

Capsule Summary
BA-2903
Randallstown Community Building
9000 Liberty Road
Randallstown, Baltimore County
ca. 1927
Private

The Randallstown Community Building, a stone masonry building influenced by the Romanesque Revival and Spanish Revival architectural styles, was constructed in 1927 at the intersection of Liberty and McDonogh Roads in the center of Randallstown. The building served several purposes, including use as commercial and financial space and as a social hall and bowling alley. The Randallstown Bank, the building's longest tenant, officially purchased the building in 1957 and merged with the Bank of America in the latter part of the 20th century. The two-part commercial block was one of the most common building types in commercial districts throughout the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Randallstown Community Building is one of the few intact mixed-use commercial buildings from the first half of the 20th century remaining in this developing town.

Situated on the south side of Liberty Road at its intersection with McDonogh Road in Randallstown, the two-story, commercial block is six bays wide. The random ashlar stone foundation continues as the building's structural system. The flat roof has a shaped parapet on the façade and a sloping parapet on the back. There is one exterior end chimney of random ashlar stone masonry construction. There are two one-story, one-bay wing additions with flat roofs extending from the east and west sides of the building. Romanesque Revival style details include the round-arched entry to the second story. The Spanish Revival style is evident in the shaped parapet on the building's façade. The setting of the Randallstown Community Building is urban and continues to be developed as an outlying suburb of Baltimore.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2903

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Randallstown Community Building

other

2. Location

street and number 9000 Liberty Road not for publication

city, town Randallstown vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Bank of America

street and number P.O. Box 723427 telephone 410.922.4400

city, town Atlanta state GA zip code 31139-0427

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel m. 77 p. 270

city, town Towson liber 3087 folio 482

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 type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input 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
				0

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2903

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.

The Randallstown Community Building was constructed in 1927 as a two-part commercial block with influences of the Romanesque and Spanish Revival architectural styles. Situated on the south side of Liberty Road at its intersection with McDonogh Road in Randallstown, the two-story building is six bays wide. The random ashlar stone foundation continues as the building's structural system. The flat roof has a shaped parapet on the façade and a sloping parapet on the back. There is one exterior end chimney of random ashlar stone masonry construction. There are two one-story, one-bay wing additions with flat roofs extending from the east and west sides of the building. The setting of the Randallstown Community Building is urban and continues to be developed as an outlying suburb of Baltimore.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The six-bay façade faces south and is regularly fenestrated with only the outer bays revealing a difference in window and door openings. A round arched doorway of voussoirs and keystone pierces the west bay. The stone tympanum above a double-leaf plate glass door has a metal surround. One fifteen-light industrial metal sash window pierces this bay at the second story. The first story of the east bay projects slightly from the plane of the building and has a tiered stone lintel. This projection is pierced by a three-light fixed metal sash window separated by thin metal muntins with a six-light metal sash transom with metal surround and stone sill. There are stone surrounds and lintels at the basement level. Paired fifteen-light

industrial metal sash windows share a stone surround, sill, and lintel at the second story of the east bay. Three of the four central bays are pierced by three-light fixed metal sash windows with six-light metal sash transoms, all with metal surrounds and stone lintels and sills. Two of these central bays also have single-leaf plate glass doors. The fourth bay has been retrofitted with an automatic teller machine in the location of a three-light window; however, the six-light metal sash transom remains. Two ten-light industrial metal sash windows with stone surrounds, lintels, and sills pierce each of the four central bays at the second story. There is a carved stone nameplate with the words "Randallstown Community Building" in the shaped parapet. Flanking the nameplate are two flush stone panels with no inscriptions.

The east elevation is two bays deep and comprises a one-story addition to the main block and the main block. The one-bay addition is pierced by one 2/2 window with stone surround, lintel, and sill. A second 2/2 window with stone surround, lintel, and sill pierces the south elevation of the addition. A 6/6 window with stone surround, lintel, and sill pierces the second bay. Beside this window there is a single-leaf flush wood door with stone surround. Four fifteen-light industrial metal sash with stone surrounds, lintels, and sills pierce the second story of the east elevation.

The north elevation faces a parking lot behind the building and features a variety of window and door openings and a shaped parapet. At the basement level, there are five window openings with stone lintels that have been filled in and parged with concrete. One 6/3 metal awning window with stone surround, lintel, and sill pierces the east bay. To the west of this window, six 6/6 windows with stone surrounds, lintels, and sills pierce the first story. In addition, there are three single-leaf flush wood doors with lights. The central bay of the second story is pierced by a single-leaf sash and paneled door with a fixed six-light transom, a stone surround, and lintel. To

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Continuation Sheet

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the east of the door there are three fifteen-light industrial metal sash windows with stone surrounds, lintels and sills. To the west of the door there are three fifteen-light industrial metal sash windows and two six-light fixed metal sash windows, all of which have stone surrounds, lintels and sills. At the center of the parapet there is a louvered wood vent with a stone surround and sill. All the windows and doors of the first and second stories have quoined corners.

The west elevation comprises a one-story addition and the main block, with an exterior chimney rising at the center of the elevation. South of the chimney, the first story is pierced by fifteen-light industrial metal sash with stone surrounds, lintels, and sills. The elevation continues to the north on the addition. Here, a 6/3 window with stone surround, lintel, and sill pierces the wall. A single-leaf flush wood door with a stone lintel opens into the addition. One single-leaf flush wood door with a stone lintel pierces the south elevation of this addition. To the north of the addition, there is a fifteen-light industrial metal sash window with stone surround, lintel, and sill at the one and a half story level. Directly above this window is a six-light fixed metal sash window with stone surround, lintel, and sill. Three fifteen-light industrial metal sash windows pierce the remainder of the second story.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Randallstown Community Building has been altered to accommodate a bank that now occupies a portion of the space. However, much of the original fabric remains intact. The bank occupies the front third of the interior, but most of the changes are reversible. Details include an added arched opening, carpeting, a vault and modern metal and glass doors. The original molding, scored plaster wall and seven-inch molded baseboards remain intact. The rear two-thirds of the building house a stair hall, meeting room and small kitchen. Carpet, heating ducts, a dropped ceiling with acoustic tiles, and a modern wall dividing the space from the bank have been added. The stair hall includes a hollow newel stair with a paneled square newel post, square balusters, square-edged stringer brackets and a molded rail. A scored plaster wall and stair carriage further defines the hall. A large auditorium space consumes much of the second floor. The space includes stuccoed walls, molded window and door surrounds, a linoleum-tiled floor, a molded four-inch chair rail, and a stage. The stage is ornamented with paneling and cast plaster moldings and has a wood floor. Two modern walls were added to divide the auditorium space into two additional rooms. The remaining portion of the second floor houses a coat room, snack bar and bathroom, which is reached by a straight flight stair. The basement is largely an open space with seven inch molded baseboards and a wide dog-leg stair. The floor is clad partially in wood and partially in linoleum. The basement, which historically housed a bowling alley, retains its metal tracks and gutters. The space is supported by wood posts and metal columns.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2903

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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:

Specific dates 1927-1957 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1927

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Randallstown Community Building, a stone masonry two-part commercial block influenced by the Romanesque Revival and Spanish Revival architectural styles, was constructed in 1927 at the intersection of Liberty and McDonogh Roads in the center of Randallstown. The building served several purposes, including use as commercial and financial space and as a social hall and bowling alley. The Randallstown Bank, the building’s longest tenant, officially purchased the building in 1957 and merged with the Bank of America in the latter part of the 20th century. The Randallstown Community Building is one of the few intact mixed-use commercial buildings from the first half of the 20th century remaining in this developing town.

HISTORY

John and Christopher Randall founded Randallstown in the first half of the 18th century at the intersection of Soldiers Delight Rolling Road and Court Road. Dating to the 1730s, Court Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. Sections of Court Road in the eastern part of the county are known as Joppa Road, and in Randallstown, the road was originally known as Soldiers Delight Road. As one of the earliest roads in Baltimore County, it played an important role in the county’s settlement patterns. Soldiers Delight Road ran in a northwesterly direction from Baltimore toward Soldiers Delight, located near the county line. The development of the turnpike system in the early 19th century could possibly have resulted in greater travel along Court Road. Increased travel, however, meant that the road would need a greater amount of regular maintenance.¹

By the early 1800s, Soldiers Delight Road became known as Liberty Road, for it continued on toward Libertytown in eastern Frederick County. The first half of the 19th century saw increased use of Liberty Road as settlements spread out in all directions from Baltimore. By mid-century it had fallen into disrepair. As a result, citizens from many communities along Liberty Road saw the need for a company or organization to better the road’s condition. The first petition was presented to the state legislature in 1843. Seven years later,

¹ Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 136, 309; see also J. C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p.; and William B. Marye, “The Old Indian Road,” *Maryland Historical Magazine* 15 (1920), pp. 208-213; and Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 172.

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after the first attempt failed, citizens presented another petition. Although the second petition resulted in the passage of an act for the incorporation of a turnpike company, no action was taken. The district waited another eleven years before the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike Company organized in 1860 to remedy the situation of a nearly impassable road.²

By 1850, the community of Randallstown had developed into a small residential and commercial center. There were fewer than fifty residents, two stores, and a tavern in the small town. Most of the residential buildings were constructed along Liberty Road, but a few buildings were constructed on roads that intersected Liberty Road. Many of these were associated not with the small commercial center of Randallstown, but rather with the agricultural activity on the town's perimeter.

Successful completion of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike in the mid-1860s resulted in a much faster trip to Baltimore from Randallstown and other towns to the west. Contemporary accounts indicate that improvement of the road enabled communities to the northwest of Baltimore to become more cosmopolitan. At the very least, the completion of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike led to increased travel through Randallstown and nearby communities, allowing a greater diffusion of cultural influences throughout the western part of the county.³

By the late 1870s, the once modest community of Randallstown grew to nearly twice its size of thirty years earlier. By 1877, the population had expanded to nearly 75 people. The services of a post office, school, three churches, and three stores enabled the residents to maintain a certain degree of self-sufficiency and independence from the neighboring towns of Rockdale to the east and Harrisonville to the west. The 1877 county atlas shows hints that the community was slated for further growth. In addition to the residential and commercial structures that were located along the turnpike, there were several houses accessed by unimproved roads. As the town continued to grow, these roads would be improved as the town's population increased. In 1880, Randallstown had a population of 100, including two physicians. The population grew by an additional 50 people over the next year. By all accounts, the town was growing at a geometric rate. The 1915 county atlas indicates that the town's population had indeed increased through the last twenty years of the 19th century and the first 15 of the 20th.⁴

As late as 1850, the land on the northwest corner of McDonogh and Liberty Roads still belonged to the Randall family. By 1867, James L. Ridgely maintained full ownership of the property. Although buildings did exist on

² William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 28.

³ Hollifield, p. 28.

⁴ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, 20-21; see also Thomas J. Scharf, *History of the City and County of Baltimore from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 830-831.

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the land, all of them were residential or secondary domestic structures. The property remained in the Ridgely family until 1916.⁵

The building at 9000 Liberty Road was constructed in 1927 on land sold by the Ridgely family to Walter and Genevieve Cook in 1916. Some reports indicate that Seymour Ruff and Sons, a local masonry contracting firm, built the present community building on the Cook property. A community venture, the building's construction was funded by the residents of Randallstown through a series of fundraisers. A life insurance policy program that had been initiated by the community provided the money to pay the final debt. The community building was dedicated on April 1, 1927. The primary use of the building was financial and commercial, with storefronts lining Liberty Road. In addition, the building also served a social purpose. The second floor, which contained a large auditorium and stage, was opened to various community groups and organizations to use as meeting space, while the basement housed the bowling alley.

The architectural style and form of the building at 9000 Liberty Street is indicative of this joint purpose. The two-part commercial block was one of the most common commercial structures in small and mid-sized towns throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁶ The large form enabled the building to have multiple uses and brought an increased amount of income to the individual or group that leased the space. The multiple entrances on the façade suggest that more than one business rented commercial space. In addition, the round-arched entrance on the west end of the façade indicates a private entry to the meeting space on the second floor.

The style of commercial buildings changed throughout the late 19th through the early 20th centuries and usually reflected popular residential architectural styles. In most cases domestic styles were adapted to fit the form and use of a commercial building.⁷ The Randallstown Community Building follows this abstraction of style. Although the entire building is stone, there are a few details that make reference to popular architectural styles. For example, the round-arched entry to the second floor recalls Romanesque Revival architecture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The shaped pediment is one aspect of the Spanish Revival style that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

From the date of its construction in 1927, this building served as the offices of the Randallstown Bank. The bank, remaining in and later purchasing this property, was one of the structure's primary occupants. Directories indicate that no banks existed in Randallstown prior to the 1927 organization of a local branch of the Baltimore County Bank, whose main offices were located in Towson. G. Roland Price was the branch manager of the

⁵ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*; see also *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).

⁶ Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), p. 31.

⁷ Longstreth, pp. 29-41.

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Randallstown Bank from 1927 until 1934, when the institution went bankrupt at the height of the Great Depression. A new Randallstown Bank was formed later that year, with John K. Ruff as its first president.⁸

The Ruffs were one of Randallstown's most influential families in the first half of the 20th century. In the late 1890s, Seymour Ruff, Sr. had constructed a Queen Anne style house at the northwest corner of McDonogh Road and Church Lane. The owner of the masonry contracting firm that presumably constructed the community building, Ruff was responsible for the purchase and subdivision of several properties along the north side of Liberty Road south of its intersection with McDonogh Road. The resulting residential development, dating to the 1920s, was known as Fieldstone. In addition, the second generation of the Ruff family was responsible for the construction of the town's stone school building in 1910. John Ruff, who was also involved in his father's masonry firm, acknowledged the inadequacy of the town's existing school building and volunteered to construct a new one.⁹

Considering the prominence of the Ruff family in the local community, their involvement in the management of the Randallstown Bank was only natural. It is possible that the Ruffs provided the necessary capital to purchase the Randallstown branch of the Baltimore County Bank and bring the financial institution out of receivership in 1934. In that year, the total capital of the new Randallstown Bank amounted to \$160,000. Within the short period of only five years, the bank's resources increased more than threefold to the sum of \$540,000. Indeed, this was most likely due to the increased patronage of the bank by the town's rapidly growing population. The population of this Baltimore suburb also increased threefold over this period from 200 to 600 residents. Over the next ten years, as the Depression gave way to World War II and the following post-war economic boom, the town's population continued to grow to 1,000 people, while the bank's resources increased to \$3,698,442 by 1950. John K. Ruff continued during this time as the bank's president. William E. Martin also maintained his position of Vice President over this twenty-year period. G. Roland Price, who had been branch manager of the Baltimore County Bank, was retained by the new institution as its cashier. Between 1940 and 1950, he was promoted to the position of Vice President.¹⁰

⁸ *The Bankers Encyclopedia* (Chicago, IL: The Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1900), p. 283; see also *The Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: The Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1910), p. 610; *The Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1915), p. 720; *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1925), p. 976; *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1927); *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1930), p. 997; and *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1935), p. 820.

⁹ Jesse Choate Phillips, "Recollections of Randallstown," *History Trails* 13 (Winter 1978-1979), p. 6.

¹⁰ *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1935), p. 820; see also *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1940), p. 763; *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (Nashville, TN: R. L. Polk and Company, 1950), p. 889; and *Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia* (Nashville, TN: R. L. Polk and Company, 1960), p. 1011.

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The building in which the bank was located remained in the possession of the Cook family until 1957, when they sold it to the Randallstown Bank. That year, the locally owned bank merged with and came under the direction of the Maryland Trust Company. Three years later, the bank merged again with the Fidelity-Baltimore National Bank and reorganized under the new name of the Baltimore National Bank. Since that time, the Baltimore National Bank has been absorbed by the Bank of America Corporation, which now maintains ownership and use of the building.

Chain of Title:

- January 23, 1858: Henry Frantz and wife to James L. Ridgely
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 20 Folio 481
- February 11, 1867: Samuel Snowden, trustee in circuit court case of Christopher Miller vs. Ann Thompson, to James L. Ridgely
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 120 Folio 326
- May 2, 1879: James L. Ridgely to Henry Clay Ridgely
Probate Records of Baltimore County
Liber 48 Folio 500
- November 14, 1909: Henry Clay Ridgely to Josephine Ridgely
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 358 Folio 166
- September 2, 1916: Henry Clay Ridgely and Annie Josephine Ridgely to Walter H. and Genevieve Cook
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 464 Folio 360
- January 11, 1957: Genevieve Cook to Randallstown Bank
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 3087 Folio 482
- August 3, 1959: Marjorie R. Stanfield and Edward F. Stanfield, husband, to Lillian A. Kelly
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 3629 Folio 395

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2903

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Hollifield, William. *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County.* Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Less than one Acre

Acreage of historical setting Less than one Acre

Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since 1927, the Randallstown Community Building has been associated with the 66,646 square feet known as parcel 270 and located on grid 8, map 77 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, A. L. McDonald, and J. J. Bunting, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics	date	22 September 2000
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Phillips, Jesse Choate. "Recollections of Randallstown." *History Trails* 13 (Winter 1978-1979): pp. 5-7.

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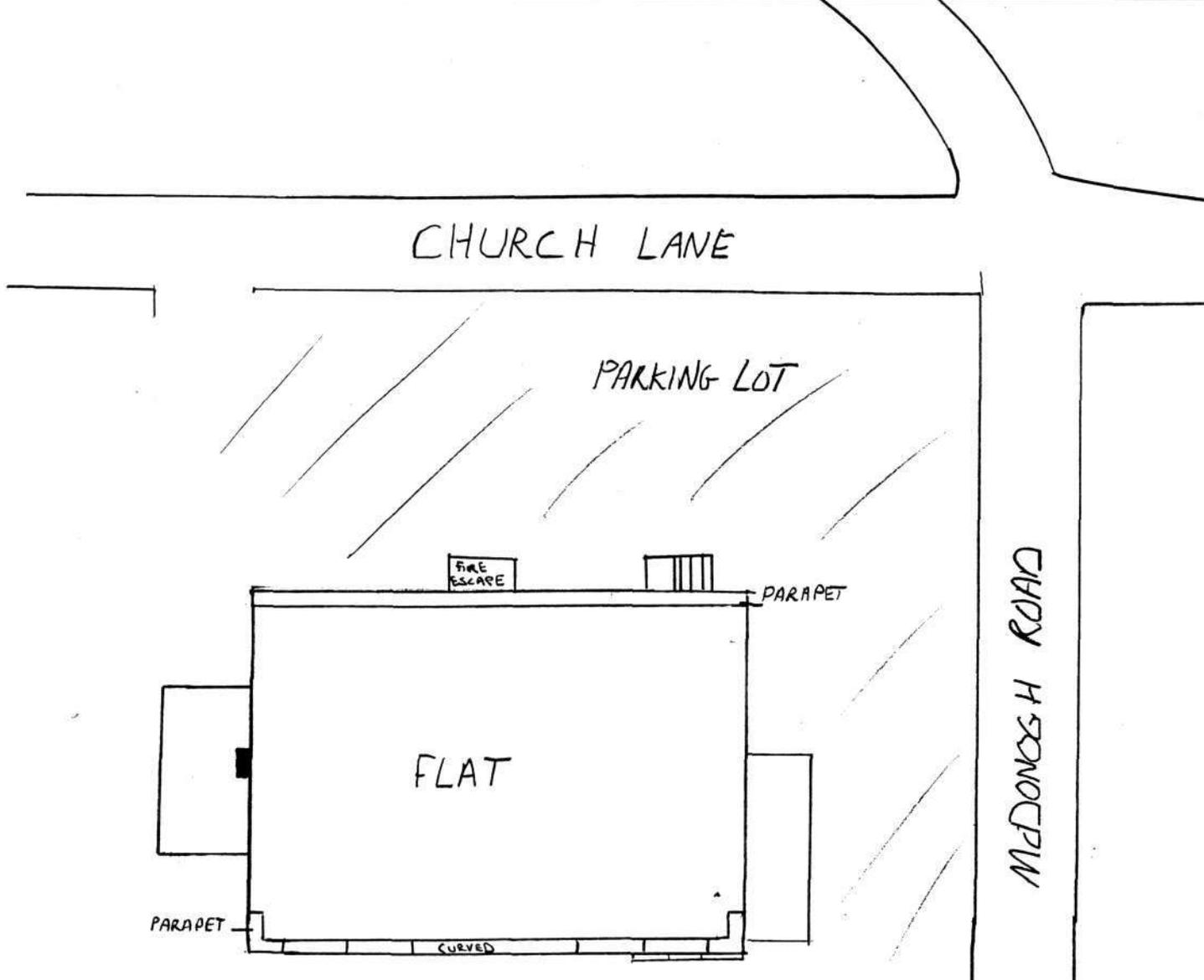
Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia. New York, NY: Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia Company, 1935.

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Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.



CHURCH LANE

PARKING LOT

FIRE ESCAPE

PARAPET

FLAT

PARAPET

CURVED

McDONOGH ROAD

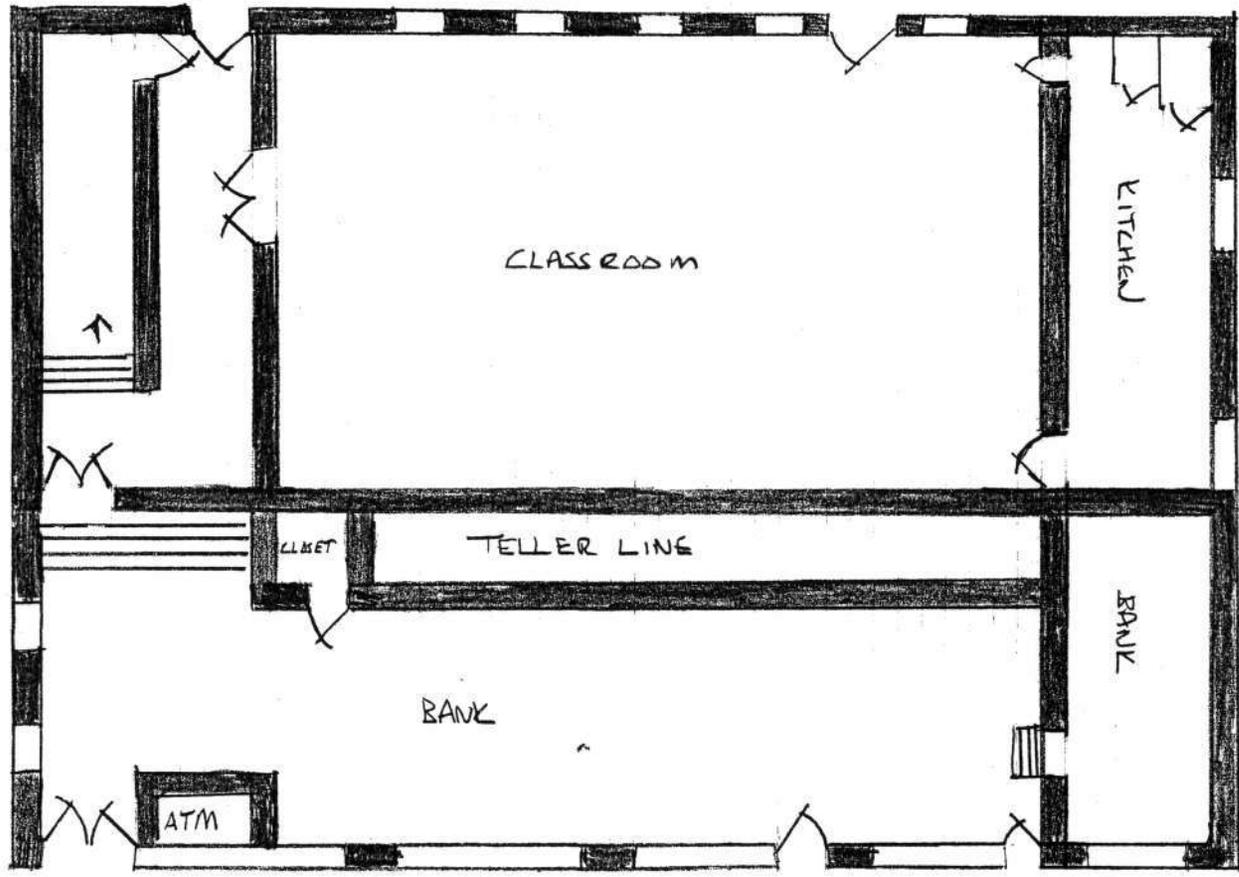
LIBERTY ROAD

BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD
RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

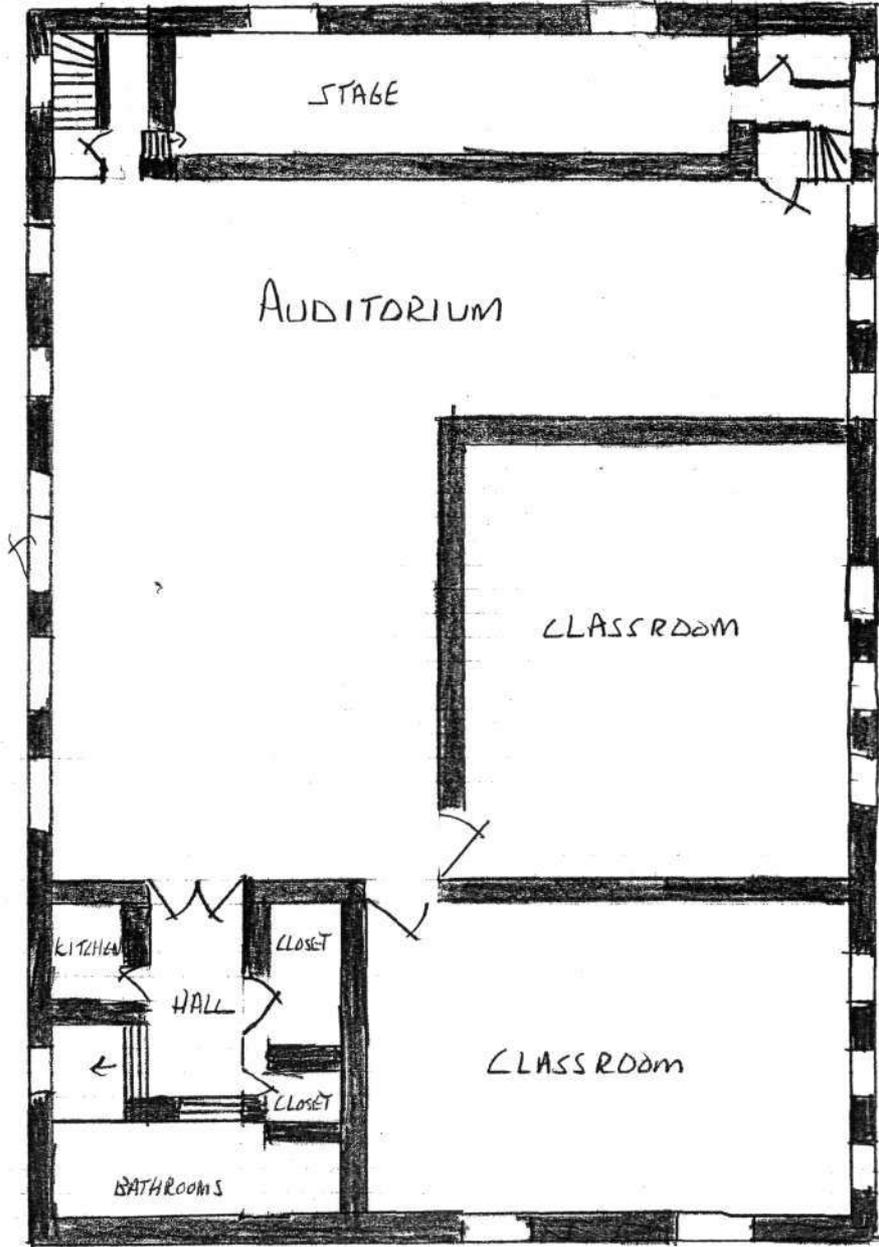




BA-2903
RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
1st FLOOR
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

BA 2903
RANBALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
2nd floor

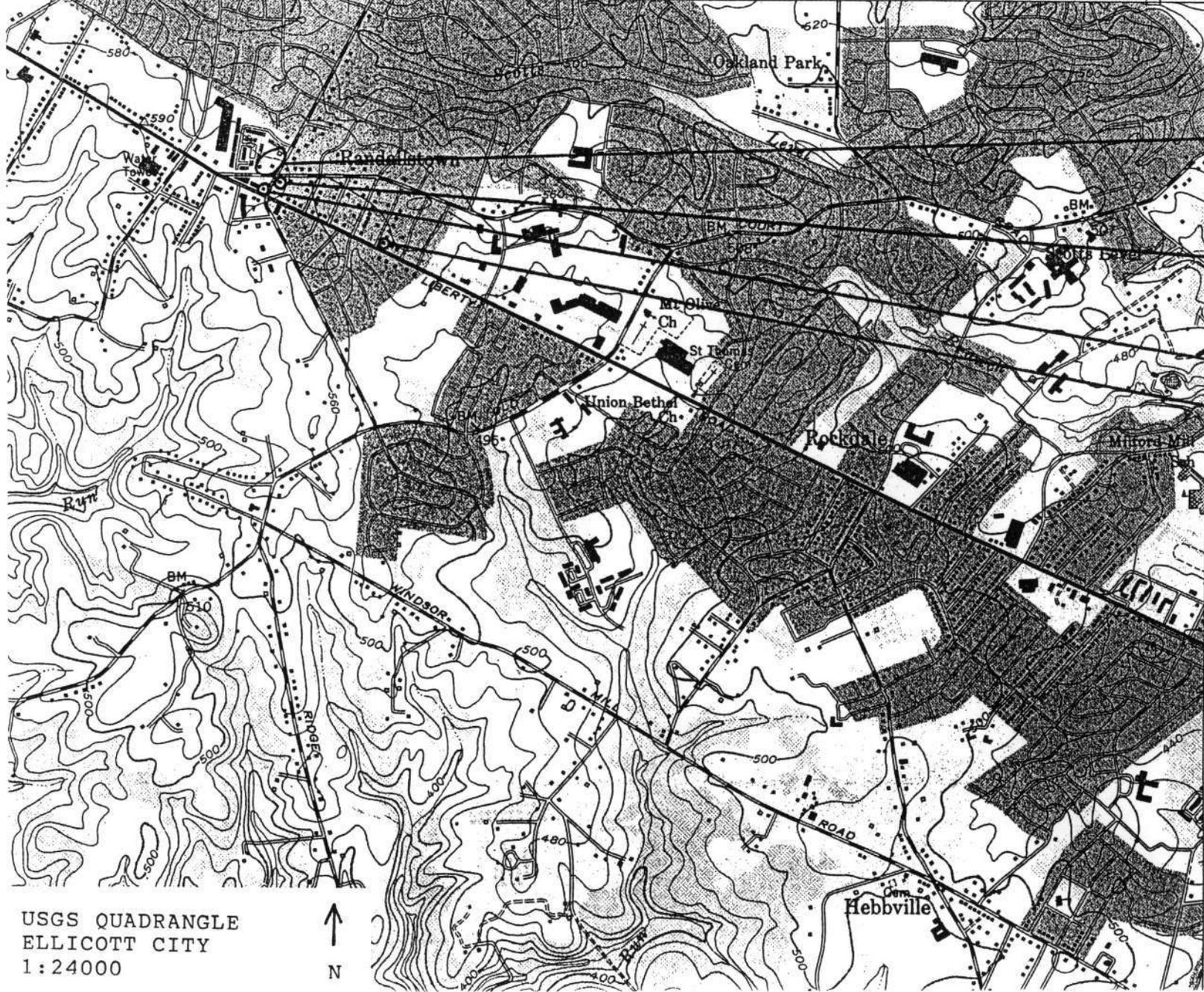
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



ELLICOTT CITY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5662 1 NW
COCKEYSVILLE

NE TOWN | 345 | 47°30' | 346 | 347 | 348 | 870 000 FEET | 76°45' | 39°22'30"



560 000 FEET
BA-2900
9000 CHURCH LANE

BA-2901
3611 MCDONOGH ROAD

BA-2903
9000 LIBERTY ROAD

BA-2902
3601 RUSTY ROCK ROAD

MILFORD 0.6 MI.
BALTIMORE (CIVIC CENTER) 8 MI.

USGS QUADRANGLE
ELLICOTT CITY
1:24000





BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING
NORTHEAST
10/10



BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

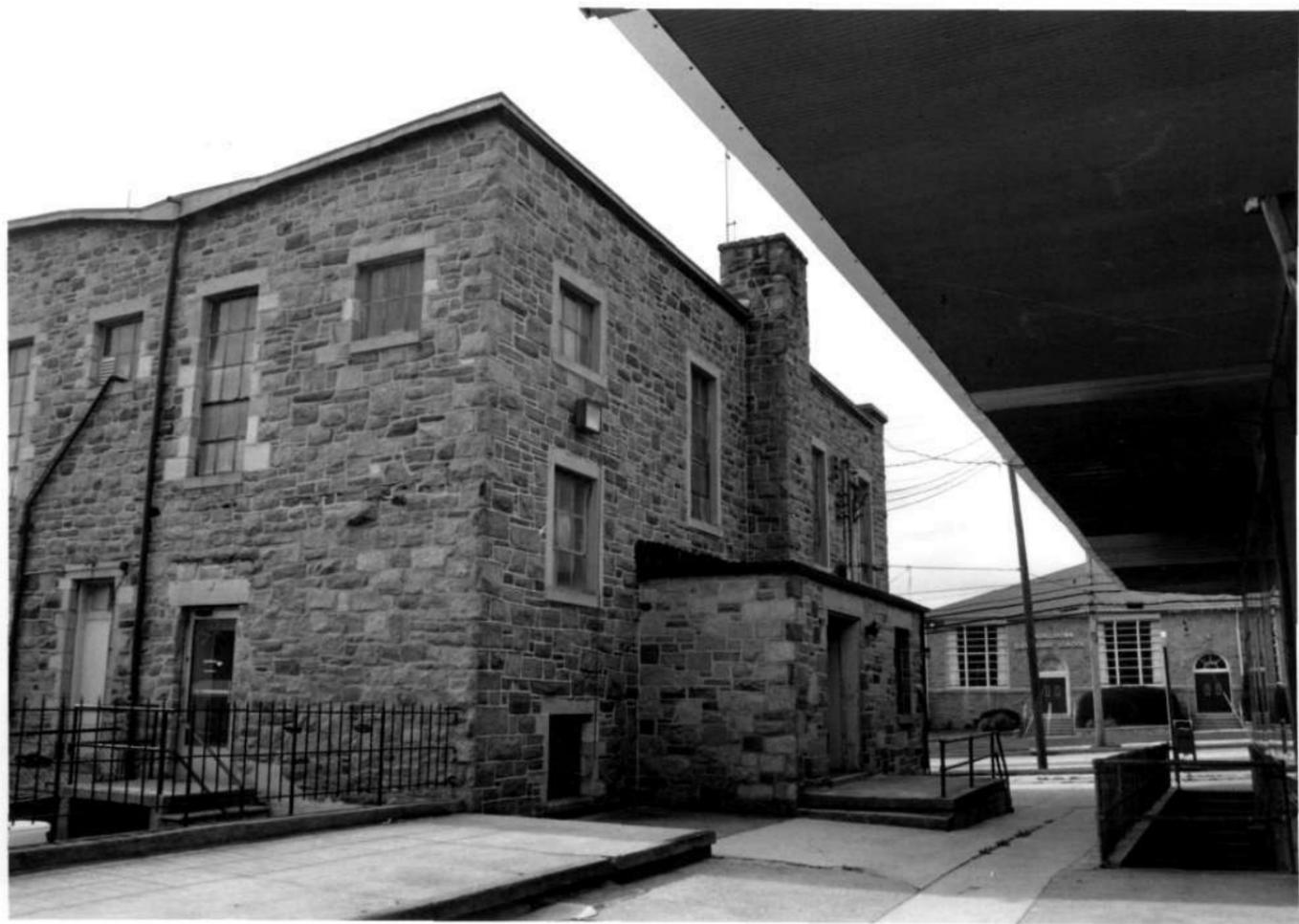
TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING EAST

2 of 10



BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER, CAMERA FACING SOUTH

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RANDALLSTOWN
COMMUNITY BUILDING

BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

¹⁰/₂₀₀₀

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION (DETAIL), NAMEPLATE,
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

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BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPD

SOUTH CORNER, CAMERA FACING NORTH

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BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING SOUTH

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BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, HALL, CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

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BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

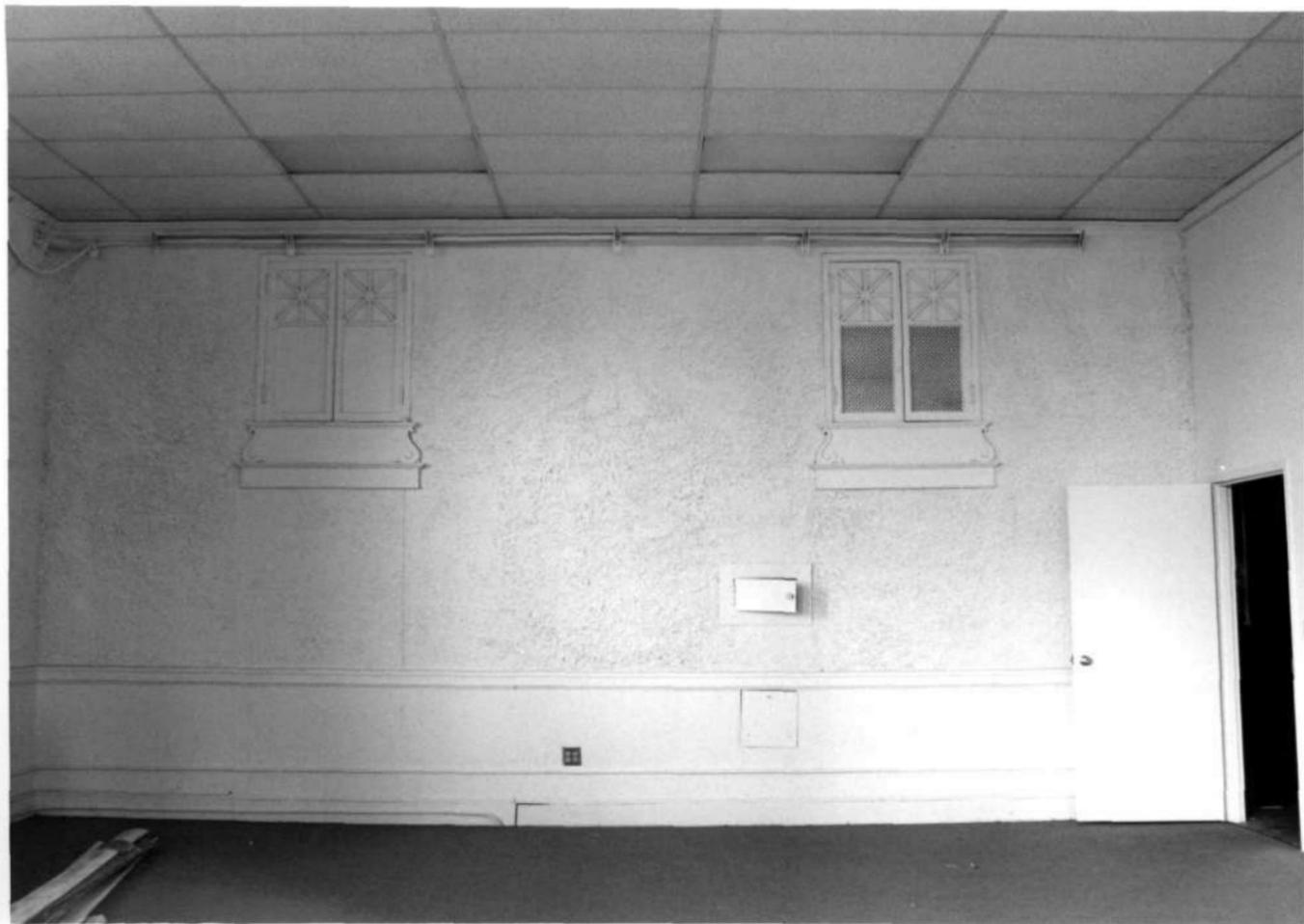
TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, CAMERA FACING EAST

E 8 of 10



BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING,
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, WEST CLASSROOM, CAMERA
FACING NORTHEAST

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BA-2903

RANDALLSTOWN COMMUNITY BUILDING
9000 LIBERTY ROAD, RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, AUDITORIUM AND STAGE,
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST

10 of 10