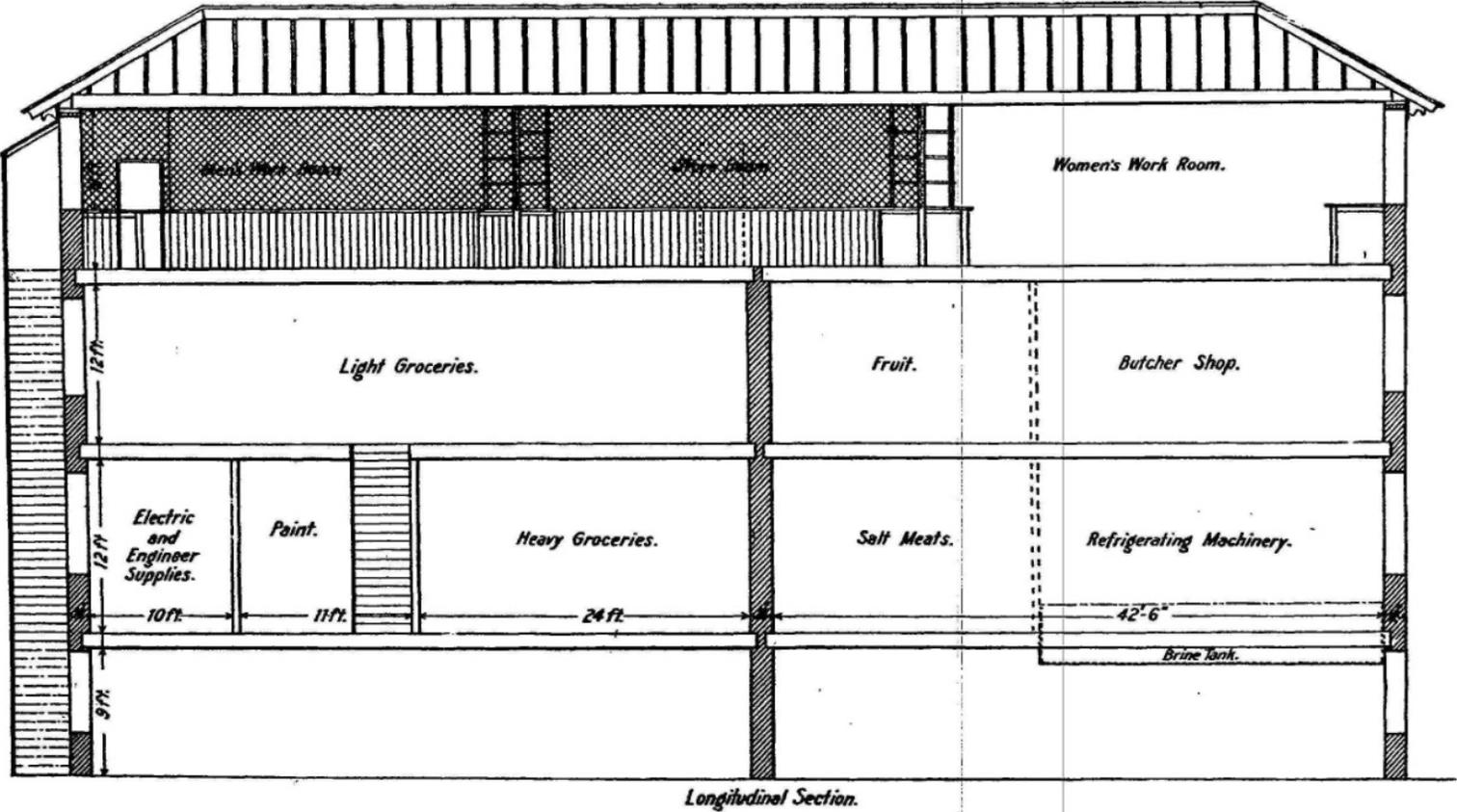


Figure 8. Longitudinal section of the Old Storeroom. Obtained from the 1899 Annual Report.

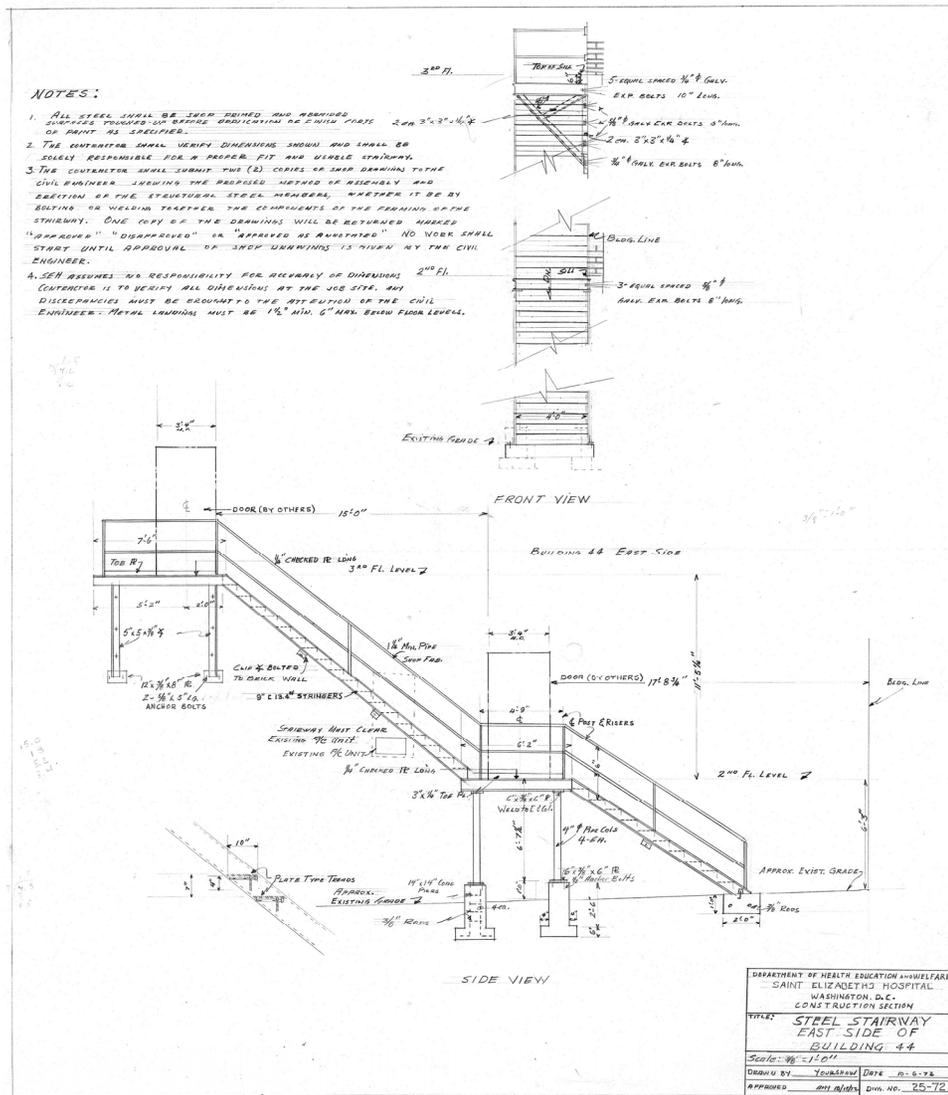


Figure 9. Construction drawings for the addition of the south facade exterior stairway, 1972. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0102.

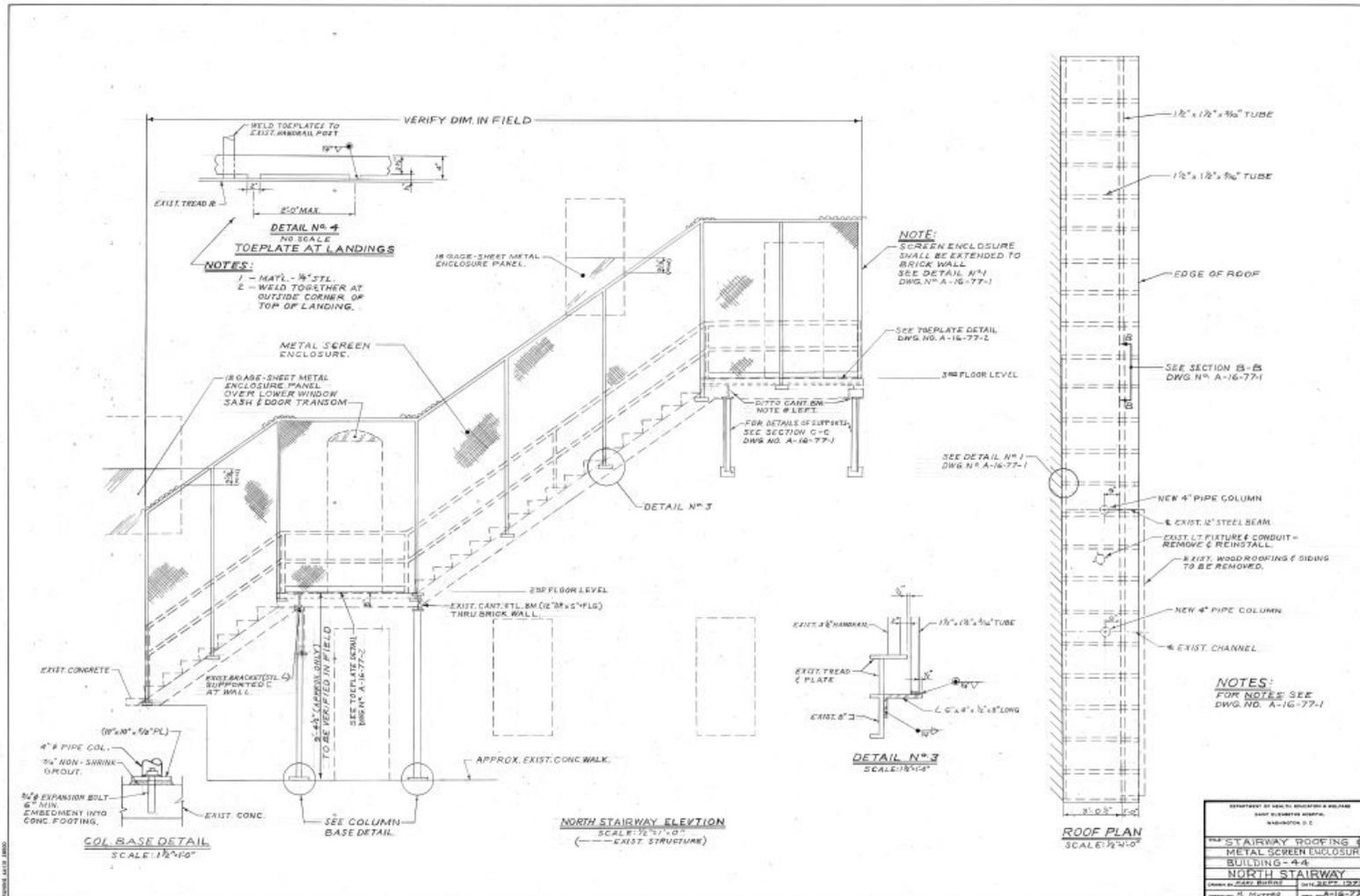


Figure 10. Construction drawings for the enclosure around the exterior stairway, 1977. A similar enclosure was added to the south stairway at the same time, as well as a ladder from the third floor stair landing to the roof. Source: GSA archives, image DC1458SE0100. See also GSA archives, image DC1458SE0101.