MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no X

Property Name: Random House Distribution Warehouse Inventory Number: CARR-1728

Address: 400 Hahn Road Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Westminster Zip Code: 21157 County: Carroll

USGS Quadrangle(s): Westminster

Property Owner: Random House Tax Account ID Number: 0707048424

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 335 Tax Map Number: 39

Project: MD 27 Community Trail Agency: MD SHA

Agency Prepared By: Consultant for MHT

Preparer's Name: Jon Schmidt Date Prepared: 11/20/2013

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Name of the District/Property:

Inventory Number: Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: Date:

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

The Random House Distribution Warehouse (CARR-1728) is at 400 Hahn Road near Westminster, Carroll County. The vast two-story building is situated near the center of an 18.54 acre parcel that is part of an 85 acre complex composed of three buildings. The complex is located east of Hahn Road, between the Westminster Armory to the north and the Western Maryland Railroad to the south. The consciously planned lot features wide sidewalks and illuminated parking surrounded by large areas of manicured grass lined with trees and other ornamental plantings.

The large two-story building is composed of two sections: the brick office area and steel-framed, metal-clad distribution warehouse. Oriented toward the west, the brick office features long, clean horizontal lines. Built in two periods, the larger original section of the warehouse was completed in 1967 with a smaller addition to the north erected a few years later. The division between the two buildings is marked by a vertical seam in the façade located north of the main entry. Access to the interior is via double-glass doors surrounded by seven, one-light fixed windows. The entry is marked by a replacement gable-front entry portico added within the last twenty years. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. The original section features twenty-eight, narrow bays of vertically aligned thermal glass. The use of colored panels in the vertical bays creates a vertical pattern of solids and voids that is implemented here as a vernacular application of a characteristic of 1960s Formalist architecture. The window bays alternate with brick sections laid in five-to-one common bond to comprise the exterior curtain wall. Fenestration in the addition consists of

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Eligibility recommended ___ **Eligibility not recommended** X

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

MHT Comments: Document fails to demonstrate significance of IRBs in history of economic development efforts.

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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eight bays in the same fashion as the original section. The elevation is capped with a concrete frieze band and flat roof.

The north elevation of the office is clad with brick laid in five-to-one common bond. As on the façade, fenestration is regular and symmetrical and consists of ten bays grouped into sections of three, four, and three bays. Each group of bays is separated by a section of bricks broader than the pilasters between each bay.

The south elevation is clad with brick laid in five-to-one common bond. At the top of the western corner of the elevation, two-feet tall letters spell out "RANDOM HOUSE, INC." in san serif script. There are a variety of service entrances: two single bay, metal garage doors at the western end and two sets of flat-panel metal doors near the center and eastern end of the elevation. A concrete elevator tower pierces the elevation. According to photographs of the building taken shortly after it was constructed, the elevator tower is a later addition.

The distribution center warehouse is a reinforced steel frame building with insulated metal exterior walls and a fire-retardant roof. The building features an interior clear height of 28-feet and encloses 200,000 square feet. Designed for the storage of books, the flooring throughout the interior is reinforced and hardened to support the weight of the lift-trucks used to move inventory. At time the warehouse opened, it had forced air ventilation, steam heating and mercury vapor lighting. The warehouse has been retrofitted with air conditioning.

The areas north and east of the warehouse are access controlled and at the request of the facilities manager were not available for survey. As a result, only the south elevation of the warehouse was available for survey. The entire elevation is clad with corrugated metal siding and is situated on a reinforced concrete foundation. The first story of the warehouse features 23 tractor-trailer loading docks. A continuous flat canopy is cantilevered over the loading docks to provide protection from foul weather. Originally there were 32 docks, but dock numbers 24 through 31 have been enclosed. At the same time Building Two was under *construction on an* adjacent lot in 1971 and 1972, a triangular addition was built onto the rear of the Building One warehouse. This addition increased the number of loading docks to 35. While the original section features a reinforced concrete foundation, the addition has a concrete block foundation. At a later date, a sky bridge was built to connect the two buildings.

Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical and consists of a ribbon of ten one-light, fixed windows at the western end of the elevation.

History

In order to purchase a small publishing series called Modern Library, in 1925 New Yorker Bennett A. Cerf formed a $100,000 partnership with apprentice diamond cutter Donald S. Klopfer.(1) The resulting partnership was successful in increasing the popularity of the series. In the interest of expanding their company's horizons, Cerf and Klopfer renamed their enterprise Random House. So named because they sought to hire talent at random, during the course of his career, the gregarious and charismatic Cerf attracted and signed contracts with writers such as William Faulkner, John O'Hara, Eugene O'Neill, James Michener, Truman Capote, and Theodore Seuss Geisel. In 1933, Random House made international headlines for winning the District Court case United States vs. One Book Called Ulysses.(2) The decision affirmed the company's rights to publish James Joyce's masterpiece novel that many judged to be obscene and established a longstanding legal precedent in favor of freedom of speech.

The company entered children's publishing in the 1930s and reference publishing in 1947 with the American College Dictionary. Dr. Seuss's first book A Cat in the Hat was published in 1957. The company went public in 1959, acquired the international publisher Alfred A. Knopf in 1960, and was itself acquired by RCA In 1965. Around this time, the company began looking to expand beyond the corporate headquarters in New York City. As early as 1963, a site outside of Maryland had reportedly been

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Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

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selected. In that year Jacob M. Yingling, a former middle school teacher and salesman for the textbook division of Random House learned of the parent company's location search. Yingling also was a freshman Carroll County representative in the Maryland General Assembly. Correspondence indicates that Yingling lobbied both the governor's office and General Assembly leadership to bring Random House to Carroll County.(3) At the time his company was looking to expand, Random House was the sixth largest publisher in the world. Despite being a member of the minority Republican Party, Yingling's lobbying efforts were successful. On Thursday, October 17, 1963 Governor J. Millard Tawes, Cerf, Yingling, and others spent an evening at Government House and the following day on a sailing trip in the Chesapeake aboard the state yacht.(4)

It was not only the good old boys club that attracted Random House to Maryland. For the first time in state history, a private corporation was offered a new type of financial incentive legalized by the Maryland General Assembly in April 1963: Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs). IRBs are a financial instrument that allows a city or county government to use their tax-free borrowing power and access to lower-interest rate credit markets while leveraging the credit of a private corporation. The resulting transaction benefits multiple parties. The government increases local economic activity, broadens its tax base, and offers increased employment opportunities. The private company is able to borrow more cheaply than it could in the private equity market. Bond holders benefit by investing in income tax-free investments.

While these bond deals are authorized by local governments, they are not drawing directly on their own equity. The bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the government and therefore do not require voter approval. IRBs are debt sold on the credit of the private corporation, which is liable to pay off the debt incurred and all associated interest. In other words, the bond is retired by the revenue generated by whatever entity the bond was used to fund. The initial allure to IRBs was that local governments received a net economic benefit by trading on their borrowing power, leveraging a private company's credit while providing bond holders with a federal tax break having no federal oversight.

Random House was the first company in Maryland to benefit from the sale of IRBs. The company received $2.6 million in IRBs for the lease of a 33 acre parcel owned by the County Commissioners of Carroll County at the north corner of the intersection of Hahn Road and MD 27. Although terms were agreed upon at an earlier date, the two parties signed a binding lease on March 24, 1965.(5) By law, the principal and interest on the bonds were to be paid back within twenty-five years. The lease also included an option to buy an adjacent 52-acre parcel for future expansion. The deal was announced to the public in a March 26, 1965 article in the Baltimore Sun.

Ground breaking for the new warehouse took place during late spring 1965. The building was designed by Buchart and Associates of York, PA and Baltimore with the assistance of New York firm Abbott and Merkt. The latter is famous for designing the department stores and warehouses in the New York City area as well as the Pan Am Terminal at JFK Airport. Site work was completed by Thomas, Bennett and Hunter of Westminster, a firm that continues to work in the industry. The general contractor for construction was R.S. Noonan out of York, PA. The building took fewer than eighteen months to complete. The first shipment of books was received on November 7, 1966, the first order was shipped out on November 25 and the distribution center was fully operational on February 1, 1967.(6) An open house was held on June 14, 1967 at which ex-governor Tawes and his wife, Secretary of State C. Stanley Blair, Westminster Mayor Joseph H. Hahn, President of the Carroll County Commissioners Robert McKinney were all in attendance.(7) Random House Chairman of the Board Bennett A. Cerf gave remarks at the half hour ceremony. The ceremony included raising an American flag borrowed from the Francis Scott Key birthplace near Taneytown.(8)

Random House expanded for the first time in 1971, constructing a second warehouse on an adjacent parcel which opened April 4, 1972. The facility expanded a second time in 1982, when construction on a third building began. A ribbon cutting for Building 3 was held January 11, 1983.(9) The firm has continuously occupied all three facilities since that time.

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Eligibility recommended **Eligibility not recommended**

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By the time IRBs were adopted by Maryland, they had been approved for sale in twenty-two other states. The first documented use of tax-exempted bonds to finance private industry was by Mississippi in 1936 when an $85,000 bond was issued to Real silk Hosiery Mills in Durant as part of a state initiative called Balance Agriculture with Industry.(10) When challenged all the way up to the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1938, both the law and bond issue were upheld. Although the precedent had been set, little notice was taken nationally. The intention was to aid in the development of economically depressed areas, though the original law – and few of those modeled after it – contained no specific provisions of this nature.(11) In 1948 Kentucky passed a law allowing the sale of IRBs, followed the next year by Alabama and shortly thereafter by Illinois and Tennessee. The use of IRBs spread expansively during the 1950s and sales topped $100 million for the first time in 1960.(12)

In 1963 the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations issued a report on IRBs because although their economic impact was still considered nominal at $100 million, their popularity was rapidly increasing. The findings of the report were prescient and illustrated the potential pitfalls critics would use to detract from IRBs during the 1970s and early 1980s. The report argued that the use of IRBs would have a negligible economic impact in the long term because as a matter of self defense and self interest, all localities will be forced into using them to attract investment. Such activity ultimately levels the playing field and negates any perceived short term advantage. The report also found that the use of lower-interest, tax-free bonds for private purposes had the potential glut the bond market and increase governments' borrowing costs for legitimate municipal projects. Ethical concerns about whether the use of public equity for private development is a valid local government activity were also raised.

Even though the 1963 report questioned the public purpose of private development, the US Treasury Department determined in 1954 and again in 1957 that such development activities did qualify as public and were indeed eligible for tax-fee debt financing. Nearly forty years later in a tangentially related decision, the United States Supreme Court ruling in Kelo v. New London affirmed that private economic development constitutes public use.(13)

During the 1960s, sales of IRBs continued to grow, first as a singular enticement and later as part of broader financial incentive packages designed to woo large corporations to local jurisdictions. Between 1960 and 1968 sales of IRBs jumped from $100 million to $1.8 billion, depriving the US Treasury of considerable interest income from bond sales and catching the attention of Congress.(14) In that year, the federal government passed the Revenue Expenditure and Control Act of 1968 to reform and govern the sale of IRBs. The legislation withdrew the tax exemption of IRBs for all projects greater than $1 million (later revised to $5 million with qualifying conditions) except for projects related to pollution control; airports; docks, wharves, and related storage facilities; facilities for furnishing electric energy, gas, and water; land acquisition and infrastructure development for industrial parks; mass transportation and parking facilities; residential housing; sewage and solid waste disposal facilities; sports facilities; and convention centers.

Nonetheless, the new restrictions proved inconsequential and the sale of IRBs continued to grow unchecked through the 1970s. Under the Carter administration, the 1968 restrictions were eased and monetary cap was raised to $10 million.(15) In Maryland, IRBs were most popular in Howard and Baltimore Counties, but they were sold throughout the state. Here are just a few examples: $4 million to build a factory for the Macke Corporation in Prince George's in 1966; $6 million each for pollution controls to SCM and FMC Corporations in Baltimore City in 1972; $53 million for pollution controls at Sparrow's Point for Bethlehem Steel by Baltimore County in 1972 and 1973; $2.5 million to build a plant for Charles County Steel in Charles County in 1974; $1.85 million to build a new facility for Dryden Oil in Baltimore County in 1976 . In later years, the sale of IRBs financed a more controversial and diverse set of projects, such as: $3.5 million to build a McDonald's in southwest Baltimore City in 1980; $6 million to build a Hechinger store in Baltimore County in 1981, at least $2.25 to Food-A-Rama to redevelop vacant Pantry Pride stores in Baltimore County in 1981 (on top of $2 million extended by Baltimore City); $9 million to Mercedes-Benz for a manufacturing facility in Riverside by Harford County in 1981.

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In 1980 alone, Baltimore City sold $186 million IRBs versus approximately $35 million of conventional municipal bonds.(16) Nationwide, the Congressional Budget Office estimated IRBs denied the treasury $700 million in unpaid interest in 1980.(17) Rumors of a federal ban of spurred Baltimore City to sell nearly $700 million in IRBs in 1981.(18) The projects funded were hotly debated in the Baltimore Sun. To address the impact to the federal treasury, new limits were placed on the sale of IRBs in 1983. Although these limits were not as restrictive as initially feared - the new formula placed a $150-per-person annual limit on bond sales – IRBs had caught the attention of a federal government interested in tax code reform.(19) Although they were championed by local governments for decades as an essential economic development tool, the days of IRB sales were numbered. Because they funneled money away from federal coffers, IRBs were highlighted as an example of corporate welfare. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 reclassified IRBs as Private Activity Bonds and introduced financial limits on the amount of bonds a company can hold.(20)

Evaluation

The Random House Distribution Warehouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for its association with Industrial Revenue Bonds. The Random House Distribution Warehouse is Maryland's first example of a private building constructed with the assistance of tax-free municipal bonds. These financial instruments were a widely used economic development tool between 1965 and 1986, when they lost their tax exempt status. Although Maryland was not a national trendsetter in the use of IRBs, the Random House Distribution Warehouse attains statewide significance as the first example of a private building constructed with the assistance of Industrial Revenue Bonds. Originally intended to attract new economic activity and assist new development in distressed areas, over time IRBs transformed into part of a comprehensive economic package offered to entice development, retain existing businesses, or even facilitate capital improvements. The Random House Distribution Warehouse is an excellent example of the intended application of IRBs, attracting a large international business to a small farming community in Carroll County. It is a physical representation of the expansion in the scope of governmental responsibility during the 1950s and 1960s and thus a significant early example of the government's active participation in spurring economic development in a competitive national and increasingly global marketplace.

The persons most closely associated with the Random House Distribution Warehouse are Jacob Yingling and Bennett Cerf. Yingling taught in a Manchester middle school before working as a textbook salesman and representing Carroll County in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1963 to 1972. After his service in the General Assembly, he worked as Maryland's Assistant Secretary for the Department of Economic and Community Development. Early in his career, Yingling played a political role in bringing Random House to Carroll County. His role is documented in surviving correspondence and his autobiography A Man from the Palatinate written in 2000. However, Yingling himself does not identify this project among the significant achievements during his career. Instead, he highlights his contributions while representing Maryland on a trade mission to the Middle East in 1976, experience with banks and employment in industry. Although Yingling's contributions to Maryland history can be identified as significant to Carroll County history, because of his political rather than substantive role, the Random House Distribution Warehouse is not the building that most closely represents his productive life. As Chairman of the Board of Random House Publishing, Bennett Cerf was a central figure in selecting Westminster as the location for the distribution warehouse. Cerf's wide ranging career spanned six decades and contained a variety of accomplishments. As founding partner and Chairman of Random House, Cerf spent the entirety of his productive life in and around New York City. During his tenure, the company expanded its scope from a small publisher of classic works of literature to one of the six largest publishing companies in the world. The meteoric rise of the company involved multiple mergers and acquisitions. For much of Cerf's tenure, the Random House Headquarters was at the Villard Houses, listed on the NRHP, at 51st and Madison Street in New York City. In 1969, the company moved to a 40-story skyscraper at 50th Street and Third Avenue, where they remained until 2003. As the headquarters of Random House during his productive life, the Villard Houses are likely the resource most closely associated with Bennett Cerf. Because

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Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

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the Random House Distribution Warehouse is not the resource most closely associated with the significant achievements in the lives of Jacob Yingling and Bennett Cerf, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Random House Distribution Warehouse is an example of a vernacular industrial warehouse built during the mid-twentieth century. The building features clean lines, geometric proportions and ribbon windows. Designed by Buchart and Associates with the assistance of Abbott and Merkt, the distribution warehouse exhibits few characteristics that would set it apart as a significant example of industrial architecture. The building envelope is constructed of brick, glass and colored panels, and corrugated metal siding. The steel and concrete building materials are exposed at the interior. Although such elements are a hallmark of mid-century design, they are common in industrial settings. As a vernacular building featuring common construction materials, the Random House Distribution Warehouse is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this investigation.

Because the Random House Distribution Warehouse was constructed during 1965 and 1966 and did not enter into full operation until February of 1967, it must meet the standard of "exceptional importance" established under Criterion Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the past Fifty Years. Although the building is less than fifty years of age at the time of this NRHP eligibility assessment, sufficient time has passed to accurately judge the historic significance of the Random House Distribution Warehouse. The increased government participation in economic development is widely recognized as a significant trend in the years following World War II. The source materials to research the history section of this assessment include newspaper articles, correspondence and government reports that attest to the significant economic impacts of Industrial Revenue Bonds. These materials provide an excellent context by identifying the origin, growth, and decline of the financial instrument. Furthermore, the spread of IRB financed projects throughout Maryland is well documented in the Baltimore Sun. Because a universe of resources can be clearly identified and enough historical information exists to appropriately judge the sale of IRBs as significant, the historical trend meets the "exceptional importance" standard.

At this time, research has not been able to show that the two additional structures were financed with IRBs. Even if the two additional buildings, constructed in 1972 and 1981, were financed through the sale of IRBs, these resources would not meet the "exceptional importance" standard established by Criterion Consideration G. Therefore, buildings two and three do not contribute to the significance of the property.

The period of significance for the Random House Distribution Warehouse is from 1965 to 1986, the period during which IRBs were sold in Maryland. The historic boundary for the property is congruent with Parcel 355 on the 2013 Tax Map for Carroll County.

The Random House Distribution Warehouse retains sufficient integrity to communicate its historical significance. The addition to the office section of the building is sympathetic and subsequent expansions to the facility are constructed far enough apart from the original building so as to complement rather than detract from the resource's setting, location and design. The material integrity of the building is expressed in the exterior red brick, colored panels, and Random House marquee. These materials along with the corrugated metal siding, exposed structural steel in the warehouse, and concrete foundation evoke the aesthetic principals associated with industrial design during the mid-twentieth century. Thus, the warehouse retains integrity of feeling. However, these materials were commonly used during the time period and do not particularly demonstrate the application of skilled labor in constructing the warehouse. For this reason, the warehouse does not possess integrity of workmanship. However, the warehouse does retain enough of the original site plan, materials, form, and function to convey integrity of association.

NOTES

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MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

(1)Cerf, Bennett. At Random. New York: Random House, 1977, 65.
(2)United States v. One Book Entitled Ulysses by James Joyce, 72 F.2d 705, 706 (2d Cir. 1934).
(3)Tawes, J. Millard. Letter to Hon. Jacob M. Yingling. 8 Oct. 1963. Collection of Random House, Westminster, MD.
(4)Tawes. Letter to Hon. Jacob M. Yingling.
(5)Glasgow, Jesse. "Center Set By Random House In Md." The Sun. 26 March 1963: p. 26. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(6)Nawrot, Ron. "A Blast from the Past." What's Up. 16 Sept. 2013 Volume 14, Issue 12. Random House Westminster Distrubition House Newsletter, 4.
(7)"Random House Unit Dedidated." The Sun. 15 June 1967: C7. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(8)"New Distribution Center for Random House, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland." Random House Dedication Booklet. 14 June 1967. Collection of Random House, Westminster, MD.
(9)Nawrot, Ron. "A Blast from the Past." 4.
(10)Richardson, Pearl. Small Issue Industrial Revenue Bonds. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Budget Office, 1981, 8.
(11)Richardson, Pearl. Small Issue Industrial Revenue Bonds, 7.
(12)Richardson, Pearl. Small Issue Industrial Revenue Bonds, 7.
(13)Nelson, Katie. "Conn. land taken from homeowners still undeveloped." Seattle Times. 25 September 2009. Associated Press. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(14)Richardson, Pearl. Small Issue Industrial Revenue Bonds, 7.
(15)Richardson, Pearl. Small Issue Industrial Revenue Bonds, 11.
(16)Barinsky, Sandy."Fearing US cutoff, city to seek $692 million in industrial revenue bonds." The Sun. 13 October 1981: A1. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(17)Smith, C. Frasier. "Bonds." The Sun. 26 September 1981:A1. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(18)Barinsky, Sandy."Fearing US cutoff, city to seek $692 million in industrial revenue bonds."
(19)James, Ellen L. "IRB limits less tough than feared." The Sun. 29 June 1984: B10. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.
(20)Walsh, Mary Williams and Louise Story. "A Stealth Tax Subsidy for Business Faces New Scrutiny." New York Times. 5 March 2013: A1. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web. 18 October 2013.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended **Eligibility not recommended**

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

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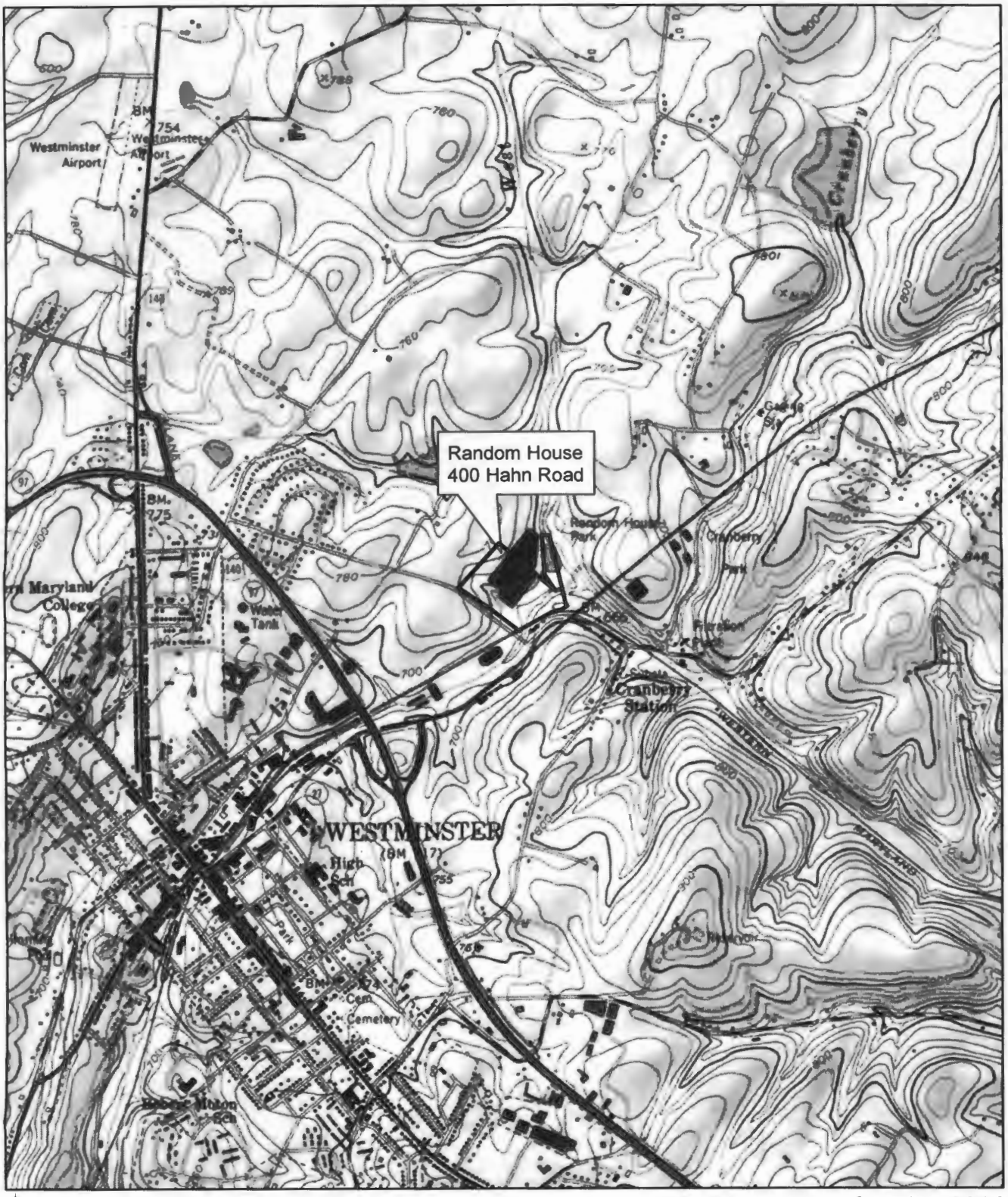
Cultural Resource Location Map



400 Hahn Road
Tax Map 39, Parcel 335
Carroll County
USGS Westminster Topo Quad

October 18, 2013
1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

Cultural Resource Location Map

400 Hahn Road
Tax Map 39, Parcel 335
Carroll County
USGS Westminster Topo Quad

October 18, 2013
1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTHWEST FACING FACADE AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF THE RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE, LOOKING NORTH.

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RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 09/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF THE OFFICE SECTION, LOOKING NORTH.

CARR-1728_2013-09-20_02.TIF

Industrial Pallets
Our Business is to support YOUR PRODUCT

CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF THE WAREHOUSE AND LOADING DOCK, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

CARR-1728_2013-09-20_03.TIF

RESERVED
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CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE ALTERED PRIMARY ENTRANCE TO THE OFFICE SECTION AT THE CENTER OF THE FACADE, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

CARR-1728_2013-09-20-04.TIF

CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

DETAIL OF AN UNALTERED ENTRY TO THE OFFICE SECTION AT THE WESTERN END OF THE FACADE, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

Epson Professional Paper

CARR-1728

RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: 9/20/2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS OF THE WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE SHOWING THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE, LOOKING EAST.