

LANDSCAPES

The landscape on the East Campus has a strong association with the various phases of development on the East Campus rather than representing a holistic approach to landscaping of the site. After the East Campus was acquired by Saint Elizabeths Hospital in 1869, the site was used only for agricultural purposes that supported the hospital and the therapy of its patients. The site was flat and bare of landscaping in comparison to the West Campus, with its primary topographical feature consisting of a wooded ravine associated with the Stickfoot Branch running northeast-south through the center of the site campus. Some of the woodland on the site had been cleared for agricultural purposes prior to the hospital's acquisition of the property, and further clearing occurred for the hospital's use of the land.

As the hospital considered a much needed expansion at the turn of the twentieth century to relieve overcrowding, construction of hospital facilities on the East Campus was thought to be inappropriate because of its topography and landscape. Rather, the hospital sought acquisition of a wooded ridge to the west for construction of all proposed hospital buildings. In 1900, Hospital Superintendent Alonzo Richardson consulted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted regarding the landscaping for the expansion. Olmsted submitted a topographical map with a proposed layout for the new buildings, recommending a minimum of a 100-ft setback of all new construction from the public road, then referred to as Nichols Avenue, to ensure privacy for patients. As part of his correspondence about his recommendations for the West Campus, Olmsted stated that construction of new patient buildings on the East Campus was less than desirable. His file notes from a 1900 meeting with Richardson state: "the land across road (car tracks) is bar[e] farm land. The farm is desirable for use of patients and should be kept free of buildings on that account as well as because buildings ought not to be separated by highway." Richardson agreed, stating in a 1901 newspaper interview: "The site is an open field without a shade tree on it. The exercise of the patients would necessarily be in the open sun, and within sight and hearing of the residents of the Congress Heights, just adjoining...it would be impossible to give the patients that privacy which is so important to their wellbeing." In correspondence from 1901, Olmsted further stated his concern that the flatness of the East Campus would lend itself to a formal grouping of buildings that would not be appropriate for the housing and treatment of mental patients. Specifically, he states: "In such a hospital any architectural effect to be obtained by a strongly formal grouping of buildings supporting one another boldly and unobscured by foliage would be at one rejected in favor of an arrangement in which the relation of one building to the next is but suggested by portions visible between the trees; not because the picturesque treatment is in itself more agreeable, but because of the greater degree of privacy thus to be secured with equal convenience...To grow upon this bare plateau any trees that would be effective in secluding the various departments of the Hospital from each other would be a matter of at least a generation."

When funds for the acquisition of additional land to the west were not appropriated by Congress, the hospital was forced to construct four of the twelve new buildings on the East Campus. Although Olmsted's landscape recommendations were for the preferred building sites on the West Campus, many of his recommendations were implemented on the East Campus in an attempt to address the stated concerns regarding privacy. The siting and the landscape of the 1902 buildings maintain the desired setback from the public street, resulting in an angular orientation of Building 100 at the south end of the 1902 building group. This setback became what is now referred to as the Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Forecourt and has been maintained as an open space between the public road and the 1902 buildings since their original construction. The landscaping around the 1902 buildings themselves also responds to Olmsted's recommendations for the West Campus, as well as his concerns regarding the East Campus. Dense landscaping of evergreen and deciduous trees provided privacy among the buildings, and a roughly linear arrangement of trees was planted along Sycamore Street and the campus perimeter to provide additional privacy between the buildings and the public road. Sparse and informal plantings were placed throughout the open setback to provide shaded pedestrian paths for recreational use by patients. Because privacy was the primary goal of plantings in this phase of development, few if any foundation plantings or small shrubs were used.

Hospital facilities on the East Campus expanded again in the 1930s and 1940s, and the landscaping around the new construction reflects the various characters of the buildings and their arrangements. In the 1930s, the large buildings constructed to the east of the 1902 development were arranged so as to create a quadrangle, an arrangement that conflicted with the recommendations made by Olmsted at the turn of the century. Although a landscape plan for this development has not been located, historic photographs show that landscaping was more formal in the quadrangle than in the 1902 development, with plantings selected and placed with the intention of framing views within the space rather than blocking them. Plantings included both large trees and shorter shrubs, but no foundation plantings are evident.

Closely following the Maple Quadrangle development, the construction of the Continued Treatment (CT) complex in the late 1930s and early 1940s had yet a different landscape character that was more suited for the cottage style of the buildings. The cottage style, as somewhat implemented with the 1902 development, sought to create clusters of detached buildings with links to define spaces for outdoor use, all set within a picturesque landscape. In the CT complex, the buildings are clustered closely together in an oval but face outward to give a stronger sense of isolation. Despite being detached, all of the buildings are connected by enclosed corridors that have a significant effect on the landscape, dividing it into defined courts that provide private locations for patient recreation. The landscaping around the CT complex featured both informal and formal elements, with specimen trees placed between the buildings, foundation plantings placed within the building courts, and a formal oval of trees lining the roads that encircled the complex. The substantial setback of the CT buildings from the campus boundary continued to reflect the attention to patient privacy that was first seen in the 1902 development. Like the Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Forecourt, this southern setback has been maintained as an open space, providing a landscaped buffer between patients and the public.

Since the mid-twentieth century, much of the historic landscape has deteriorated or has been altered. Road widening, paving of large surface parking and loading areas, and lack of necessary maintenance have resulted in the loss of much of the original planting material. Despite these conditions, the original intentions for the configuration of plantings, paths, and open spaces are legible and contribute to the overall character of the East Campus.



Primary East Campus Landscape Units (Ravine and westward)

WOODLAND RAVINE



DATE:	Pre-1852
LOCATION:	North-south along topographical low point of campus
RESOURCE TYPE:	Wooded ravine



View of Maple Quadrangle across the ravine from the John Howard Pavilion



Aerial view of ravine



View of Maple Quadrangle across from ravine



View of new growth in the ravine

The Ravine is a narrow wooded valley running northeast to south through the center of the East Campus. From 1902 to the 1960s, this riparian ravine has generally defined the eastern boundary of all hospital development on the East Campus, with the John Howard Building (1960s) as the first hospital building constructed east of the ravine. An east-west spur of the ravine also provided a boundary for the historic spatial organization of the campus, with agricultural development primarily kept to the north of the spur, and hospital development kept to the south. Throughout the period of significance of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, the ravine remained largely wooded, with the only improvements consisting of piggeries and other farm buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The east-west spur was filled in the 1950s to accommodate the construction of the Dix Pavilion and its associated parking lot. In the 1980s, the MetroRail green line was tunneled through the ravine to provide access to a new station at Congress Heights, located on Alabama Avenue on the south end of the East Campus. According to the Environmental Impact Statement for the North Parcel of the East Campus, the stream valley and bottomland of the ravine were historically contoured prior to the MetroRail tunneling, at which time the ravine was partially covered with fly ash deposits. In 1991, deposits of ash and fill extended north and northeast from Building 90 across the ravine. A fly ash zone in 2008 covered more of the ravine, but remained east of the stable (Building 83) and north of Maple Quadrangle. In the northernmost portion of the campus, the fly ash zone extends to Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, and is now occupied by the United Communications Center. Today, much of the vegetation seen along the slopes of the ravine is new growth following the MetroRail construction, while some trees may remain from the original woodland.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Narrow wooded valley with north-south orientation
- Separation of development of campus

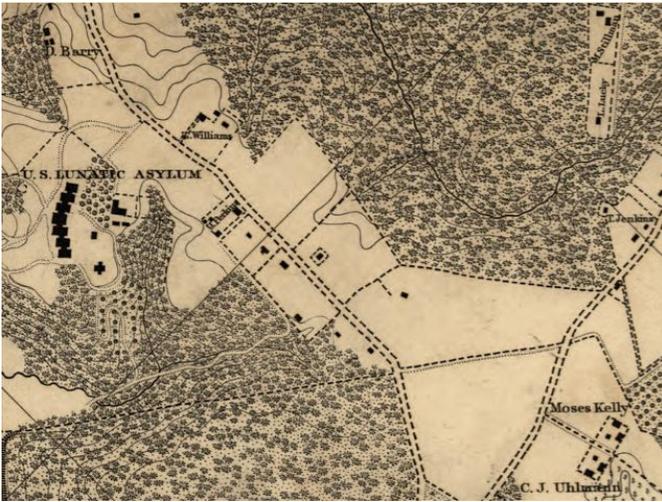


1937 Aerial of Ravine, looking northwest

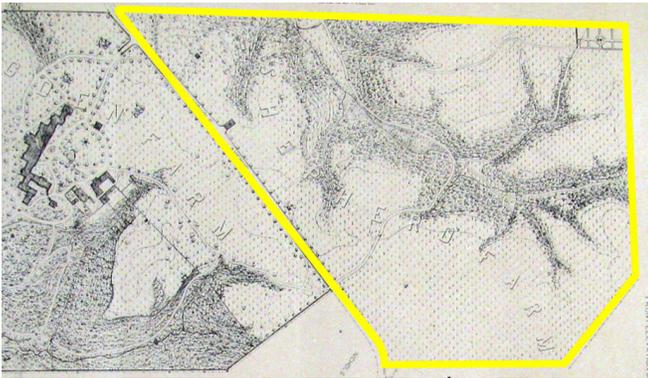
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The wooded ravine retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a prominent feature of the spatial organization of the campus. The topography and dense vegetation of the ravine continue to define the eastern boundary of the historic hospital development of the East campus, separating the early-twentieth-century buildings from the later hospital development from the 1960s and twenty-first century. Much of the existing vegetation is new growth dating from the construction of the MetroRail, and the contours have been altered; despite these alterations, the ravine remains significant as a visual and physical boundary between the two sides of the East Campus.

WOODLAND RAVINE (Cntd.)



1861 Boschke Map showing uncleared land and ravine on East Campus (right)



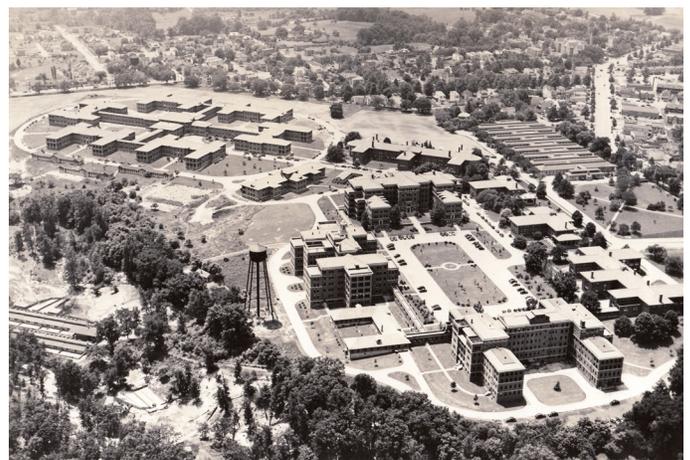
1873 Eastman Topographical Map, East Campus outlined in yellow.



1908 Campus Plan from Annual Report, showing 1902 buildings to the west of the ravine



1937 Aerial of East Campus looking northwest showing ravine (center) dividing hospital development (left) from open pasture land (right)



1941 Aerial view of East Campus, looking south, showing ravine (bottom left) improved with piggeries and other farm structures

1902 BUILDING LANDSCAPE

DATE:	1902
LOCATION:	Green spaces around each of the 1902 buildings and between the buildings and MLK Avenue
RESOURCE TYPE:	Building-associated landscape



Landscape around Building 94, looking northeast



Typical pedestrian paths



Landscape surrounding Building 95, looking northeast



View of north lawn and Redwood Street leading to the tunnel



North lawn looking towards Building 88 & Building 89



Paths crossing south of tunnel division

The 1902 Building Landscape is defined by Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue and Dogwood streets to the west, Poplar Street to the east, and Oak Street to the south. The landscape consists of a green buffer between the buildings and Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, as well as the green spaces that are associated with each of the 1902-era buildings. During the use of the East Campus for agriculture in the late nineteenth century, this land was flat and lacking both plantings and improvements. When the Hospital expanded to the East Campus in 1902, four buildings were sited approximately 200 feet away from the public road in a linear arrangement. Trees and shrubs were planted in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. In the green buffer, specimen trees were planted amongst small pedestrian paths for patient recreation. The buffer was divided into north and south sections by a tunnel and road that connected the East Campus to the West Campus.

The provision of dense plantings around the buildings and a landscaped buffer between the patient buildings and the public road reflects opinions expressed in correspondence between Superintendent Richardson and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. in 1901. At this time, Richardson and Olmsted agreed that the flat, barren landscape of the East Campus did not provide adequate privacy or a therapeutic environment for the patients. Although Olmsted did not provide specific guidance for the treatment of the East Campus, the landscaping around the buildings reflects Olmsted's recommendations for the West Campus development and his concern for providing as much privacy as possible to patients residing in the hospital's new buildings. Trees and shrubs were selected with the intention of providing the earliest possible year-round privacy for the patients residing in the buildings. Historic aerial photographs show that, once matured, the plantings around the 1902 buildings were consistent with this intention and created a landscape that enveloped each building to provide privacy and shade.

Prior to 1920, the landscape buffer between the 1902 buildings and the public road was interrupted by the construction of semi-permanent buildings. This construction truncated the buffer into a rectangular forecourt that appeared more formal in character than the original buffer. New curvilinear pedestrian paths were laid within the forecourt, and the landscaping matured, creating an informal configuration of specimen trees, a linear configuration of trees along both the public road and Sycamore Street, and a more dense planting of trees, primarily evergreens, in the northwest corner. An early aerial shows that the northern edge of the forecourt also accommodated an overflow of crop plantings from the farm. The extension of Pecan Street to the public road and the construction of the Blackburn Building in 1923 altered the denser tree growth at the northwest corner of the forecourt. Historic photographs indicate that the paths within the forecourt were altered sometime in the 1930s to create a more linear, X-shaped configuration. The space was also altered as the tunnel was expanded in the 1930s. After the demolition of the semi-permanent buildings in the 1940s and the construction of the chapel in 1956, Gatehouse No. 4 En-

1902 BUILDING LANDSCAPE (Cntd.)

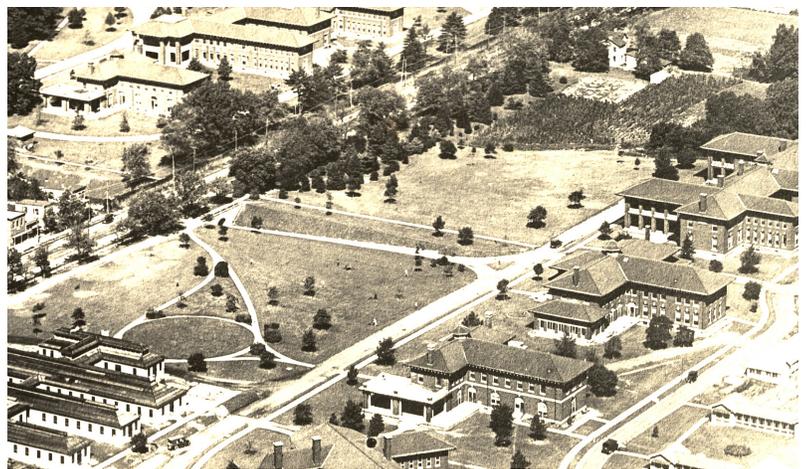
try Road was realigned, slightly altering the southern edge of the forecourt. Since that time, the only apparent changes to the forecourt have been the addition of a gazebo and the removal of some planting material, particularly along Sycamore Street. Most of the plantings have not been well maintained and have deteriorated. Since the demolition of the semi-permanent buildings in the 1940s, the Chapel (Building 121) and Barton Hall (Building 117) have been constructed within the buffer space, maintaining the rectangular forecourt as the primary expression of the original landscape buffer between the buildings and the campus perimeter.

In the areas immediately surrounding the 1902 buildings, numerous mature plantings remain, but the majority of the original landscaping material is no longer intact. Most alterations appear to have resulted from changes in adjacent hardscaping for roads, sidewalks, loading, and parking. The landscape around Building 89 has been the most diminished because the adjacent construction of Blackburn Laboratory in 1923, Building 90 in 1931, and associated building connections. Although much of the original planting material has been removed, many of the pedestrian paths shown in historic photographs are intact, including the paths leading to the front entrances of each of Buildings 94, 95, and 100 from Sycamore Street. The circular drive in front of Building 89 dates to at least the 1920s, and Redwood Street has cut through the space between Buildings 89 and 95 since their construction. The original inset sidewalk along Sycamore Street has been removed and replaced with a sidewalk directly adjoining the road.

Although research shows that Olmsted was consulted about landscape issues for the 1902 hospital expansion, no documentation has been found showing that Olmsted created a specific design for plantings or paths. Despite a direct association with Olmsted, the landscaped buffer and remaining plantings within the 1902 building landscape convey the original intentions of Olmsted's recommendations for the West Campus, providing privacy through vegetative and spatial buffers, as well as a therapeutic landscape for the moral treatment of patients.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Dense growth of mature trees and shrubs, primarily evergreens
- Plantings framing building entrances
- Linear pedestrian paths leading from road to front building entrances
- Secondary pedestrian paths among buildings in picturesque configuration
- Circular drive at front entrance to Building 89
- Interruption of green space at Redwood Street
- No foundation plantings
- Two-part rectangular open space defined by roads
- Informal configuration of specimen trees
- Linear and curvilinear pedestrian paths



1902 landscape, aerial view looking northwest, c. 1928

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The 1902 Building Landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the spatial organization of the East Campus. The growth of mature evergreen plantings around the buildings is distinctly dense, despite the removal of significant original planting material over time. The configuration of historic pedestrian pathways amongst buildings continues to define the more picturesque character of this landscape. Although altered, the space between the buildings and the road has continuously functioned as a landscaped buffer between the hospital facilities and the public road. Since the construction of the semi-permanent buildings in 1916 and the later construction of the Chapel and Barton Hall, the open space of the buffer has been primarily defined by the rectangular forecourt fronting Buildings 89, 94, and 95. Although paths and landscaping have been altered or have deteriorated within the forecourt, the space retains its informal picturesque character. The current configuration of pedestrian paths within the forecourt date from within the period of significance. The overall conditions of the plantings range from fair to poor.



1902 Landscape before plantings, c. 1909



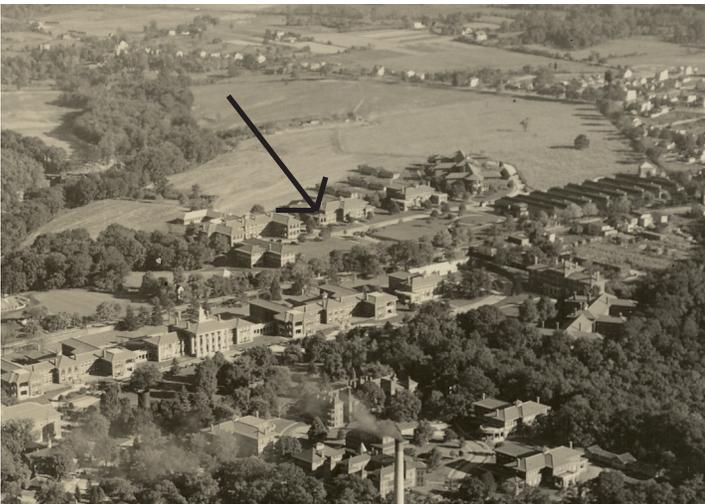
1902 Landscape at time of building construction, c. 1904



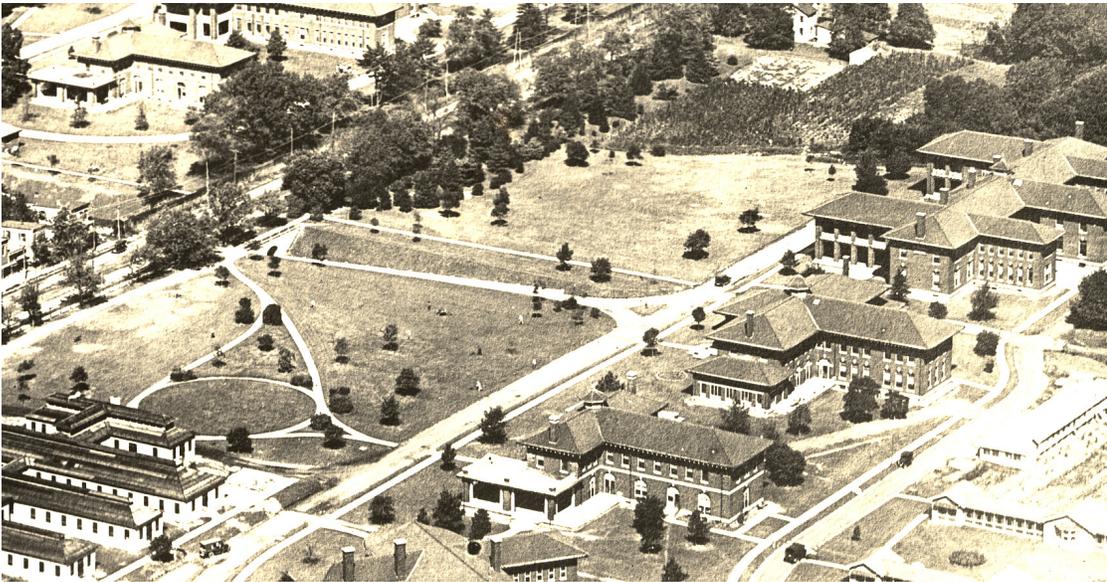
Construction of 1902 buildings, view looking southeast from West Campus, c. 1903



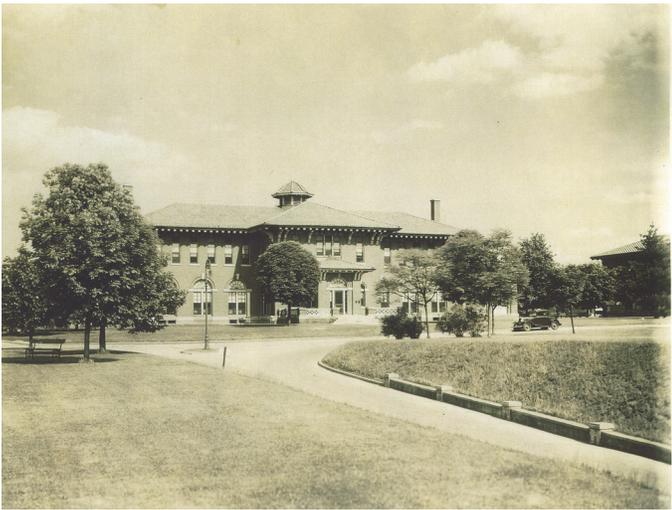
Buffer prior to construction of semi-permanent buildings, looking northeast from current location of chapel, c. 1917



1902 Landscape in center, aerial looking southeast from West campus, c.1928



1902 landscape, aerial view looking northwest, c. 1928



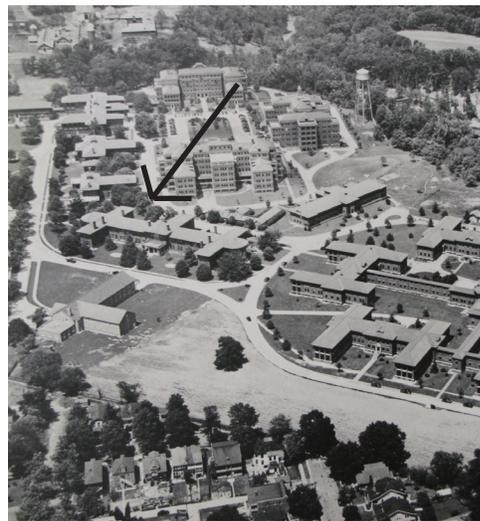
Building 95, looking east, c. 1930



Forecourt during construction of CT campus, aerial looking northwest, c. 1937



Forecourt after change in path configuration and before demolition of the semi-permanent buildings in the background, aerial looking south, 1941



1902 landscape to the left, aerial looking north, c. 1941

MAPLE QUADRANGLE



DATE:	1930s-1940s
LOCATION:	Space defined by Buildings 90, 92, and 93
RESOURCE TYPE:	Building-defined landscape, quadrangle



Maple Quadrangle, view north from roof of Building 90



Maple Quadrangle, view looking northwest

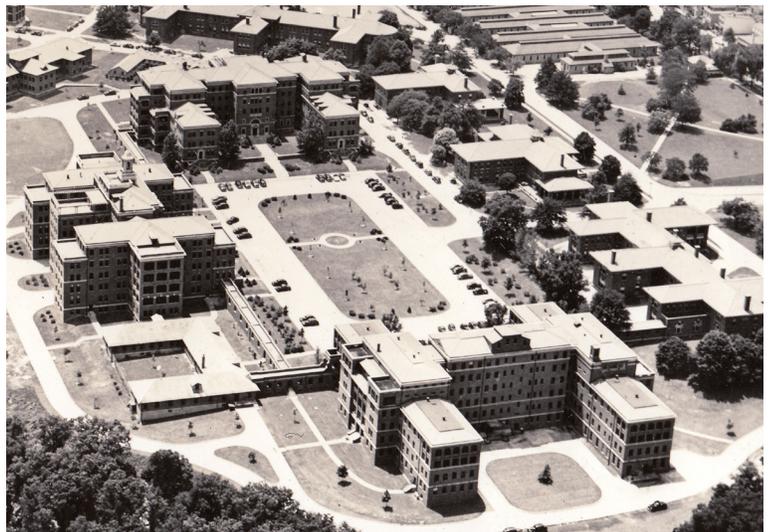


Maple Quadrangle, view of center circle

Maple Quadrangle is the space defined by Building 90 to the north, Building 92 and its masonry corridor to the east, and Building 93 to the south, all of which face inward to the quadrangle. The west side of the quadrangle is informally defined by the 1902 buildings (Buildings 89, 94, and 95), which are separated from the quadrangle by Poplar Street and a narrow landscaped median. Maple Quadrangle consists of an original rectangular landscaped area with a circumferential asphalt vehicular loop that is accessed from Redwood Street to the west. A continuous pedestrian sidewalk runs along the east, north, and south sides of the vehicular loop, and formal pedestrian paths lead from the sidewalk to the front entrances of each of the three buildings. Two pedestrian paths run through the landscaped space. The first and most prominent is a circular pedestrian path centered in the quadrangle and accessed by spur paths from the east and west. This path dates to the late 1930s when formal landscaping and paths were first added to the quadrangle. The second pedestrian path runs diagonally on the south end of the landscaped area. This path does not appear in historic photographs until the 1950s and does not date from the period of significance. Plantings in the quadrangle were in place by the early 1940s and matured by the 1950s. Most plantings have not been well maintained and are overgrown or deteriorated. Groupings of shrubs are located at the corners of the landscaped space and flanking the east and west spurs of the circular pedestrian path. These plantings effectively frame the entrances to the three buildings when viewed from the center of the quadrangle. Historic photographs show that specimen trees were planted symmetrically in north-south rows to further frame the entrances.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Rectangular green space
 - Circular pedestrian path at center of space with east-west spur paths
 - Sparse but formal plantings to frame views to building entrances from center of space
 - Planting clusters to mark corners of space
- Vehicular drive and pedestrian sidewalk circumventing green space
- Tree-lined sidewalk
- Curbed paths leading from sidewalk to primary and secondary building entrances
- Landscaped buffer between quadrangle and 1902 buildings (between vehicular drive and Poplar Street)
- Plantings to frame building entrances
- Plantings to frame paths leading to building entrances
- No foundation plantings



Aerial view of quadrangle looking southwest, 1941

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

Maple Quadrangle is intact as a prominent building-defined space on the East Campus and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the spatial organization of the East Campus. The original landscaped space, vehicular loop, and pedestrian paths and sidewalks are intact. Some remnants of formal landscaping are extant, but the overall conditions of the planting material and planting configuration are poor.

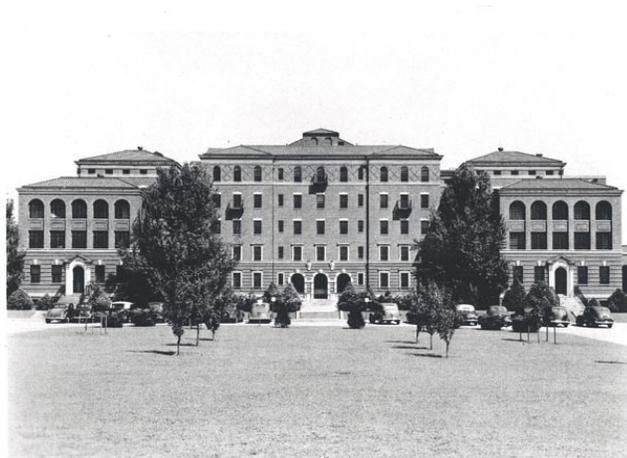
MAPLE QUADRANGLE (Cntd.)



View of quadrangle after completion of Building 92 in 1936



Circular path and landscaping in place by 1941, looking east toward Building 92



Formal landscaping in place by early 1940s, looking north



Aerial view of quadrangle looking southwest, 1941



Mature landscaping in 1950s, looking north toward Bldg 90



View of quadrangle looking southwest, 1943

CONTINUED TREATMENT OVAL

DATE:	1930s-1940s
LOCATION:	Space defined by Dogwood Street and Oak Street
RESOURCE TYPE:	Circulation defined landscape, oval



View of service road penetrating the Continued Treatment Oval



View of Building 112 and Oak Street from Building 119

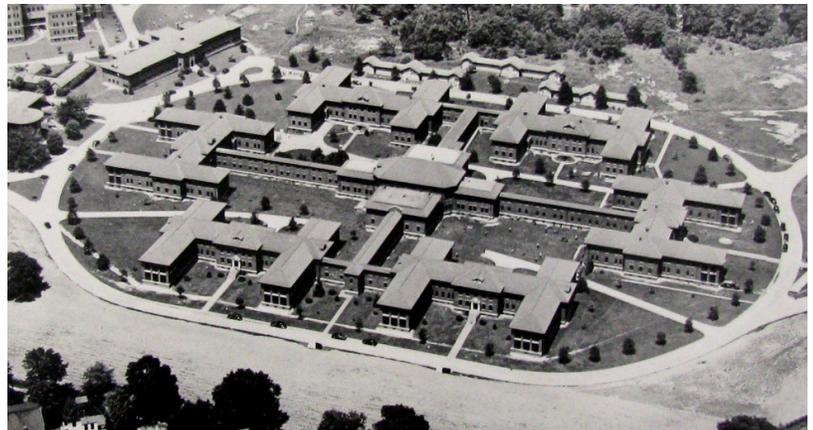


Open space northwest of Building 110

The Continued Treatment (CT) Oval is the landscaped space defined by Oak Street to the east and north and Dogwood Street to the west and south. The oval contains a group of six buildings with identical H-shaped footprints that encircle a centered octagonal building. The buildings are connected by original enclosed corridors that create four separate building-defined courts within the oval, each of which is accessed by a small service road from the surrounding streets. Historic aerial photographs show that these spaces were primarily green, with hardscaping limited to pedestrian paths leading from the service roads to the rear entrances of Buildings 106, 107, 111, and 112. Scattered specimen trees were the only landscaping, leaving most of the space as open. Since that time, the landscaping within the two northern courts has been replaced by paved parking areas and loading docks. Some secondary pedestrian paths have been added, and the original paths leading to the rear entrances have been altered. The H-shaped plan of each of the buildings also creates courts at the front of each building, where foundation plantings and small trees have been planted. At the corners of the oval, green spaces are defined by the side elevations of the adjacent buildings and are bisected by the service roads that lead to the interior courts. These corner spaces also received informal landscaping in the form of specimen trees. An original pedestrian sidewalk that created an inset oval around the buildings has been removed and replaced by a sidewalk adjacent to the surrounding roads. Concrete paths lead from this sidewalk to the main entrance of each of the six H-shaped buildings. Some non-original secondary pedestrian paths have been placed throughout the space. Early aerials show that a continuous row of trees was planted along the perimeter of the oval, and many of those trees are still extant. Most plantings have not been maintained and are overgrown. Several of the larger plantings obscure building entrances.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Oval configuration defined by surrounding roads
- Four interior courts defined by buildings and corridors
 - Service roads leading from courts to surrounding roads
 - Formal paths leading from service roads to rear building entrances
 - Specimen trees
- Six open courts at the front of each building
 - Foundation plantings
 - Formal paths leading from the sidewalk to front building entrances
- Four open courts at the corners of the oval
 - Specimen trees
 - Service roads leading to interior courts
- Ring of trees around perimeter of oval



Aerial of CT Oval looking northwest, 1940

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The Continued Treatment Oval retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a prominent feature of the spatial organization of the campus. The configuration of open spaces and pedestrian paths is generally intact. The four interior courts have been altered with additional paving but retain some of the original landscaping and hardscaping. The foundation plantings, specimen trees, and perimeter trees are mostly intact, but the condition of much of the planting material is poor.

CONTINUED TREATMENT OVAL (Cntd.)



Aerial of CT Oval looking north, 1941



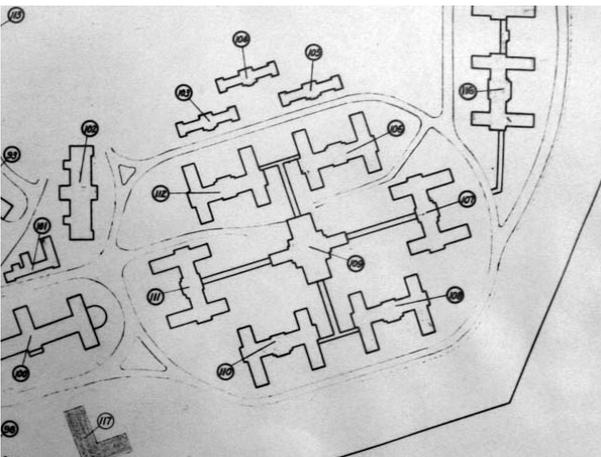
Front view of Building 110 from landscape buffer, 1940



Aerial view of CT Oval looking southwest, 1941



Rear view of Building 108, 1940



Site Plan of Continued Treatment campus, 1936



Front view of Building 110 from sidewalk, 1979

SOUTH BOUNDARY BUFFER

DATE:	1930s
LOCATION:	Space defined by southern boundary & Dogwood Street
RESOURCE TYPE:	Road and boundary defined space



South buffer between fence and Building 108 and Building 110



View of Building 110 from beyond southern boundary fence



Building 99

DESCRIPTION:

The South Boundary Buffer is the open space between the south boundary fence and Dogwood Street that has been maintained between the Continued Treatment (CT) development and the Congress Heights neighborhood. The buffer was historically part of a larger expanse of open space bounded by the 1902 hospital development and semi-permanent buildings to the north, the ravine to the east, and the campus boundary to the south. Maps and aerials show that this space remained bare of any improvements or formal landscaping except for perimeter trees along the fence. The CT Complex, constructed in the late 1930s and early 1940s, was set back substantially from the boundary to provide privacy to the patients housed in those buildings. The perimeter trees were retained along the fence, and the space was defined by the construction of Dogwood Street around the CT complex. In 1946, Barton Hall was constructed on the northernmost edge of this space, but the buffer has otherwise remained open since the completion of the CT buildings in 1943. Some areas of lawn have been replaced by gravel and paved parking lots, and a modern road cuts through the space to connect Dogwood Street to the Alabama Avenue gate (late twentieth-century). Some perimeter trees and overgrown shrubs remain along the boundary fence, and trees have been planted around Barton Hall to the north.. A section of the buffer has been delineated for a baseball field as part of the recreational programming for patients.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Open space between boundary fence and Dogwood Street
- Perimeter plantings along boundary fence



View of South Boundary Buffer, aerial looking north, c. 1943

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The South Boundary Buffer between Dogwood Street and the southern boundary fence retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the spatial organization of the East Campus. This space has historically separated the CT complex and the residential community in Congress Heights. This buffer continues function as an intentional setback for privacy of patients, despite the addition of parking lots and an access road in the late twentieth century.

SOUTH BOUNDARY BUFFER (Cntd.)



View of South Boundary Buffer from Congress Height, looking northeast toward Building 108, c. 1940



View of South Boundary Buffer from boundary fence, looking northeast toward Building 110, c. 1940



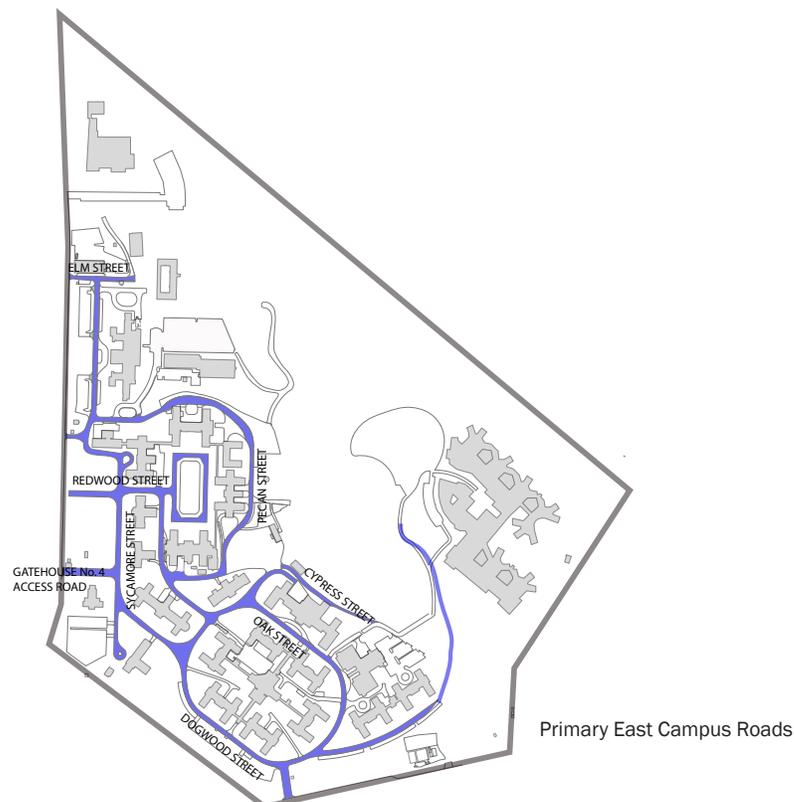
View of northern edge of South Boundary Buffer (lower right) before construction of CT buildings and demolition of semi-permanent buildings



View of South Boundary Buffer, aerial looking north, c. 1943

EAST CAMPUS ROADS

The road network on the East Campus is accessed from a limited number of perimeter gates and was constructed over time to provide internal circulation throughout the campus. The first East Campus road associated specifically with Saint Elizabeths Hospital were constructed to accommodate the agricultural functions on the property in the 1870s. One of these roads was constructed to provide access from Nichols Avenue to a new barn in 1874 (now demolished) in the farm complex on the north side of the campus. This road was generally aligned with the existing Elm Street (originally Magnolia Street) and shows up on maps as early as 1878. This road was extended as more agricultural buildings were constructed in the late nineteenth century. In 1902, new roads were constructed to provide access to the expanded hospital facilities on the East Campus. These roads were not paved and were generally aligned with the existing Sycamore Street, Poplar Street, and Gatehouse No. 4 Entry Road. The roads created a loop around the 1902 buildings and eventually provided access to tuberculosis cottages constructed to the east of those buildings. Another unpaved road, generally aligned with the existing Redwood Street, was also constructed in 1902 along with a tunnel to connect the East Campus to the West Campus below Nichols Avenue (now Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue). This road ran between Buildings 89 and 95 and extended to the east toward the ravine. As the East Campus continued to develop, the dirt roads were paved, and new roads were constructed to provide additional internal circulation and access. In the 1930s, the tunnel was enlarged, and Redwood Street was realigned to provide access to the new hospital buildings in the Maple Quadrangle. Pecan Street was constructed and connected to Poplar Street to make a loop around Maple Quadrangle and provide service access to Maple Quadrangle buildings. Oak Street and Dogwood Street were completed between the late 1930s and early 1940s to provide loops around the main CT complex (Buildings 106-112) and the smaller CT complex (Buildings 115-116). Oak Street was the last road constructed during the period of significance of Saint Elizabeths Hospital. In the 1950s and 1960s, additional road construction accommodated the new large institutional buildings such as Dorothea Dix Pavilion and the Haydon Building. In the late 1960s, Dogwood Street was extended east across the ravine to the new John Howard Pavilion, marking the last major road construction on the East Campus. Today, the roads are paved in asphalt, while isolated sections are paved in concrete. Most roads have been widened and provided with concrete curbs and sidewalks. Several roads have also been altered to accommodate large areas of surface parking.



The road network retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the spatial organization of the East Campus. Although the materials and widths of the roads have been substantially altered, most of the road alignments generally date from the period of significance of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and reflect the phases of historic development on the East Campus.

EAST CAMPUS ROADS (Cntd.)

STREET	DATE	MATERIAL	DEFINING FEATURES	ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT PHASES	MAJOR ALTERATIONS
Elm Street	ca. 1902	Asphalt, concrete, gravel	No curb, gravel throughout	Agricultural Complex	Paving; widening
Redwood Street	ca. 1902, 1930s	Concrete	Concrete curb, adjacent pedestrian sidewalk	1902 Building; Connection from East Campus to West Campus; extension to Maple Quadrangle	Paving; widening for expansion of tunnel
Sycamore Street	1902, 1950s	Concrete, asphalt	Concrete curb, adjacent pedestrian sidewalk	1902 Buildings	Paving; Extension to Agricultural Complex in the 1950s to provide access to Dorothea Dix Pavilion
Poplar Street	ca. 1902	Asphalt	Concrete curb	1902 Buildings	Transformed from east side of 1902 loop road to service road and parking areas for 1902 buildings
Gatehouse No. 4 Access Road	ca. 1902	Asphalt	Concrete curb, adjacent pedestrian sidewalk	1902 Buildings	Realigned in 1950s at construction of construction of chapel
Pecan Street	1930s	1930s	Concrete curb, no sidewalk	Maple Quadrangle	Extension to Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue in 1950s to provide additional access point for Dorothea Dix Pavilion; incorporated into large surface parking lots for Maple Quadrangle buildings
Dogwood Street	1930s-1940s; 1960s	Asphalt	Concrete curb, adjacent pedestrian sidewalk	CT Complex	Extension to Alabama Avenue for additional access point in late twentieth century; extension across ravine to John Howard Pavilion in 1960s
Oak Street	1930s-1940s	Asphalt	Concrete curb, adjacent pedestrian sidewalk	CT Complex	n/a
Cypress Street	1950s-1960s	Asphalt	Concrete curb	1950s and 1960s development	n/a



Redwood Street, looking at Building 92,



Sycamore Street, in front of Building 88



Tunnel Road, view towards Building 89 & Building 88



Gatehouse No. 4 Entry Road, looking towards MLK

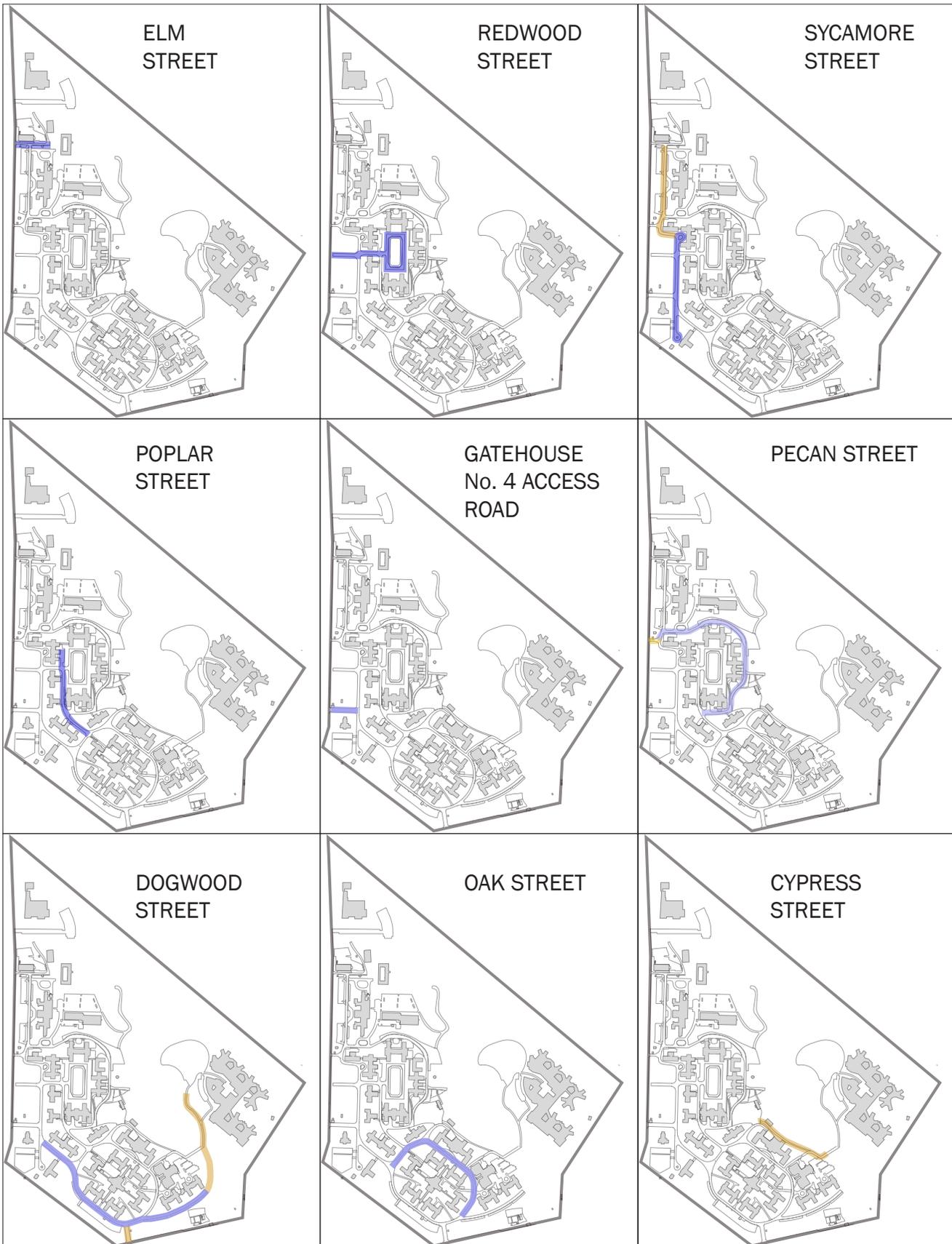


Sycamore Street, looking north at intersection with Dogwood Street



Sycamore Street, looking south

EAST CAMPUS ROADS (Cntd.)

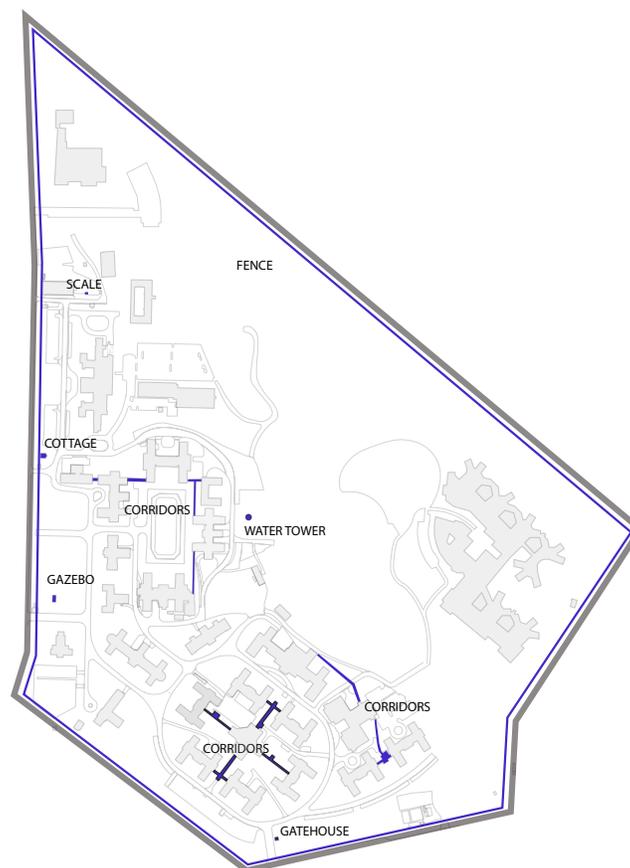


SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES

The East Campus of Saint Elizabeths contains several secondary built resources, including structures and unnumbered buildings. One of the most prominent of these resources is the perimeter fence. Unlike the solid masonry wall that obscures views into the West Campus, the East Campus is bounded by an iron picket fence, much of which was installed as early as 1916. Penetrating the fence along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Alabama Avenue are four entry gates, two of which date from the original fence construction.

Within the fence, much of the character of the East Campus is defined by systems of masonry corridors that provide connections between many of the hospital's buildings. In the Maple Quadrangle, an open-air masonry corridor runs the length of the east side of the quadrangle and is integrated into the structure of Building 93. This corridor provided cover and privacy to staff and patients who moved amongst the three Maple Quadrangle buildings. Two smaller corridors connect Buildings 93, 89, and 88, conveying an important functional relationship between the hospital's laboratory, medical and surgical building, and chronic medical and surgical building. In the Continued Treatment Complex, enclosed masonry corridors radiate from the central kitchen and cafeteria to the six residential buildings. These corridors serve two important functions: to create four defined landscaped courts where patients could recreate in a private and secure area, as well as to allow staff and chronic patients to move throughout the complex without leaving the security of the buildings. The idea of providing enclosed connections amongst buildings continued to be implemented during new construction in the 1950s and 1960s, with corridors between Buildings 125 and 119, as well as between 124 and the two isolated CT buildings (115 and 116).

Other secondary resources include structures such as the Scales and the Water Tower, which convey the utilitarian functions that supported the operation of the hospital. The campus also includes a few unnumbered buildings such as the forecourt gazebo, a small cottage east of the Dorothea Dix Pavilion, and a late twentieth-century gatehouse on Alabama Avenue.



Secondary Built Resource Locations

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

GAZEBO

DATE:	1986 c.
LOCATION:	Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Forecourt
RESOURCE TYPE:	Structure



Gazebo, looking east

DESCRIPTION:

The Gazebo, also known as the pavilion, was constructed ca. 1986. This one-story, two-bay structure is located east of Gatehouse No. 4. It is of wood construction and features two square components connected at the roof. Each gazebo has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with a square tower of louvered vents at the center. The towers are capped by square domed skylights. The roofs have overhanging eaves supported by canted wood lattice panels at each corner. The structure sits on a poured concrete slab foundation and is accessed by a concrete walkway to the south. Picnic tables are located under the roof of the gazebo.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The Gazebo dates outside the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and is not historically significant to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

COTTAGE

DATE:	Unknown
LOCATION:	Western edge of East Campus, north of Gatehouse No. 3
RESOURCE TYPE:	Building



Front elevation, looking west

DESCRIPTION:

The house is located north of the Gatehouse No. 3 Entry Road along Sycamore Street. The building is located on a grassy lot with a mature tree to the northeast. A narrow concrete walkway extends from the public concrete sidewalk to the building's wood frame porch. Two brick cisterns are located to the southeast of the building. The one-story, vernacular, wood-frame building is set on a solid, raised foundation of concrete block. The building is faced with white-painted wood siding with brown-painted wood trim and is capped with a front gable, asphalt shingle roof.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The building retains sufficient integrity as an early agricultural building. Though the building appears to have been moved, much of the original material remains. The building is in poor condition and in danger of structural failure.

SCALES

DATE:	1921-pre
LOCATION:	Agricultural Campus
RESOURCE TYPE:	Structure



Scales, looking northwest

DESCRIPTION:

The scales building is a small structure located east of Building 86, south of Elm Street. The building is located on a lot of grass and gravel surrounded by immature trees. The small structure consists of two components: the large open area where the scale is located and the small enclosed space located to the south. The small interior space is faced with vertical wood siding that is punctured with double-hung, multi-light, wood-sash windows and a single door. The cross gable roof connects the two portions of the structure. The scale appears on aerial photographs as early as 1921.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The building retains sufficient integrity as an early agricultural building. The building is in poor condition and continues to deteriorate.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

ENTRY GATE NO. 2 (NORTH GATE)

DATE: 1917-1918
LOCATION: Agricultural Campus, south of Building 82
RESOURCE TYPE: Gate



North Gate, looking northwest

DESCRIPTION:

This double gate is marked by two large concrete columns capped with decorative metal ornaments. The gate is set back from the boundary fence, which curves away from the street to meet the gate columns. This design is consistent with that shown in the 1916 plans for the boundary fence and gates along Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The concrete and iron gate was likely constructed in 1917-1918 based on the fence and gate plans from 1916. The gate is one of two double gates that originally penetrated the campus boundary. The gate dates from the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

ENTRY GATE NO. 3

DATE: 1958 c.
LOCATION: West of Blackburn Laboratory
RESOURCE TYPE: Structure



Brick gate posts with Building 97 to left of gate

DESCRIPTION:

This double gate is two brick columns and a double iron gate. The gate is aligned with the adjacent sections of boundary fence.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

This gate was constructed circa 1958 to provide access to the newly constructed Dorothea Dix Pavilion. Pecan Street was extended to the west to meet the gate directly west of Blackburn Laboratory. This gate dates outside the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and is not historically significant to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

ENTRY GATE NO. 4

DATE: 1947
LOCATION: Development along western boundary
RESOURCE TYPE: Gate



Gate posts adjacent to Building 97

DESCRIPTION:

The concrete gate has two large posts. The gate posts interrupt the boundary fence. The concrete gate posts were likely constructed at the same time as the adjacent gatehouse, in 1926. The gate is one of four double gates which penetrate the campus boundary.

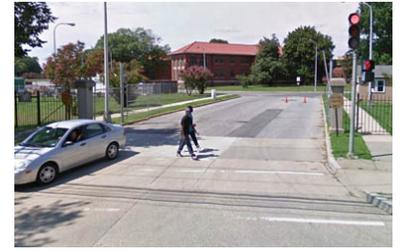
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The concrete and metal gate was likely constructed in 1926 after the majority of the fence was constructed. The gate is one of four double gates which penetrate the campus boundary. The gate retains sufficient integrity as an early boundary.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

ALABAMA ENTRY GATE AND GATEHOUSE

DATE: Late 20th Century
LOCATION: East of CT Campus
RESOURCE TYPE: Structure



Main entry with Building 108 at rear

DESCRIPTION:

The gate has two large concrete posts. The gate anchors the boundary fence which continues to follow the street in both directions. A small metal gate house is located on the south side of the gate within the boundary fence.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

According to a study of aerial photographs, the Alabama Entry Gate and Gatehouse date from the late twentieth century. This gate and gatehouse date outside the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and is not historically significant to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

FENCE

DATE: 1917-1918
LOCATION: East Campus Boundary
RESOURCE TYPE: Structure



Fence, looking northwest

DESCRIPTION:

The fence is a tall, simple iron picket fence that runs along the boundary of the East Campus grounds.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

Fencing on the East Campus began with a simple wooden picket fence that was gradually replaced with iron picket fencing starting in 1916. Drawings from August 1916 show the simple design for the iron fence, and the perimeter plan for the fence to wrap around the south and west boundaries of the East campus. The iron fence was penetrated by two double gates along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue that correspond to the locations of existing Gates No. 2 and No. 4 of the East Campus. Plans from 1917 show that the fence along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue was penetrated by another single vehicular and pedestrian gate, as well as four additional pedestrian gates. A slightly lower fence was used along the line from Alabama Avenue to the cemetery, on the eastern boundary, as well as along the northern boundary. Several sections of the fence have been replaced, while other sections are left in disrepair. There are several open sections of fence along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue. The extant portions of the fence are consistent with the c. 1916 design, and thus date from the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District. The material condition of the fence diminishes its historic integrity, but the fence retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance in marking the historic boundary of the East Campus.

WATER TOWER

DATE: 1936
LOCATION: East of Maple Quadrangle
RESOURCE TYPE: Structure



View of water tank

DESCRIPTION:

Located east of Buildings 91 and 92, the elevated steel water tank and tower stands 143 feet high and has the capacity to hold 100,000 gallons of water.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The water tower was constructed in 1936 to replace the original 1901 tower on the West Campus. The tower was necessary due to the increasing patient population at St. Elizabeths Hospital and the inability of the historic pump system to provide water to the entire campus. Today the tower is not fully operational despite repairs completed in 2005. The tower dates from the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a utilitarian structure that accommodated the expansion of patient facilities on the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

TUNNEL

DATE: c.1903, expanded c.1937
LOCATION: Underneath MLK, Jr. Avenue, nearest Building 95
RESOURCE TYPE: Tunnel/Underpass



View of tunnel looking west.

DESCRIPTION:

The tunnel under MLK Avenue that connects the East Campus (near Building 95) and the West Campus was originally built c.1903 in conjunction with the 1902 building campaign. The oldest portion of the tunnel is a semicircular arch that extends 100'0" in length. It is 10'2" in height and 14' wide. The tunnel is constructed of concrete covered in an enameled brick veneer. The floor is asphalt block. At street level above the tunnel is a concrete parapet wall approximately three feet high. In 1937, plans were drawn to add two additional tunnels to the underpass. The additional tunnels are both rectilinear, constructed of concrete, and measure about 14' high and 12' wide. All three sections of the underpass are extant.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The tunnel dates from within the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District, and retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as the physical connection built between the East and West Campuses when the East Campus was first developed to accommodate patient care and housing.

CORRIDOR 88 - 89

DATE: 1929-1931
LOCATION: Between Buildings 88 and 89
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



North elevation of corridor

DESCRIPTION:

The enclosed corridor was completed with the construction of Building 88 in 1931. The brick faced corridor is capped with a gable roof of ceramic tile. The short corridor is fenestrated with multi-light double-hung windows. It connects the north piazza of Building 89 to the east elevation of Building 88.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a functional connection between Buildings 88 and 89, marking Building 89's conversion to a medical science building. The exterior of the corridor is intact with no major alterations.

CORRIDOR 89 - 90

DATE: 1929-1931
LOCATION: Between Buildings 89 and 90
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



South elevation of Corridor connecting to Building 90

DESCRIPTION:

The enclosed corridor was completed with the construction of Building 90 in 1931. The brick faced corridor is capped with a gable roof of ceramic tile. The short corridor is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows. It connects the north wing of Building 89 to the east elevation of Building 90.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a connection between Maple Quadrangle and the 1902 development. The exterior of the corridor is intact with no major alterations.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

CORRIDOR 90 - 91 - 92 - 93

DATE: 1929-1934
LOCATION: West side of Maple Quadrangle
RESOURCE TYPE: Open Corridor



Open corridor between Building 92 and Building 93

DESCRIPTION:

The open-air corridor was completed with the construction of the final building on Maple Quadrangle, Building 93 in 1934. The brick faced corridor is capped with a flat roof. The short corridor is punctured by arched opening with concrete sills. . It connects the north wing of Building 89 to the east elevation of Building 90.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect Maple Quadrangle, Building 88, and Building 89. The exterior of the corridor is intact with no major alterations.

CORRIDOR 106 - 112 - 109

DATE: 1933-1938
LOCATION: Continued Treatment Oval
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Corridor entry, Building 109 at left

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 112 and Building 106 to dining halls in Building 109. The brick faced corridor is capped with a hip and valley roof of ceramic tile. The enclosed corridor is two stories tall and is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows with limestone sills and soldier brick flat arch or polychrome jack arch lintels. The exterior elevations are characterized with a limestone water table and decorative metal window grilles. A two story addition is located between Building 106 and 112 facing Oak Street. The addition is faced with red brick and is fenestrated with double-hung vinyl windows with a prominent ramp at the entrance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The enclosed corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect the CT Complex and create interior courtyards within the CT Oval. The exterior of the corridor is intact with the entry addition as the only major alteration.

CORRIDOR 107 - 109

DATE: 1933-1939
LOCATION: Continued Treatment Oval
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Addition between Buildings 107 and 109

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 107 to the dining halls in Building 109. The brick faced corridor is capped with a hip and valley roof of ceramic tile. The enclosed corridor is two stories tall and is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows with limestone sills and soldier brick flat arch or polychrome jack arch lintels. The exterior elevations are characterized with a limestone water table and decorative metal window grilles. A two story addition is located between Buildings 107 and 109 facing the interior yard of the CT Oval. The addition is faced with red brick and is fenestrated with double-hung vinyl windows with a prominent ramp at the entrance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The enclosed corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect the CT Complex and create interior courtyards within the CT Oval. The exterior of the corridor is intact with the entry addition as the only major alteration.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

CORRIDOR 108 - 110 - 109

DATE: 1933-1940
LOCATION: Continued Treatment Oval
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Original corridor flanked by addition at right

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 108 and Building 110 to dining halls in Building 109. The brick faced corridor is capped with a hip and valley roof of ceramic tile. The enclosed corridor is two stories tall and is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows with limestone sills and soldier brick flat arch or polychrome jack arch lintels. The exterior elevations are characterized with a limestone water table and decorative metal window grilles. A two story addition is located between Buildings 108 and 1110 facing Dogwood Street. The addition is faced with red brick and is fenestrated with double-hung vinyl windows with a prominent ramp at the entrance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The enclosed corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect the CT Complex and create interior courtyards within the CT Oval. The exterior of the corridor is intact with the entry addition as the only major alteration.

CORRIDOR 111 - 109

DATE: 1933
LOCATION: Continued Treatment Oval
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Corridor with Building 109 at left

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 111 to the dining halls in Building 109. The brick faced corridor is capped with a hip and valley roof of ceramic tile. The enclosed corridor is two stories tall and is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows with limestone sills and soldier brick flat arch or polychrome jack arch lintels. The exterior elevations are characterized with a limestone water table and decorative metal window grilles. A two story addition is located between Buildings 111 and 109 facing the interior yard of the CT Oval. The addition is faced with red brick and is fenestrated with double-hung vinyl windows with a prominent ramp at the entrance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The enclosed corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect the CT Complex and create interior courtyards within the CT Oval. The exterior of the corridor is intact with the entry addition as the only major alteration.

CORRIDOR 115 - 116

DATE: 1943
LOCATION: Continued Treatment Campus
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Entry to corridor between Building 115 and 116, facing Dogwood Street

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 115 and Building 116. The brick faced corridor is capped with a hip and valley roof of ceramic tile. The enclosed corridor is two stories tall and is fenestrated with double-hung, metal-sash multi-light windows with limestone sills and soldier brick flat arch or polychrome jack arch lintels. The exterior elevations are characterized with a limestone water table and decorative metal window grilles. The corridor was later connected to Building 124 with another corridor that is located perpendicular to the corridor.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

The enclosed corridor retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a part of the group of corridors that connect the CT Complex and create interior courtyards within the CT Oval. The exterior of the corridor is intact with the corridor connection as the only major alteration.

SECONDARY BUILT RESOURCES (Cntd.)

CORRIDOR 115 - 116 - 124

DATE: 1962-1963
LOCATION: Mid-century development near CT Campus
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Corridor between Building 124 and corridor 115-116

DESCRIPTION:

The corridor connects Building 115 and Building 116 with Building 124. The brick faced corridor is capped with a flat roof. The enclosed corridor is three stories tall and is fenestrated with metal, multi-light, jalousie windows. The exterior elevations are characterized with a simple modern approach, void of any ornamentation.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

Corridor 115-116-124 dates outside the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and is not historically significant to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

CORRIDOR 119 - 124

DATE: 1962-1963
LOCATION: Mid-century development near CT Campus
RESOURCE TYPE: Enclosed Corridor



Elevated corridor adjacent to Building 119

DESCRIPTION:

The enclosed elevated corridor connects Building 119 and Building 124. The corridor is elevated on a series of concrete piers. The single story brick faced corridor is capped with a flat roof and is fenestrated with metal, multi-light, jalousie windows. The exterior elevations are characterized with a simple modern approach, void of any ornamentation.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY:

Corridor 119-124 dates outside the period of significance of the National Historic Landmark and Historic District and is not historically significant to the East Campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

