

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Hungerford Elementary School Inventory Number: M: 26-63

Address: 332 West Edmonston Drive City: Rockville Zip Code: 20852

County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Rockville

Owner: Montgomery County Board of Education Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes

Tax Parcel Number: P590 Tax Map Number: GR41 Tax Account ID Number: 00143143

Project: Richard Montgomery Elementary School #5 Agency: Montgomery County Public Schools

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

Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Located at 332 West Edmonston Drive in Rockville, Hungerford Elementary School is a 36,815 square-foot facility that was initially constructed in 1960, and enlarged by additions in 1961 and 1972. The school is of concrete and steel construction with a concrete foundation, and is faced in a combination of brick laid in five course common bond, concrete block, and tile. The sprawling compound-plan school is composed of multiple wings and the building's roof configuration varies from gabled to flat to hipped. Sited on a 11-acre parcel that is bound by West Edmonston Drive to the north and Wootton Parkway to the south, the school is set within the postwar Hungerford subdivision. The property is open and grassy, sloping from east to west, with the margins of the site defined by mature trees. Paved asphalt parking areas are situated to the north and west of the school. An 80 x 120-foot paved rectangular play area is located to the east of the 1961 addition, and is accessed from its east entrance by a set of concrete steps. The western portion of the site has been used as an athletic field in the past.

The school represents three phases of construction. Built in 1960 and designed by the Washington architecture firm of May and Ruppert, the original portion of the school consists of a one-story gabled-roof east-west oriented main block and a two-story gabled-roof north-south oriented classroom wing, bridged by a one-story flat-roof hyphen.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Ann O. B. Apple
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/9/10
Date

N/A
Reviewer, NR Program

Date

1016-038-12

Revised Oct 25, 2014

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The main entrance is located in the west elevation of the main block, with secondary entrances located in the west elevation of the hyphen and the south elevation of the classroom wing. At 20,865 square feet, the 1960 school building contains a gymnasium, library, administrative offices, and eight classrooms. A one-story 14,200 square-foot addition, built in 1961, extends to the east of the original 1960 construction, and its principle mass, composed of a north-south oriented gabled-roof wing, is connected to the original portion of the school by a broad one-story hyphen. Designed by the Washington firm of Duane and Lawrence, the 1961 addition contains seven classrooms, a kindergarten room, kitchen, conference room, and storage space. The 1961 addition contains a primary entrance set into the north elevation of the hyphen, with secondary entrances located in the north, east, and south elevations of the gabled-roof wing, and the south elevation of the hyphen. A third 1,750 square-foot hipped-roof addition, constructed in 1972, is hexagonal in plan and connects to the east elevation of the 1960 building's classroom wing. It contains a single entrance that is located in its northwest elevation. A small irregularly-shaped below-grade courtyard, developed in 1961, is situated in the space formed by the original school building and its additions, and is accessed by concrete ramps.

All three phases of the building exhibit a similar exterior treatment. Primary entrances consist of double-leaf glass and metal doors with rectangular multi-pane transom and side lights. Secondary entrances consist of single-leaf metal doors with rectangular transom lights. Fenestration of the 1960 and 1961 portions is characterized by banks of rectangular, single-pane, metal awning windows with soldier course brick sills. These windows are set behind recently-installed vinyl fixed-sash storm windows. On the 1960 school building, the banks of windows are separated vertically by brick piers, and horizontally by zones of concrete block cladding that act as spandrels. The 1961 addition lacks the piers found on the original portion of the building, and features spandrels and window aprons of multi-colored tile. The hexagonal-plan 1972 addition features banks of rectangular fixed-sash aluminum windows that lack the brick sills and outer storm windows found on the 1960 and 1961 portions of the building.

While the school broadly communicates the influence of the Modern Movement through its low-slung horizontal emphasis and its fenestration, it fails to clearly embody any of the identifiable design trends, such as the International style, that defined architectural modernism during the twentieth century.

National Trends in Postwar School Design

The Modern Movement in architecture influenced the design of public schools in the United States during the twentieth century. Prior to the Depression, municipalities constructed monumental multi-story school buildings that, while drawing on the latest in progressive educational theory, nevertheless embodied an architectural aesthetic based on historical precedents, such as the Colonial Revival style. By the late 1930s, a new direction in school design was promulgated by European-trained architects designing schools in the U.S., and was represented by influential early projects such as the Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois. Designed by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, along with Lawrence B. Perkins, E. Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will in 1939-1940, the low-rise brick Crow Island School featured a functional, minimalist, exterior design, with long wings containing classrooms arranged along central corridors. The school reflected progressive ideas regarding the educational environment and learning, and it served as a national model for the design of postwar American schools. The Crow Island School contributed to the dissemination of the low-rise school with single or double-loaded corridors, and bilaterally-lit, self-contained classrooms with low ceilings. After World War II, architects adapted aspects of the Crow Island ideal, and across the country, one-story steel frame schools with continuous fenestration were regarded as a cost-effective solution for quickly developing much-needed schools in an era of rapid population growth and suburban expansion. Efficiency, flexibility, and expansibility were the values that primarily guided school system administrators in developing the new postwar schools.¹

¹ Amy F. Ogata, "Building for Learning in Postwar American Elementary Schools," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 67, no. 4 (December 2008): 563-68.

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In addition to the Crow Island model, the cluster plan emerged in American school design during the 1950s, and was characterized by semi-isolated groupings, or clusters, of classrooms arranged around a central space. This approach is exemplified by the Heathcote Elementary School (1953) located in Scarsdale, New York, designed by the Chicago architecture firm Perkins and Will. At around the same time, the Texas firm of Caudill Rowlett Scott sublimated the cluster plan into a single structure, as seen in the highly innovative design for the Belaire School (1955), located in San Angelo, Texas. The visually engaging school featured a single polygonal-plan unit constructed on a large square concrete pad, and covered by a large, flat, overhanging square roof supported by thin steel columns.²

By the late 1950s, the open plan concept of school design had become influential. Rejecting the Crow Island model of box-like classrooms arranged along long corridors, open plan schools featured few internal walls or windows, with the use of folding panels providing flexibility in partitioning interior classroom space. An influential early example of the open-plan school is the Paul Klapper School in Queens, New York, designed by Caudill Rowlett Scott in 1966.³

Postwar School Development in Montgomery County

Montgomery County experienced vigorous suburban residential development after World War II, creating the need for new schools. One of the fastest growing suburban counties in the country, it benefited from its close proximity to the nation's capital, abundant opportunities for both government and private sector employment, ample available farmland for development, and postwar federal financing programs. Increased automobile ownership after the war also enabled Montgomery County's suburban development. During the 1950s and 60s, the recently constructed I-270 emerged as a High-Tech Corridor, anchored by the presence of federal agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Bureau of Standards. These factors resulted in an increase in the county's population from 50,000 in 1940 to 500,000 by 1979.⁴

Postwar school development in Montgomery County coincided with the spread of the Modern Movement in architecture. By 1945, the Montgomery County school system was regarded as one of the best in the country, and enjoyed a strong national reputation, another incentive which attracted new residents. Postwar population increases strained the county's education budget, yet strong popular support existed for elevated funding and the construction of new schools. A "new generation" of schools were developed during an intensive period of construction during the 1950s and 1960s. This building campaign coincided with the increased influence of the Modern Movement in America at mid-century, resulting in new schools that utilized industrially produced materials and were low and horizontal in their massing, a departure from the classicism and monumentality of the county's early twentieth-century schools. After 1955, these new schools were larger in size than earlier projects, and while some were architecturally innovative, cost-effectiveness, functionality, and flexibility served as the primary considerations guiding their development.⁵

The better postwar schools constructed in Montgomery County stand out for their inventive building plans, use of natural lighting, and the minimalist functionalism and industrial aesthetic that characterized the Modern Movement. Ronald Senseman's designs for Oak View Elementary School (1948, demolished), Rolling Terrace Elementary School (1950, demolished), and Viers Mill Elementary School (1950) received AIA and Washington Board of

² Ogata, 572-78.

³ Ogata, 581-84.

⁴ Clare Lise Kelly, *Montgomery Modern: Modern Architecture in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1930-1979* (Silver Spring: M-NCPPC, 2015), 8-10, 103.

⁵ Kelly, 62, 140.

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Trade awards from juries that included prominent modernists such as Edward Durell Stone and Pietro Belluschi. Like Saarinen's Crow Island School, Senseman's schools were low-slung buildings that embodied the welcoming, informal, almost domestic ambiance that educational theorists and school planners at the time sought to convey. The Green Acres School, completed in 1958, and designed by the New York firm of Davis, Brody, Juster, & Wisniewski, in association with local architect Harold Esten, received an AIA first prize award for school design from the local Potomac Valley Chapter, and a certificate of merit from the New York State Association of Architects. As originally constructed, the school contained a central all-purpose room surrounded by twelve classrooms with sliding doors that opened onto covered terraces. Deigert & Yerkes' innovative design for Bushey Drive Elementary School (1961), featured a circular building plan, with classrooms located on the first and third floors, and common rooms and offices on the second floor. Now demolished, the campus of Walt Whitman High School contained a gymnasium housed in a Buckminster Fuller-inspired geodesic dome. Completed in 1962 and designed by the firm of McLeod & Ferrara, the building was featured in a 1961 issue of *Architectural Record*.⁶

Construction and Use

Planning for the construction of Hungerford Elementary School began in 1958, when Montgomery County Public Schools Superintendent C. Taylor Whittier recommended a construction budget of \$17.7 million for the upcoming school year, a figure described as "unprecedented" at the time, and required in order to keep pace with the rapid rise in school enrollments that occurred during the late 1950s. Hungerford Elementary School was built to accommodate 240 children, at an estimated construction cost of \$336,000.⁷ The school's development coincided with that of Cedar Grove, Forest Knolls, Georgian Forest, Holiday Park, Poolesville, Travilah, and Whittier Woods Elementary Schools.⁸ Given the extensive scope of new school construction taking place, the school board sought steps to reduce costs, and adapted existing school plans to new sites. In keeping with this approach, the design of both Georgian Forest and Hungerford were derived from plans previously prepared for Whittier Woods Elementary School.⁹

Completed in 1960, the original school plant was designed by the Washington architecture firm of May and Ruppert, and was built by Demory Brothers General Contractors. In 1961, the county hired the Washington firm of Duane & Lawrence to design a large addition, which was constructed by general contractor Kamp & Kamp. A third addition was designed by Carl A. Ruppert and Associates, and was built in 1972 by the Russell Construction Company. The county closed Hungerford Elementary School in 1984, and since that time the building has housed the Children's Resource Center, a county-run facility that provides youth social services. In 1986, the county installed vinyl storm windows onto the 1960 school and 1961 addition, as well as a central air conditioning system.¹⁰

⁶ Kelly, 62-65, 140-43.

⁷ J. W. Anderson, "Record School Budget Asked," *Washington Post*, November 16, 1958.

⁸ E. Guy Jewell, *From One Room to Open Space: A History of Montgomery County Public Schools from 1732 to 1965* (Rockville: Montgomery County Public Schools, 1976), 350.

⁹ Montgomery County Public Schools, *Design for the Future: Superintendent's Annual Report, 1960-1961* (Rockville, MCPS, 1960), 6.

¹⁰ Information provided by Michael Shpur, architect, MCPS Division of Construction; "Closed Montgomery Schools," *Washington Post*, September 27, 1984; "Bids and Proposals," *Washington Post*, July 14, 1986.

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Architect

Architects Maurice S. May and Carl A. Ruppert established the firm of May and Ruppert in 1956. Primarily active in the Washington, D.C. area, May and Ruppert specialized in institutional buildings such as schools and churches. The firm closed in 1966.¹¹

Maurice May was born in Washington in 1891. He attended Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland, as well as Catholic University, where he received a bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1915. He worked as a draftsman for the Navy Department from 1917 to 1921. May then worked as an architect in the office of architect George N. Ray from 1921 to 1929, and in the office of architect Jules Henri de Sibour from 1929 to 1930. He established his own firm in Washington in 1931, which he ran until 1945. In 1956, May partnered with architect Carl A. Ruppert to create the firm May and Ruppert. May's principal works prior to the formation of the firm include Christ Children's Hospital in Rockville (1950), and the Church of the Annunciation in Washington (1954). May was a member of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). He died in 1968.¹²

Carl A. Ruppert was born in Washington in 1921. He was a graduate of Catholic University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1943. Ruppert served in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. Between 1948 and 1952, he worked as an assistant to the chief architect of the Southern Railroad Company. Ruppert was lead architect in the Washington office of York and Sawyer from 1952-1956, and in 1956 he briefly worked as an architect in the firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall before partnering with Maurice May. Ruppert began his own practice in 1966, which he maintained until his death in 2007. He was particularly committed to making his buildings accessible to the disabled. Carl Ruppert was a member of the Washington chapter of the AIA.¹³

The firm designed a number of schools in Montgomery County, as well as college buildings, and churches. St. Martin's Church in Gaithersburg, designed by May and Ruppert in 1958, is a traditional Gothic-influenced stone-clad structure. In 1960-1961, the firm designed a new student union and dormitory buildings at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland.¹⁴ In addition to Hungerford Elementary School (1960), the firm designed the Whittier Woods, Georgian Forest, North Chevy Chase, Cloverly, and Fernwood Elementary Schools, all designed in 1961.¹⁵

May and Ruppert's school commissions share a common design vocabulary. Like Hungerford Elementary School, the firm's other Montgomery County school projects are one-story, brick-clad, concrete and steel-framed buildings that are characterized by rectangular-plan main blocks with low-pitched gabled roofs, and long classroom wings pierced by banks of windows that are either continuous or are interrupted by brick piers. This template was also applied by May and Ruppert in their design for the student union at Mount St. Mary's College, which was coterminous with the firm's elementary school commissions. Stylistically, these buildings were influenced by the Modern Movement, but also incorporate traditional building forms not typically associated with it. As such, these school designs are not innovative examples of architectural modernism in postwar school design, but rather

¹¹ American Institute of Architects, *American Architects Directory*, 2nd ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1962), 473; "Special Notices," *Evening Star*, June 12, 1966; "Carl A. Ruppert; Architect Aided the Developmentally Disabled," *Washington Post*, November 24, 2007.

¹² *American Architects Directory*, 472; "Maurice May, Architect, Dies," *Washington Post*, December 15, 1968.

¹³ *American Architects Directory*, 605; "Carl A. Ruppert; Architect Aided the Developmentally Disabled," *Washington Post*, November 24, 2007.

¹⁴ "Mount Begins Erection of 2 Buildings," *Gettysburg Times*, August 18, 1961, <http://www.newspapers.com> (accessed July 27, 2016).

¹⁵ *American Architects Directory*, 605.

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represent a rote and formulaic approach driven by the values of economy and efficiency which dictated the development of many schools in Montgomery County during the early 1960s.

Assessment of Eligibility

Hungerford Elementary School is not a resource of significance within the context of public education or postwar school development in Montgomery County, nor is it a significant expression of mid-twentieth century architectural modernism. The school, therefore, is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Hungerford Elementary School is ineligible for listing under **National Register Criterion A**. While the school reflects the broad patterns of growth in the county's school system following World War II, Hungerford was merely one of eight similar facilities constructed in 1960, driven by the need for greater classroom space, and as such does not represent a historically-significant or singular event in the history of public education in Montgomery County. Nor was it among the first wave of award-winning schools developed locally after World War II. These schools, such as Ronald Senseman's commissions from the late 1940s and early 1950s, were more characteristic of Saarinen's influential Crow Island model, and better represented early postwar school planning, which was influenced by educational theory regarding the link between environment and learning.

Hungerford Elementary School is also ineligible for listing under **National Register Criterion C**. While influenced by the Modern Movement, the school is not representative of a specific design trend within the movement, nor is it an architecturally significant expression of mid-century modernism in the capital region. Rather, the school reads as an awkward blend of traditional gabled-roof building forms with elements, such as its fenestration, derived from the International style. Hungerford Elementary School was not designed as a stand-alone work, but rather was one of three schools developed from a common design template, with cost-effectiveness as one of the principal considerations informing its development. The school does not reflect the innovation or originality of design seen nationally in schools such as Crow Island, Heathcote, or Belaire, or locally in examples such as Green Acres, Bushey Drive, or Walt Whitman. Furthermore, additions in 1961 and 1972 have not enhanced May and Ruppert's design, but rather have created a chaotic assemblage of wings and connecting hyphens that do not harmonize well with the site, or embody the clean lines and functional simplicity inherent to the Modern Movement.

Integrity

While not a significant resource, Hungerford Elementary School nevertheless maintains fair to good integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The school's integrity of design has been compromised by additions in 1961 and 1972. In addition, the school reflects an association with the context of postwar school construction in Montgomery County, but as a facility of minor significance within that context.

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Continuation Sheet No. 6

MIHP No: M: 26-63

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Maps and Figures



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Figure 2. Site plan (Walton, Madden, Cooper, Robinson & Poness, Inc.).

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 9

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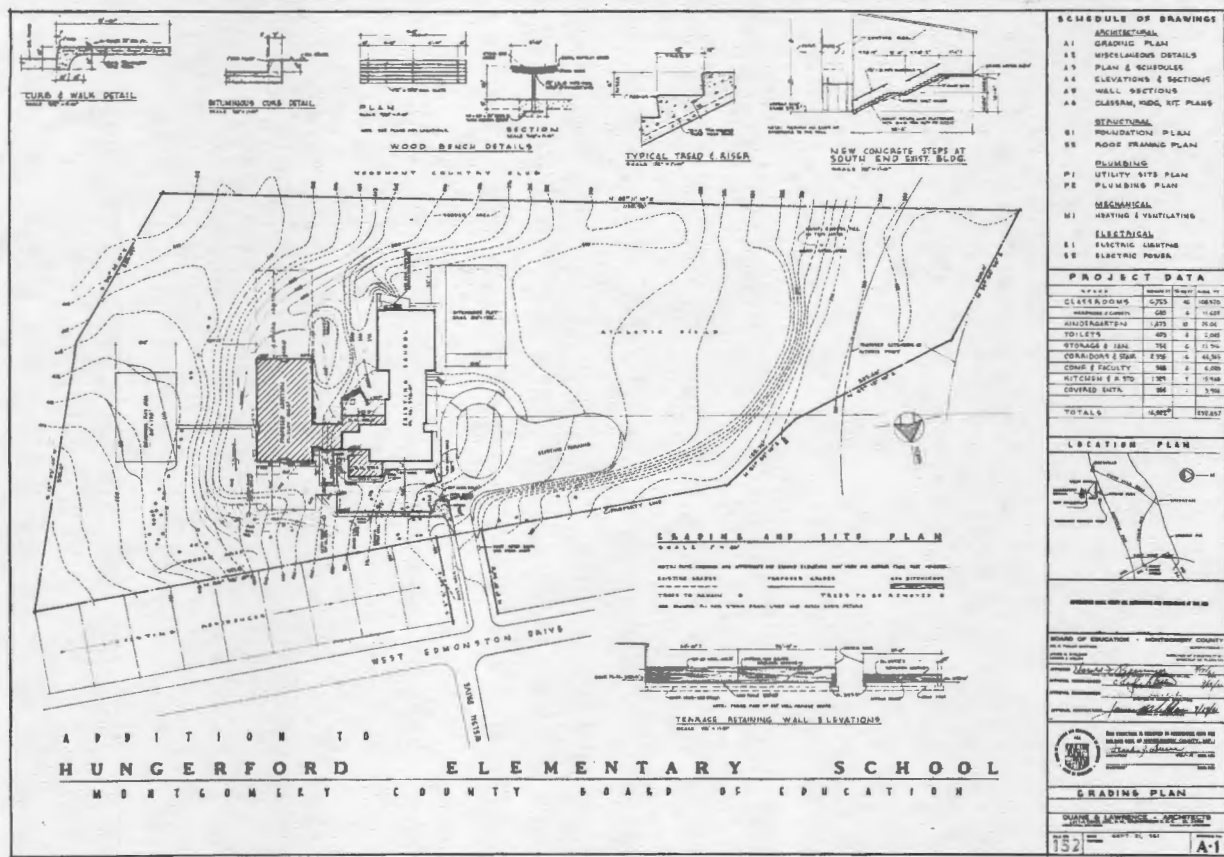


Figure 3. 1961 site plan prepared by Duane & Lawrence, showing proposed addition relative to original 1960 building (Montgomery County Public Schools).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

MIHP No: M: 26-63



Figure 4. Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois, 1940 (Ogata).

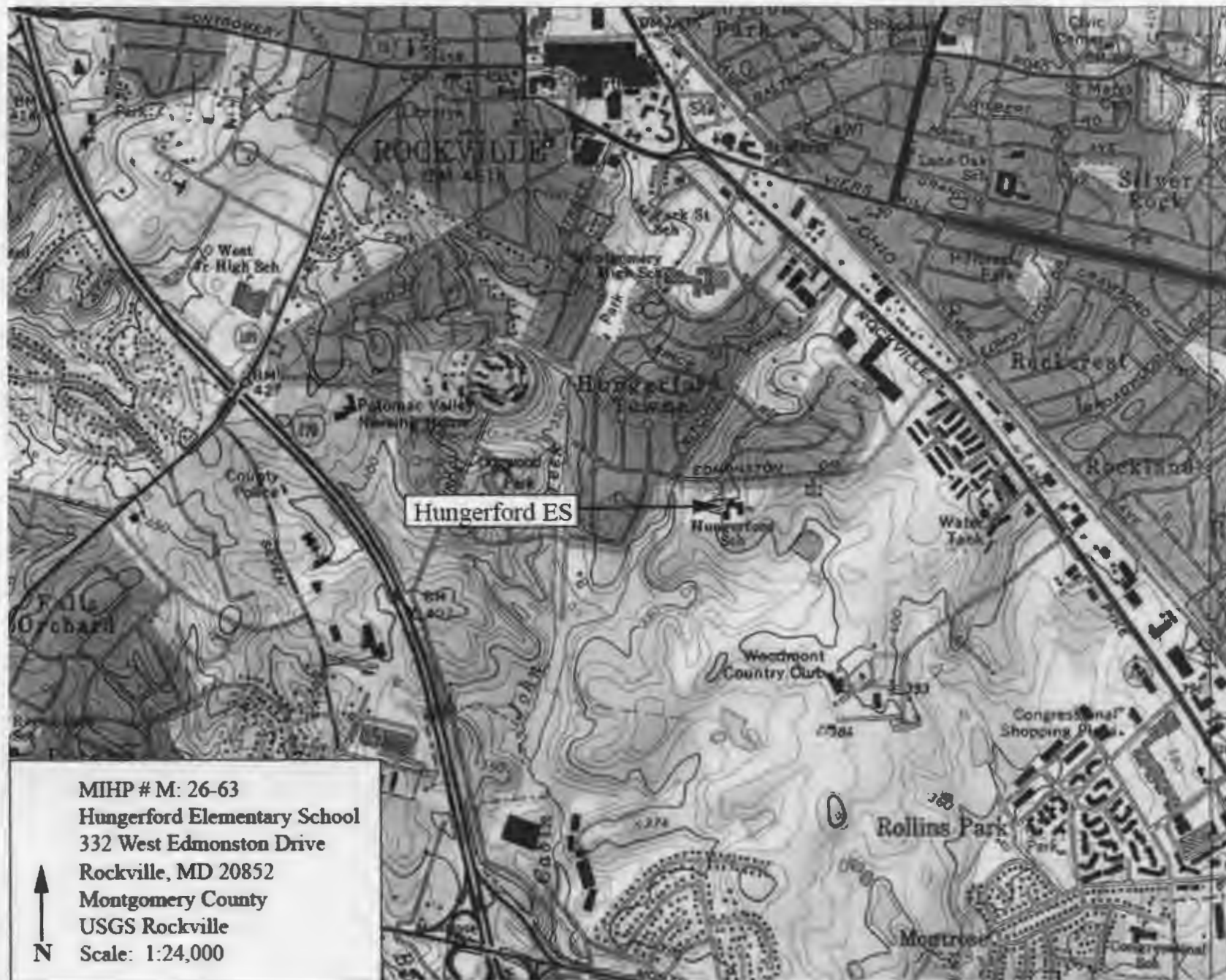
**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 11

MIHP No: M: 26-63

Prepared by: John Gentry, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Prepared: August 19, 2016





MIHP # M: 26-63
Hungerford Elementary School
332 West Edmonston Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
Montgomery County
USGS Rockville
Scale: 1:12,000



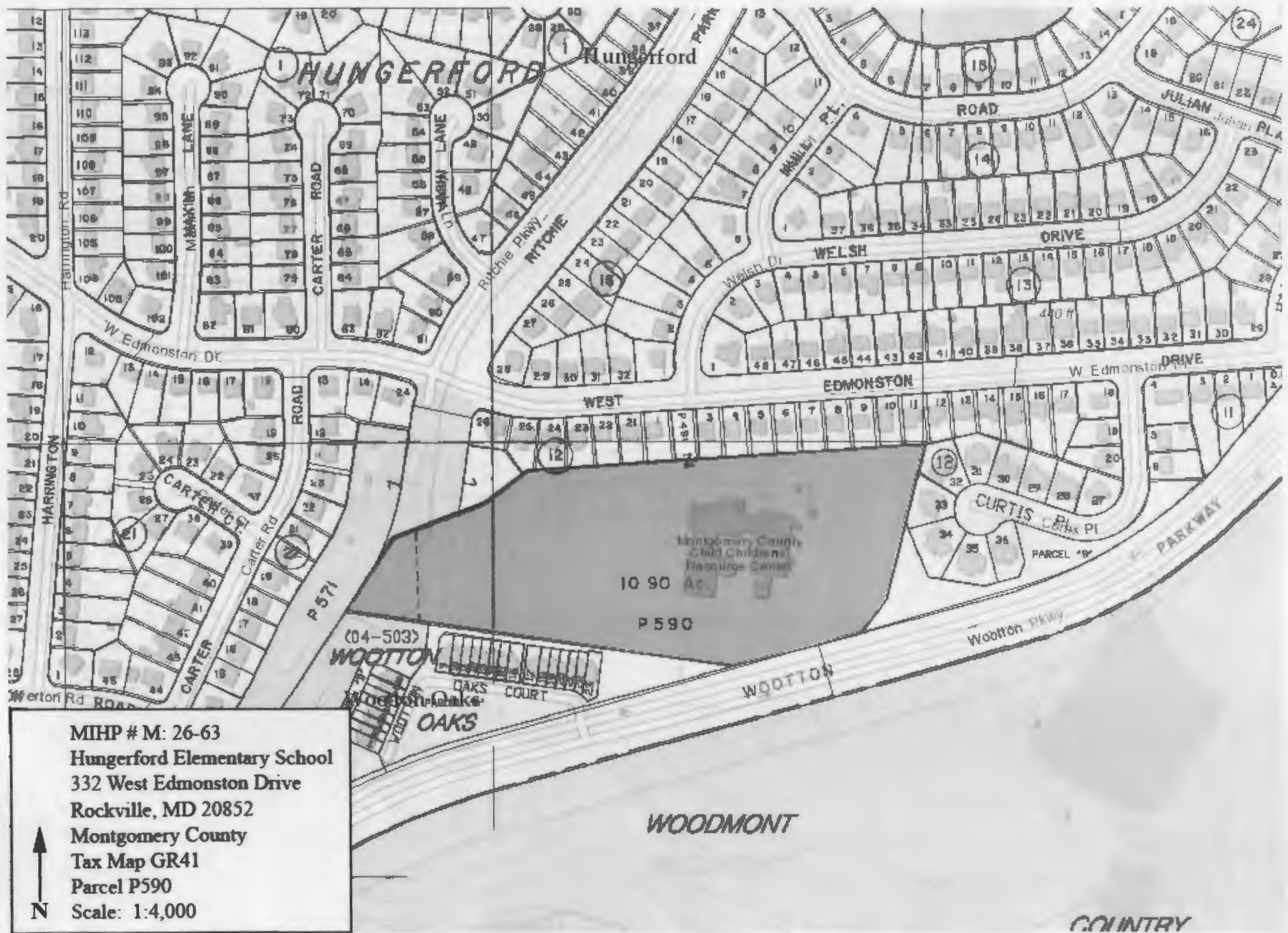


Photo Log

MIHP No.: M:26-63

MIHP Name: Hungerford Elementary School

County: Montgomery

Photographer: John Gentry (EHT Tracerics)

Date: August 2, 2016

Ink and Paper Combination: True Black and White on Archival Quality Photo Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, DVD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_01	View of west elevation, 1960 building, looking northeast.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_02	View of 1960 building from West Edmonston Drive entrance, looking southeast.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_03	North elevation, 1960 building, looking south.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_04	North elevation 1960 building and 1961 addition (kitchen), looking southwest.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_05	Primary entrance, north elevation, 1961 addition, looking south.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_06	North elevation, 1961 addition, looking south.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_07	East elevation, 1961 addition, looking west.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_08	South and east elevations, 1961 addition, looking northwest.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_09	West and south elevations, 1961 addition, looking north.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_10	View of courtyard, looking west.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_11	Northwest elevation of 1972 addition at juncture with 1960 building, looking west.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_12	View of the school, looking north.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_13	South and east elevations of the 1960 building, and southeast and southwest elevations of the 1972 addition, looking northwest.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_14	South and west elevations of the 1960 building, looking northeast.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_15	West elevation, 1960 building classroom wing, looking east.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_16	West elevation of 1960 building, looking east.
M; 26-63_2016_08_02_17	Main entrance to the 1960 building, looking east.



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

View of west elevation, 1960 building, looking NE.

1/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

view of 1960 building from West Edmonston
Drive entrance, looking SE.

2/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

North elevation, 1960 building, looking S.

3/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

North elevation 1960 building and 1961
addition (kitchen), looking SW

4/17



NO
SMOKING
WITHIN
50 FT
OF THIS BLDG
NO FUMAR

M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

Primary entrance, North elevation,
1961 addition, looking S.

5/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

North elevation, 1961 addition, looking S.

6/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

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Negative: MD SHPO

East elevation, 1961 addition, looking W.

7/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

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Negative: MD SHPO

South and East elevations, 1961 addition,
looking NW

8/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

West and South elevations, 1961 addition,
looking N.

9/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

View of courtyard, looking W

10/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

NW elevation of 1972 addition,
at juncture with 1960 building, looking W

11/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

Description - View of school, looking N

12/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry
8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

South and east elevations of the 1960 building,
and southeast and southwest elevations of the
1972 addition, looking NW.

13/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry
8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

South and west elevations of the 1960 building,
looking NE

14/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

West elevation, 1960 building classroom wing,
looking E.

15/17



M: 26-63

Hungerford Elementary School

Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

West elevation of 1960 building, looking E.

16/17



NO
SMOKING
Welcome to
**THE CHILDREN'S
RESOURCE
CENTER**

M: 26 - 63

Hungerford Elementary School
Montgomery County, MD

John Gentry

8/2/16

Negative: MD SHPO

Main entrance to 1960 building, looking E

17/17