NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

F-6-21B

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium Administration Building

other names/site number: Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building (preferred) ~~F-1-6-21B~~

2. Location

street & number: Victor Cullen Center Campus — N/A not for publication

city, town: Sabillasville — N/A vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Frederick code: 021 zip code: 21780

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ private	☒ building(s)	1		buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district	0		sites
☒ public-State	☐ site	0		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	0		objects
	☐ object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 7/9/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. — 8/22/90

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001228 Date Listed: 8/22/90

Victor...Administration Building
Property Name

Frederick
County

MD
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

8/22/90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The current function of the building had to be clarified. The nomination form lists its function as Health Care, but from the photos it appears to be vacant. Ron Andrews with the MD SHPO says that the building is vacant. The form is now officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls stone
wood
roof slate
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Old Administration Building is a seven bay, 2-1/2 story stone and frame structure located on a hillside and facing south. It has four stone chimneys, two on each gable end, a slate roof with dormers and a modillion block cornice. A parapet with a lunette window connects the chimneys. The principal entrance has a circular fanlight under an elliptical frame and complex, leaded sidelights. A pedimented porch with an elliptical ceiling covers the entrance. It has a dentilated cornice and an elliptical arch with a keystone between two pairs of Roman Doric columns. On the second floor over the porch is a three-part, flat-headed window. To the rear, but connected to the administation building, is the original dining hall and kitchen. The first floor is stone and the second frame with a hipped roof. Eight detached frame patient pavillions once flanked these buildings. These T-shaped buildings (now demolished) each accommodated twenty patients arranged in two wards or porches, 14 x 50 feet facing south. In the rear, the stem of the T, were dressing rooms, toilet and bath facilities. They were not heated and every part of every room had cross ventilation and light on opposite sides. Between the porch columns were large sliding sashes arranged for maximum air even during inclement weather when the beds needed protection.

[X] See continuation sheet No. 7.1
for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Health/Medicine	1907	1907

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Wyatt and Nolting, architects

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

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

☒ See continuation sheet No. 8.1
for HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet No. 9.1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

USGS quad Blue Ridge Summit, PA-MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	289350	4398380
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the minimum amount of land to provide a setting but exclude recent surrounding changes to the campus.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George Andreve, Project Review & Compliance Administrator
organization Maryland Historical Trust date March 1989
street & number 21 State Circle telephone 301-974-5007
city or town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Old Administration Building is a seven bay, 2-1/2 story stone and frame structure located on a hillside and facing south. It has four stone chimneys, two on each gable end, a slate roof with dormers and a modillion block cornice. A parapet with a lunette window connects the chimneys. The principal entrance has a circular fanlight under an elliptical frame and complex, leaded sidelights. A pedimented porch with an elliptical ceiling covers the entrance. It has a dentilated cornice and an elliptical arch with a keystone between two pairs of Roman Doric columns. On the second floor over the porch is a three-part, flat-headed window. To the rear, but connected to the administation building, is the original dining hall and kitchen. The first floor is stone and the second frame with a hipped roof. Eight detached frame patient pavillions once flanked these buildings. These T-shaped buildings (now demolished) each accommodated twenty patients arranged in two wards or porches, 14 x 50 feet facing south. In the rear, the stem of the T, were dressing rooms, toilet and bath facilities. They were not heated and every part of every room had cross ventilation and light on opposite sides. Between the porch columns were large sliding sashes arranged for maximum air even during inclement weather when the beds needed protection.

The administration building appears to be two separate buildings, one in front of the other, originally connected only on the first floor and basement. In the front part were the administrative offices, reception rooms, physicians offices, examining rooms and the offices of the superintendent and nurses. On the second and third floor were bedrooms for the staff. There is a large, centrally located staircase to the rear of and screened from the central corridor. In the basement were storage rooms. The main floor of the rear building housed a large dining room for patients. It has been divided into smaller rooms. In the basement was the kitchen, bakery, storerooms and refrigerating plant, and the refrigerator and bake oven remain. An infirmary with twenty beds and a diet kitchen was initially located in the second floor frame part which was regarded as temporary by the Board of Managers when it was built. Most beds were in small private rooms with covered porches. The first-floor lobby connecting the two buildings served as the entrance for patients going

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

to the dining room and an amusement hall. Because the basement kitchen proved to be intolerably hot, hard to ventilate, keep clean and free of flies and was inaccessable from the dining room, a new, above ground kitchen with nurses quarters on the second floor was built to the rear of the dining hall in 1913. Two terraces to the rear of the old dining room were enclosed for dining rooms for the staff and nurses. A new infirmary was built in 1910, and the nurses were housed in its original quarters. The nursing school, which graduated its first class in 1912, also expanded the nurses' requirements, and a second floor "rest room" for them was added to the bridge between the two stone buildings.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Social/Educational/Cultural/Architecture/Landscape Architecture/
Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

Known Design Source: Wyatt and Nolting

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

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

Tuberculosis Expo, then, was the influential event and a major force which ultimately pushed the state into action. At Expo's opening, Governor Edwin Warfield recognized the proper treatment confronted the state as a social problem and ntoed he had no idea that TB existed to such an extent in Maryland which had over 10,000 cases and 2,500 deaths in 1903. In the interest of the people, he noted there was no appropriation for suppression and reduction of TB and advocated that proper sanatoria for treatment of early cases and care of advanced cases be established instead of forcing advanced cases to poorhouses and city hospitals. The General Assembly then approved funds for erection and maintenance of a sanatorium on April T, 1906. An approporiation of $50,000 for each year, 1907 and 1908, for land purchase and erection of buildings and $15,000 annual support beginning in 1907 was to be paid to a Board of Managers for the new sanatorium.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium replaced the Governor's TB Commission. At their organizational meeting on September 20, 1906, they appointed subcommittees to study geographical and climatological conditions of the state to secure a suitable site and to formulate plans for construction as well as to

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

outline the scope for which the institution should be intended. The TB Commission had made recommendations regarding the type of location, and the Site Committee adopted theirs:

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

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

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

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

5. Atmosphere as free of moistue as possible;

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.5

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

In 1914, a small, two-story laboratory building was built northwest of the administation building adjacent to a general expansion of the facilities. A new 520 foot long reception hospital sisF

which opened in August of 1912 with 200 beds, 100 in private rooms, was built for more advanced cases. At that time the boiler capacity of the power plant was doubled with a new Fitzgibbons boiler. The hospital wing has been demolished, but part of the kitchen and dining facilities remain but in poor condition.

The sanatorium also included a working farm with a barn, cow stable, outbuildings for pigs, chickens and Belgian hares. Most of the buildings have been demolished including the farm buildings, infirmary building, children's pavilion, amusement hall, patients shacks, and laboratory building.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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

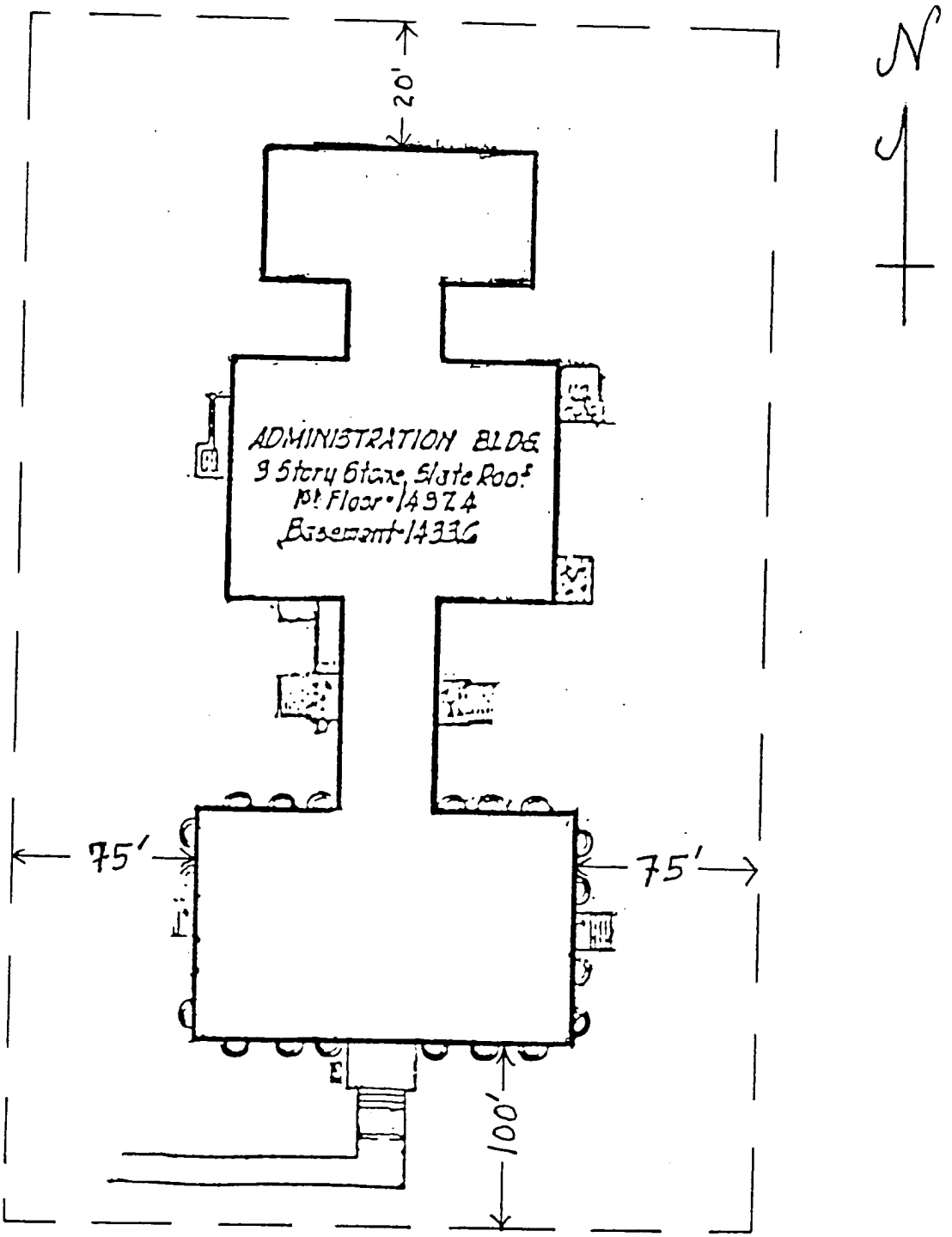
Second Report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, 1906.

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

Laws of Maryland, 1906, 1908.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

boundary map, 1990

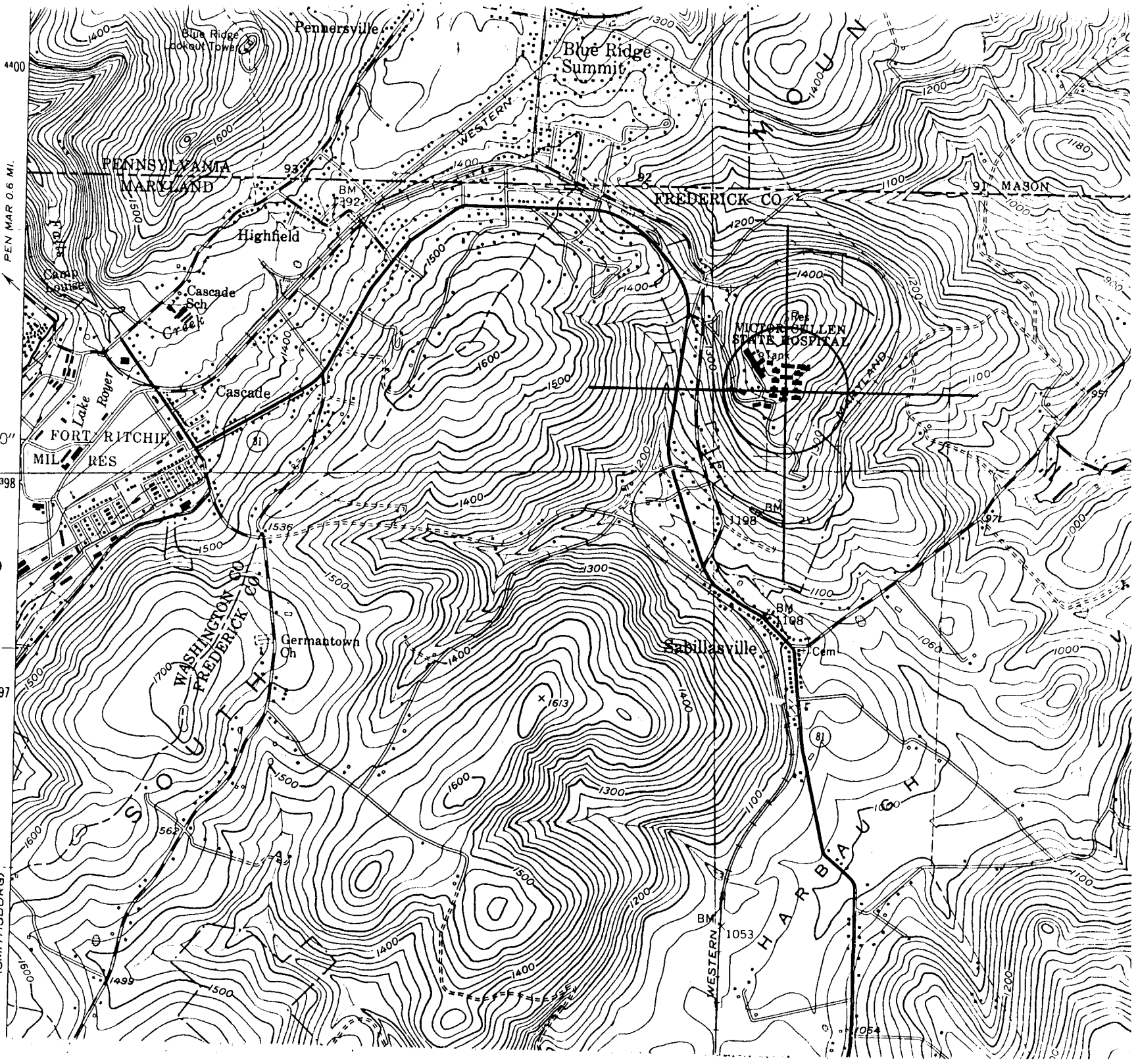


Cullen, Victor,
Center Old
Administration
Building

F-6-21B

Frederick Co. 42'30"
Maryland

18/289350/4398380



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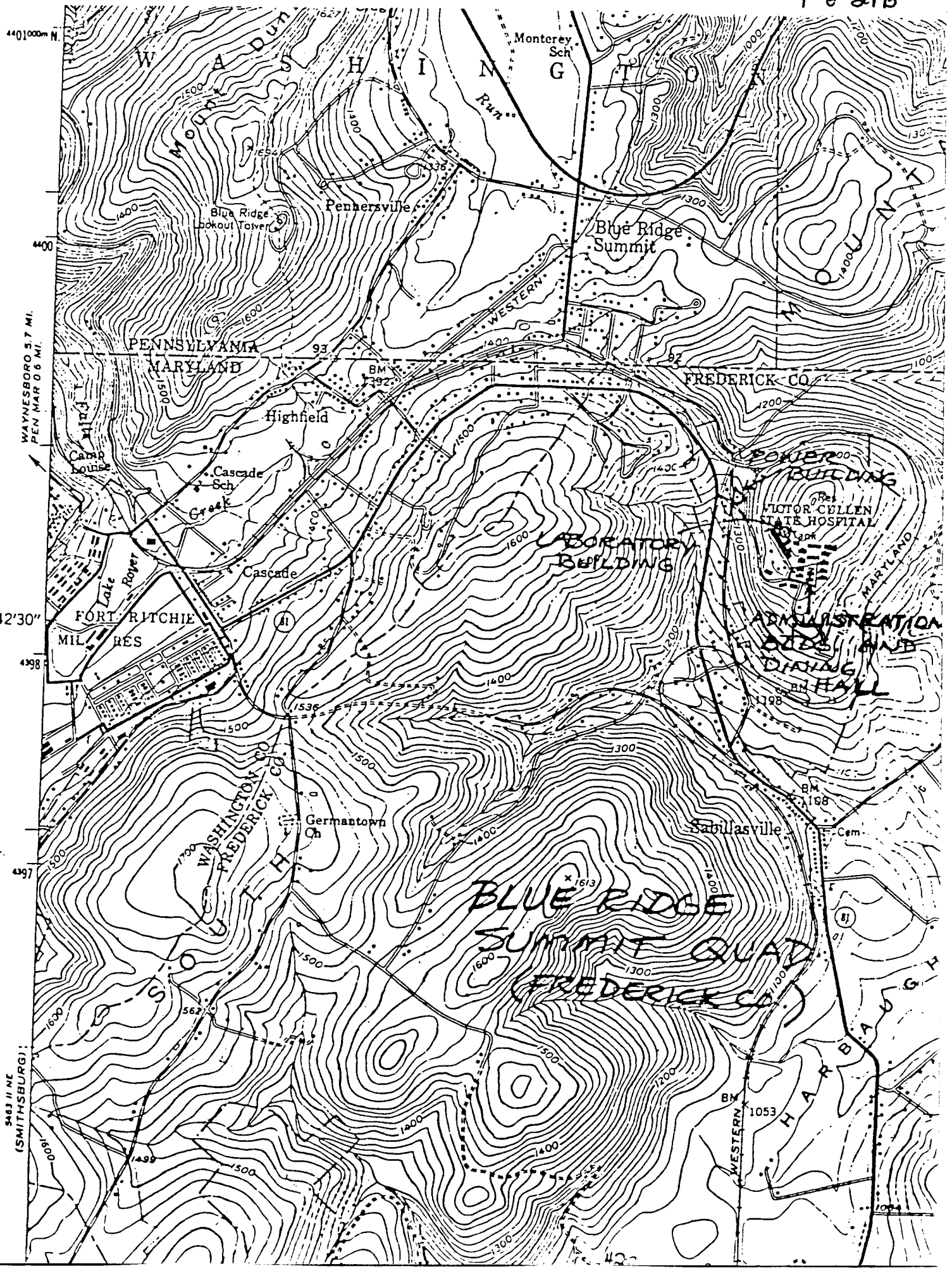
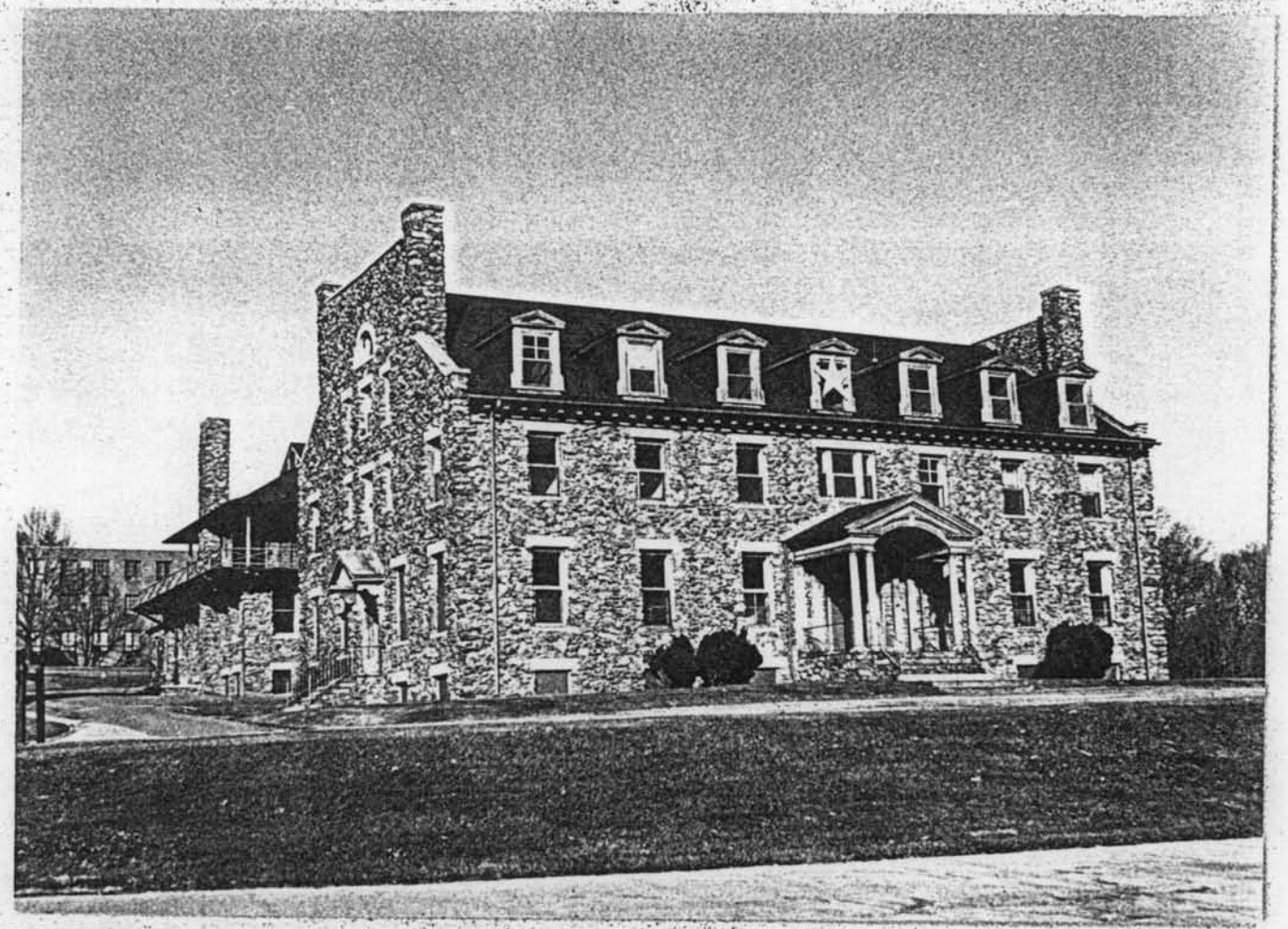
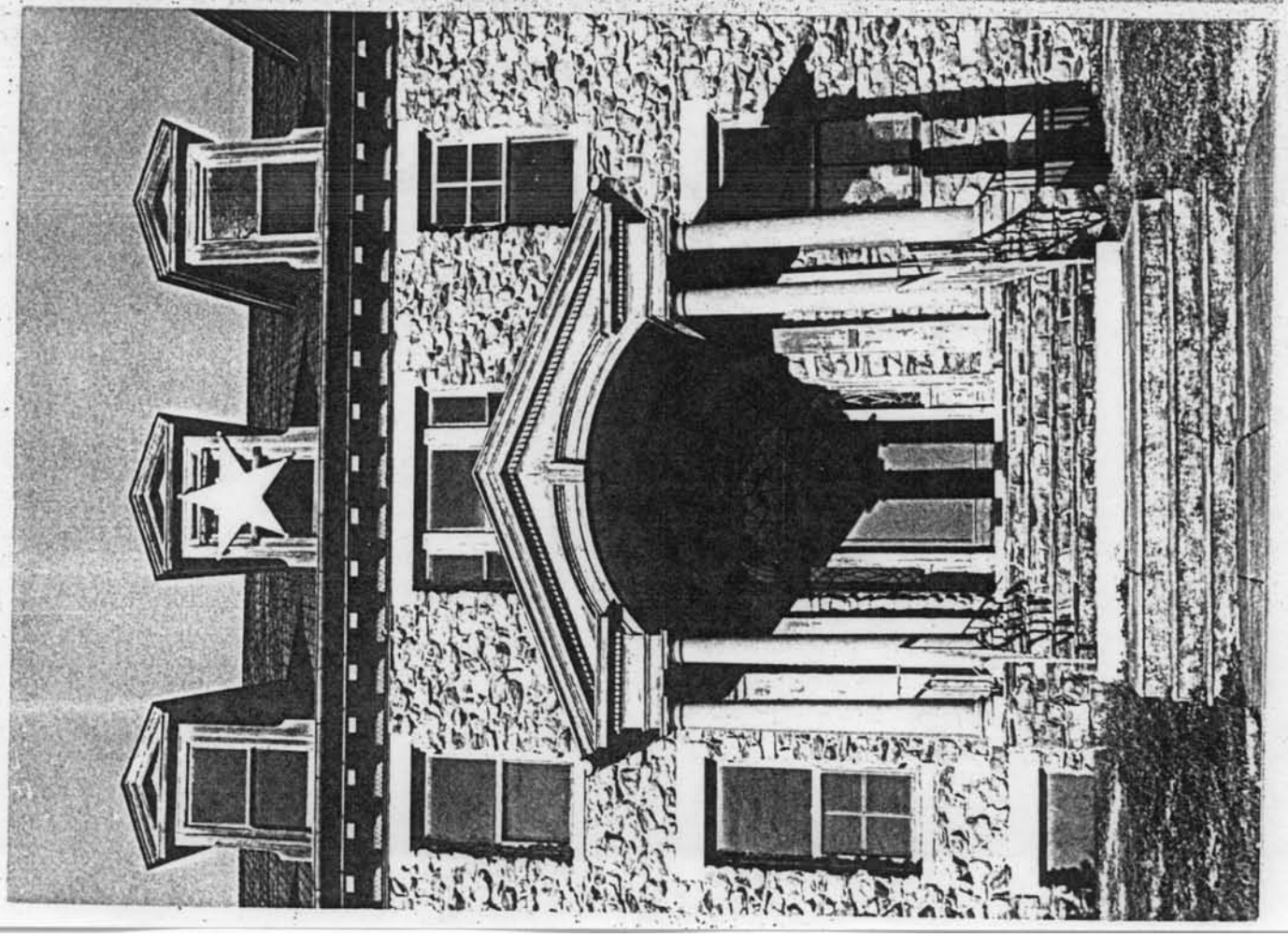

WASHINGTON
MOUNTAIN
Monterey Sch
Run
Pennersville
Blue Ridge Lookout Tower
Blue Ridge Summit
WESTERN
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
FREDERICK CO
Highfield
Camp Louise
Cascade Sch
Cascade
Lake Royer
FORT RITCHIE
MIL RES
LABORATORY BUILDING
POWER BUILDING
MOTOR CULLEN STATE HOSPITAL
ADMINISTRATION BLDG AND DINING HALL
Sabillasville
Germantown Ch
WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK CO
BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT QUAD (FREDERICK CO)
HARBAUGH
WAYNESBORO 5.7 MI.
PEN MAR 0.6 MI.
42'30"
4401000m N.
4400
4398
4397
(SMITHSBURG)

F-6-21B



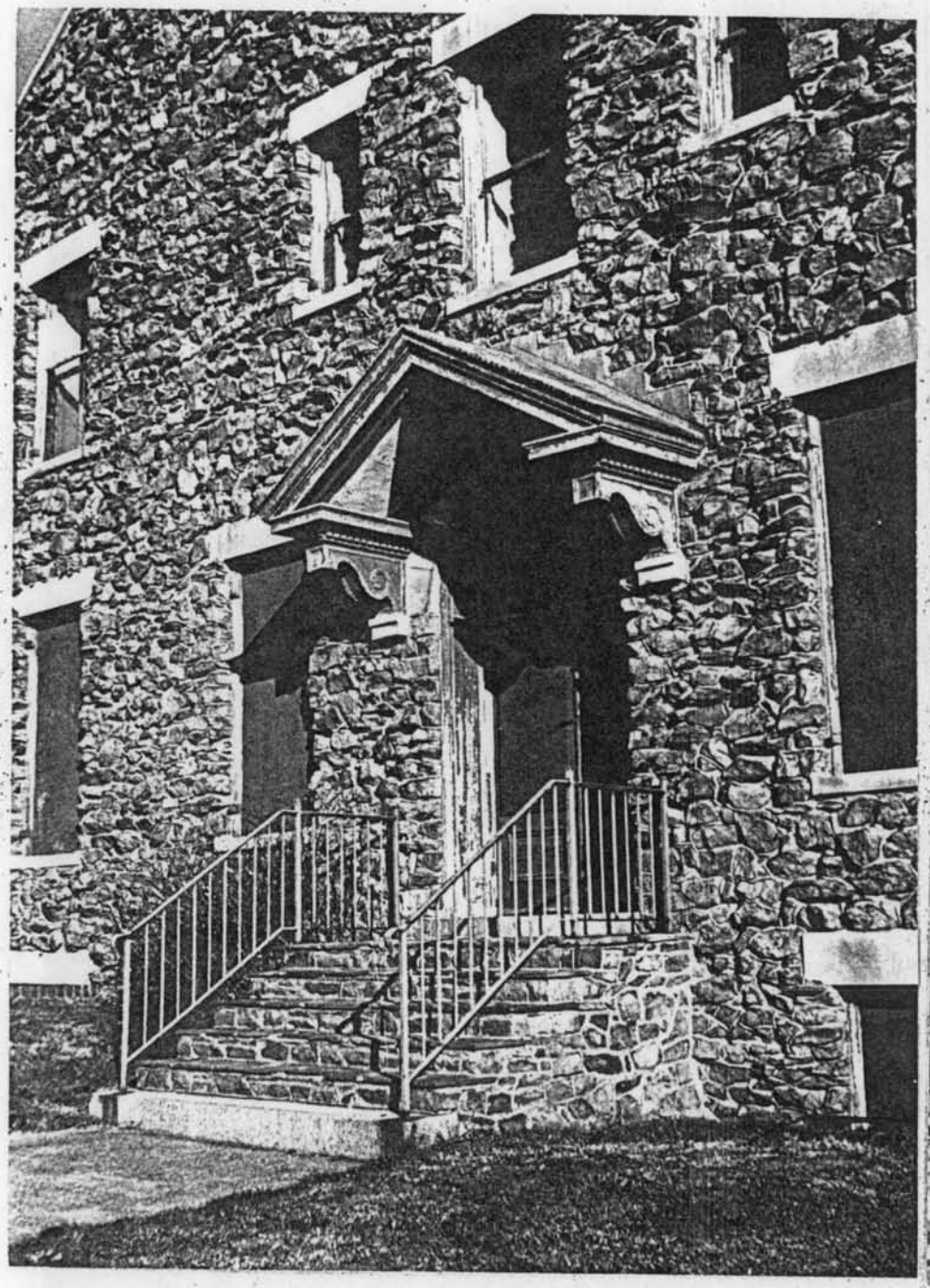


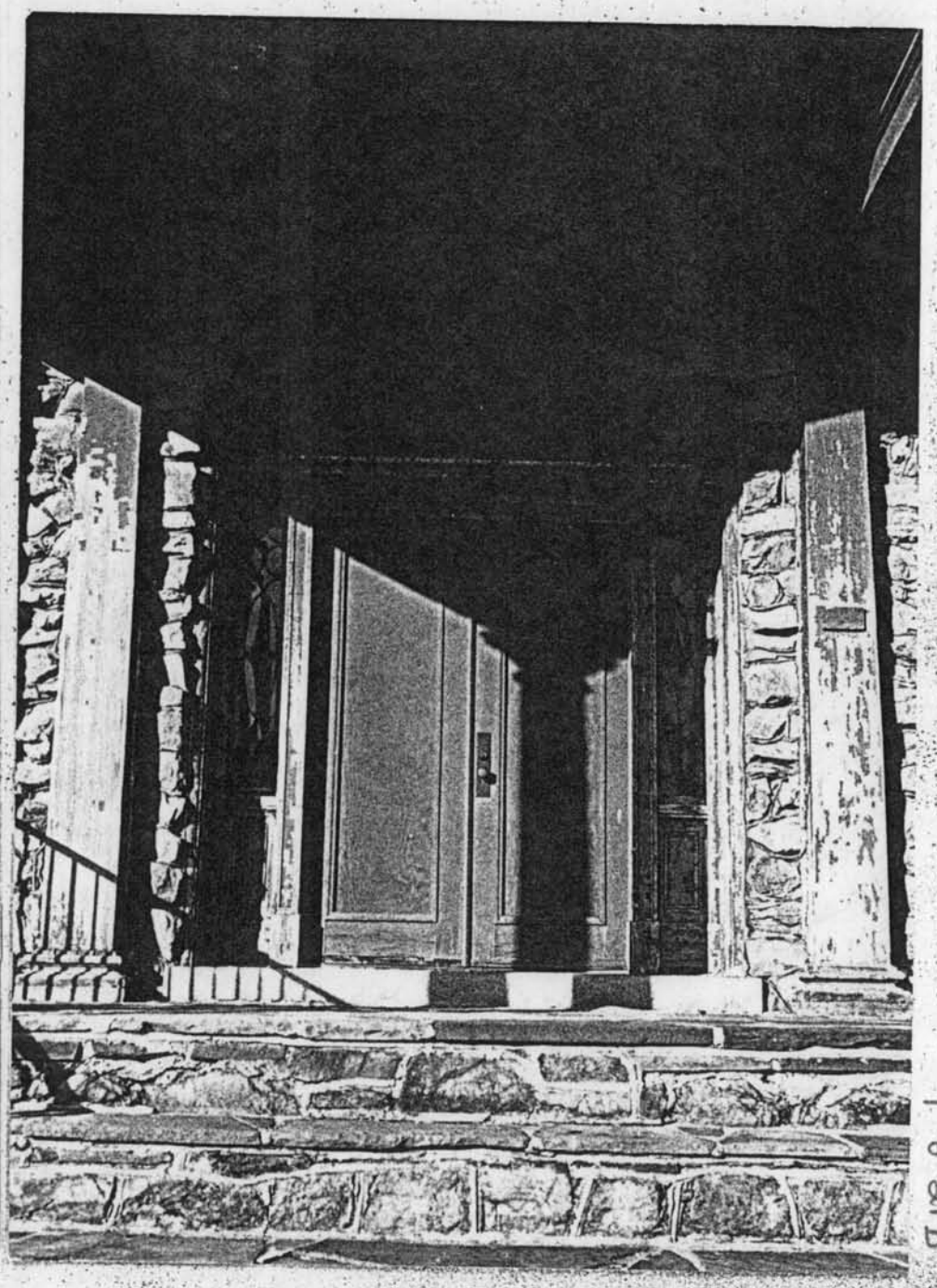
Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, Maryland
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD State HPO
Southwest elevations

1/13

Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, Maryland
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD SHPO
South elevation detail

2/13





F-6-21B

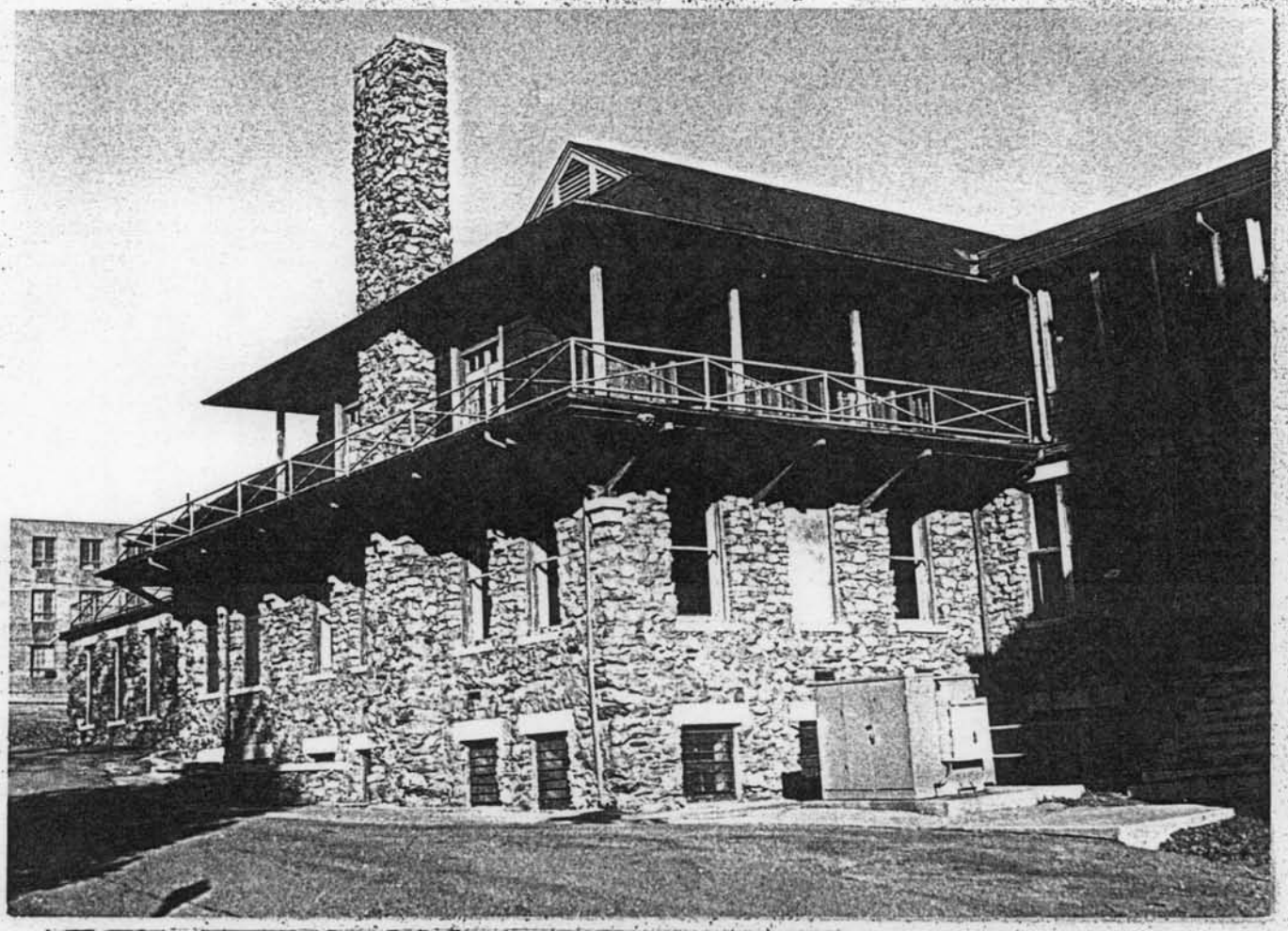
Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD SHPO
South elevation door detail

3/13

Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD SHPO
West elevation door detail

4/13

F-6-21B



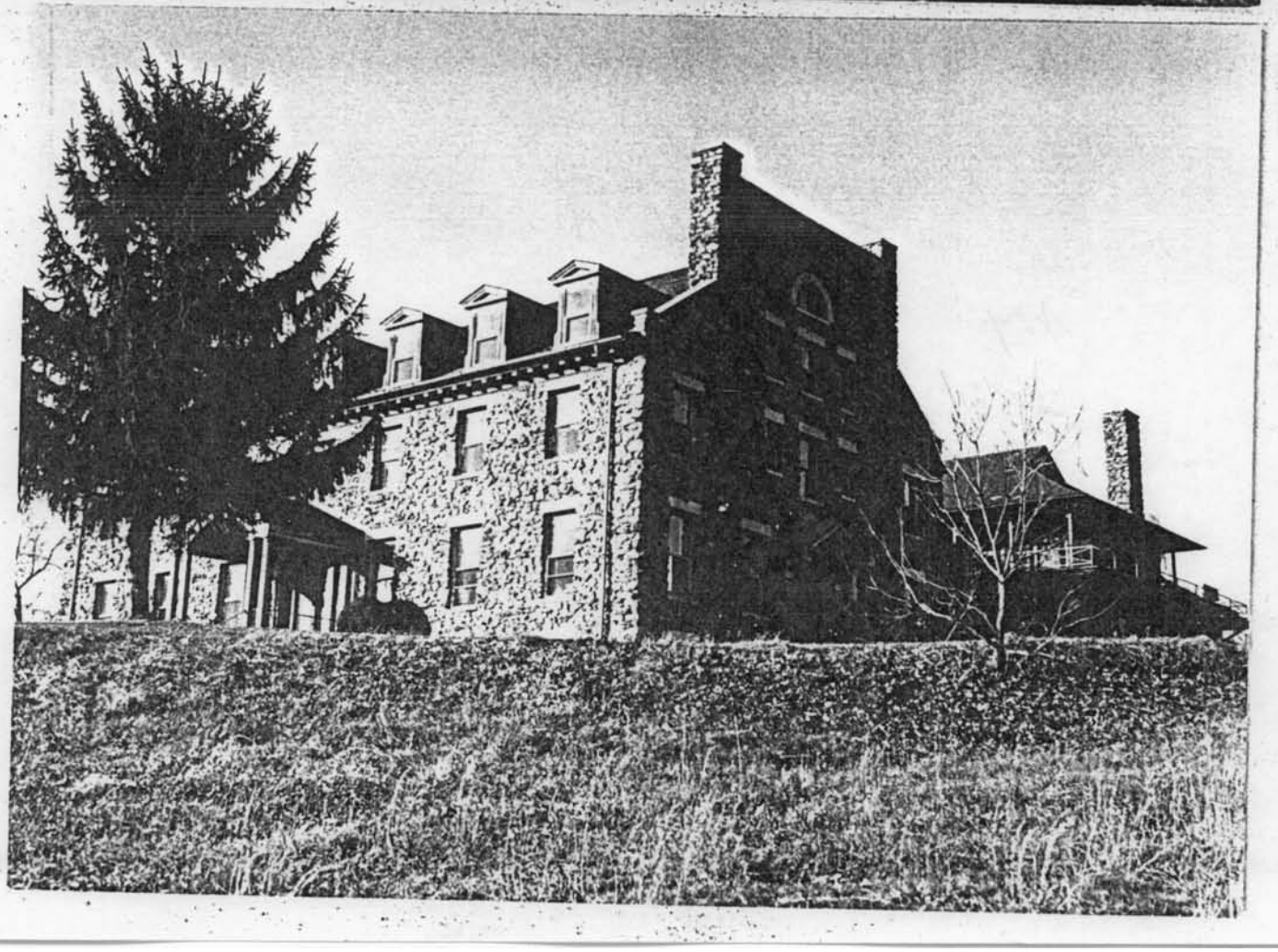
Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD.
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg: MD SHPO
West elevation detail

5/13

Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD.
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg: MD SHPO
West elevation door detail

6/13

F-6-21B



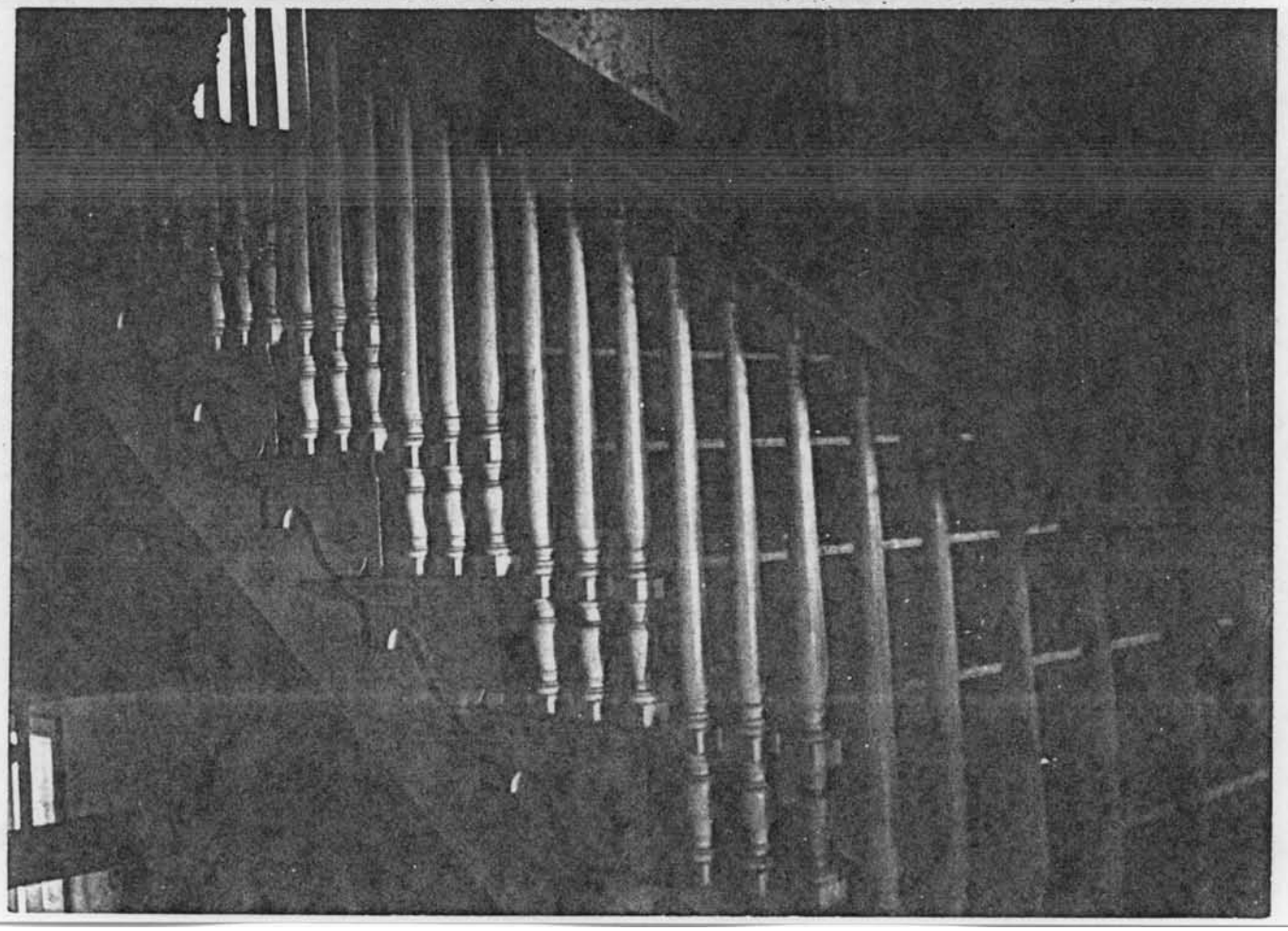
Callon, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg: MD SHPO
Northwest elevations

7/13

Callon, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg: MD SHPO
Southwest elevations

8/13

F-6-21B



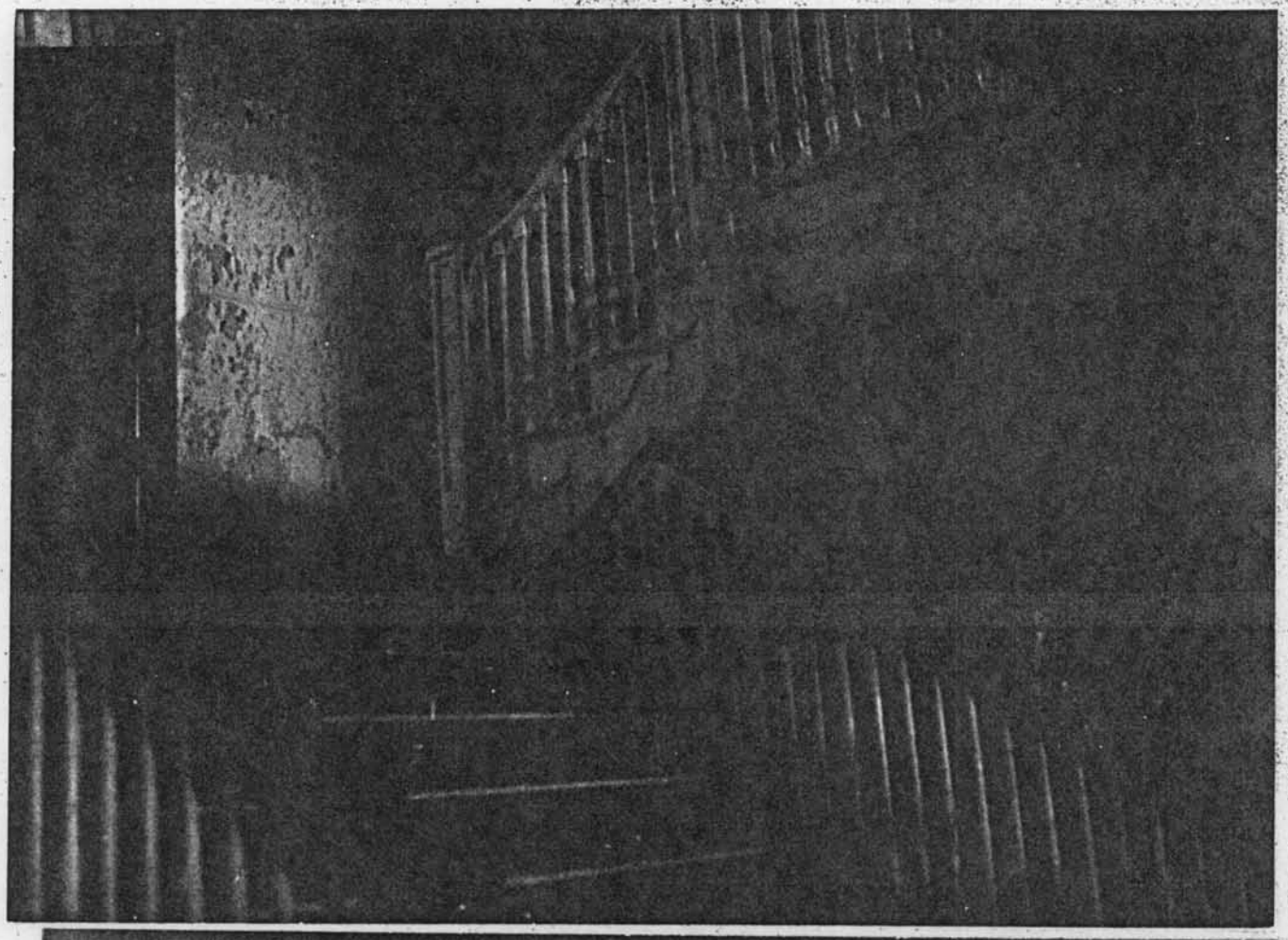
Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
25 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD SHPO
Elevation detail

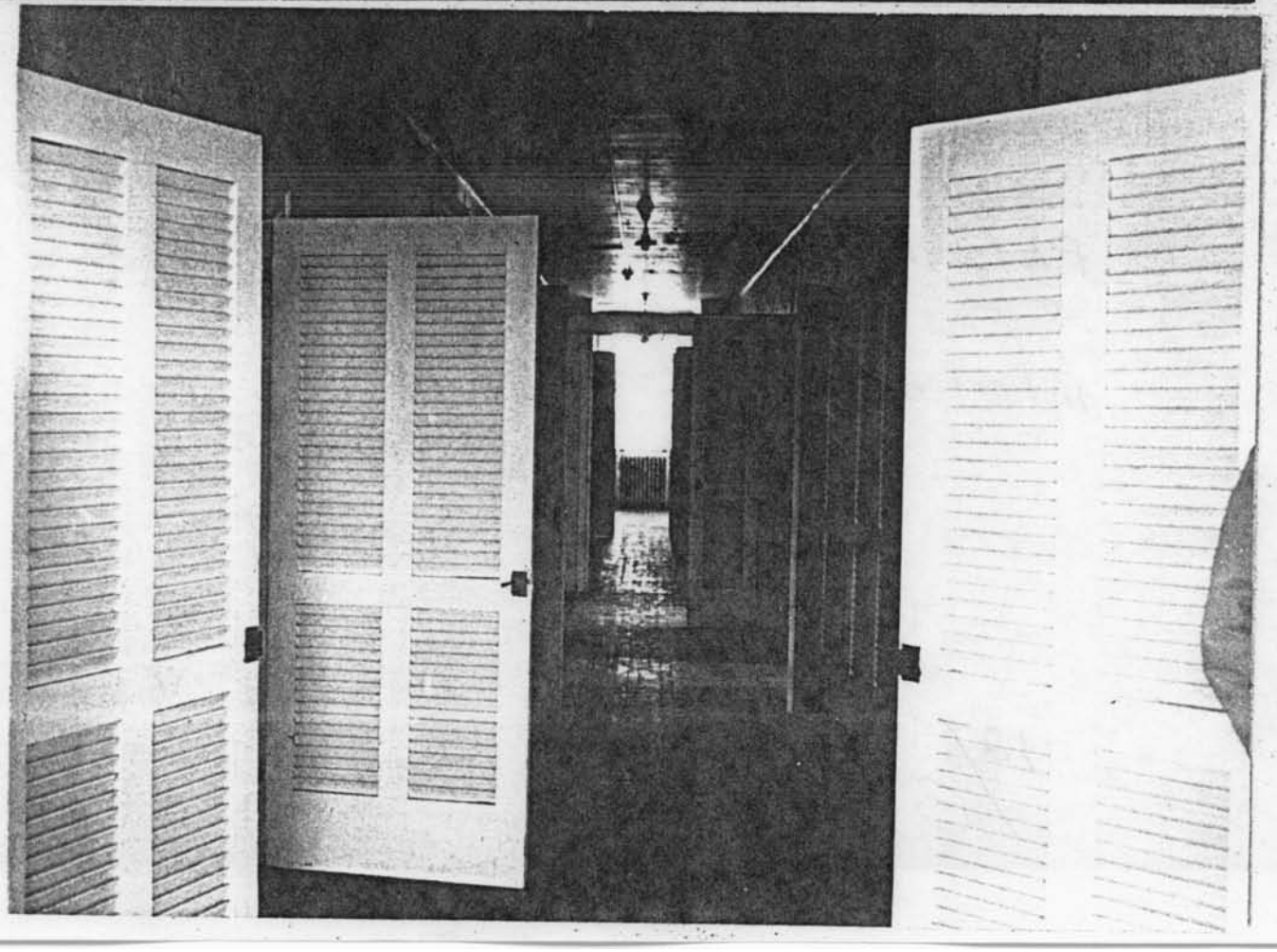
9/13

Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
25 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Neg.: MD SHPO
Interior, Main staircase detail

10/13

F-6-21B





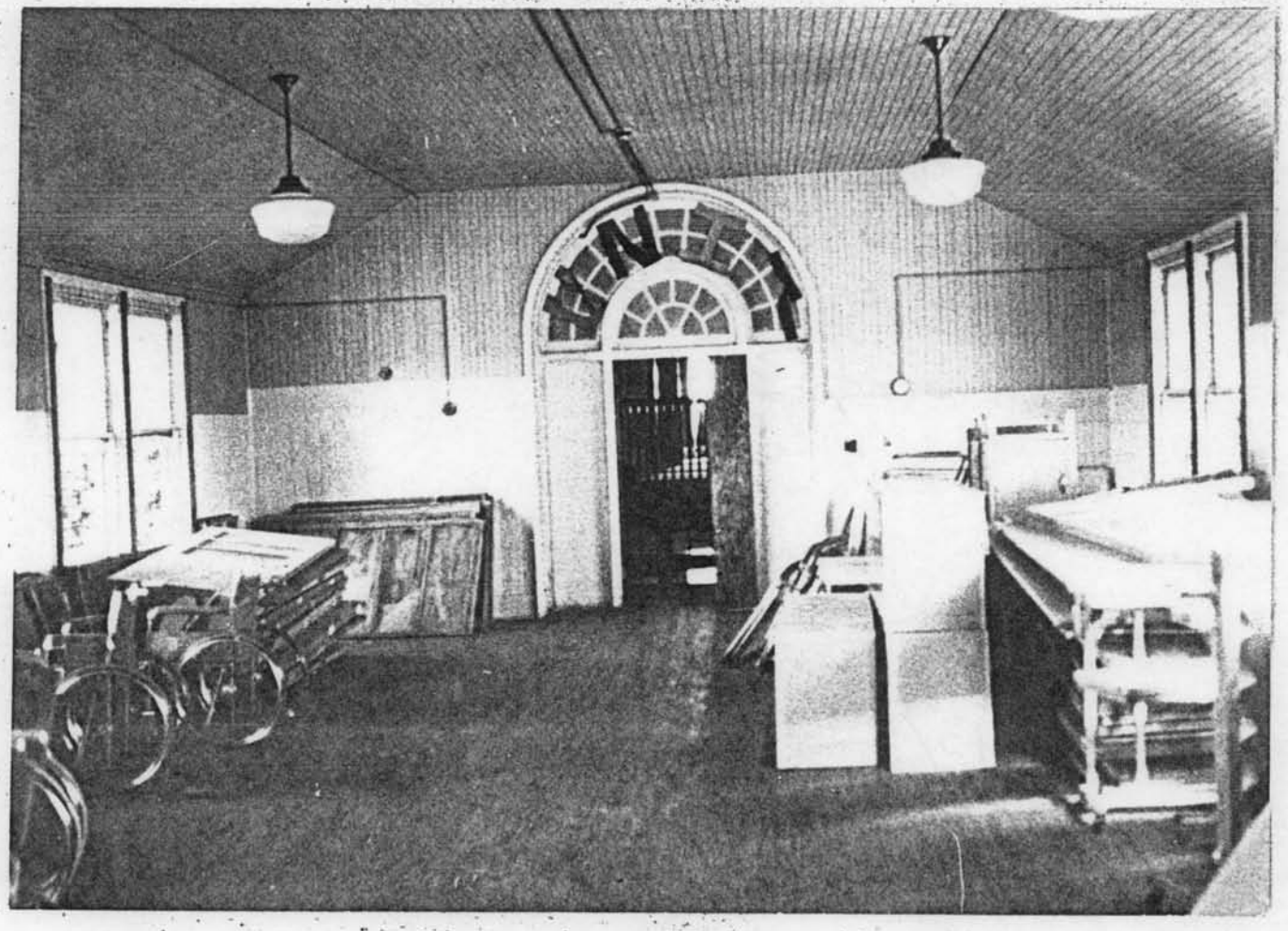
Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Negs: MD SHPO
interior, main staircase detail

11/13

Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
23 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Negs: MD SHPO
interior, 2nd floor front hall

12/13

F-6-21B



Cullen, Victor, Center Old Administration Building
Frederick County, MD
25 November 1988
Photo: Ronald L. Andrews
Hegis MD SHPO
Interior, 2nd floor room

13/13

F-6-21B
DJA
Mar, 1978

Md. TB Sanatorium

Administration Bldg
2nd floor infirmary
over dining room

F 6 2 0

Md. TB Sanatorium

Rear of Administration Bldg

GJA
Mar., 1978

-6-21B

Old TB Sanatorium
Adm. Bldg & Dining Room

DJA
3/78

1-6-21B

Md. TB Sanatorium

Chapel

JTA
Mar., 1978

F-6-2.B

Old TB Sanatorium

Reception Hospital Kitchen
and Dining Room

MJA
March, 1978

1

F-6-21B

Old TB Sanatorium

Laboratory Bldg

JJA

Mar., 1978

Md. TB Sanatorium
Victor Cullen
Administration Bldg.
~~F-10-57~~ F-6-21B

P.1
6 4½ %

NR

F-6-21B

Victor Cullen Center/School
Old Administration Bldg
Frederick Co
23 Nov 1988 R. Andrews