

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: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: 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: yes no not applicable
[Signature] 1/11/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

[Handwritten initials]

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.

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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	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	2	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	1 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	2	1 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2796

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 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.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2796

Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

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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

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2796

Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

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		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/>
politics/government				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Significance dates	Architect
Specific dates	Builder
Unknown	

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.

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Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

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. They 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.

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Name Former Health Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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:

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 Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

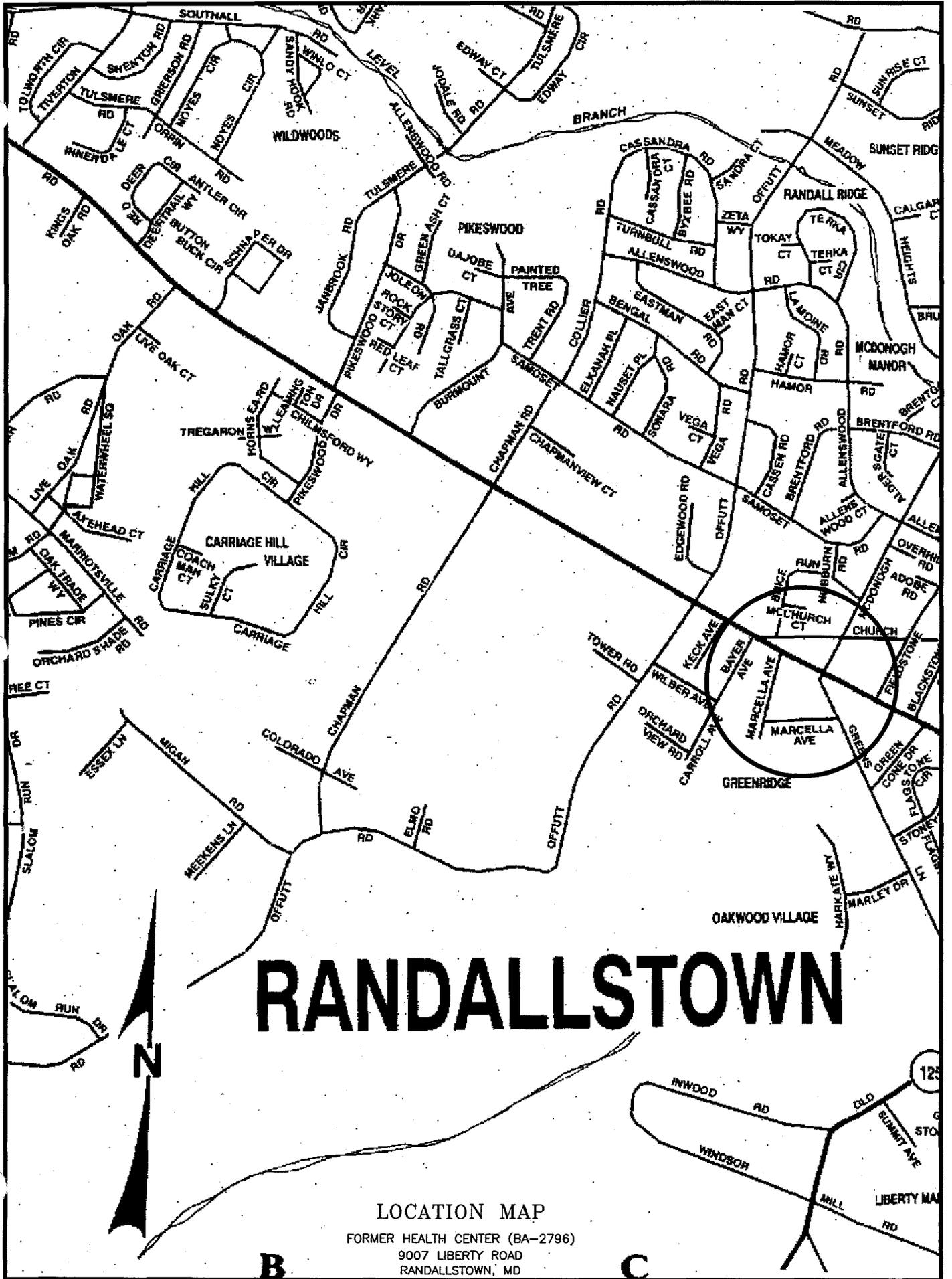
Continuation Sheet 9.1
Major Bibliographic References

Inventory No. BA-2796

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.

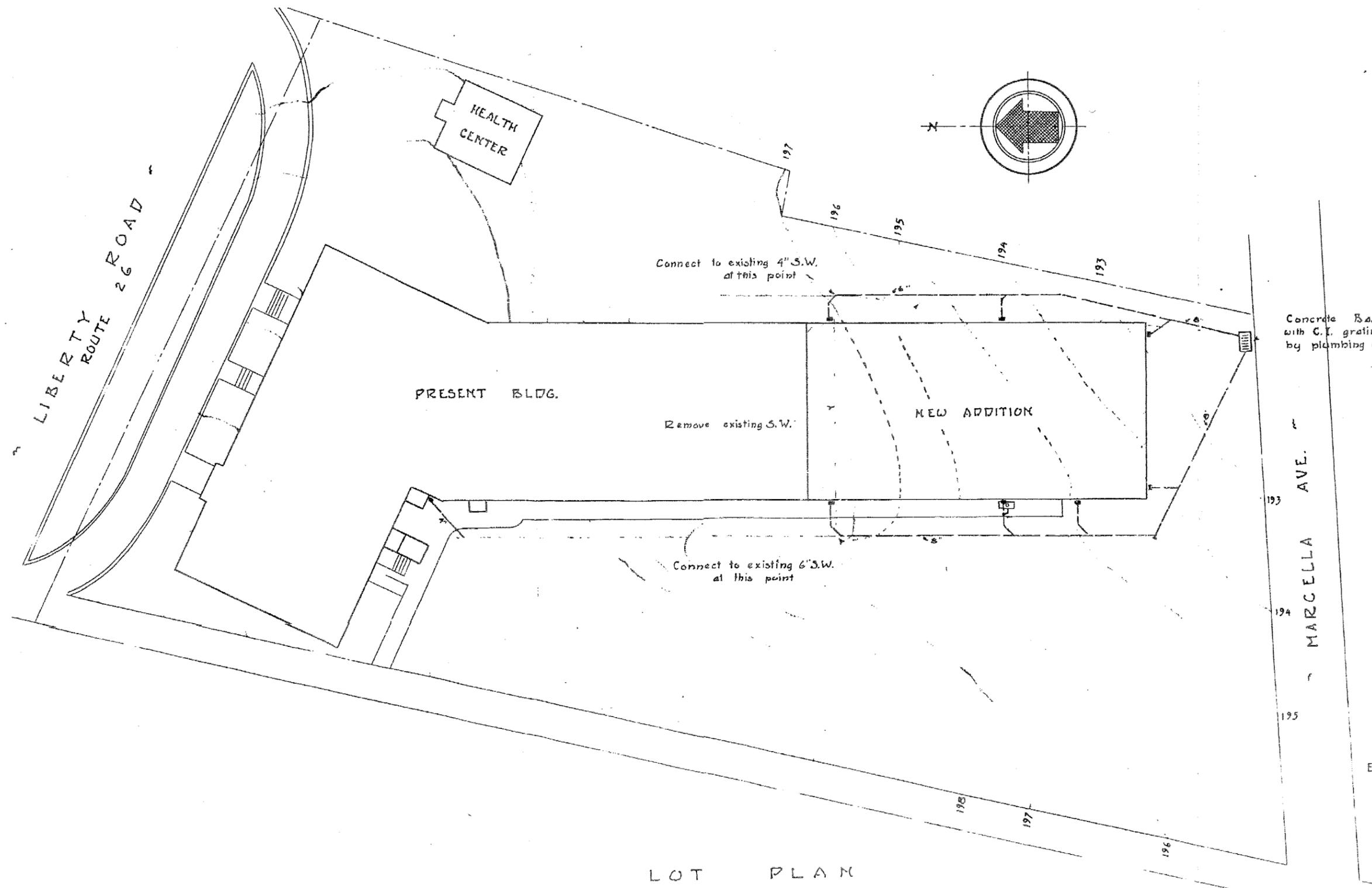
Hoag, Ernest Bryant and Terman, Lewis M. *Health Work in the Schools*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, p. 3-4.



RANDALLSTOWN

LOCATION MAP

FORMER HEALTH CENTER (BA-2796)
 9007 LIBERTY ROAD
 RANDALLSTOWN, MD



LOT PLAN

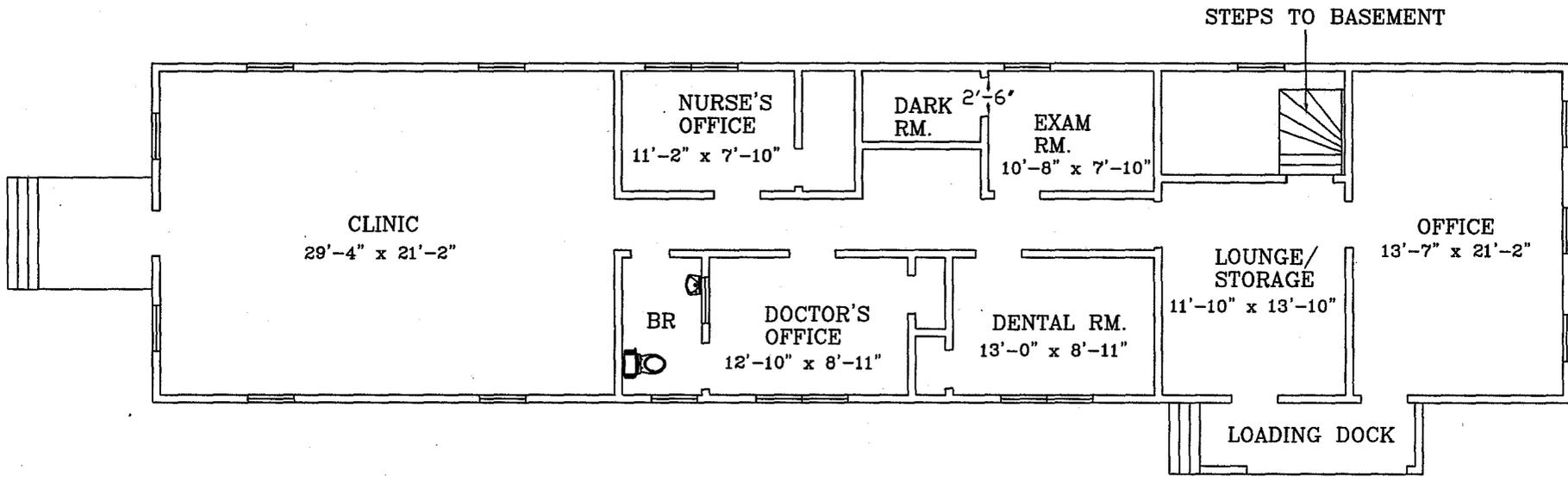
TITLE **Former Health Center**
9007 Liberty Road, Randellstown, MD
 Site plan

BA-2796

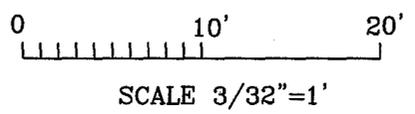
DR BY	SLP	12-6-99
CHK BY	AB	12-6-99

PROJ NO D10000102604

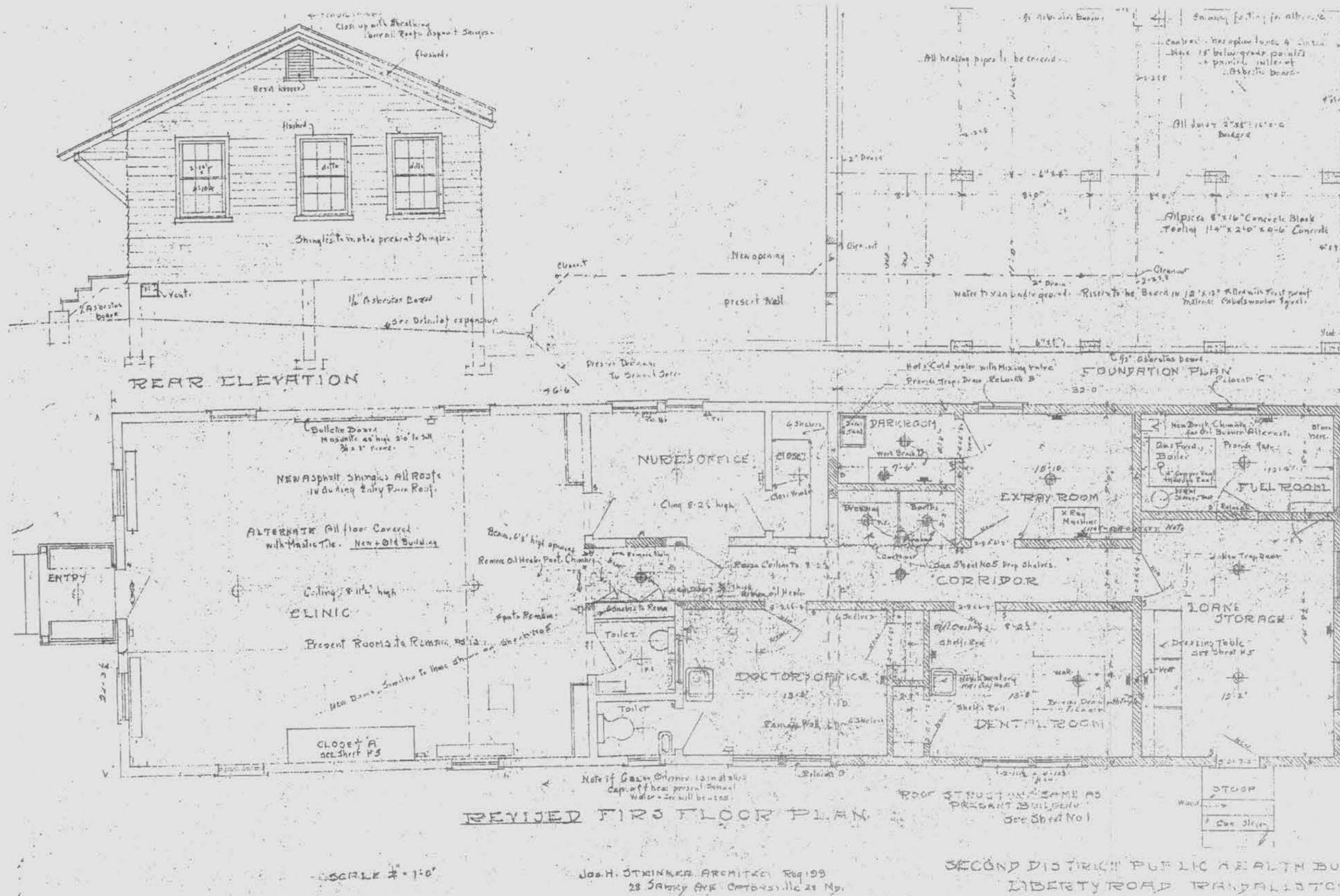
URS Greiner Woodward Clyde



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



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



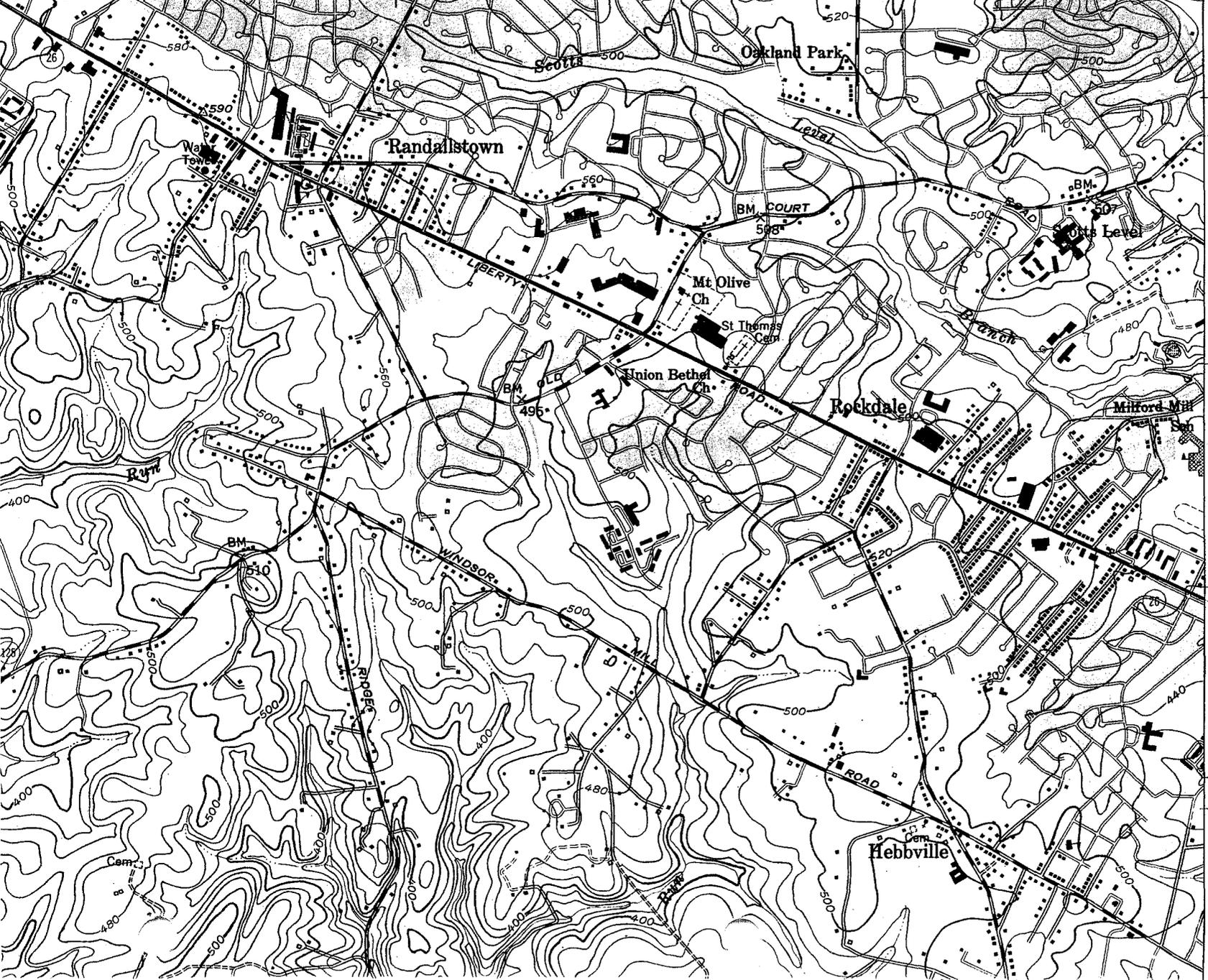
TITLE Former Health Center 9007 Liberty Road, Randallstown, MD Plan showing original building, first addition, and 1947 addition.				BA-2796
DR BY	SLP	12-6-99	PROJ NO D10000102604	
CHK BY	AB	12-6-99	URS Greiner Woodward Clyde	

ELLCOTT CITY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 I NW
COCKEYSVILLE

FORMER HEALTH CENTER
BA-2796

5662 IV NE (EISTERSTOWN) 345 47'30" 346 347 348 870 000 FEET 76°45' 39°22'30"



560 000 FEET
4359
4358
4357
4356
MILFORD 0.6 MI.
BALTIMORE (CIVIC CENTER) 9 MI.



PA-2796

1000 St. Health Center

Baltimore County, MD

Anne Brockhoff / 11-24-07

Prog. at 10:00 AM

N. planning with K. de Fournier (PA-2918)
and American Legion movement

#1 of 7

< > 5.60 11-03 N4N+0000 445



9007

BA-9 196

Lower Middle Ages

Eastern side County MD

1/2 in. Brackets / 11.24.1966

High at 102 5-10

North elevation

11.7

< > 5.68 11-82 N4N+88RU 445



PA-2/96

Johns Hopkins Center
Baltimore County MD
Live Packet / 11-24-99
Neg of 11-24-99
W elevation

#3 of 7

< > 5.60 11+00 N4N+00RU 445



BA-2796

Former Health Center

Baltimore County

Ave Street / 11-24-09

Ne. at 101 SHP

W. elevation, porch

1 of 1

< > 5.60 11+01 N4N-06RU 445



FA. 17.12

James Heat/Cent

Baltimore County

Area Breakdown/

Neg at 10/21/82

1. elevations

5 of 7



BA. 2796

Former Health Center

Baltimore, Co MD

Assoc. Barrett / 11-21-79

Req. at Mid SHIP

S. elevation and ground disturbance

#6 of 7

< > 5.60 11-03 N4N+01R0 445



BA-2796

Former Health Center

Baltimore County MD

Near MD State

S. elevation and wooded grounds.

7 of 7

< > 5.68 11-01 N4N+10RU 445



BA. 2796

Lower Health Center

door: back of

1000 Fallstown, Baltimore County, MD

Johns Hopkins

1. 21. 02

Neg. at MHT

North (main) and west-in-cades

1 of 2



PA-200

French Revolution

Liberty Bell

Franklin D. Roosevelt - The New Deal, 1933

Jefferson

7-24-00

1 sq. at 1/4"

West facade - loading dock



BA-2-1-16

Former Health Center

near Liberty

ca. 1960, Baltimore County, MD

offering

1 set 100

Neg. at 100

View to the north of the site

(100 x 100)

STARBUCKS
80053
HHHCA



BT 7146

Dr. Virginia Costin

927 2nd St

Wentworth, Eastmore County, VT

History Dublin

7-24-00

Mag. rd Hill

View to south down hill

5

2

1



Ed. 2011

Toronto Health Centre

Green Liberty Ltd

Handwritten notes

Jeffrey Durlin

7 24 00

Nea. at MTH

Doctor's office - address via software

General office & policy



RA: 2711

Eastern Health Center

7007 Liberty Rd

Pandall Station, Eastern Dist. County, MS

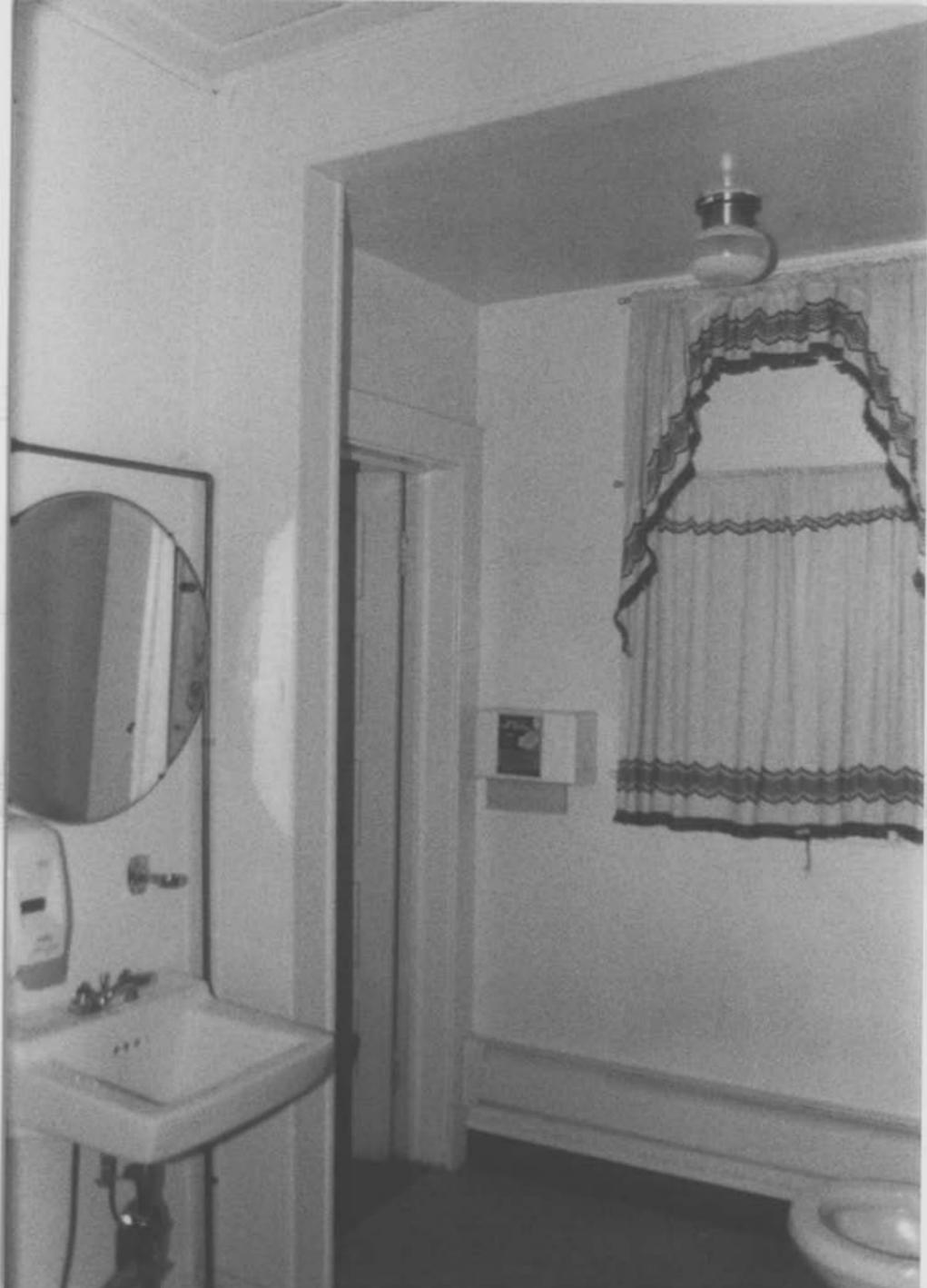
July 19, 1971

1:24 PM

near 1000

Typical 1000 ft. deep.

3 of 11



Fr 27.

Famous Health Center

Great Liberty St.

Sandwich Island, British West Indies, MS

to 11:00, 12:00
- 11:00

Next at 11:00

View - Annual Sat. 10:00 to 12:00
Office Area

11:00



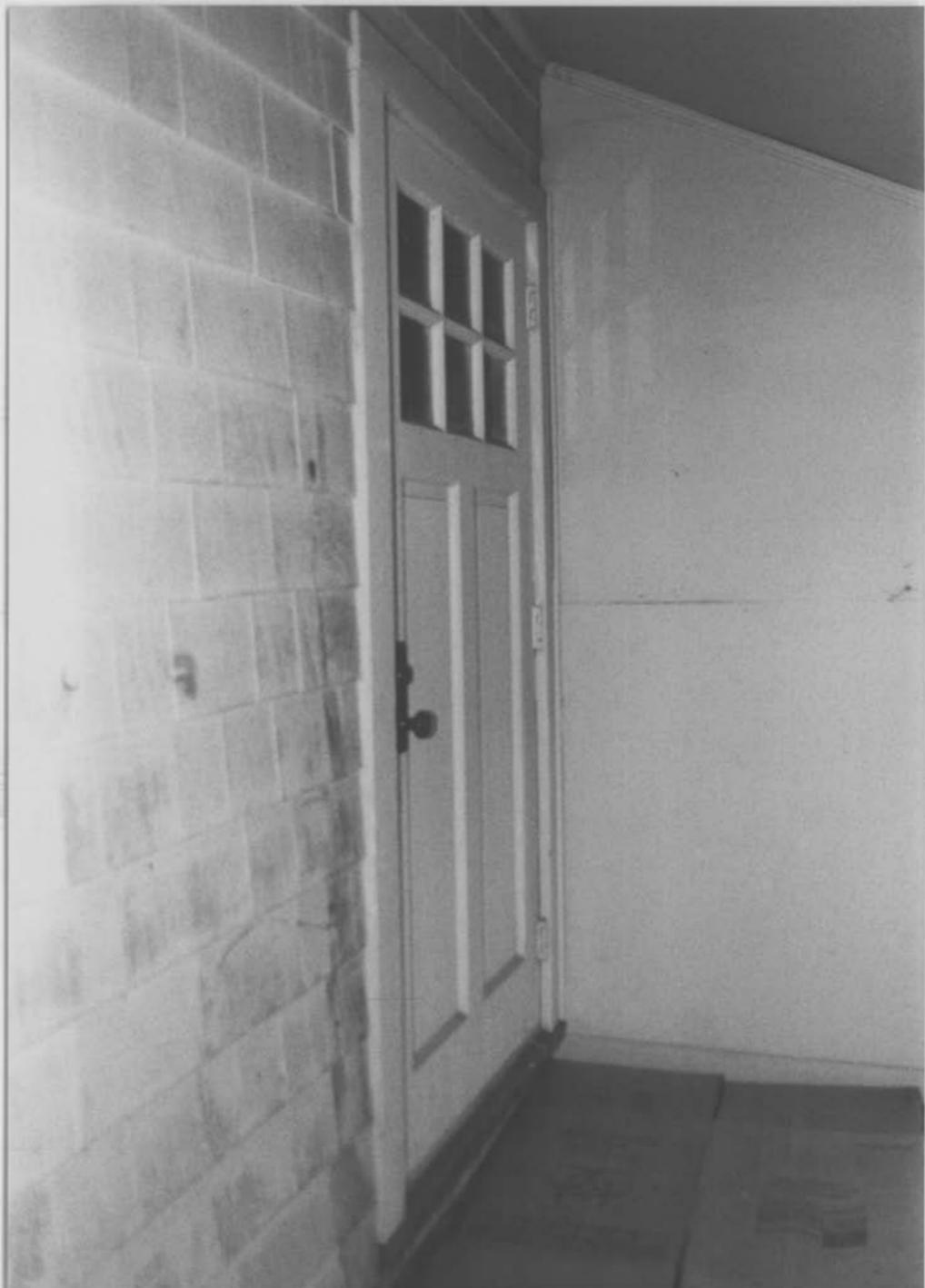
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7 1/2 - 1/2 1/2

2000 Liberty Rd.

9 - 11



BA - 2711

Former Health Center

9007 Liberty Rd

Randallstown, Baltimore County, MD

Jeffrey D. Klein

1-21-00

Neg. at 11:00

W. facade, looking down door