20000045

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Second District Public Health Building Survey Number: BA-2796
Project: Demolition Agency: PSCP
Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended ___

Criteria: X A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Built between 1926 and 1938, the Former Health Center is a small one-story frame building located immediately east of the Randallstown Elementary School. It is cottage-like in appearance. It is clad in brown square-cut shingles and has a gable roof. The interior is logically ordered with a waiting area at the front, the north end, and office, exam rooms, a dental room, and an X-ray room located off a center hallway. Although the building has undergone several additions to its south end, it retains an overall uniformity in appearance.

The Former Health Center is a rare early health facility that dates from the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was built along the tenets of the Progressive Movement to provide health services to schoolchildren at Randallstown. Unlike previous approaches to health care, it incorporated an emphasis on preventive medicine, personal hygiene, and health education. As part of an overall program of school health care which included building healthier school buildings, clinics provided early detection and treatment of illnesses as well as vision, hearing, and dental care. Randallstown's Former Health Center later expanded its services to treat other Baltimore County Residents, not just schoolchildren. It continued to serve patients until around 1990. It holds a significant place in the history of Baltimore County's development of educational and remains as one of the few such health facilities in the region.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Survey BA-2796, Review & Compliance Files

Prepared by: Anne Brockett, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde,

Patricia McCloskey January 10, 2000
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program 1/14/00 Date

Former Health Center

BA-2796

Construction Date: c. 1920-25

Location: Randallstown, Baltimore County

Access: Public

The Former Health Center is a small one-story frame building located immediately east of the Randallstown Elementary School (BA-2558) in Randallstown, Maryland. It is clad in brown square-cut shingles and has a gable roof. The interior is logically ordered with a waiting area at the north end (front), and offices, exam rooms, a dental room, and an X-ray room located off a center hallway. Although the building has undergone several additions to its south end, it retains an overall uniformity in appearance.

The Former Health Center is located on the property of the Randallstown Elementary School in Baltimore County, Maryland. It is a rare example of an early public health facility, dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was built along the tenets of the educational reform movement to provide health services to schoolchildren attending Randallstown Elementary. Unlike previous approaches to health care, the Former Health Center incorporated an emphasis on preventive medicine, personal hygiene, and health education. As part of an overall program of school health care, which included building healthier school buildings, clinics provided early detection and treatment of illnesses as well as vision, hearing, and dental care.

Former Health Center

BA-2796

Construction Date: c. 1920-25

Location: Randallstown, Baltimore County

Access: Public

The Former Health Center is a small one-story frame building located immediately east of the Randallstown Elementary School (BA-2558) in Randallstown, Maryland. It is clad in brown square-cut shingles and has a gable roof. The interior is logically ordered with a waiting area at the north end (front), and offices, exam rooms, a dental room, and an X-ray room located off a center hallway. Although the building has undergone several additions to its south end, it retains an overall uniformity in appearance.

The Former Health Center is located on the property of the Randallstown Elementary School in Baltimore County, Maryland. It is a rare example of an early public health facility, dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was built along the tenets of the educational reform movement to provide health services to schoolchildren attending Randallstown Elementary. Unlike previous approaches to health care, the Former Health Center incorporated an emphasis on preventive medicine, personal hygiene, and health education. As part of an overall program of school health care, which included building healthier school buildings, clinics provided early detection and treatment of illnesses as well as vision, hearing, and dental care.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2796

1. Name of Property

Former Health Center

historic: Second District Public Health Building

other:

2. Location

street and number: 9007 Liberty Road ___ not for publication

city, town: Randallstown ___ vicinity

county: Baltimore

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name: Baltimore County Public Schools

street and number: 6901 N. Charles Street telephone: (410) 887-3172

city, town: Towson state: MD zip code: 21204

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: Map 77, Parcel 236

city, town: Towson liber: folio:

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__x__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
__x__public
_____private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
__x__health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
____ vacant/not in use
_____other:
_____

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing
2	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	1 objects
2	1 Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

_____

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2796

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
___ good	___ ruins
x fair	___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The Former Health Center is a small one-story frame building located immediately east of the Randallstown Elementary School (BA-2558) at 9007 Liberty Road in Randallstown, Maryland. It is clad in brown square-cut shingles and has a gable roof. The interior is logically ordered with a waiting area at the north end (front), and offices, exam rooms, a dental room, and an X-ray room located off a center hallway. Although the building has undergone several additions to its south end, it retains an overall uniformity in appearance.

Surrounding Area

The Former Health Center was constructed immediately to the east of Randallstown Elementary School at 9007 Liberty Road in Randallstown, Maryland. It was built prior to 1926, when it appears on a plat map of the school grounds. The building faces northwest to Liberty Road with Marcella Avenue to the south, the school building to the west, and an open lot extending east to Greens Lane. This lot, as well as the area to the south of the Former Health Center, is open and contains many mature conifer and deciduous trees.

The school building also occupies the property, as does an American Legion monument in front of the two buildings. The school is a contributing feature of the overall site, while the memorial, consisting of a stone plaque, boxwood bushes, and a flagpole, is considered non-contributing.

The rectangular building is accessed by a gravel drive off Marcella Avenue to the south or by a curving walk leading up from the sidewalk along Liberty Road to the north. There are signposts, but currently no sign to indicate its current use as a distribution center and supply room for the Baltimore County Health Department.

Exterior Description

The Former Health Center was built as a one-room clinic with a bathroom attached at the rear (south). An addition was placed on the south side prior to 1945 and included two offices and a second bathroom. The building is a uniform width of about 22 feet and this addition extended its length to 46 ½ feet. A second addition, dating from 1947, extended the building to the south and added two more offices, a storage room and a boiler room. The architect was Joseph Steinacker of Catonsville, Maryland. A third addition, dating from 1963, added a single large room of about 15 feet in depth to the south, a porch on the southwest corner, and excavated under the building to create a basement. The first addition is evident through a drop in the roof height and a change in fenestration. The second and third additions blend seamlessly, facilitated by the uniform shingle cladding.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2796

Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

This small one-story building is cottage-like in appearance and size with a simplified bungalow style. The front gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The cladding is of square-cut wood shingles and the foundation is parged concrete block. The north façade contains the main entrance with a centrally located door and a small porch with a gable roof. The porch sits on a parged brick foundation and has two benches facing each other on its east and west sides. Two square posts and angle brackets support the porch roof. A newer metal railing leads up the three steps to the porch and the door is a wood hollow core replacement.

Both the porch and main roofs on the north side are embellished with undecorated bargeboards. Under the eaves on the east and west sides, both have exposed scalloped rafter tails and metal gutters. The north fenestration consists of two 6/6 wood sash windows, one on each side of the door. The window surrounds are very simple, unarticulated wood boards. A central square vent into the attic space is centered above the porch.

Along the west façade, the difference between the original building and the first addition becomes apparent where there is a slight drop in the roof height where the annex joins the original building. The siding material, dark brown square cut shingles, makes the joint less noticeable, however. The west façade possesses several window types. The original portion of the building at the north end contains two 6/6 wood sash windows and a smaller 6/6 window at the south end where the bathroom is. The first addition added two sets of paired 6/6 sash windows at the south end of the building. At the southwest corner of the building, facing west, a small porch was added. Steps lead up to a metal screen door from the north. The porch was enclosed at one time, but currently it is open with two doors leading into the building. The north door is a newer hollow core door, while the south one contains six lights above two vertical panels. The roof of the main building was extended to the west to cover the porch.

Around the south side of the building, this extension of the roof makes the south façade slightly asymmetrical, since the roof hangs lower on the west side. Otherwise, the rear is balanced with three identical 6/6 wood sash windows on the main floor and three 3-pane awning windows at the basement level. A gated opening at the west end under the porch leads down a ramp into the basement area.

The east side of the Former Health Center has no windows at the south end, where the most recent addition is located. There is one 6/6 wood sash window in the center of the 1947 addition and a paired 6/6 window in the first addition. Like the west façade, the original building has two single 6/6 wood sash windows. A brick chimney is located at the center of the 1947 addition along this side of the building.

Interior Description

The Former Health Center currently houses a forms and supply distribution center for the Baltimore County Health Department. Inside, it is a very simple structure with virtually no decorative elements. All floors are carpeted over 12-inch mastic tile. The walls are plaster in the original building and the first addition and gypsum board in the two later additions. There are no moldings or decorative elements except in the bathroom. The doors are 6-panel wood for offices/exam rooms with two square panels above and below two oblong panels. Auxiliary doors into the basement, bathroom, and closets are 5-panel with horizontal panels. Lights are fluorescent box lights throughout the building, except in the bathroom.

The front door enters from the north into a large room that runs the full width of the building (about 22 feet). This room, along with a bathroom at the southwest formed the entire original building. There are six windows, two each on the north, east and west sides. The ceiling is about 10 feet high. This room is listed on the 1947 plans as the waiting room and classroom. At the south end of the room a door leads into a central hallway. Down this hallway is a series of doors opening to the left and right. The ceiling in the hall and the offices/exam rooms is about nine feet high.

The first door on the east, added during the first expansion, is listed as the Nurse's Office on the 1947 plans. This room has paired 6/6 sash windows on the east wall and a closet opening to the south. Inside the closet are built-in shelves.

Across from the Nurse's Office, the west side of the hall enters into the bathroom. This entrance differs from the 1947 plans, which show two bathrooms, one entered directly from the waiting room. The other, with its door facing in the opposite direction, was entered from the office to the south. At some point the two were joined and the door re-oriented to face east into the hallway. In this process, built-in shelves along this wall were shortened to accommodate the bathroom wall.

The bathroom still retains evidence of the wall between the two bathrooms. A divider that hangs below the ceiling and extends out from the north and south walls about eight inches lays out the boundary between these two rooms. The bathroom to the east is the original, with a 12-foot ceiling, exposed copper pipes, and two dados. The dados are simple 1x2 pieces of wood laid at about four feet above the ground and eight inches below the ceiling. A 6-pane casement window facing south was boarded over when the building was on to on the south. A 6/6 sash window faces west.

Proceeding down the hall, just south of the bathroom is the second of the first addition rooms. It is called the Doctor's Office on the 1947 plans and would have been quite small since the bathrooms jut in from the north. The casement window from the original bathroom opens into this room. Like

the Nurse's Office across the hall, there is a pair of 6/6 sash windows. The 1947 addition to the Former Health Center extended this room to the south and added a closet along the south wall.

Further south along the hall on the east side, is a bank of deep built-in shelves, which replaced two dressing booths. To the south of this space is the door into what is called the Exray Room on the 1947 plans. This room has one 6/6 sash window facing east and a darkroom to the north, which extends behind the shelves in the hallway. Across the hall is the Dental Room with a pair of 6/6 sash windows. The offices and exam rooms are all about eight feet wide and about 10-12 feet in length.

The last portion of the 1947 addition is a large room about 12 feet long and 15 feet wide. It is marked as "Storage" on the plans. There is a hollow core door to the west which opens onto the porch. Opening to the east is the former Boiler Room, which now contains a stairwell to the basement. The basement was excavated when the final addition was added in 1963 and exits to the west to a ramp out to the south end of the building. This final addition also added another large room that runs the full width of the building, probably used as storage. A door with six lights over two vertical panels exits onto the porch.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2796

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	x health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	x education	__ industry	__ philosophy
1800-1899	_ architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__
politics/government				
x 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	recreation	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	x social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation	settlement	__ military	__ other:

Significance dates **Architect**

Specific dates Unknown **Builder**

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register _____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Former Health Center, located on the property of the Randallstown Elementary School in Baltimore County, Maryland is a rare early health facility which dates from the first quarter of the twentieth century. It was built along the tenets of the Progressive Movement to provide health services to schoolchildren at Randallstown. Unlike previous approaches to health care, it incorporated an emphasis on preventive medicine, personal hygiene, and health education. As part of an overall program of school health care, which included building healthier school buildings, clinics provided early detection and treatment of illnesses as well as vision, hearing, and dental care.

Early School Clinics

The Progressive Movement of the early twentieth century stressed the necessity of more publicly sponsored social services. Reformers placed an increasing level of importance on the provision of public health services, based on a new understanding of personal hygiene. Physical examinations to detect illness, the treatment of illness, and health education were increasingly viewed as a public responsibility.

At the same time, educational reformers sought to enhance the role of schools to become social institutions as well as academic centers. It soon became evident that public schools provided an opportunity to incorporate some of the new ideals about public health and hygiene into an already established institution. Therefore, as some scholars believed, it became "the duty of the school to furnish not only a healthful school environment, but also a health guardianship over its pupils".[1]

This socialization of schools and the new concern for health were linked by the creation of public health clinics within schools or on school grounds to serve the medical needs of local children. The Former Health Center, historically called the Second District Public Health Building, stands on the property of Randallstown Elementary School in Baltimore County and is a rare example of this type of facility.

Initially, opposition to these public health clinics was widespread. People objected to the use of public funds to create and run such facilities. Private physicians, of course, championed the opposition, as they saw public health centers as a threat to their own livelihood.[2] Health reformers and school officials, however, saw the incorporation of health clinics under the auspices of public education as a logical next step towards institutionalizing a public health system. Other adversaries to clinics included the League for Medical Freedom, which opposed the involvement of the government in providing health care. This organization viewed health as a private family matter, not one in which the government should become involved. [3]

In addition to their public sponsorship, what was innovative about school health clinics was their emphasis on preventive medicine. This concern for the early detection and treatment of illness and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle was a first in medical history.[4] As laid out by Hoag and Terman *Health Work in the Schools*, preventive medicine incorporated not only "medical supervision," which encompassed medical exams and the treatment of illnesses, but also providing proper school sanitation, physical education, and health instruction.[5]

Similarly, Ayres, Williams, and Woods believed in the importance of prevention and the provision of a healthful environment, including adequate heating, lighting, water, and ventilation, and the formation of correct health habits.[6] They also support the idea of physical training and recreation as well as "school feeding," the provision of standard school breakfast and lunch.[7]

School clinics, themselves, however, functioned as the "delivery system" for specific aspects of the school hygiene program. Among their services, clinics, like the Former Health Center in Randallstown, provided vision testing, hearing testing, and dental treatment. They acted as a means of separating the ill from the healthy so that proper treatment could be provided. The also served to identify children to be sent to special schools if they were hard of hearing or deaf or needed, in today's terminology, special education.

School clinics provided teeth cleanings and other dental care, eyeglasses, vaccinations, x-ray treatment of ringworm, and lice and scabies treatment. They were also used for more serious procedures such as the removal of tonsils and adenoids, other minor surgeries, and for medical emergencies.[8]

On the 1947 plans for expansion, the Randallstown Former Health Center is shown to have the facilities to provide these types of treatments. It included a general clinic, an x-ray room, and a dental room. It also provided doctor and nurse offices for individual exams, a dark room for developing x-rays, and a waiting area.

In his 1921 plan for a school clinic, John Donovan, an authority on educational design, recommended entering into a waiting area with offices located off a central hallway. He included a doctor's office, nurse's office, dental clinic, eye clinic, as well as an operating room.[9] Although attached to a school building, his clinic is remarkably similar in layout to the Former Health Center. Both have a short flight of steps leading into a waiting area, a long hall with offices and exam rooms opening off both sides, and the inclusion of such specialty rooms as a dark room and dental clinic.

Randallstown's Former Health Center later expanded its services to treat other Baltimore County Residents, not just schoolchildren. It continued to serve patients until around 1990, when it was converted into a distribution center for the County Health Department. It holds a significant place in the history of Baltimore County's development of educational and health services and remains as one of the few such health facilities in the region.

Notes

[1] Hoag, Ernest Bryant and Terman, Lewis M. *Health Work in the Schools*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, p. 3-4.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 118.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 11.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 16.

[5] *Ibid.* p. 17-18.

[6] Ayres, May, Williams, Jesse F. and Thomas D. Wood. *Healthful Schools: How to Build, Equip, and Maintain Them.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

[7] *Ibid.* p. 268.

[8] Donovan, John J. *School Architecture: Principles and Practices.* New York: Macmillan, 1921, p. 217.

[9] *Ibid.* p. 215.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2796

Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont Region

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930); Modern Period (1930-present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Social/Educational/Cultural

Resource Type:

Category: Health Center

Historic Environment:

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Health Center

Known Design Source:

BA-2796

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Continuation Sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area 6.932
Acreage surveyed
Quadrangle name Ellicott City Quadrangle scale

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Anne Brockett, Architectural Historian
organization	URS Greiner Woodward Clyde
street & number	200 Orchard Ridge Drive, Suite 101
city or town	Gaithersburg, MD 20878

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

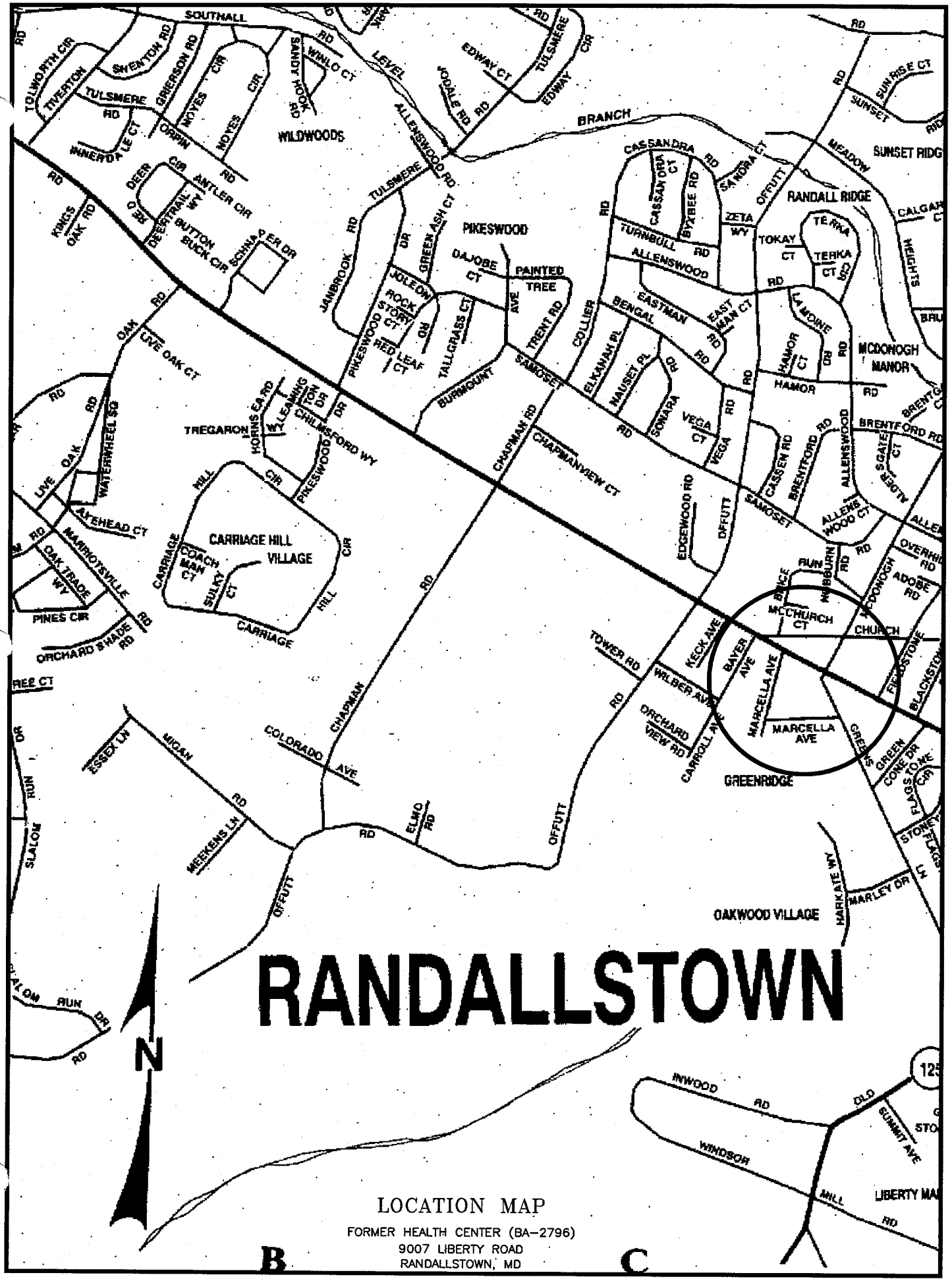
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

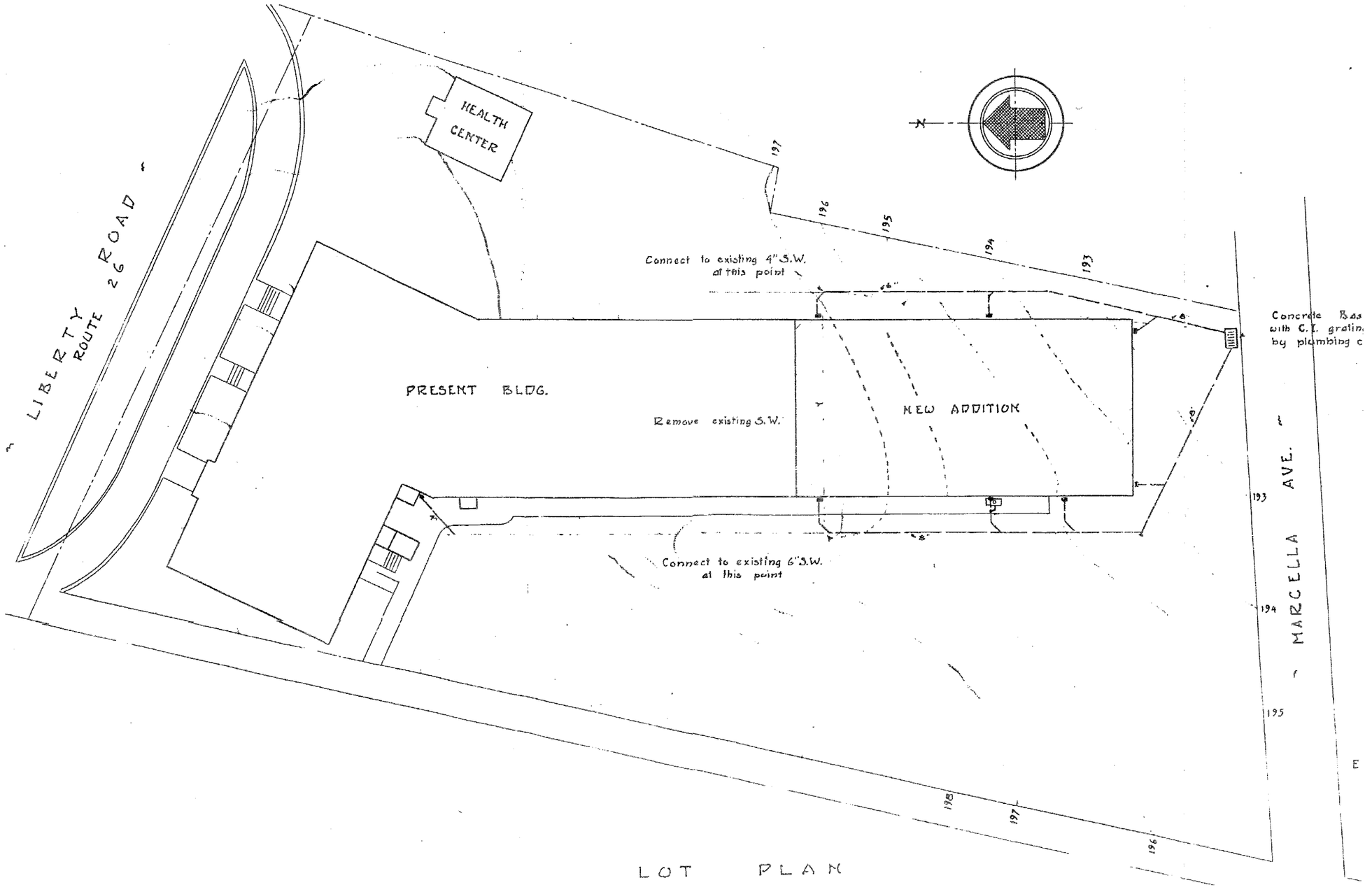
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Pllace
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

Ayres, May, Williams, Jesse F. and Thomas D. Wood. *Healthful Schools: How to Build, Equip, and Maintain Them.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

Donovan, John J. *School Architecture: Principles and Practices.* New York: Macmillan, 1921, p. 217.

Hoag, Ernest Bryant and Terman, Lewis M. *Health Work in the Schools.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, p. 3-4.


RANDALLSTOWN
N
WILDWOODS
PIKESWOOD
RANDALL RIDGE
SUNSET RIDGE
MCDONOGH MANOR
CARRIAGE HILL VILLAGE
GREENRIDGE
OAKWOOD VILLAGE
LIBERTY MA
SOUTHALL
LEVEL
BRANCH
TULSMERE RD
ALLENSWOOD RD
CHAPMAN RD
CHAPMANVIEW CT
SAMOSET
OFFUTT
COLORADO AVE
MIGAN RD
MEEKENS LN
ESSEX LN
ELMO RD
TOWER RD
WILBER AVE
ORCHARD VIEW RD
CARROLL AVE
KECK AVE
BAYER AVE
MARCELLA AVE
MCCHURCH CT
CHURCH
BRENTFORD RD
ALLENSWOOD CT
EDGEWOOD RD
CASSEN RD
VEGA CT
SONARA RD
NAUSET PL
ELKANAH PL
BENGAL RD
EASTMAN RD
EAST MAN CT
TURNBULL RD
ZETA WY
TOKAY CT
TERKA CT
LA MOINE RD
HAMOR CT
HAMOR RD
CASSANDRA RD
SANDRA CT
BYXBEE RD
CASSANDRA CT
SUNRISE CT
SUNSET RD
MEADOW
HEIGHTS
CALGARY CT
BRENTFORD RD
ALDER SGATE CT
OVERHILL RD
ADOBE RD
MCDONOGH
FIELDSTONE
BLACKSTONE
GREENS
GREEN CONE DR
FLAGSTONE CIR
STONEY
MARLEY DR
HARKATE WY
INWOOD RD
WINDSOR MILL RD
SUMMIT AVE
OLD
125
TOLWORTH CIR
TIVERTON
SHENTON RD
GRIERSON RD
MOYES CIR
NOYES CIR
SANDY HOOK RD
WINLO CT
JODALE RD
EDWAY CT
TULSMERE CIR
EDWAY
INNERDALE CT
ORPIN RD
DEER CIR
ANTLER CIR
DEERTRAIL WY
BUTTON BUCK CIR
SCHNAPER DR
KINGS OAK RD
JANBROOK RD
GREEN ASH CT
DAJOBE CT
PAINTED TREE
JOLEON RD
ROCK STORY CT
PIKESWOOD RD
RED LEAF CT
TALLGRASS CT
TRENT RD
BURMOUNT
COLLIER
OAK RD
LIVE OAK CT
WATERWHEEL SQ
HORNS EA RD
LEAMINGTON DR
CHILMSFORD WY
TREGARON
AXEHEAD CT
MARRIOTSVILLE RD
OAK TRADE WY
PINES CIR
ORCHARD SHADE RD
CARRIAGE HILL CIR
COACH MAN CT
SULKY CT
CARRIAGE
FREE CT
SLALOM RUN DR
SLALOM RUN RD
LOCATION MAP
FORMER HEALTH CENTER (BA-2796)
9007 LIBERTY ROAD
RANDALLSTOWN, MD
B
C



LOT PLAN

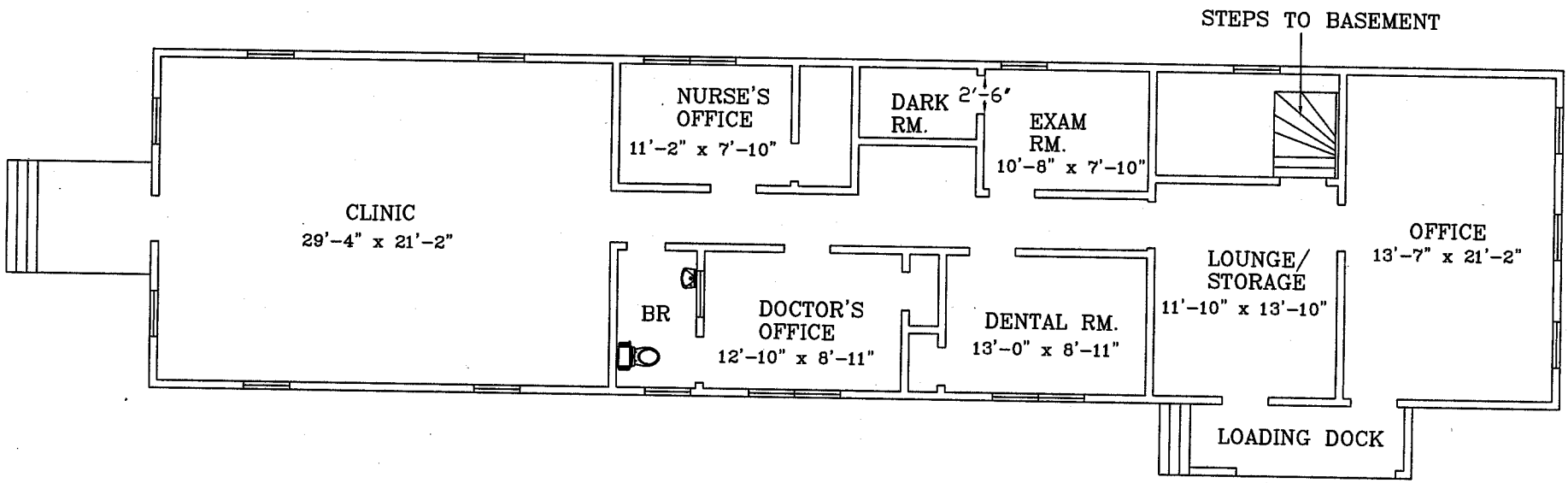
TITLE **Former Health Center**
9007 Liberty Road, Randellstown, MD
Site plan

BA-2796

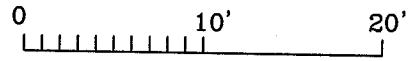
DR BY	SLP	12-6-99
CHK BY	AB	12-6-99

PROJ NO D10000102604

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

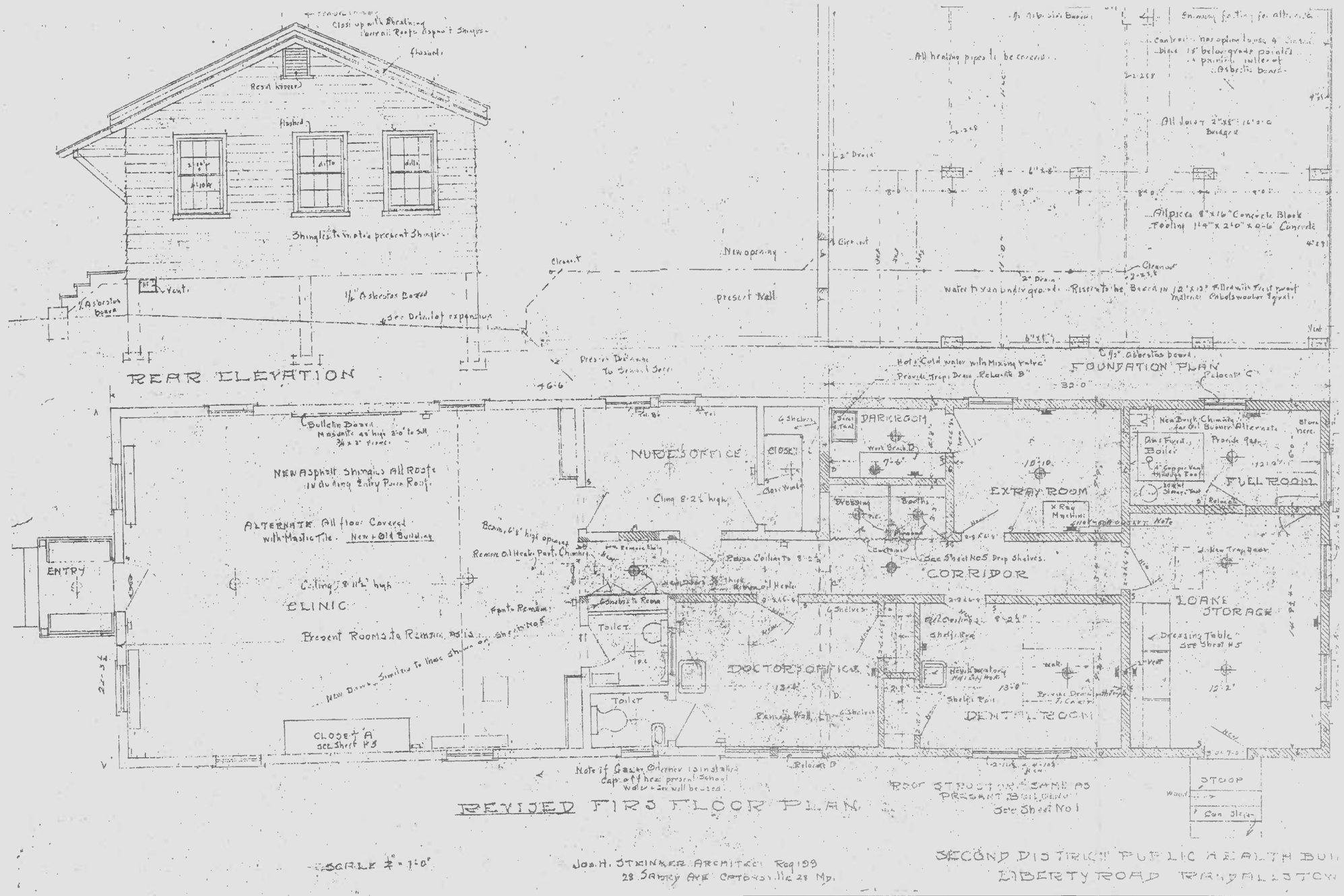


NOTE:
ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS 3'-0" UNLESS NOTED



SCALE 3/32"=1'

FORMER HEALTH CLINIC (BA-2796)
9007 LIBERTY ROAD
RANDALLSTOWN MARYLAND



TITLE **Former Health Center**
9007 Liberty Road, Randellstown, MD
Plan showing original building, first addition, and 1947 addition.

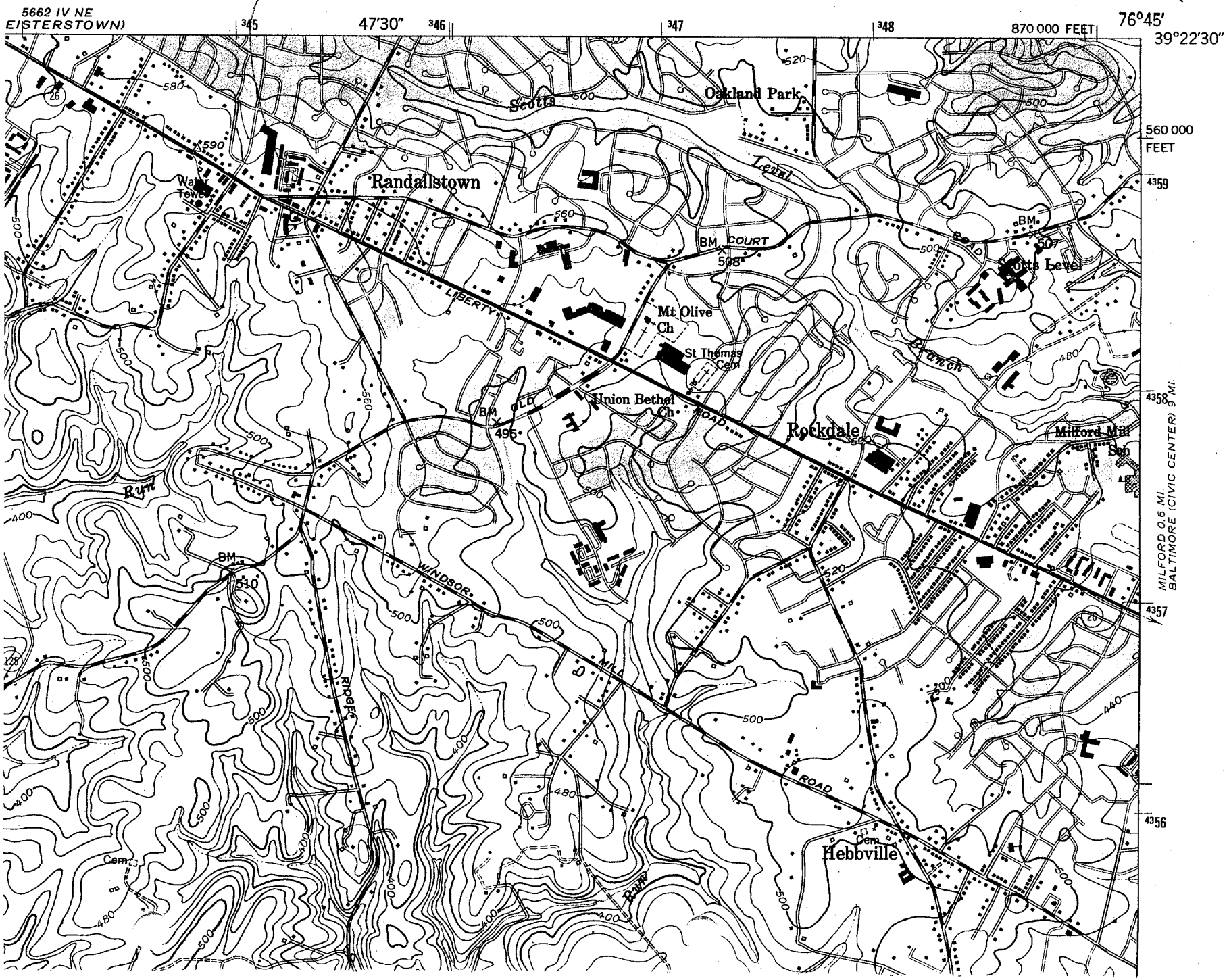
BA-2796

DR BY	SLP	12-6-99	PROJ NO D10000102604	URS Greiner Woodward Clyde
CHK BY	AB	12-6-99		

ELLICOTT CITY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FORMER HEALTH CENTER
BA - 2796

5662 I NW
(COCKEYSVILLE)



PA-2796

[illegible] Health Center

Baltimore County VD

Anne Brackett / [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (PA-2958)

and American Legion Monument

#1 of 7

5.60 11-03 N4N+00AU 445

9007

Bl-2 196

[illegible]

[illegible] County MD

[illegible] Brackett / [illegible]

[illegible] at MD [illegible]

North elevation

[illegible] 7

< > 5.60 11-82 N4N+88AU 445

< > 5.60 11*00 N4H+00AU 445

BA-2796

Former Health Center

Baltimore County, Md.

Anne Brockett / 11-24-99

No. of 450 SHPO

W. elevation, porch

4 of 7

< > 5.60 11+01 N4N-06AU 445

< > 5.60 11-02 N4M+02AU:445

EA 2796
Former Health Center
Baltimore Co MD
Anne Burkett / [illegible]
[illegible] MD [illegible]
[illegible]
#6 of 7

< > 5.60 11-03 N4N+01A0 445

BA-2796
Former Health Center
Baltimore County MD
[illegible] MD SHPO
Sensation and wooded grounds

#7 of 7

< > 5.60 11-01 N4N+10AU 445

9007

BA. 2796

[illegible]

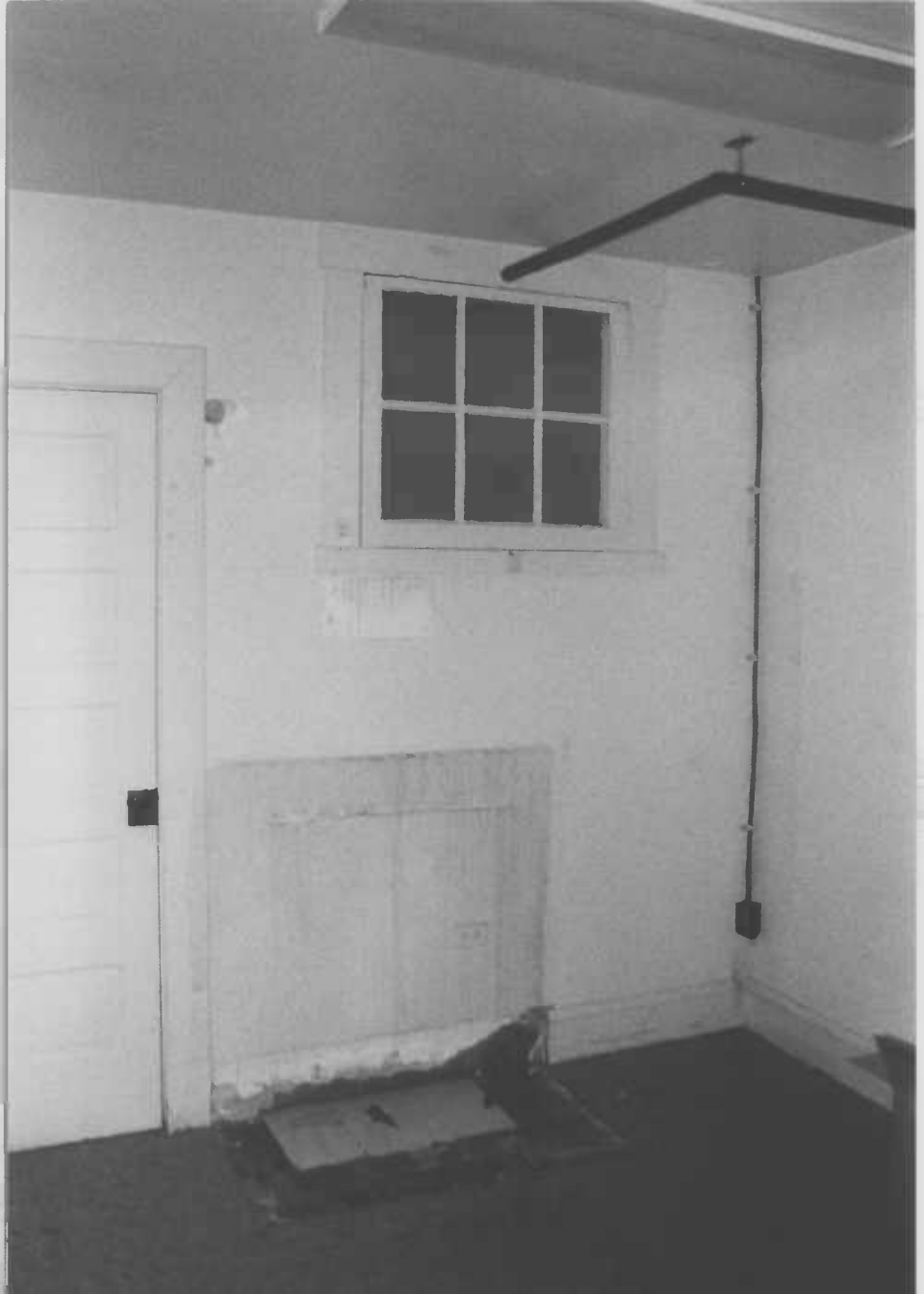
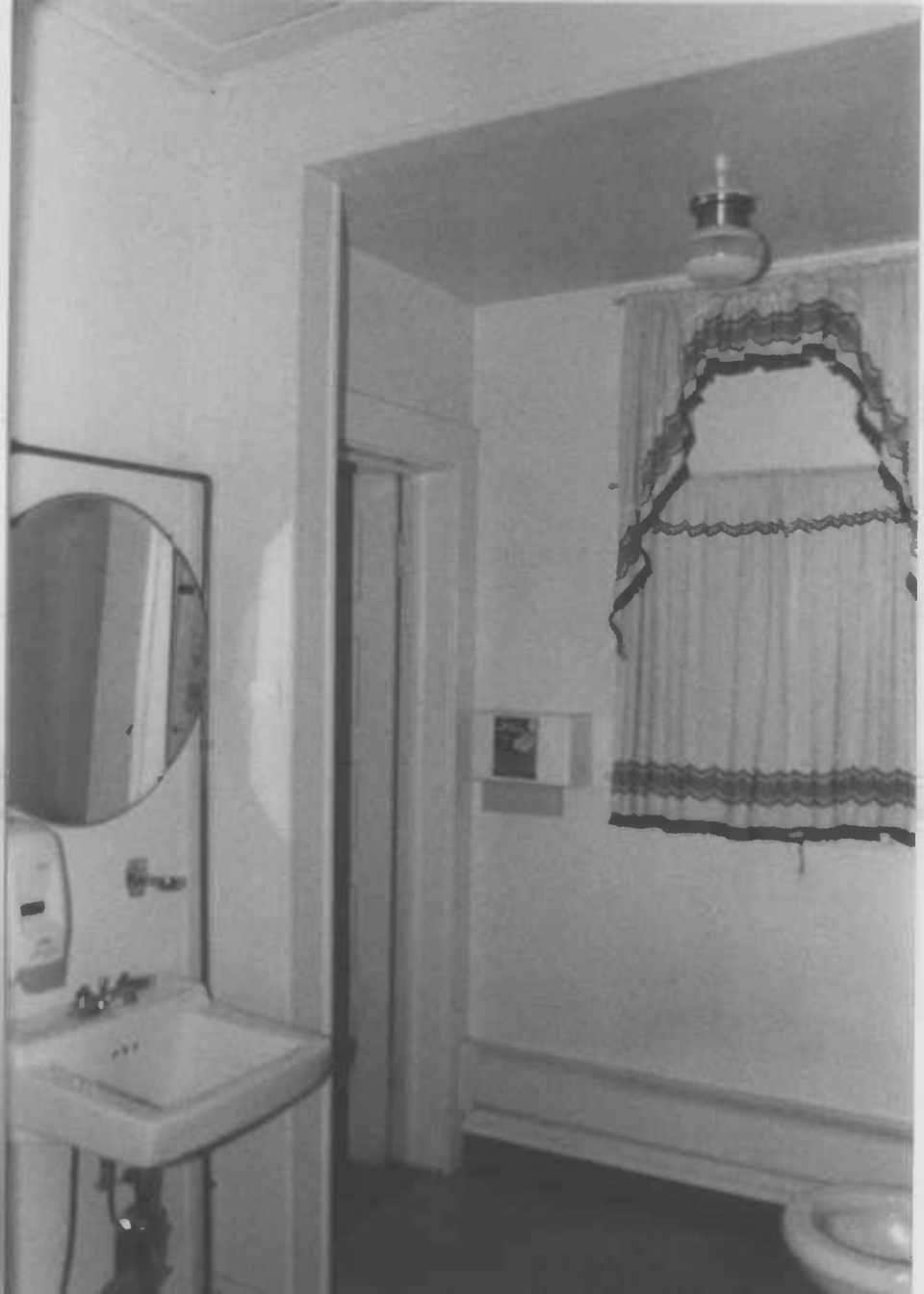
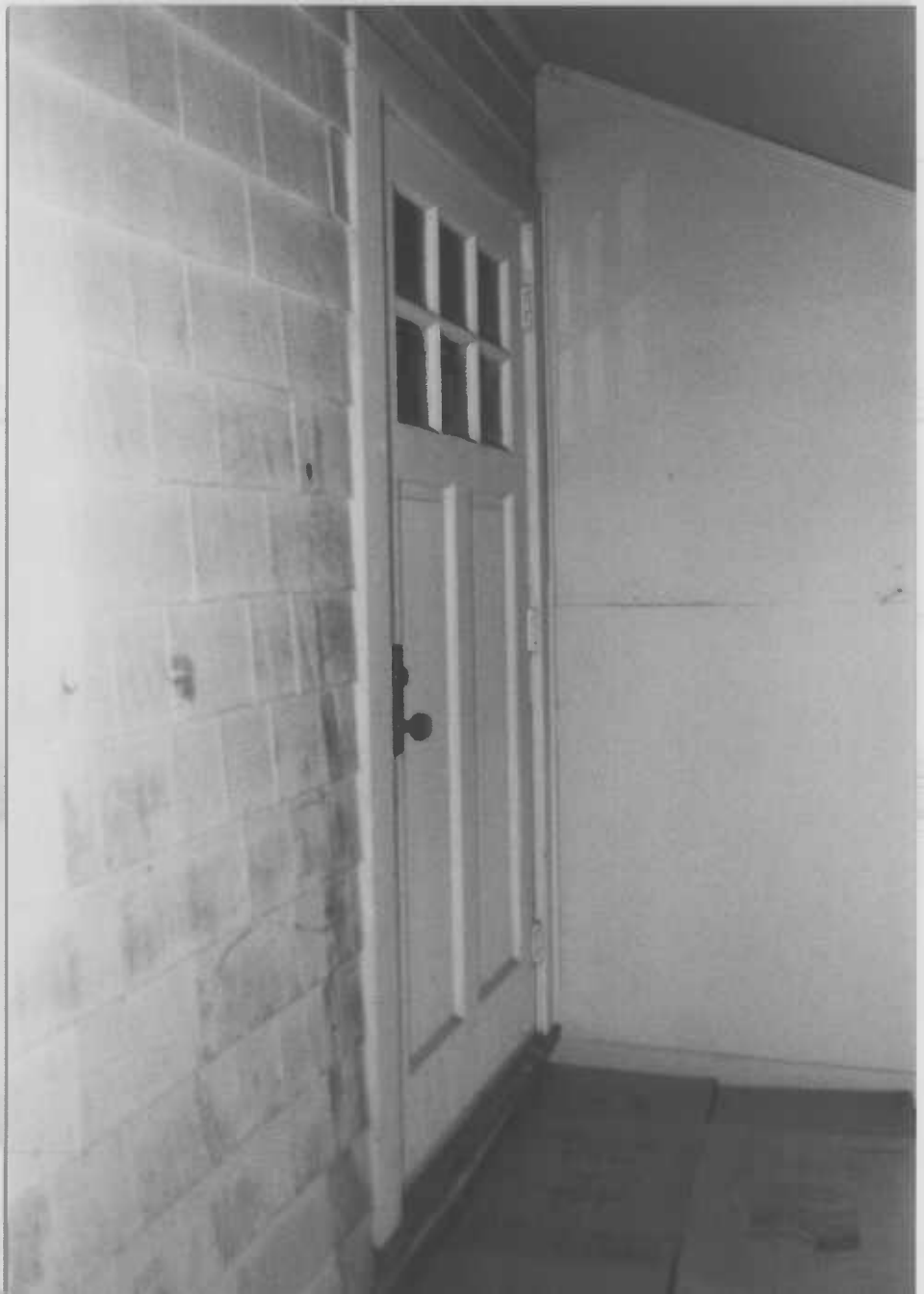
[illegible]

[illegible] Hallstown, Baltimore County [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neg at MHT

North [illegible]

[illegible]