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1 AVALON - 1758 - Gun Road by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Built as an 18th Century town on the Patapsco River. The main industry was an iron furnace owned by Caleb Dorsey of Elkridge; cannons were manufactured here for the Revolutionary War. Later purchased by the Ellicotts as the Avalon Nail Works, which produced the first nails in America. Only one stone house remained after the flood of 1868.

2 ELLICOTT BROTHERS' HOMES - Late 1700's - Frederick Road, Ellicott City. Two stone dwellings built by the Ellicotts are still standing on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. The Ellicotts settled here in 1772. They came to an agreement with Charles Carroll of Carrollton to convert his wheat into flour in their mills.

3 HILTON - Early 1800's - Rolling Road. A 5,000-acre land grant to Thomas Taylor in 1679, known as Taylor's Forest. Original house built by Colonel Edward Dorsey, also owned by William Glen. In 1917, purchased by George Knapp and rebuilt. Now about 300 acres, it is the location of the Catonsville Community College.

4 OELLA - Before 1812 - Off Westchester Avenue - A picturesque mill town on the steep banks of the Patapsco River, north of Ellicott City. Built by the Union Manufacturing Company and sold in 1870 to the W. J. Dickey Company. Approximately 500 employees live in 110 mill-owned houses. A complete town with post office, co-op, and Community Hall. Workers' houses of stone and frame construction, without modern facilities; mill, of stone construction, modernized.

5 ILCHESTER MILLS - 1837 - On the Patapsco River - Two brothers, George and William Morris, natives of Scotland, purchased 106 acres of land and set up a cotton print mill known as "Thistle Factory." They built substantial granite stone mill buildings and Welsh type stone mill houses for the workers.

6 ENGLISH CONSUL MANSION - 1818 - Old Annapolis Road. Brick, colonial style manor house built of materials imported from England on a 300-acre tract purchased by William Dawson, the first British Consul to Baltimore. The Baltimore Highlands School and a number of developments are now located on the original tract.

Offutt, E. Frances
1971 Baltimore County Landmarks. Board of Library Trustees for Baltimore County, Maryland.

BA-601
Johnathan Ellicott House, site
BA-602
George Ellicott House

7 THOMAS VIADUCT - 1835 - Relay. Reported to be the world's oldest multiple-arched railroad bridge, built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to span the Patapsco between Relay and Elkridge. Designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, a Baltimore architect, the bridge is built, on a curve, of huge blocks from the Granite Quarries. Named for Philip E. Thomas, first president of the Baltimore and Ohio. A National Historic Site.

8 ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) - 1844 - Ingleside Avenue. Of stone, Gothic style, designed by Robert Carey Long at a cost of $10,000, one-half contributed by John Glenn, prominent landowner. Private girl's school, established 1872, continues today, but in another location.

9 OLD SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH - 1849 - Ingleside Avenue. Founded by early German settlers in the Catonsville area. Sermons and day school conducted in German for many years.

10 MT. de. SALES ACADEMY - 1852 - Edmondson Avenue and Academy Lane. A convent and school for girls, run by the Sisters of the Visitation.

OLD SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

ELLICOTT BROTHERS' HOMES

BA-601
Johnathan Ellicott House, site
BA-602
George Ellicott House

Offutt, E. Frances
1971 Baltimore County Landmarks. Board of Library Trustees for Baltimore County, Maryland.

B4-601 **JONATHAN ELLICOTT HOUSE (SITE)** - 1782 - Two-and-a-half story granite house built by founding family of Ellicott Mills. Originally fronted on main road to Frederick, up the millrace from Ellicott mill of 1772. Severely damaged by 1972 flood, "Agnes", and remains burned by fire department and site later leveled.

B4-602 **GEORGE ELLICOTT HOUSE** - 1789 - North side of Md. 144 east of Westchester Avenue. Date of construction proved by George Ellicott's drawing of early mill layout. Second story housed his astronomical observatory. Once faced main road to Frederick, later designated a turnpike. Damaged by floods of 1972. Proposed in 1977 for stabilization as historic ruin. Owner: Wilkins-Rogers, Inc. Moved from south side of the road to north side on April 25, 1987.

HO-74 George Ellicott House
(See BA-602)
and
HO-75 Jonathan Ellicott House, site
(See BA-601)

Holland, Celia M.
1987 Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland.
Privately printed.

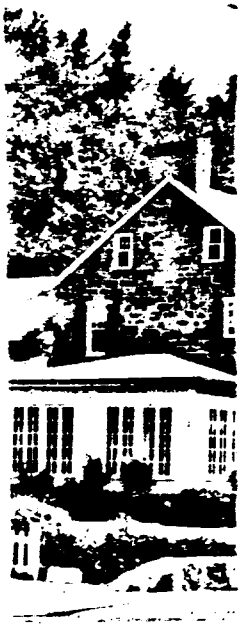
The War Between the States (1861–65) had not left the town unscathed. Many local men served in the Union ranks, while others crossed the Potomac to uphold the cause of the Confederacy. Following the battle of South Mountain (1862) and later the battle of the Monocacy (1864), the combatting armies impressed hotels and family residences into service as hospitals or other facilities. Pillaging, as such, was held to a minimum, but horses and foodstuffs were frequently confiscated. A minor skirmish is said to have taken place at the bridge across the Patapsco. Families were divided in their loyalties, but grief at the loss of a relative or friend drew them together again, regardless of affiliation. Although little physical damage was inflicted on the town of Ellicott's Mills itself, the bitter memories associated with the war and its consequences left deep scars on its citizens.

In 1868 a devastating flood along the Patapsco resulted in the loss of at least 36 lives and $1 million in damages. Mills, residences, bridges, railroad tracks, and places of industry lying close to the river were either damaged or washed away, many never to be reconstructed.[6]

A new governing structure was introduced in 1914 when three county commissioners and other officials were elected to four-year terms. At the same time the Patapsco was designated the eastern boundary of the town. This form of government continued until 1 July 1935, when the town's charter was revoked by the legislature and a number of revisions were made in the commission form of government. Today the county is governed by charter rule, an innovation considered ideal by some, while others still weep for "the good old days." Nevertheless a gradual adjustment has been made.[7]

In 1974 the Howard County Council zoned Ellicott City a Historic District, and in 1980, when the district was added to the National Register, the town was described as a well-preserved mill town whose architecture had retained its integrity. Over the decades, the town thrived as a residence for workers in the textile factories (now extinct) along the Patapsco, an important depot on the metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a lodging stop along the old National Pike (which passed through the town on Main Street), and, of course, as the seat of county government.[8]

In recent years some thought was given to moving the county seat out of Ellicott City. Critics characterized the village as "dismal" and "the stepchild of the nation." With the coming of Columbia, the cry grew louder, but the move was not to be. Today the two towns complement each other even as they work out their mutual problems. Columbia is the modern planned community, and Ellicott City, with its original landmarks from the late 18th and early 19th centuries now preserved through the efforts of dedicated preservationists, remains a truly delightful and successful small Maryland town.



HOUSES

Approaching Ellicott City from the east, one first sees the George Ellicott House, built on the south side of the road, in Baltimore County, in 1789. The house, sturdy but plain in design, faces Wilkins-Rogers and Company, which purchased the property in 1960. Once standing adjacent to this house was the Jonathan Ellicott House, owned by the brother of George and built in 1782. Smaller by far, but more beautiful, it was standing in excellent condition until

BA-501
BA-602

HOUSES OF GEORGE AND JONATHAN ELLICOTT

(Joseph Wisner)

B & O RAILROAD STATION

BA-601
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1972, when Tropical Storm Agnes ravaged the town. The Jonathan Ellicott House was damaged beyond hope of restoration; it had to be condemned and razed.

Across the river in Howard County, the first and most notable landmark in the town of Ellicott City proper is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, the oldest terminus in the nation. Built in 1830–31, it still retains its original architectural integrity and has not suffered from "improvements."[9] The station is now a museum proudly displaying memorabilia. The original turntable, once thought to have been destroyed but actually just below the surface of the ground, can now be seen after years of burial. A look from the platform commands an excellent and fascinating view of Main Street.

West of the river, just before the B & O bridge, stands the Old Emporium, built in 1780–90. Originally the home of an early mill hand, it is today the only such residence known to have survived the flood of 1868 and is one of the oldest buildings in town.[10]

After passing under the railroad bridge, one approaches the former Patapsco Hotel, the only building in Ellicott City to be torn down and rebuilt stone by stone after the original hotel was gutted and used as an ice plant in the early 20th century. In its heyday many men of renown stopped at the hotel when visiting the county, the most celebrated being John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Roger Brooke Taney, and members of the Carroll family, who frequently rested here while waiting for a carriage to transport them to DOUGHOREGAN MANOR. Today various shops occupy the ground floor.[11]

Facing New Cut Road is St. Paul's Catholic Church. Begun in 1836, it stands on land given to Archbishop Samuel Eccleston of the Diocese of Baltimore by several members of the Ellicott family "for the nominal fee of five dollars." The church made an unusually beautiful addition to the town. On the same ground Ellicott's First School in town was built in 1830. It stands east of the church, but served first as the Patapsco National Bank until a new building was erected on Main Street.[12]

Lilburn, a handsome home atop the hill on College Avenue, was built in the mid-1850s by Richard H. Hazelhurst, owner and operator of a large iron foundry in Baltimore. Although quite lovely, it was a house of many sorrows. After Hazelhurst witnessed the death of his wife, then three of his six children, his grief was such that he could not bring himself to abandon the home; notwithstanding his death in 1900, his spirit is still believed to hover over the place. Several subsequent owners claim to have heard him pacing the floor in the top room of the tower, while others have not been troubled by the sounds; but the tradition lingers.[13]

Back on Main Street the Walker-Chandler House, today Ellicott's Country Store, was built in the early 1790s. Although intended as a private home, it served as a haven for travelers when there was no room at the local inns. Legend tells us that a Mr. Walker fell to his death from the second floor porch, which spans the front of the building; the circumstances surrounding the incident seem to have been buried along with the victim.[14]

The Howard House, a few doors away, was built in 1850 and served as a luxury hotel when Ellicott's Mills was at its peak as a summer resort. It is easily recognized by the elements of grillwork that still remain.[15]

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Form 10-168d
Rev. 12/86

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Easemen

OMB Approved
No. 1024-0009

BA-602

REVIEW SHEET

Historic Preservation Certification Application—Significance

erty: GEORGE ELLICOTT HOUSE, FREDERICK ROAD, ELLICOTT CITY, MD. Project No.: _____

Historic District: ELLICOTT'S MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

4-20-87 date initial application received by State

7-29-87 date complete information received by State

_____ date of this transmittal to NPS

5-15-87 date(s) additional information requested by State

_____

_____

Inspection of property by State staff? ___ no ___ yes date(s): _____

✓ There is adequate documentation enclosed to evaluate the historic character and integrity of this property.

_____ There is insufficient documentation to evaluate the property adequately. The application is missing the following items:

Reasonable efforts have been made to obtain this information. Copies of the information requests are enclosed.

NUMBER 1

This property involves:

✓ Extensive loss of historic fabric
_____ Substantial alterations over time
_____ Preliminary determination of listing
_____ for district
_____ for individual property
_____ Significance less than 50 years old
_____ Obscured or covered elevation(s)
✓ Moved property
_____ State recommendation inconsistent with NR documentation
_____ Recommendation different from the applicant's request

NUMBER 2

Complete item(s) below as appropriate.

(1) The documentation on file with the National Register cites the period(s) of significance of this historic district as 18TH, 19TH & 20TH CENTURIES

*(2) The property ✓ contributes ___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this registered historic district in:
✓ location ✓ design ✓ setting ✓ materials ✓ workmanship ✓ feeling ✓ association
_____ Property is mentioned in the NR or State or local district documentation in Section 7, page 0.

(3) For properties less than 50 years old:
_____ the historical merits of the district (the periods and areas of significance) are documented in the National Register form or district documentation on file as less than 50 years old, justifying the certification of this property's contribution.
_____ the exceptional historical or architectural significance of this property as described in the National Register form or district documentation on file justifies its certification as contributing.
_____ there is insufficient justification to consider this property as contributing to the district for its individual exceptional architectural or historical significance or the significance of the district does not extend to the last 50 years.

(4) For preliminary determinations:
A. The status of the nomination for the property/historic district:
_____ Nomination has already been submitted to State review board, and nomination will be forwarded to the NPS within _____ months. (Draft nomination is enclosed.)
_____ Nomination was submitted to the NPS on _____.
_____ Nomination will be submitted to the State review board within twelve months.
_____ Nomination process likely will be completed within thirty months.
_____ Other, explain:

B. Evaluation of the property:
_____ Property is individually eligible and meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation
_____ Property is located within a potential registered district that meets National Register Criteria for Evaluation: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D
Criteria Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

(5) The property is located in a registered district, is outside the period(s) or area(s) of significance as documented in the NR form and:
_____ appears to contribute to the expanded significance of the district. Enclosed is the revised nomination documentation.
_____ does not appear to contribute to the period(s) or area(s) of significance of the district.

* SEE STATE OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

BA-602

NUMBER 3 Describe and evaluate the physical characteristics of the property, its integrity, and its significance within the context of the historic district (or individually for preliminary determinations of individual listings). BUILT 1789, THE GEORGE ELLICOTT HOUSE IS A TWO AND ONE HALF STORY, FEDERAL STYLE, GRANITE STRUCTURE, FIVE BAYS WIDE AND TWO BAYS DEEP. THE PLAN IS A CENTRAL HALL - SIDE PARLOR ARRANGEMENT ON BOTH FLOORS. THE FIRST FLOOR CENTRAL ENTRANCE IS RECESSED FROM THE EXTERIOR WALL AND IS FLANK BY PANELED JAMBS. THE DOOR SURROUND CONSISTS OF A PAIR OF PILASTERS SUPPORTI-, THE ENTABLITURE WHICH IS DECORATED WITH SWAGS. THE EXISTING WINDOW OPENINGS CONTAIN EITHER 2 OVER 2 SASH OR NO SASH AT ALL. THE GABLED ROOF CONTAINS TWO DORMERS AND A BRICK CHIMNEY AT EACH END.

THERE WAS A ONE STORY KITCHEN WING AT THE REAR OF THE MAIN BLOCK WHICH IS NOW A RUIN WITH ONLY ONE PARTIAL WALL STANDING. THERE IS ALSO A "MOTHER-IN-LAW" APARTMENT, BUILT CIRCA 1810, LOCATED BEHIND THE MAIN HOUSE AND CONNECTED TO IT BY A WOOD FRAME INFILL BUILDING. THIS BUILDING HAS A COLLAPSED ROOF AND LITTLE INTERIOR FABRIC REMAINING BUT IS IN OTHERWISE FAIR CONDITION.

THE MAIN HOUSE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MOVED ACROSS THE STREET AND OUT OF THE FLOOD PLAIN. IT IS NOW SITUATED ON A SITE THAT PUTS IT IN ITS CORRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE ROAD. (THE ORIGINAL ROAD WAS MOVED SOMETIME IN THE 1940'S LEAVING THE HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE OF A PARKING LOT, AND IN THE FLOOD PLAIN).

THERE ARE PLANS TO MOVE THE MOTHER-IN-LAWS APARTMENT IN THE FUTURE BUT NO PLANS TO REBUILD THE KITCHE WING.

THIS OFFICE IS RECOMMENDING A PRELIMINARY PART I CERTIFICATION SUBJECT TO THE SUCCESSFUL MOVE OF THE MOTHER-IN-LAWS APARTMENT.

NUMBER 4 State Official Recommendation:

This application for the above-named property has been reviewed by MICHAEL DAY, a professionally qualified architect, architectural historian, or historian on my staff.

___The property is included within the boundaries of a registered historic district, contributes to the significance of the district, and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.

___The property is included within the boundaries of a registered historic district, contributes to the significance of the district, and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.

___The property does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

___The property appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be nominated.

___The property does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will not be nominated.

___The property appears to contribute to the significance of a:

___potential historic district which appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be nominated.

___registered historic district but is outside the period(s) or areas of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS. Revised nomination or district documentation is enclosed.

___The property should be denied a preliminary determination that it could qualify as a certified historic structure.

___Insufficient documentation has been provided to evaluate the structure.

✓ Detailed NPS review recommended _____ Precedent-setting case _____ Forwarded without recommendation

✓ This property appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is in the process of being moved. Preliminary certification should be given provided that all phases of the move are accomplished according to the Secretary (cont.)

8-26-87
Date

State Official Signature

✓ See attachments:

NPS Comments:

★U.S.GPO:1987-0-716-692/900

Date NPS Reviewer

4. State Official Recommendation:

of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

Form 10-168
Rev. 3/84

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB Approved
No. 1024-0009
Expires 8/31/88

Easement

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
PART 1 – EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

BA-602

NPS Office Use Only
Project Number:

Instructions: Read the instructions carefully before completing application. No certification will be made unless a completed application form has been received. Use typewriter or print clearly in black ink. If additional space is needed, use continuation sheets or attach blank sheets.

1. Name of property: George Ellicott House
Address of property: Frederick Road
City Ellicott City County Balto State Md. Zip Code 21043
Name of historic district: Ellicott's Mills

☐ National Register district ☑ certified state or local district ☐ potential historic district

2. Check nature of request:
☑ certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for the purpose of rehabilitation.
☐ certification that the structure or building and, where appropriate, the land area on which such a structure or building is located contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.
☐ certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.
☐ preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.
☐ preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.
☐ preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. Authorized project contact:
Name Ruth B. Mascari Title consultant
Street 17210 Whiteley Rd City Monkton
State Md. Zip 21111 Telephone Number (during day): (301) 343-1495

4. Owner:
Name Historic Ellicott City, Inc.
Street P. O. Box 244 City Ellicott City,
State Maryland Zip 21043 Telephone Number (during day): (301) 465-1700

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I own the above-named property.

Owner's Signature Joseph H. Clark, President Date

Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number 23-7254912

NPS Office Use Only

The National Park Service has reviewed the "Historic Preservation Certification Application — Part 1" for the above-named property and hereby determines that the property:

☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.
☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.
☐ does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

Preliminary Determinations:

☐ appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
☐ does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.
☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is outside the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS.
☐ does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.

George Ellicott House
Property Name

Frederick Rd.
Property Address

Historic Ellicott City, Inc. 23-7254912
Owner Name/Social Security or Taxpayer ID Number

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION— PART 1

NPS Office Use Only

Pro. Number:

5. Description of physical appearance:

The house built by George Ellicott on the Frederick Turnpike(the ROAD has since been moved to the north east of the house) is a two and one half storey granite rectangle(44x22) with a 25x16 footprintx of the former kitchen ell to the rear. The five bay structure is of even courses with the southeast corner ravaged by the flood waters of Eloise, the 1975 hurricane. Fallen blocks of original stone are still at the site. The first floor central entrance is recessed from the exterior wall and panelled with the space of a rectangular transom over the door The door framing is a pair of pilasters supporting the entablature decorated with swags. The pediment is supported by this entablature and the entire feature approximates the plainer detail of the Doric order. There are four lights on the first level with non-original and missing sash. The second level is five bays wide and again, the lights are in disrepair. The gable roof contains two dormers with enclosed chimneys projecting from each gable end. The remains of the rear kitchen are to the rear and were accessed by a lower interior stair to the rear of the main house. The plan of the house is the typical-center hall with stairs and chambers on either side. Woollon, in the Ellicott House plan says "the relative simplicity and symmetry combined with the end chimneys are characteristic of the Federal period..." 1789

Date of Construction: 1789 Source of Date: District nomination; Bedini-Life of Benj. Banneker

Date(s) of Alteration(s): 1800 second block to north west

Has building been moved? ☐ yes ☒ no. If so, when?

6. Statement of significance:

In a drawing of 1789,* George Ellicott depicts his home built on land of the original Ellicott's who came from Pennsylvania to Maryland to found the extensive mills on the Patapsco. Jonathan Ellicott's home was to the north west and the road from Frederick to Baltimore ran infront of George's property.(see drawingA) George lived in this house until his death in 1832. There he pursued his work of surveying—he surveyed and helped build roads to Baltimore and Frederick. George Ellicott was also an astronomer and entrepeneur, including in his activities building with his brothers a mill for rolling iron and sheathing copper. He befriended Benjamin Banneker, America's first black man of science, and provided him with the books and instruments that helped Banneker unlock his own genius. He recommended Banneker for the survey of the Federal City and met with him both at Banneker's house and his own.

George entertained the chiefs of the Miami Nation and also the Beaver, Crow and Delaware there in 1807. From this house he sent memorials to Congress onbehalf of the welfare of the American indian. While we do not know all the persons entertained in this house, one of his granddaughters cites the fact that since there was "no public house"..."much entertaining was done there in the old times."*

The Ellicott house now sits as the last of the stone homes of the Ellicotts along the Patapsco River, illustrating the simple Federal lines of the time and representing the early, formative years of the milling family.

* APPENDIX A
* APPENDIX B

7. Photographs and maps.

Attach photographs and maps to application.

Continuation sheets attached: ☐ yes ☐ no

Form 10-168b
Rev. 3/84

No. 1024-0009
Expires 8/31/86

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Preservation
Certification Application

NPS Office Use Only

Project Number:

George Ellicott House
Property Name

Frederick Rd.
Property Address

Historic Ellicott City, Inc. 23-7254912
Owner Name/Social Security or Taxpayer ID Number

This sheet: ☒ continues Part 1 ☐ continues Part 2 ☐ amends Project. NPS Project Number:

While the house has received few changes over the years, it now sits in a different relationship to Frederick road. At some time in the 1940's the road was moved to the north east of the house, leaving the house in its flood plain in the middle of a parking lot. Its scale is vastly diminished by its neighbor, the Wilkins Rodgers Co.

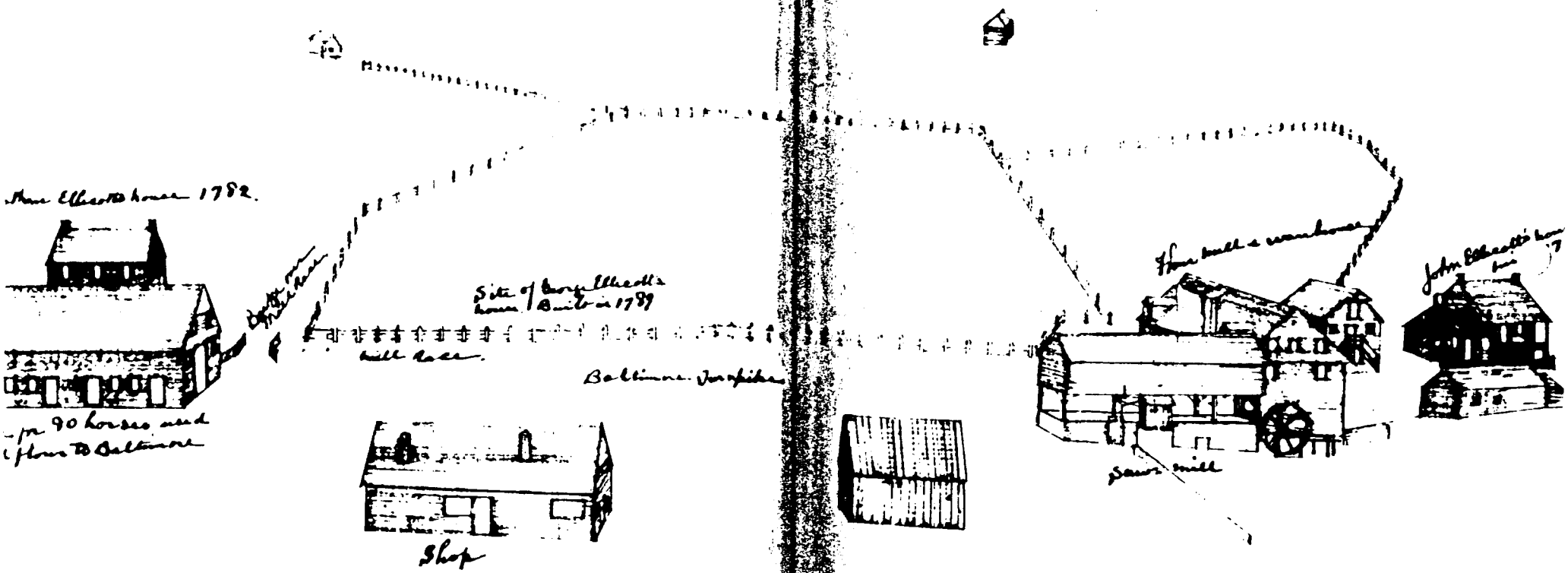
Owner's Signature Joseph H. Clark, President Date

NPS Office Use Only

☐ The National Park Service has determined that these project amendments meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

☐ The National Park Service has determined that these project amendments do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

Date National Park Service Authorized Signature National Park Service Office



4. Sketch of Ellicott's Lower Mills drawn by George Ellicott in 1782, ten years after the original settlement

APPENDIX A

BA 601
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APPENDIX 3

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BA-602

The Flood at Ellicotts Mills.

The great flood of 1868 at Ellicotts Mills was about 8:30 in the morning, when it grew suddenly dark. A wall of water came down the Patapsco taking everything with it. Mr. Gambrill who was running the mills had come out from Baltimore in a train as usual and had walked down to the Mill. The water had risen so that one of the men had to carry him across the road to the old home of my Grandmother Elizabeth Ellicott, then occupied by her granddaughter. He went in and told her to go up the hill at once. She went, taking her two small children with her. She asked him to lock the front door, the windows had not yet been opened. There was a large stable opposite the home for eighty horses. There had never been a dwelling on that side of the road, on account of danger from the water. Mrs. Ellicott sent for the man who was to build the houses where the stables had stood and told him not to do it. She had seen the water running in the cellar windows when the horses were driven up the hill. The work went on and many houses built and twenty seven people drowned. I have a picture of it as it then was. The old mill called the Patapsco was nearly opposite Mrs. Ellicott's. High up in the right hand corner was the date 1809. The water came around in front and took away all buildings except the 1809. The water went behind Grandmother's house and left a wagon high up in a sycamore tree. Mother and I were in Chicago at the time but drove out as soon

BA 681
BA-682

as we got back. We could not get up to the village, had to walk about one quarter of a mile. The water was only so high for about half an hour. The mark it left on the parlor wall was just above my ear. It carried off great stone steps also a great iron fire back which had on it,

" Elk Ridge Furnace as you see
William Williams he made me
In the year 1763."

It was owned by Mrs. Leishear. The house of George Ellicott was built 1790 and is still in good preservation.

Two great storms seemed to meet in the clouds and Benjamin Hallowell said there would be trouble.

Dictated By:- Lucy Tyson Fitzhugh.

Sept. 14, 1916.

At :- Westminster, Carroll Co. Md.

R. K. Massari —
from the Ellicott Papers
[of Geo. Ellicott Howe]

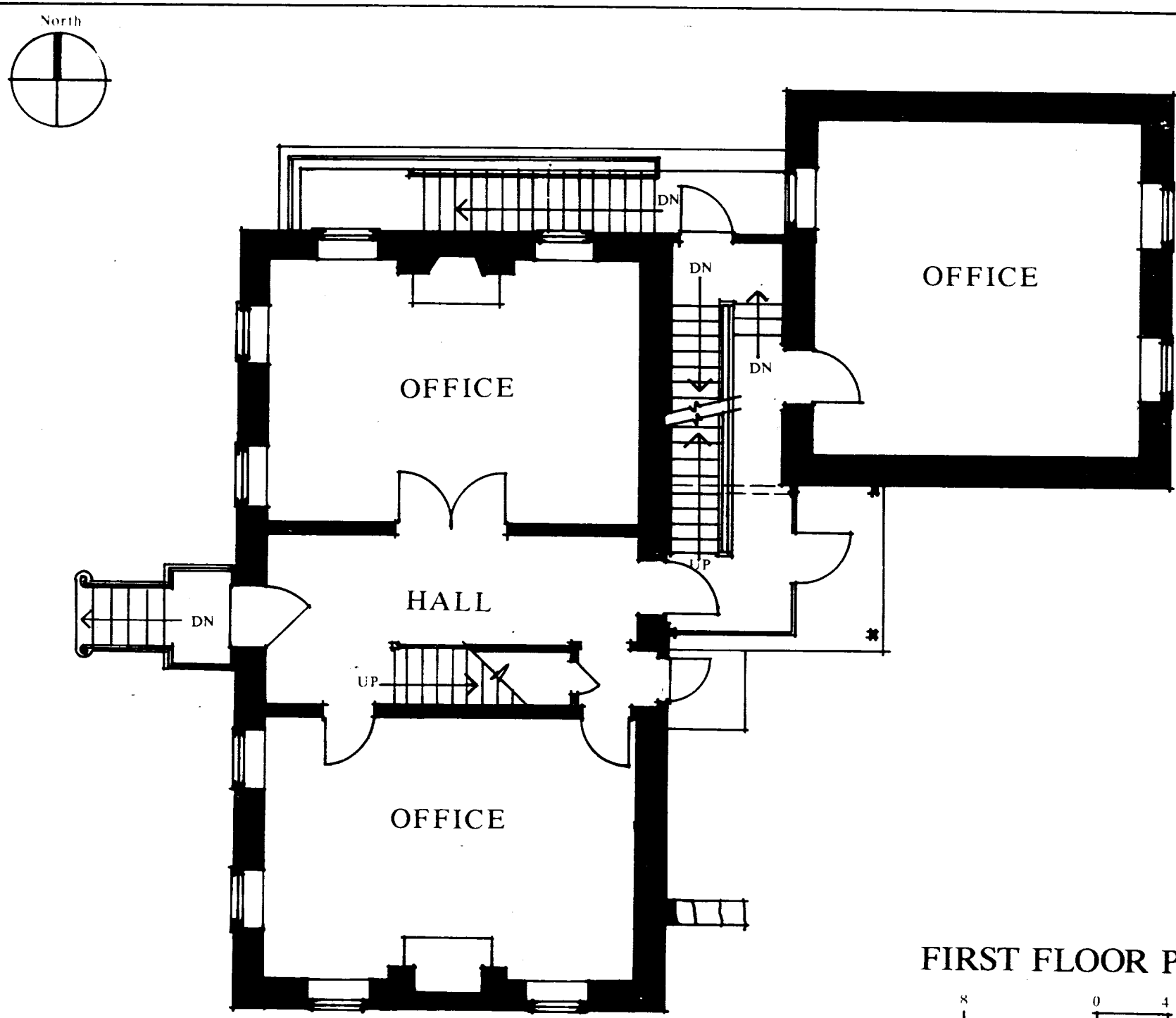
[1912]

This drawing was made in 1782 by my Grand-father, George Ellicott. He was the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Ellicott, and was born in 1760. In 1790 he married Elizabeth Brooke (See Fox, Ellicott, and Evan's Book, page 29). For full account of the Settlement of Ellicott's Mills see Settlement of Ellicott's Mills by Martha E. Tyson, my Mother, in this book.

I well remember the long stable opposite the house of Jonathan Ellicott in this picture. It would hold eighty horses used to haul flour to Baltimore. No dwellings were allowed on that side of the road for fear of floods, when after many years the railroad did all the carrying and dwellings were built and the old stable was torn down. My Grand-mother sent for the builder and told him that as sure as people lived on that side of the road they would be drowned, and that she had seen all the horses led out and up the hill at the back of her house to save them, and that the water had run into her cellar. Her warning was not heeded, and all the buildings and occupants were swept away by the great flood of 1868. Twenty-seven persons perished. The mill which was just below the one now standing with 1809 was washed away. The river raged in front of the mill and washed all the front wall out except the corner with 1809 on it. It rushed round the back of Grand-mother's house, and a wagon lodged way up in the limbs of the great sycamore tree which was there. It was said that if the house had not been as strong as a fort it would have gone. This house is now, in 1912, standing in perfect preservation except the long porch which the flood took off. It had very high mantels, and the dining room, the

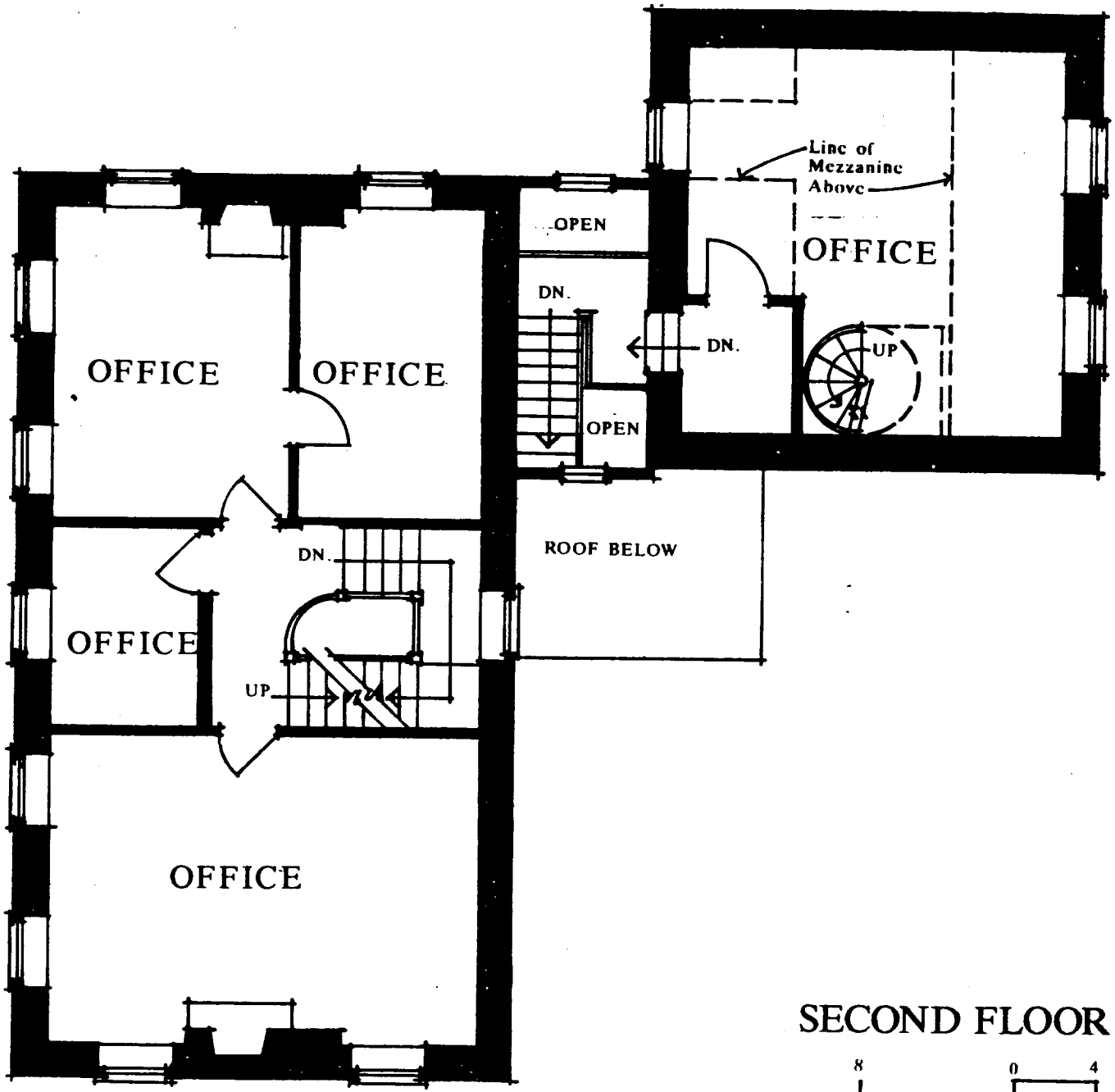
ELLICOTT HOUSE DURING 1975 FLOOD

BA-602



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

8 0 4 8

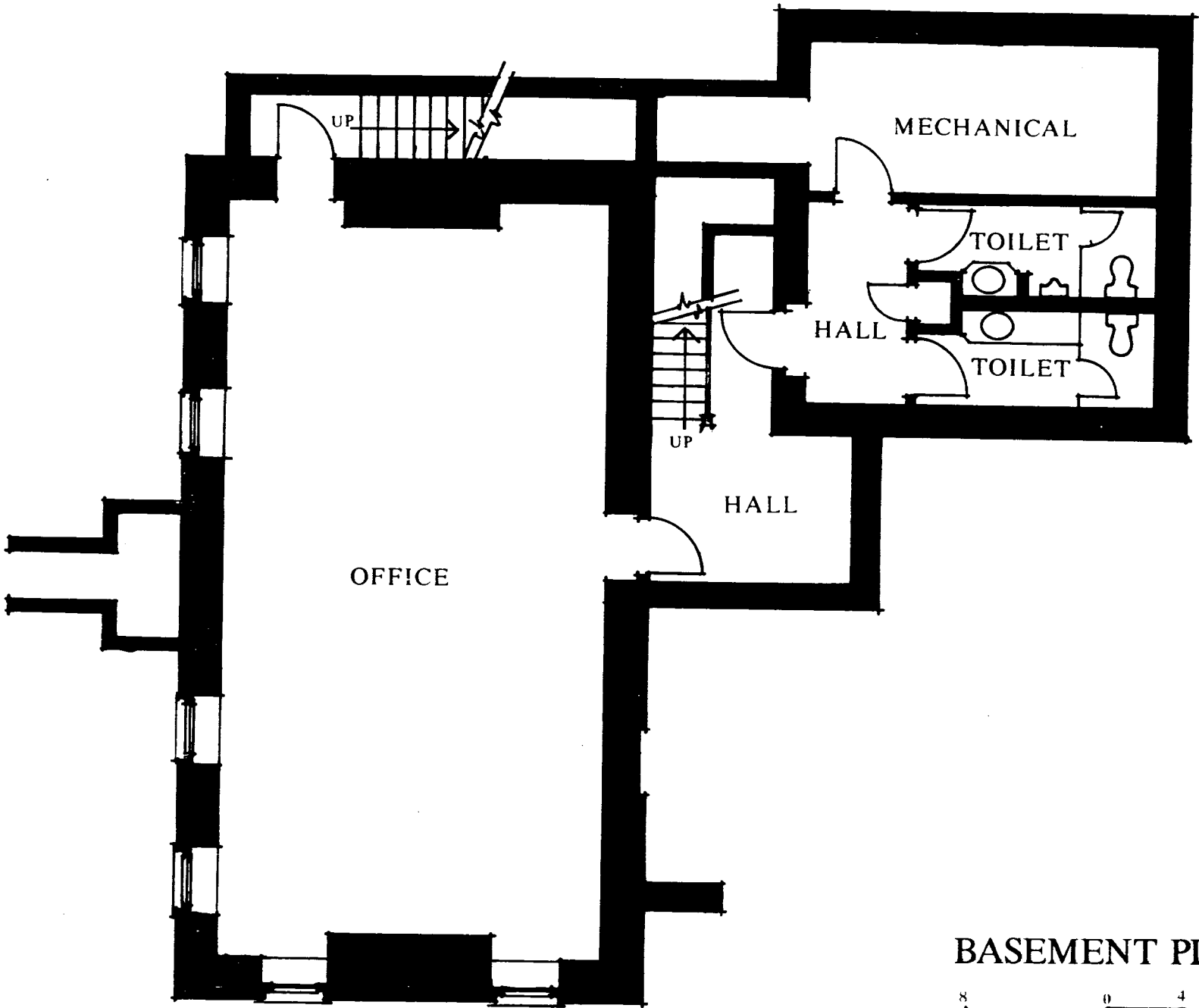


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

8 0 4 8

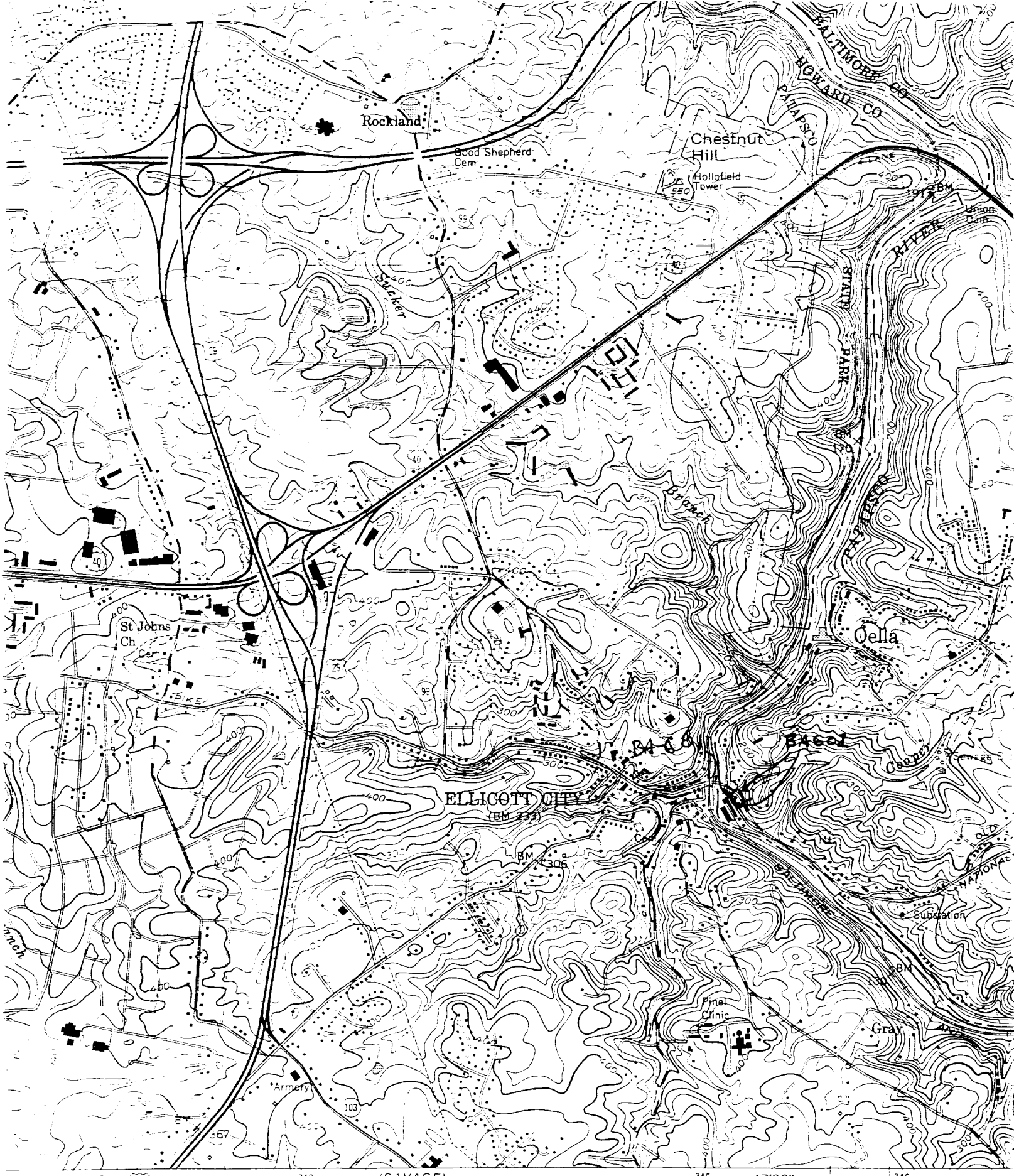
BA-602 George Ellicott House

602



BASEMENT PLAN

8 0 4 8



(SAVAGE) 1.3 MI. TO MD 175
5662 III NE WEST ELKRIDGE 5.9 MI

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

BA-602

Ellicott House
Geo.

BA-602

M013 5/73

Elliott House
Geo.

BA-602

BA-602

mbs 5/73

Ellicott House
Geo.

BA - 602

BA 602

MXB 5/73

Ellicott House
GEO.

BA-602

BA-602

MOB - 5/73

BA-602 Crosse Ellicott House

BA-602

TBA-002 George Ellicott House

BA-602

BA-602 (Hite-Elliott House)

BA-602

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

BA-602

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

BA-602

BA-1002 George Elliott House

BA-60

Rear Facade
(prior to reconstruction
of additions)

BIA-402 George Ellicott House

BA-602

Dining Room
(First floor looking
S.W.)

EA 002 George Elliott House

BA-602

Rear Wing
(Prior to dismantling)

BA 602 George Elliott House

Main Section
(New site prior to
restoration)

BA-602

Flood Aftermath
(corner rebuilt
prior to move.)

BA-602

Flood Aftermath
(corner rebuilt prior
to move.)

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

Main Stair Hall
(Above second
floor looking
west.)

BA. 602 George Ellicott House

BA-602

Main Stair Hall
(First floor looking
east.)

BA-602 George Ellicott House

BA602

Main Chamber
(second floor looking
n.e.)

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

BA-601

AND

BA-602