Easement

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

F-6-21 A

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered 1/7/87

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Victor Cullen School Power House (preferred)

and or common: Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium Power House

2. Location

street & number: Maryland Route 81 — N/A not for publication

city, town: Sabillasville — N/A vicinity of — Sixth Congressional District

state: Maryland — code 24 — county: Frederick — code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: State of Maryland, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number: 201 West Preston Street

city, town: Baltimore — N/A vicinity of — state Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Frederick County Courthouse

street & number: Market Street

city, town: Frederick — state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date: 1978 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: government

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The design of the Power Building shows some signs of the Renaissance Revival. It is a pleasing design for a functional building and worthy of the importance and pride of having coal heat and light in northwestern Frederick County at the turn of the century. The principal facade is five-bays on the first floor and six on the second. Immediately below the top floor windows is a concrete belt course. There is a one-bay, one-story, wing to the north. The slate hipped-roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and a ventilator on top. All of the first floor openings are semicircular headed. The building has a high level of integrity of design and materials although the interior equipment is gone as is a tall free-standing brick stack. The remains of the railroad track lie along the east side of the building.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Victor Cullen School Power House is a 1908 Renaissance Revival stone structure, two and a half stories high with a hip roof and a fully exposed basement on the west side. Constructed of rubble local stone, the structure is five bays long and two bays wide with a one-story one-bay-wide wing on the north end and a one story shallow wing at basement level on the south end. The wings appear to date later than 1908 but match in character and materials. The first floor openings are semicircular headed. The windows on this floor have wooden casements. The second floor windows have double-hung wooden sashes with three-over-one lights. A masonry belt course runs along the base of the second floor windows. A hipped roof ventilator projects from the east side. A stone chimney projects from the west side. The exposed basement elevation (west) has large door openings and rectangular window openings with masonry lintels.

On the interior, the spaces are arranged as a series of large rooms connected by wide doorways on the first floor and smaller residential and office type rooms on the second floor. Most rooms are plastered and have simple flat, plain trim around the openings. The north wing has horizontal wood siding on three sides with stone on the north end of the main block.

8. Significance

F-6-21 A

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1908 **Builder/Architect** Wyatt and Nolting, Baltimore

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: state

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The significance of the Power House at the Victor Cullen School is derived from association with the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the first state supported institution of its type in Maryland. In response to a marked increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the state and the absence of private medical facilities for treatment, the Maryland General Assembly approved funds for the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium on April 5, 1906. An appropriation of $50,000 for each year, 1907 and 1908, for land purchased and building construction and a $15,000 annual support beginning in 1907 was to be paid to a Board of Managers for the new sanatorium. Based on designs drawn by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting, development of the complex began in 1907. The first structure was the Administration Building followed by the Power House in 1908 and various other buildings in succeeding years. Today only the Administration Building and the Power House remain from the period when the institution functioned as the tuberculosis sanatorium before conversion to the Victor Cullen School. Unfortunately these buildings are separated by expanses of non-contributing new structures. Although the setting of the institution and a significant number of the historic elements have been destroyed over time, the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium is an important milestone historically in the state's efforts to maintain the general welfare of its population. Four similar institutions were built by the state but not until the 1920s using the Frederick County institution as the basis for designing the state's continued involvement in the health of the citizens.

For History and Support, see Continuation Sheet No. 2

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The Victor Cullen School, located north of Sabillasville and east of Maryland Route 81, was built as the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The first official recognition of the tuberculosis problem in Maryland was in a letter of November 5, 1901, from the Secretary of the State Board of Health to Governor John Walter Smith. He pointed out work in other states, asked for an investigation of the conditions in Maryland and recommended the appointment of a tuberculosis commission to do this. After his interview with Governor Smith the following month urging the need for state sanatoria, a bill establishing the commission was submitted and passed in 1902. On January 15, 1904, the commission sponsored a Tuberculosis Exposition in McCoy Hall at the Johns Hopkins University to educate citizens and give instruction to those afflicted. There were lectures and exhibits from throughout the United States and Europe. The largest exhibits, but secondary in importance to state and municipal prophylaxis, were those on hospitals and sanatoria which promoted the rest, food and fresh air treatment. According to Dr. S. A. Knoph of New York City, "Tuberculosis Expo...mark(ed) an epoch in the history of the anti-tuberculosis crusade in America." He advocated that philanthropists give playgrounds and parks for children and sanatoria for the consumptive poor rather than more libraries and colleges; for, as he noted, "experiments show that animals deprived of light and good air succumb to an inoculation of tuberculosis more rapidly than others which can roam about in sunshine and fresh air.

Tuberculosis Expo, then, was the influential event and a major force which ultimately pushed the state into action. at Expo's opening, Governor Edwin Warfield recognized the proper treatment confronted the state as a social problem and noted he had no idea that TB existed to such an extent in Maryland which had over 10,000 cases and 2,500 deaths in 1903. In the interest of the people, he noted there was no appropriation for suppression and reduction of TB and advocated that proper sanatoria for treatment of early cases and care of advanced cases be established instead of forcing advanced cases to poorhouses and city hospitals. The General Assembly then approved funds for erection and maintenance of a sanatorium on April 5, 1906. An appropriation of $50,000 for each year, 1907 and 1908, for land purchase and erection of buildings and $15,000 annual support beginning in 1907 was to be paid to a Board of Managers for the new sanatorium.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium replaced the Governor's TB Commission. At their organizational meeting on September 20, 1906, they appointed subcommittees to

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

study geographical and climatological conditions of the state to secure a suitable site and to formulate plans for construction as well as to outline the scope for which the institution should be intended. The TB Commission had made recommendations regarding the type of location, and the Site Committee adopted theirs:

1. Minimum altitude of 1,000 feet (Sabillasville site is 1,450 feet);

2. Situated on a southerly or southeasterly slope (site is on the southern slope of Loop Mountain overlooking Sabillasville and Hanover and Gettysburg Valley);

3. Protected by woodlands or hills on the north (mountains and Gettysburg Gap are to the north);

4. Soil should be dry, porous and capable of good drainage;

5. Atmosphere as free of moisture as possible;

6. Minimum tract of 100 acres (site has 198 acres);

7. Unlimited water supply by using the local public water system or one of its own (site provided three springs producing 100 gallons/minute and a 150 foot artesian well);

8. Near a railroad for patients, friends and economical hauling of supplies and a separate station if possible (site on the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad who erected Sanatorium Station and built a line to the nearby power plant.

9. No further from chief population centers than the above conditions necessitate (site is 69 miles from Baltimore and was served by two daily trains each way).

The Commission contacted the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. The original plan recommended an administration building, a dining hall for 100-150 at the rear of the main building but connected with it by a short gallery and a kitchen with sleeping rooms for domestics on the upper floor. The patients' pavilions were to face south and formed east and west wings to the main building. The scheme was neo-Georgian, but what was finally built from local rubble was a simplification of the original design and somewhat less elegant.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The Sanatorium was built to alleviate a growing medical problem. At full development, it was to serve 250 Maryland patients whose only choice before was to go the Eudowood Sanatorium in Towson (less than 40 beds) and its branch in Mt. Airy or a Baltimore City Hospital receiving state aid which would admit TB patients. The majority went to insane asylums, prisons, almshouses or private dwellings. It was claimed that 80% of those treated in the four sanatoria located in other states were able to return to work. At moderate charge of $3.50 per week, consumptives could receive fresh air treatment advocated by Hippocrates in 375 B.C. combined with the modern sanatorium treatment begun by Dr. George Bodington of Warwickshire, England, in 1835. Under medical supervision, they were given a nutritious diet of milk, eggs and fresh meats with an abundance of fresh air, both day and night. In 1909, the Board of Managers reported to the Governor that maintenance costs of $6.65 per week per patient less patient charges (net cost to the state was $3.99) made the Maryland Sanatorium the most economically administered institution of its kind in the country. The original buildings which opened in August of 1908 (formally on May 15, 1909) with 210 patients expanded as governmental projects do to meet growing needs until reaching a capacity of 450 in 1913. It then was able to serve hopelessly ill patients as well as those who had prospects of improvement. The Sanatorium, now renamed for its first superintendent, Dr. Victor F. Cullen, was the first of four similar Maryland state-supported hospitals - The Henryton Sanatorium (in Carroll County for blacks (opened 1923), the Mt. Wilson (Baltimore County - 1925), and the Eastern Shore Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Salisbury - 1928).

Construction of the complex was the responsibility of a Board of Managers created by the State Legislature in 1906. After studying every existing sanatorium in the United States and many abroad, their Planning Committee recommended a central administration building and dining hall flanked by detached patient pavilions or shacks. The two principal buildings, generally neo-Georgian, were designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting. They were built of local rubble in 1907-1908 by Henry Smith, Sons and Company who submitted the lowest bid of $66,760. Comparative bids showed the cost of stone and frame construction to be about the same due to the high price of lumber. Because of an abundance of superficial stone rubble on the site, the Board of Managers decided to use it since it was more durable, required less repair and cost much less to insure. The seven-bay, 2 1/2-story Administration Building is located on a hillside and faces south.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The administration building is actually two separate buildings one in front of the other, originally connected only on the first floor and basement. In the front part were the administrative offices, reception rooms, physicians' offices, examining rooms and the offices of the superintendent and nurses. On the second and third floors were bedrooms for the staff. In the basement were storage rooms. The main floor of the rear building housed a large dining room for patients. It has been divided into smaller rooms. In the basement was the kitchen, bakery, storerooms and refrigerating plant, and the refrigerator and bake oven remain. An infirmary with twenty beds and a diet kitchen was initially located in the second floor frame part which was regarded as temporary by the Board of Managers when it was built. Most beds were in small private rooms with covered porches. The first-floor lobby connecting the two buildings served as the entrance for patients going to the dining room and an amusement hall. Because the basement kitchen proved to be intolerably hot, hard to ventilate, keep clean and free of flies and was inaccessible from the dining room, a new, above ground kitchen with nurses quarters on the second floor was built to the rear of the dining hall in 1913. Two terraces to the rear of the old dining room were enclosed for dining rooms for the staff and nurses. A new infirmary was built in 1910, and the nurses were housed in its original quarters. The nursing school, which graduated its first class in 1912, also expanded the nurses' requirements, and a second floor "rest-room" for them was added to the bridge between the two stone buildings.

On the side of the hill facing Route 81 is the Power Building built in 1908 at a cost of $21,000. All the power, light and heat for the sanatorium was generated in the basement of this building which is above grade on the rear (west) side. On the first floor were the laundry, workshop and morgue with two apartments for employees on the second floor. The mechanical plant, most of which still remains, had a boiler capacity of 250 hp arranged in duplicate units. There was an electric generating plant of 120 kw in duplicate units with the necessary engines, pumps and other apparatus. Electric was used for general lighting, power in the water pumping plant, refrigeration plant and the laundry. Exhaust steam was piped to the hospital buildings for heat and generating hot water. Before the power plant was built, the hospital used kerosene lamps. The entrance to the building is on the east and visitors and patients arriving at Sanatorium Station first passed the power house following the road along a ridge which paralleled a railroad siding for the coal cars.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In 1914, a small, two-story Laboratory Building was built northwest of the Administration Building adjacent to a general expansion of the facilities. A new 520 foot long Reception Hospital which opened in August of 1912 with 200 beds, 100 in private rooms, was built for more advanced cases. At that time the boiler capacity of the power plant was doubled with a new Fitzgibbons boiler. The hospital wing has been demolished, but part of the kitchen and dining facilities remain but in poor condition.

The Sanatorium also included a working farm with a barn, cow stable, outbuildings for pigs, chickens and Belgian hares. Most of the buildings have been demolished including the farm buildings, Infirmary Building, Children's Pavilion, Amusement Hall, Patients Shacks, and Laboratory Building.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of the State of Maryland, 1902-1904. Dr. William S. Thayer, President, Baltimore: The Sun Job Printing Office, 1904.

Second Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, 1906.

First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, January 1, 1908. Balto: The Sun Job Printing Office, 1908. (Also Second through Twenty-first Reports).

Laws of Maryland, 1906, 1908.

Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Frederick County, F-6-21 A. George Andreve, principal surveyor, 1978.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Boundary Description:

The boundaries are delineated on the attached map drawn to the scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification:

The five acres selected for this site represent a setting that closely resembles the historic rural setting of the building but excludes the new structures and modern landscaping that border the property to the east. The terrain slopes gently up from the road to the building where it rises sharply to the first floor level. The actual boundaries consist primarily of man-made barriers: State Route 550 and a driveway on the west and a railroad right-of-way on the north and west.

9. Major Bibliographical References

F-6-21-A

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 5 acres

Quadrangle name Blue Ridge Summit, PA-MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	283970	4398750
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

ate	N/A	code	county	code
ate		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/titie	George J. Andreve
organization	Maryland Historical Trust
date	1986
street & number	21 State Circle
telephone	(301) 269-2438
city or town	Annapolis
state	Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ locai

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), i hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 4-17-86

le STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **date**

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

Easement (new no.) F-6-21 A

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER POSSIBILITY OF WITH MAIN BUILDING

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: HEATING PLANT. BOILER HOUSE. VICTOR CULLEN INSTITUTE

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: lane north of road into Victor Cullen Institute, ½ mi east of Md Rt 81 north of SABILLASVILLE

CITY OR TOWN: SABILLASVILLE (HAUVERS ELEC DIST)

STATE:

COUNTY: FREDERICK

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☑ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☑ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☑ Occupied ☑ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☑ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☑ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☑ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☑ Other (Specify) EMPTY	THREATENED DEMOLISHION
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: STATE OF MARYLAND, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE MENTAL RETARDATION ADMINISTRATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 301 WEST PRESTON ST

CITY OR TOWN: BALTIMORE

STATE: MD 21201

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

F-10-58

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

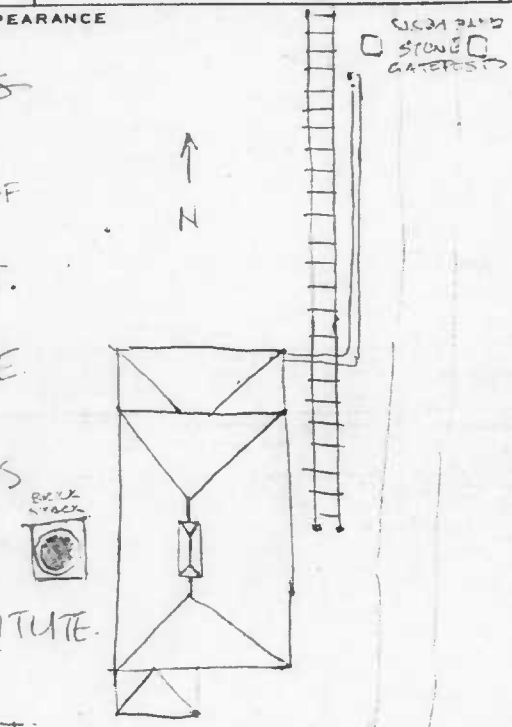
F-6-21A

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☑ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☑ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☑ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

~~2 STORIES ON EAST, 3 STORIES ON WEST, STONE HEATING PLANT.~~ THERE IS A HIPPED ROOF VENTILATOR ON TOP OF THE HIPPED ROOF OF THE PLANT. THERE IS A LARGE DETACHED STACK ON THE WEST FACADE. THE OVERHANGING EAVES WITH EXPOSED RAFTER ENDS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE ON THE REAR WING OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INSTITUTE.



THE MAIN (EAST) FACADE IS 5 BAYS WIDE ON THE FIRST FLOOR WITH A 1 BAY 1 STORY WING TO THE NORTH. THERE ARE 2 DOORS IN THE SOUTH 2 BAYS. ALL FIRST FLOOR OPENINGS ARE SEMI-CIRCULARLY HEADED. THERE ARE 6 BAYS ON THE SECOND FLOOR WITH A CONCRETE BELT COURSE RUNNING IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE WINDOWS.

THE NORTH FACADE HAS A 2 BAY 1 STORY WING AND THE MAIN BLOCK IS 3 BAYS.

THE WEST FACADE IS 4 BAYS ACROSS AT THE ~~BASEMENT~~ LEVEL, WITH DOORS AT EACH END, PLUS 1 BAY ON EACH WING. THE FIRST FLOOR IS 5 BAYS WIDE, WITH AN ADDITIONAL ONE BAY ON THE NORTH WING. THERE ARE 6 BAYS ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

THE SOUTH FACADE HAS A SMALL ADDITION ON THE WEST END OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF 2 BAYS. THE FIRST FLOOR IS 2 BAYS DEEP, THE SECOND FLOOR THREE.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-6-21A

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☑ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☑ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NICE DESIGN FOR A PURELY FUNCTIONAL BUILDING.
IT IS NOW EMPTY AND THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION.

– ADAPTIVE USE?

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

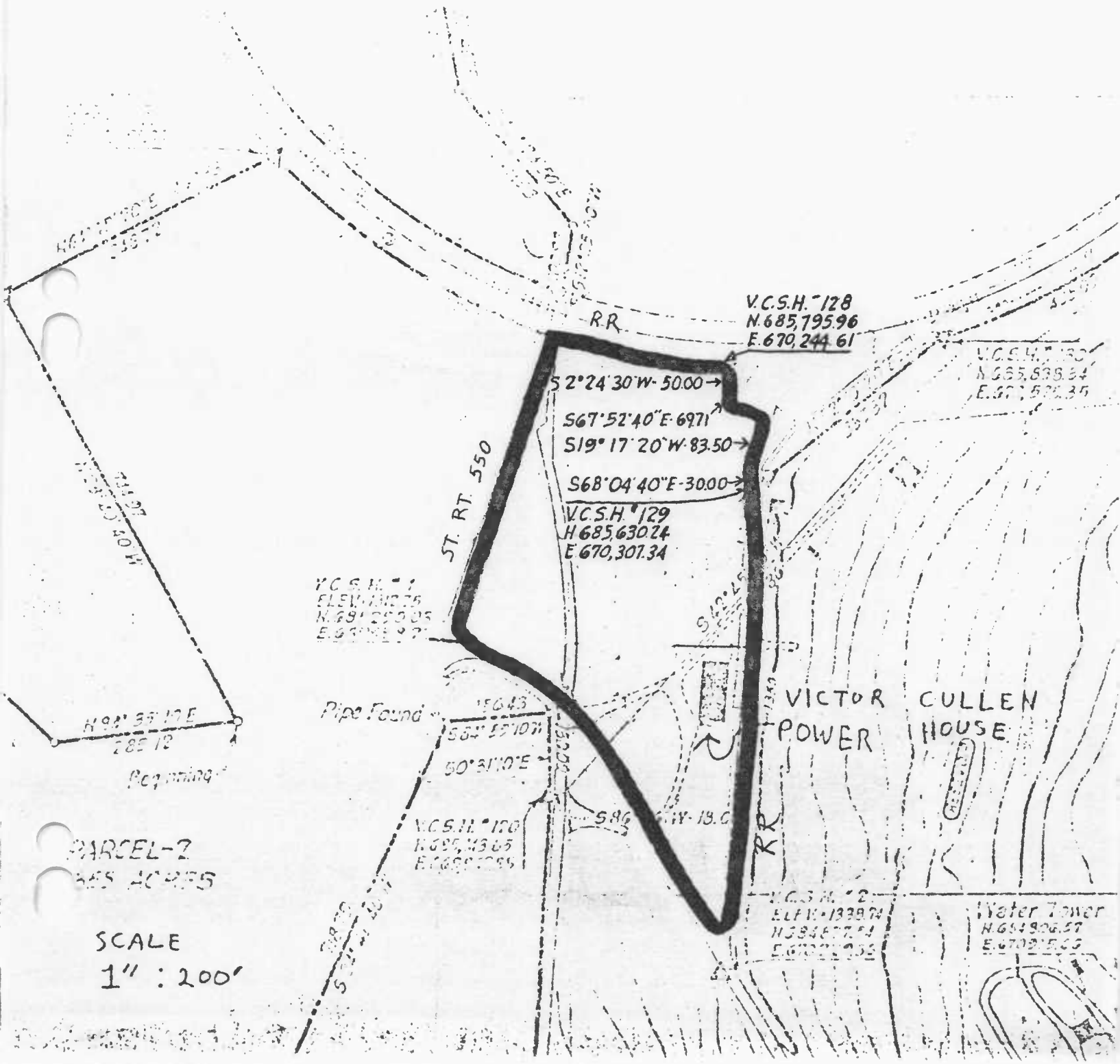
F-6-21A

Victor Cullen School Power House

Frederick County,
Maryland

boundary map, 1986

scale 1"=200'



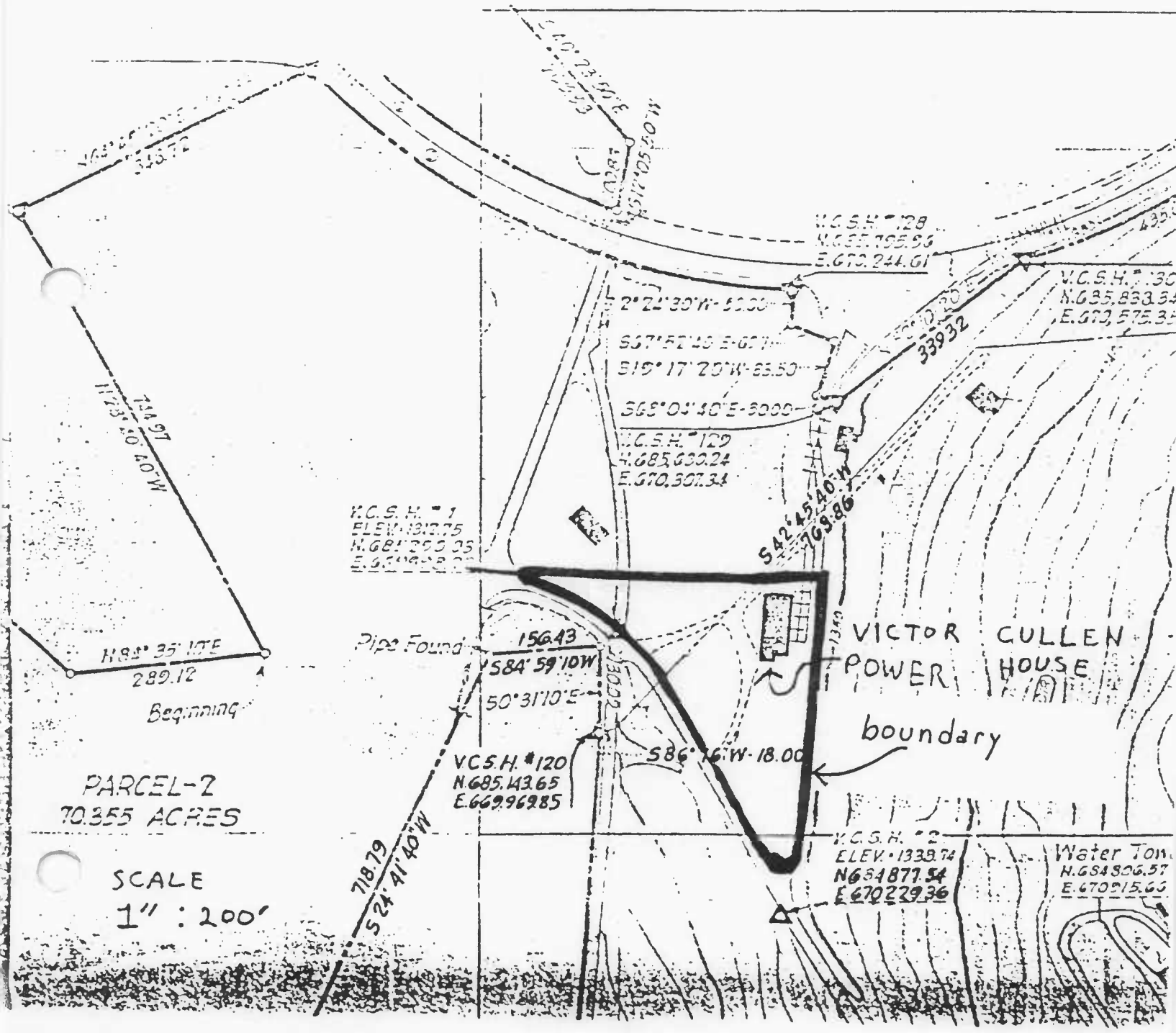
F-6-21A

VICTOR CULLEN SCHOOL
POWER HOUSE

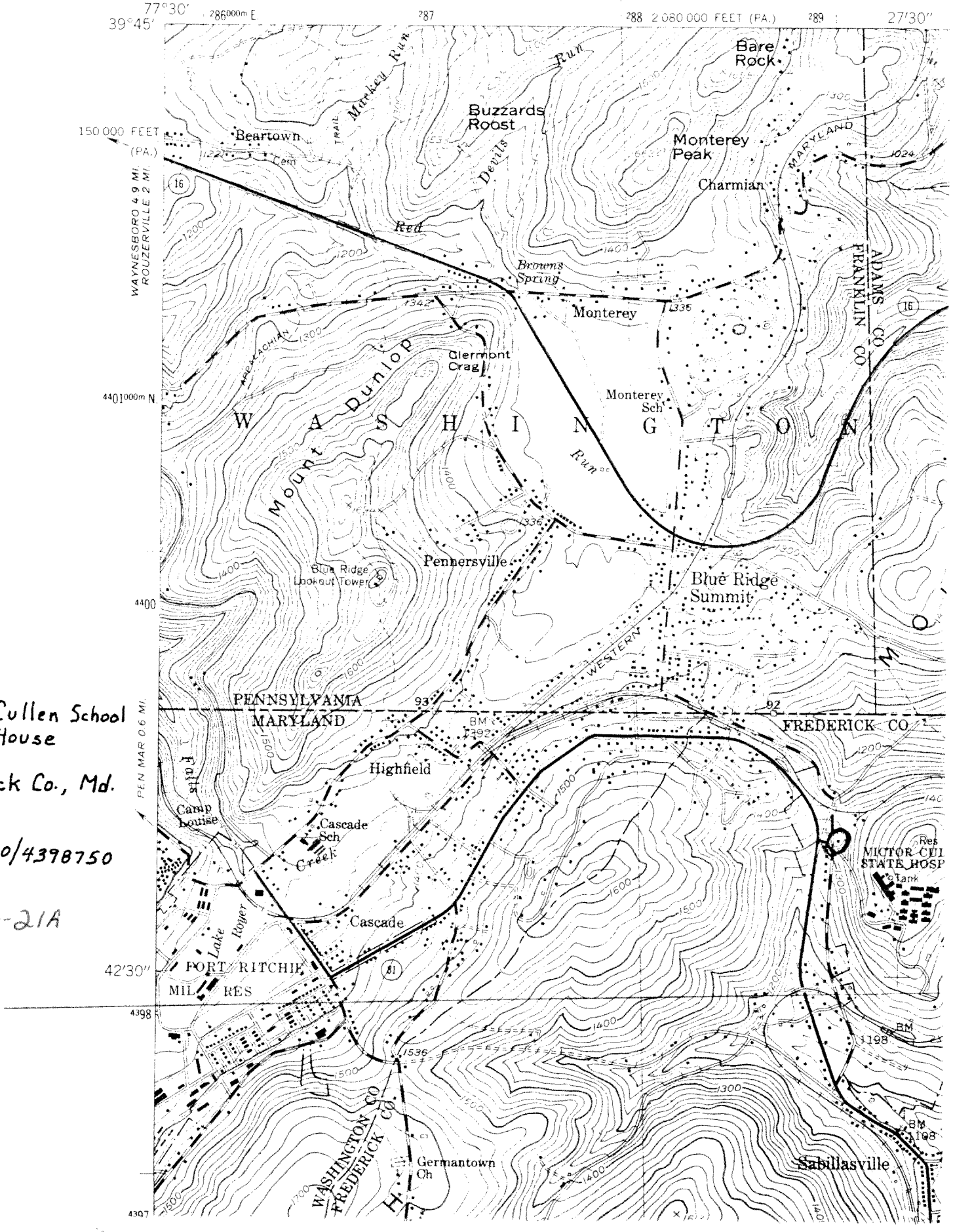
Frederick County
Maryland

BOUNDARY MAP, 1986

scale 1"=200'



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Victor Cullen School
Power House

Frederick Co., Md.

18/288970/4398750

F-6-21A

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
southeast elevation
1/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Menaal Hygiene
Baltimore
east elevation
2/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
northeast elevations
3/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiend
Baltimore
west elevation
4/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
first floor interior looking south
5/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
first floor, south wing interior
6/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental hygiene
Baltimore
interior staircase
7/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
interior second floor cabinets
8/9

Victor Cullen School Power House F-6-21 A
Frederick County, Maryland
photo date: 1985
photo: Don Jewell
neg: MD Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Baltimore
interior Second floor wall detail
9/9