

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Loch Raven Elementary School Inventory Number: BA-3293

Address: 1801 Glen Keith Boulevard Historic district: yes no

City: Parkville Zip Code: 21234 County: Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): Towson

Property Owner: Baltimore County Maryland Tax Account ID Number: 0902571445

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0337 Tax Map Number: 0070

Project: Loch Raven Elementary School Agency: Baltimore County Public Schools

Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries

Preparer's Name: Caitlin Audette Date Prepared: 3/26/2014

Documentation is presented in: DOE form

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Loch Raven Elementary School is located on approximately twenty-four acres of land bound by Glen Keith Boulevard to the north, Taylor Avenue to the south, a residential alley to the west, and commercial development to the east. The school building is located on a small portion of the northern extent of the lot, while the remaining land is a developed park with a playground, tennis courts, paved play areas, baseball fields, football field, and wooded areas. The entire lot has been owned by the county since the construction of Loch Raven Elementary School (1947) and continues to be used by the surrounding community. New commercial development along Taylor Avenue, adjacent to the site, is largely obscured by trees and does not affect the setting of the school or park land.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sayer
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/9/14
Date

Patricia Kuntze
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/7/14
Date

201401408

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Original 1947 Building

The original building, located at the northernmost end of the current complex, was designed in the Art Moderne style by the firm of Gaudreau & Gaudreau Inc. The flat roofed building features a central two-story classroom block with a one-story main entry extending to the north and west and a one-story library extending to the southwest. The largely unadorned building has a concrete structural system with a random ashlar cut, stone veneer and is capped with a flat roof. The walls are fenestrated by a variety of window types that are unified by continuous limestone surrounds.

The entry wing to the north features a rounded east corner. Engaged limestone columns define bays containing single- and triple-light, fixed windows above stone half walls. The west portion of the entry mimics the classroom block with a stone veneer and limestone window surround encasing rows of four-light fixed and hopper steel windows that continue to the west elevation. The south elevation features three square limestone window surrounds holding two-light awning and hopper windows. The entry's massing is emphasized by a flat roof that mimics the curve of the building below and acts as a wide eave above the paneled double-leaf entry door with a single-light. On the second floor, directly above double-leaf door, a large round steel window with a central square casement window further emphasizes the main entry. The window is repeated at the second floor of the west elevation, where it is located above the one-story library wing.

The east and west elevation of the main two-story block feature continuous limestone window surrounds with stacked glazed brick panels separating each classroom bay. The classroom windows feature rows of two-light steel awning and hopper windows capped by glass block. This window type is repeated at the one-story library. Unique window types found on the east and west elevations consist of five-light fixed and hopper steel windows at bathrooms, and glass block windows at hallways and stairwells.

A wide rectangular chimney extends from the southern edge of the east elevation of the classroom block. The chimney maintains its stone veneer and is further embellished by a decorative limestone and brick cap.

Interior of Original Building

The interior of the building is divided by a double-loaded corridor on each level that provides access to: 1) eight classrooms on each floor; 2) a multi-purpose room in the southeast corner of the first floor; and 3) and offices adjacent to the main entry. The corridors feature contemporary and historic resilient tile floors, glazed tile and painted concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings. Water fountains are located in recessed niches off the corridor at each level.

Each classroom is accessed in two locations by single-leaf, five panel, wood doors capped by operable frosted glass transoms. The identical rooms are divided into two spaces, the main classroom and an adjacent coat room. Several of the coat rooms include a small restroom. Finishes used in each room include wood cabinets, chalkboards, and bulletin boards within painted wood frames along the three interior walls. Many of the finishes in the second floor classrooms have been removed and the remaining materials are damaged from the use of the spaces as storage areas.

1949 Addition

Shortly after the original building was complete, construction on a planned addition began. The addition, oriented east to west at the southern end of the main block, creates a T-shaped building. The two-story addition takes advantage of the change in topography and includes a ground level below the first floor. The addition is anchored to the west by a large cafeteria and craft

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

room and to the east by a combined auditorium and gym. The addition maintains the materials of the original construction, including the stone veneer and limestone window surrounds.

The east elevation of the addition features an entry pavilion for the auditorium. The pavilion is composed of seven bays. The two northernmost bays feature paneled, double-leaf metal doors with two blind lights. The southernmost bay contains a contemporary double-leaf metal door with single lights; all the doors are capped by paired two-light fixed transoms. The four central bays have paired six-light fixed, awning, and hopper windows. The low flat roof distinguishes the pavilion from the higher masses of the classroom and auditorium. The name of the school, completed in raised metal letters, is located near the top of the auditorium mass.

The windows of the north and south elevations of the addition generally match those used in the classroom block of the original construction; however, each bay is separated by limestone pilasters and portions of the glass block have been replaced with white brick.

The south elevation is further embellished with three points of entry at the ground level. At roughly the mid-point of the elevation and the western most point, entry is provided by two double-leaf metal doors with single lights in a limestone surround with cantilevered flat metal awnings. A single-leaf hollow metal door, located within the westernmost window surround also provides entry.

The west elevation of the cafeteria and craft room features a row of five six-light fixed, awning, and hopper steel windows. The large opening is adjacent to three square limestone surrounds that house two-light awning and hopper steel windows. Below the window opening, a one-story, two-bay projection pierces the elevation and features two, plain, double-leaf, metal doors sheltered by a cantilevered, flat, aggregate concrete awning that extends from the roof.

A total of three doors, located within limestone surrounds, provide access to the kitchen and craft room: one paneled, two-light wood door in the northernmost bay of the west elevation and two two-light wood doors on the north elevation.

The single-loaded corridor of the addition runs east to west, perpendicular to the original corridor, and provides access to four classrooms on each level. The east-west corridor terminates to the west at the cafeteria and craft room on the first floor, and a playroom on the ground floor. The interior of the original building was altered with the removal of the multi-purpose room, replaced with the stage for the auditorium.

1970 Addition

A small masonry addition, located directly north of the auditorium and east of the original classroom block, was constructed in 1970. The addition was built to house a recreation office, storage room, and two large kindergarten rooms. The addition is composed of brown brick. The north elevation features two single-leaf hollow metal doors capped by air conditioning units and blind metal transoms in the central bays. The east and west bays hold four-light fixed and hopper windows between metal panels. The 1970 addition does not contribute to the significance of the building as it does not follow the same construction method or style as the earlier construction periods.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

HISTORIC CONTEXT**Baltimore County Growth**

During World War II, Baltimore County experienced a surge in population as part of industrial development in the larger Baltimore metropolitan area. This growth in the county continued immediately after the war, as "white flight" from Baltimore City was exasperated by the baby boom. Between 1940 and 1950, the population of Baltimore County almost doubled, rising from 155,825 to 270,273. The county infrastructure in general, and the school system in particular, were impacted by this development which resulted in approximately 16,000 additional pupils.

Baltimore County Public Schools responded to this growth with unprecedented school construction. Between 1946 and 1954, the county constructed eighteen new elementary and high schools along with six high school additions and seventeen elementary schools additions. This construction was further spurred in 1946 with the increase in the number of school grades from eleven to twelve.

Loch Raven Elementary School was a direct response to this growth. Located on a large swath of undeveloped land, the school and its grounds served Loch Raven Village, a new residential neighborhood that included over one thousand housing units. The neighborhood featured modest brick town houses with large front lawns along winding streets that were popular among young growing families. This influx of residents with school age children necessitated the new school. First opened in 1947, construction at the school continued with the rear addition, finished in 1949, to accommodate continued growth in the surrounding neighborhood.

Loch Raven Elementary was designed and built as a school for white students within the segregated Baltimore County Public School District. The school district would remain segregated until after the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision in 1954, when the county began its integration program. The county's integration plan was concluded in 1966.

School Design

Baltimore County chose a modern, cost-saving style of architecture for their new school buildings. With the use of flat roofs and a distinct lack of ornamentation, the new schools embraced the popular and economical school style typical of the post-war era. The Baltimore Sun noted this new style, which was being used throughout the state:

Low and sprawling, these new buildings are completely functional. In design they suggest something Junior might have put together with blocks. Great expanses of windows break the walls. There are wings that look like cells. Facades are sheer and stark without embellishment yet, somehow, not uninviting... A modern school is not the cramped structure of a decade ago. School boards describe these new buildings as "flexible." They are complete units but are laid out so that additions may be made to them as more space becomes necessary.

Loch Raven Elementary School exemplified this modern ideal through the use of concrete structural system, glass block windows, and "flexible" teaching spaces that encouraged the teacher to move around the classroom while teaching different subjects.

As the first school completed by Baltimore County during the post-war wave of construction, the design of Loch Raven Elementary by architects Gaudreau and Gaudreau Inc. helped to create a standard style for Baltimore County school buildings. The continued use of Gaudreau and Gaudreau Inc, and J.K. Ruff Masons also encouraged a standard school building appearance across the county.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Notable elements of the design of Loch Raven were repeated on many subsequent buildings including the flat roof, ashlar stone veneer, large glass block and round windows, and central chimney stacks. The interior layout, including the unique classroom design and use of simple materials was also replicated within the system. Schools containing these elements include Gray Manor Elementary School, Rodgers Forge Elementary School, Sollers Point Technical High School, and Towson High School.

Growth, Closure, and Reuse

Loch Raven Elementary School was used continually as a school with very few alterations to the building or site until the early 1980s. The largest alteration was the addition of two kindergarten rooms and several storage rooms to the east elevation in 1970. After the addition was constructed, however, the population of school-age children in Baltimore County began to sharply decline. In 1978, the county proposed to address the issue by closing six schools. The implementation of this proposal took several years and it wasn't until 1983 that Loch Raven was closed.

Shortly after its closure for education use, the building was re-opened to house various community activities, a use that continues to this day. Currently, the building is home to a Head Start Program, Greater Loch Raven Recreation Council, Senior Arts and Crafts Gallery, and various recreation classes and activities. The second floor of the building is inaccessible and is used as storage by various community based programs.

Gaudreau & Gaudreau Inc.

Lucien E.D. Gaudreau, founding principal of Gaudreau and Gaudreau Inc., was an architect from Boston, Massachusetts. He began his career in the early 1920s with the firm of Maginnis and Walsh, a Boston architecture firm specializing in religious architecture. In 1927, Gaudreau moved to Baltimore to oversee the firm's work at the Roland Park location of St. Mary's Seminary. Following the completion of St. Mary's in the early 1930s, Gaudreau's eldest son, Paul, joined the firm, which was re-named Gaudreau and Gaudreau Inc. Later, Lucien's other sons, Thomas and David, joined the firm. The family of architects worked on a number of locally prominent projects, including the Loyola Alumni Memorial Chapel and Immaculate Conception High School. The firm continues to be active as Gaudreau, Inc., under the direction of Lucien's grandsons, William A.L. Gaudreau and David F. Gaudreau.

During the 1940s and 1950s, the firm focused heavily on commissions for K-12 schools, of which they designed many in the greater Baltimore region. These projects include Rodgers Forge Elementary School, Gray Manor Elementary School, Cherry Hill High School, and Aberdeen High School. The schools often utilized the same elements as Loch Raven, including round windows, glass block and hopper window arrangements, and unique classroom configurations.

John K. Ruff Inc.

The stone work at the Loch Raven Elementary School was completed by noted masons John K. Ruff Inc. The company was originally formed by Seymour Ruff and his son, John K. Ruff, following John's graduation from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1910. As Seymour Ruff and Sons, the company completed a number of high-profile projects in the area including the development of the Fieldstone Community in Randallstown, Maryland, and the Randallstown Community Building in 1927. Following the death of Seymour in 1943, John K. Ruff renamed the business and expanded operations to include more institutional structures, eventually working on several buildings at Morgan State University such as Holmes Hall and the Tubman House.

EVALUATION

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Loch Raven Elementary School, located at 1801 Glen Keith Boulevard, is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The Art Moderne style building is reflective of its period of construction and has had limited alterations over time. Additionally, the building retains its integrity of setting and location as it remains in its original location and the surrounding landscape and neighborhood have remained largely unchanged. As a result of this continued association with the surrounding neighborhood and few material changes, the school maintains integrity of feeling. The change in use from a school to a community building results in a lack of integrity of association with its historic use.

The Loch Raven Elementary School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, design and construction. The building is as an excellent example of a post-war school built in response to unprecedented growth in the greater Baltimore region. Loch Raven Elementary School remains in its original location facing north on Glen Keith Boulevard, near the intersection of Loch Raven Boulevard and Taylor Avenue. The building's location within the residential neighborhood of Loch Raven Village maintains the buildings association with the community, though the building is no longer used as a school.

Designed in the Art Modern style, the school was the first constructed by Baltimore County after World War II. As such, it set the standard for schools in the County, many of which borrow elements from its design including Rodgers Forge Elementary, Sollers Point Technical High School, and Gray Manor Elementary School. Gaudreau and Gaudreau Inc. and J.K. Ruff Inc., as the architect and mason, maintained a relationship with the county and their work on a number of county schools helped create this standard. The design of the building followed national post-war trends in school design and was completed in the Art Modern style in 1947. With only two alterations, in 1949 and 1970, the building maintains the elongated form typical of the era that allowed for additions and alterations as needed. The interior of the building is similarly unchanged, the plan and space have experienced only minor alterations to the front office since the building's construction.

The style and materials reflected Baltimore County's desire to build quickly and frugally. The result is a maintenance-friendly concrete structure with resilient finishes with minimal ornamentation. The one exception to the budget-friendly building is the use of stone in a random ashlar pattern, a material that still defines the building today. The stone remains in place, and continues to link it to other work completed by J.K. Ruff Inc. The banded windows composed of both operable hopper and awning windows and glass block, also link the school architecturally to other Baltimore County structures, though many of these have been altered with the introduction of conditioning units.

Loch Raven Elementary School conveys its use as a post-war school building through its design and form. The low mass, stretching out from a central point, was a clear change from earlier compact schools and signaled a shift in the way schools were built - a direct reaction to changes in education. This shift is evident today at Loch Raven Elementary, where the two-story building composed of various masses creates a structure easily identifiable as a school.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Loch Raven Elementary School is located on approximately twenty-four acres of land bound by Glen Keith Boulevard to the north, Taylor Avenue to the south, a residential alley to the west, and commercial development to the east. The school building is located on a small portion of the northern extent of the lot, while the remaining land is a developed park with a playground, tennis courts, paved play areas, baseball fields, football field, and wooded areas. The entire lot has been owned by the county since the construction of Loch Raven Elementary School (1947) and continues to be used by the surrounding community. New commercial development along Taylor Avenue, adjacent to the site, is largely obscured by trees and does not affect the setting of the school or park land.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

- (1) Richard L. Forstall, Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790 to 1990 (Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996), 76.
- (2) "A School System Grows" (informational bulletin, Baltimore County Board of Education, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1954), 2-3.
- (3) "A School System Grows" (informational bulletin, Baltimore County Board of Education, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1954), 2-4.
- (4) "A School System Grows" (informational bulletin, Baltimore County Board of Education, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1954), 8.
- (5) Caroline Williams, "Loch Raven Area Has Building Boom," Baltimore Sun, October 4, 1947, 22, Proquest Historical Newspapers.
- (6) Baltimore County began desegregation in 1955, but would not be fully integrated until 1966. Details on the integration process at Loch Raven Elementary School were not found to date. "Report on School Desegregation in 14 Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland Counties," (Maryland State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1966), 7-10.
- (7) Amy Ogata, "Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 67 (2008): 568.
- (8) Geoffrey W. Fielding, "Revolution In Maryland Schoolhouse Design," Baltimore Sun, October 26, 1947, A3, Proquest Historical Newspapers.
- (9) Amy Ogata, "Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 67 (2008): 579.
- (10) Gray Manor Elementary School was converted to a police academy in 1979 and demolished in 1997. Sollers Point Technical High School, originally named the Dundalk-Sollers Junior Senior High School, was constructed for African-American Students prior to school integration and was recently vacated with the construction of the combined Dundalk High School and Sollers Point Technical High School. Rodgers Forge Elementary and Towson High School have been altered since their construction, but remain in use by Baltimore County Public Schools.
- (11) Joel McCord, "4 Closings of Schools Approved," Baltimore Sun, January 14, 1983, D1, Proquest Historical Newspapers.
- (12) "Gaudreau, Lucien E.D. (b.1887)," American Architects and Buildings, accessed February 20, -2014, http://www.americanbuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/156396.
- (13) "History," Gaudreau Inc., accessed February 20,2014, www.gaudreauinc.com/history.
- (14) "Gaudreau, Lucien E.D. (b.1887)," American Architects and Buildings, accessed February 20, 2014, http://www.americanbuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/156396.
- (15) Ancestry.com, 1916 Baltimore City Directory, <http://www.ancestry.com>.
- (16) Maryland Historical Trust, Randallstown Community Building, Randallstown, Maryland, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, BA-2903, 3-4.
- (17) These Morgan State University Buildings, as well as the Towson High School project, were designed by well-known Baltimore architects Taylor and Fisher. "Morgan's Main Classroom Building to Honor President-Emeritus Holmes," Baltimore Afro-American, January 29, 1949, 1, Google News.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

**LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
DIGITAL PHOTOLOG***

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

BA: 3293, Loch Raven
Elementary School

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date: March 26, 2014

1. BA-3278_2014-01-17_01	View of north and west elevations, looking southeast
2. BA-3278_2014-01-17_02	View of façade, looking southwest
3. BA-3278_2014-01-17_03	View of entrance at west façade, looking southeast
4. BA-3278_2014-01-17_04	View of 1949 addition, looking south
5. BA-3278_2014-01-17_05	View of grounds to south of building, looking southeast
6. BA-3278_2014-01-17_06	View of south elevation, looking northeast
7. BA-3278_2014-01-17_07	View of entrance at south elevation, looking north
8. BA-3278_2014-01-17_08	View of entrance to gym/auditorium, looking west
9. BA-3278_2014-01-17_09	View of addition, looking southwest
10. BA-3278_2014-01-17_10	View of east elevation, looking southwest

*All photographs printed on Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper with Epson Ultra Chrome K3 Ink.



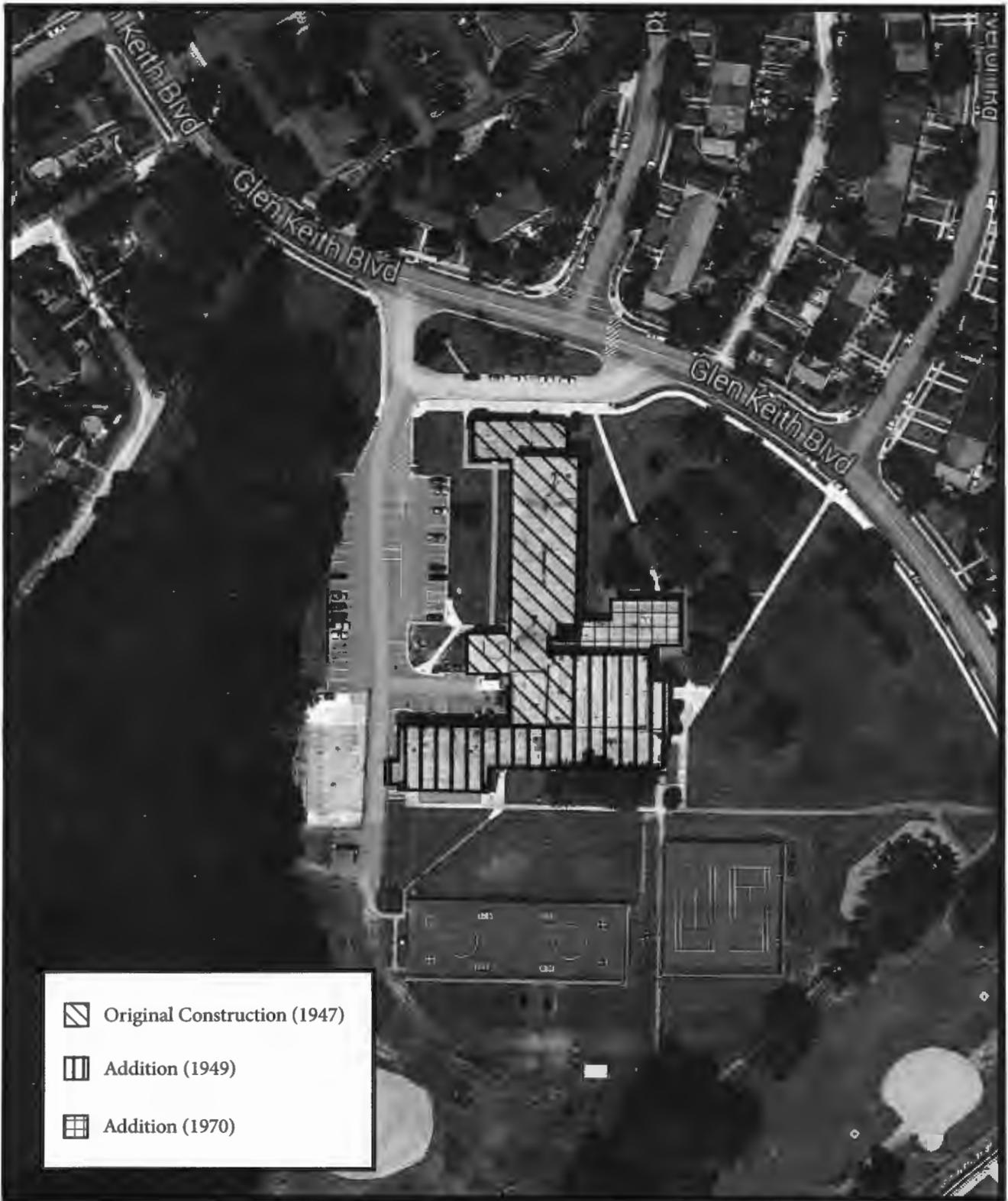
Loch Raven Elementary School (BA: 3293)
Baltimore County, Maryland
Towson Quadrangle, USGS Topographic Map, 1957, Revised 1974
EHT Traceries, 2014





Loch Raven Elementary School (BA: 3293)
Baltimore County, Maryland
Map Courtesy of My Neighborhood, Baltimore County
EHT Traceries, 2014





Loch Raven Elementary School (BA: 3293)
Baltimore County, Maryland
Google Maps
EHT Traceries, 2014





BA-3293_2014-01-17_01

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

1/10



BA-3293_2014-01-17_02

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF FAÇADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2/10



BA-3293_2014-01-17_03

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SAPO

VIEW OF ENTRANCE AT WEST FAÇADE, LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

3/10



BA-3293_2014-01-17-04

BA-3293

LOCUS RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF 1949 ADDITION, LOOKING SOUTH

4/10



BA-3293-2014-01-17-05

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF GROUNDS TO SOUTH OF BUILDING, LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

5/10



BA-3293-2014-01-17-06

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

6/10



BA-3293_2014-01-17_07

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF ENTRANCE AT SOUTH ELEVATION,
LOOKING NORTH

7/10



BA-3293_2014-01-17-08

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO GYM/AUDITORIUM,

LOOKING WEST

8/10



BA-3293-2014-01-17-09

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF ADDITION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

9/10



BA-3293-2014-01-17-10

BA-3293

LOCH RAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

MARCH 26, 2014

MD SHPO

VIEW OF EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

10/10