FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

3) Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

10) Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

N.A.

Resource Type:

2) Architecture

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building, public ownership, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant private residence

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

rural changing into suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

tenant farmer dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

N.A.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. HO-648

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Perrin's Tenant House

2. Location

street & number South of Montgomery Road, east of Meadowridge Road ___ not for publication

city, town Elkridge X vicinity of congressional district three

state Maryland county Howard

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
X structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	X other: vacant

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

name Howard County

street & number telephone no.:

city, town Ellicott City state and zip code Maryland 21043

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records, Clerk of Circuit Court December 28, 1994 liber 3406

street & number 8360 Court Avenue folio 504

city, town Ellicott City state MD 21043

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. HO-648

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	X deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CAPSULE SUMMARY:

The vernacular house is set on a wooded moderately steep hillside, facing west uphill towards the gravel access road. This two-bay, two-story, gabled dwelling is half-timber construction. There is a collapsing, shed-roofed rear addition and a stone walled basement. The timber frame is filled in with vertical staves supporting the straw and clay mud daubing. The dwelling is sided with circular-sawn board and batten lumber and has a corrugated metal roof with extended, boxed eaves. Although the dwelling is locally significant for its uniquely late (mid nineteenth century) timber-frame method of construction, the condition of the house is quite deteriorated.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The structure is located north of Interstate Route 95 and proposed MD Route 100, east of Meadowridge Road, south of Montgomery Road, and southwest of Mullhead Road on a tract of land proposed for development under the name Centre 9500. Specifically it is approximately 100 feet east of a gravel access road that runs generally north-south through the property.

The vernacular house is set on a moderately steep hillside, facing west uphill towards the gravel access road at a distance of approximately 100 feet. It is surrounded by young growth woods and only a few clumps of daffodils remain indicating any landscaping. The amount of land specifically associated with this house is open to speculation, as no clear boundaries are evident.
This two-bay, two-story, gabled dwelling is half-timber construction. There is a collapsing, shed-roofed rear addition and a random rubble foundation, creating a stone walled basement. The dwelling is sided with circular-sawn board and batten lumber and has a corrugated metal roof with extended, boxed eaves. Although the roof has protected the house, its condition is quite deteriorated. All the windows are missing and only one door remains hanging. Hinges and hold-backs once anchored shutters to the weathered, but once red window frames; their installation predates the rear addition.

The hewn frame of the structure has 6" +/- square corner posts sills, girts, and plates, resting on a random rubble "bog iron" foundation. The frame is braced with diagonal braces in the lower corners. The joists are logs flattened only on the top side to receive the level flooring. The timber frame is filled in with vertical staves let into channels in the sills, plates, and mid-story horizontal framing. The rough hewn staves support the straw binder and clay mud daubing. Large sections of this infill are missing, as is a notable percentage of the board siding.

(cont'd)

8. Significance

Survey No. HO-648

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C X D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national X state ___local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This tenant dwelling is significant, not necessarily for its association with any personages or historical events, but for its unusual construction method. The house is unique among those recorded in the MD Inventory to date for its late use of daubed timber framing and it does possess qualities of significance identified in Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation [36 CFR 60.4 (d)] on a statewide level. It represents a previously undocumented type of Maryland vernacular house. Apparently constructed in the mid nineteenth century, this late timber frame structure combines the contemporary building materials of circular sawn lumber and machine cut nails with the earlier and more primitive construction method of filling the wall cavities with straw binder and clay mud daubing, braced with vertical staves let into the framing members.

Historical research of this dwelling and its surrounding lands is summarized in the 1991 archeological report written by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (pp. 63, 51-52):

> "While archival investigations related to the dwelling did not reveal important associated events or personages, the design and construction of the building represent a nineteenth century domestic form previously undocumented in Maryland. The [documentation of the timber frame] dwelling is important for its potential to provide information about nineteenth century Maryland vernacular architecture. The structure possesses those qualities of significance identified in Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. [36 CFR 60.4 (d)]"
>
> "[This] timber-frame building [is] located along the border of two contiguous eighteenth century tracts, Good for Little and Grecian Siege. These tracts were associated with the Dorsey ownership of Troy, and with its various additions during initial settlement in the Elkridge region.

(cont'd)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HO-648

see attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1/2 acre

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 7.5'

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Liber 3406, Folio 504

A one half acre square whonwestern boundary is the gravel road approximately 100' west of the dwelling.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Jensen

organization

date August 1995

street & number 602 Pleasant Hill Road

telephone (410) 465-3121

city or town Ellicott City

state MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

PS-2746

The house was originally constructed with a porch across the full width of the front side, as indicated by the discontinuous board and batten siding. Although the remains of the porch roofing are twentieth century materials (red rolled roofing) and the date of the white washing under the porch is unknown, the break in the siding on the front would have been covered by the porch roof at the time of construction. On the rear, a different condition is found indicating the addition was added later as the siding is continuous from foundation to eaves with cuts only in the battens to receive the upper edge of the roof. The area under the roof line of the addition was also whitewashed.

Inside the dwelling, both the perimeter wall framing and its infill are covered with plaster. The exposed framing of the ceiling, including the angled surface of the plate, and the plaster have been both whitewashed and painted over the years. There is evidence that at least once during the occupancy of the structure a second plastering took place, complete with a thin brown coat and finish white coats. In places where the plaster has fallen off, machine cut nails used in framing are visible. On both floors, the bottom of the walls are trimmed with plain baseboards, approximately 5/4" x 4". The openings are primitively cased with a double beaded board more commonly seen as wainscotting. The method of construction appears to have been plastering up to the baseboards and casings, indicating the trim was not replaced. Since the double beaded board trim is typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is possible the casing, plaster, and whitewashing are later additions to the house.

The dwelling is divided into two chambers on each floor by a vertical board partition abutting the chimney. The circular sawn boards range in width between 8" and 12". The quarter-turn staircase with winders is incorporated into the east end of the room partition. The stair ascends from the northern room and ends at a landing one step down from the two bedroom doors. One of these two batten doors still hangs in its frame on butt hinges, but its thumblatch is missing, but the other one has been moved against a large hole in the north wall. Located side by side between the chimney and the front wall of the house, there is a closet facing into each of the bedrooms. The doors have been removed, although the hinges or their locations can be seen.

The yellow pine flooring varies from approximately three to six inches in width and is nailed to the joists stripped of their bark and flattened only on the top to receive the flooring. Small nails were installed in a row about an inch below the ceiling along the length of the rounded joists to serve as anchors for the plaster wedged into the gap. These plaster wedges were not original as indicated by early whitewash behind them. Their installation created a more finished appearance with smooth vertical surface receiving coats of whitewash and paint.

In the south room on the first floor a second layer of pine flooring approximately 2 1/4" in width was installed over the original flooring. A thin, 2'6" wide, flat four panel door is currently lying on the floor of this room. It appears to have been kicked off its hinge stile still hanging in the opening between the south room and the rear addition. Under the staircase is a closet with two pantry shelves; the doors are missing.

The brick chimney, approximately 18" x 20" in size with high holes for first floor wood stoves, is located in the center of the house and has hard, creamy colored mortar. The chimney is plastered on the upper levels, but not in the basement below.

The interior ceiling heights on both floors are 7'9". On the second floor, the perimeter of the ceiling is formed by the angled plate. A small opening to the attic reveals a rafter roof with widely spaced horizontal sheathing boards. There is no ridgepole; the rafters appears to be lapped.

There is a basement below the main structure, accessed from a stone stair incorporated into the one-story, rear addition. That shed addition has a poured concrete foundation and slab. The addition, now collapsed, is also clad in board and batten siding and its standing seam metal roof is supported by posts.

The structure has suffered deterioration from fire damage at the south end and lack of maintenance. Large sections of the exterior walls are missing, as are all the window sash and some of the doors. These losses reduce the integrity of the structure.

"The tracts were subdivided and sold to speculators during the early nineteenth century (Warfield 1980:395). In 1810, Larkin Shipley received a certificate for a 25.5 acre resurvey of portions of Grecian Siege and Good for Little (Anne Arundel Land Patent JKU:301). Patent records indicated that Shipley paid 'three pounds and seven pence half penny caution for said land, and seven shillings and sixpence for improvements thereon,' indicating that some type of dwelling stood on the land at the time of purchase (Anne Arundel Land Patent JKU:247). Shipley died in 1822, with ownership of the tract contested in court. At some point during the early nineteenth century, either Shipley or his heirs sold a portion of the property to the neighbor Charles Poulton; no record of that transaction has been located. In 1844, Charles Poulton sold 5.5 acres of Larkin's Inheritance to Horatio Perrin, a native of Massachusetts (Howard District Land Record 5:355).

"Other portions of Good for Little and Grecian Siege had been acquired by John Ellicott during the sale of Edward Dorsey's estate in 1838. Ellicott sold several parcels of this land to Horation Perrin in 1843, including a 29-acre portion of Good for Little that adjoined Larkins Inheritance (Howard District Land Record 4:506).

"Archival research supports the hypothesis that the dwelling may be located on Perrin's union of these two parcels. However, the house probably did not serve as the main dwelling. Census records indicate that Perrin had acquired 70 acres of farmland by 1850, and a total of 325 acres by 1860. The Perrin family was small; Perrin had a wife, Sarah, and a daughter, Margaret. A laborer, John Woods, was counted as part of the household in 1850 (U.S. Census 1850; Agricultural Census 1850,1860). Census records also list several black and mulatto families in the vicinity of the Perrin household in 1850. These families rented rather than owned their farms; hence neither their names nor their homes appear on mid nineteenth century property maps. One of these families may have inhabited the small structure as tenant farmers (U.S. Census 1850, 1860).

"Perrin died in 1868, leaving his 300-acre estate to his only child, Margaret Mullineaux. Although she and her husband sold off portions of the estate, Margaret retained part of Larkin's Inheritance and Good for Little parcels until the late nineteenth century. In 1884, Basil and Margaret Mullineaux sold this 38-acre property to George Kraft (Howard County Land Record 48:488). According to the assessment records of District 1, the transfer of land to Kraft included $200.00 worth of Improvements on the property; this amount may have represented [this timber-frame] dwelling. Although Kraft may have inhabited this structure briefly, he purchased several adjoining tracts during the late nineteenth century and built additional improvements on his land. He constructed his residence on a separate parcel. By 1918, Kraft was assessed with 79 acres of land, a dwelling, and 'other buildings' valued at $280.00.

"George Kraft conveyed his enlarged estate to William Kraft in 1926; this transaction included six parcels of land, one of which was the former Perrin property (Howard County Land Record 126:378). The Cinder and Concrete Block Corporation purchased the 75-acre parcel in 1958. The company utilized portions of the property to mine gravel (Howard County Land Record 324:296, 299).

"Archival research suggests that [this] structure served as a residence for tenants who farmed the property. The first family may have occupied the structure as early as the late eighteenth century, or as late as the mid nineteenth century, during Perrin's ownership. The house does not appear on either the 1860 Martinet map or the 1878 Hopkins atlas. The absence of historical documentation supports the hypothesis that this small dwelling was considered a secondary structure. The surrounding land was utilized for agricultural purposes [cereal grain cultivation] during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prior to its association with the gravel pit mining operations of the Cinder and Concrete Block Corporation, beginning in 1958."

The architectural significance is also aptly summarized in Goodwin's archeological report on p. 63:

> "Half timber or timber frame construction infilled with brick or clay nogging is a European building tradition commonly associated with England, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden. This tradition was introduced to North America by settlers from these regions, during the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries.
>
> "In Maryland, several eighteenth century examples of this construction method had been documented in dwellings located in the Piedmont Region and settled by German cultural groups. Notable among the recorded eighteenth century examples is the Cramer House in Frederick County. The 'Virginia' house type also employed a timber frame. White's Level, a Carroll County dwelling begun in 1741, is an example of a one-story, half timber 'Virginia' house. This two-room building type is associated with the Tidewater region; the type was common through the mid eighteenth century.
>
> "[This particular] building...differs from other eighteenth century examples in several ways. Inspection of the building indicates a mid nineteenth century construction date, as evidenced by such original elements as circular sawn lumber and machine-cut nails. Furthermore, the dwelling integrates common architectural details associated with vernacular houses of the mid nineteenth century, including the use of board and batten siding, and an extended eave treatment. [Also the chimney, constructed for use with wood stoves rather than fireplaces, has creamy colored mortar of a much harder consistency than a typical 18th Century lime mortar.] A search of the Historic Properties Inventory files maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust did not reveal any previously recorded nineteenth century examples of the building type. A consultation with Mr. Orlando Ridout, Chief of the Office of [Research,] Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust, reinforced the impression of the uniqueness of the structure under investigation.
>
> "While archival investigations related to the dwelling did not reveal important associated events or personages, the design and construction of the building represent a nineteenth century domestic form previously undocumented in Maryland."

In evaluating the integrity of this property, its setting has evolved. Although the building has not been moved, its context has been changed over time. The young growth woods that surround the house have taken over what appears to have been open pasture land before. Possibly this change occurred when the land was used by the gravel operations. Also in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, other houses were constructed nearby on the west side of the gravel road, probably once a dirt path. No other associated structures, such as an outhouse, shed, or barn have been identified. It is extremely difficult to assess how much of the surrounding land was once directly associated with this house. In fact, the original context seems to have been compromised and with the proposed installation of a golf course and housing the integrity of the setting will be completely lost.

As described above, the design of the dwelling has retained most of its recognizable integrity, despite some alterations such as the addition of the rear room. The mid/late nineteenth century house design, materials and workmanship combined with the more primitive daubed timber frame construction technique are what give the house its unique character and significance in Maryland's residential architectural history. The state of deterioration, caused by a combination of fire, vandalism, and weather damage, however, has severely compromised the integrity of the structure. Finally, since no direct link can be documented associating this dwelling with an important event or person, its significance is insufficient for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

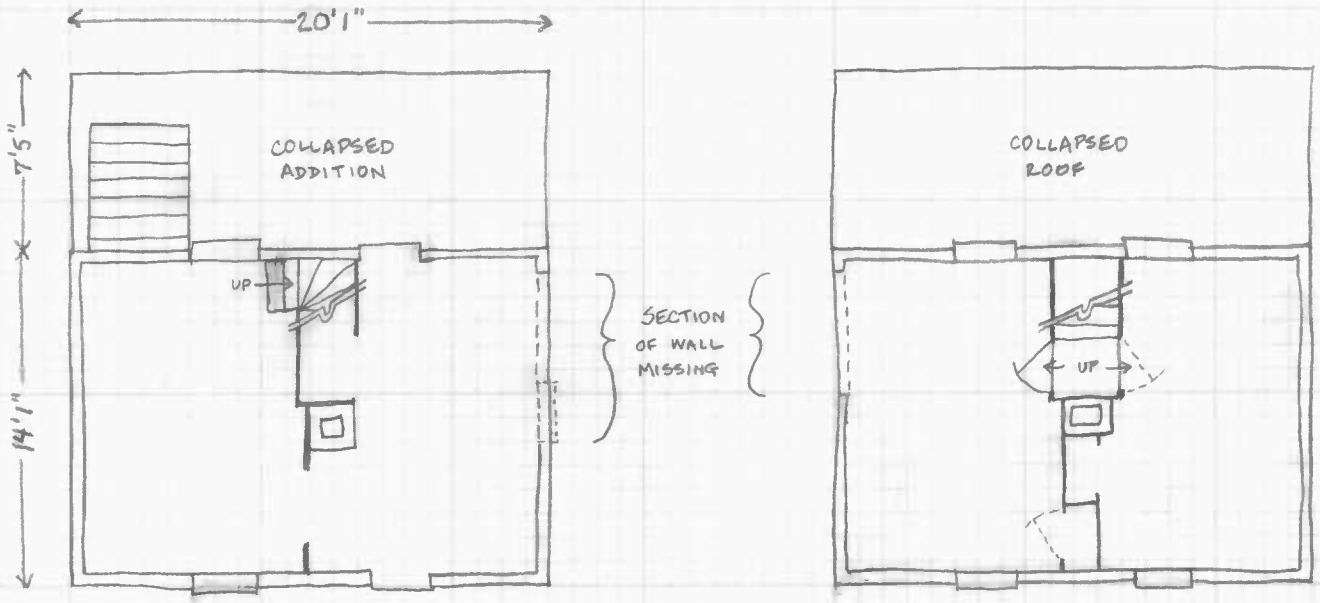
Goodwin, R. Christopher, & Associates, Inc. Final Report: Combined Phase I and Phase II, Archeological Investigations of Centre 9500, Howard County, Maryland, Frederick MD, October 1991.

Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture from the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE, ELKRIDGE

SKETCH PLAN - N.T.S.

HO-648



FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

APPROX 1/8" = 1'0"

DRAWN BY L. JENSEN

7/95

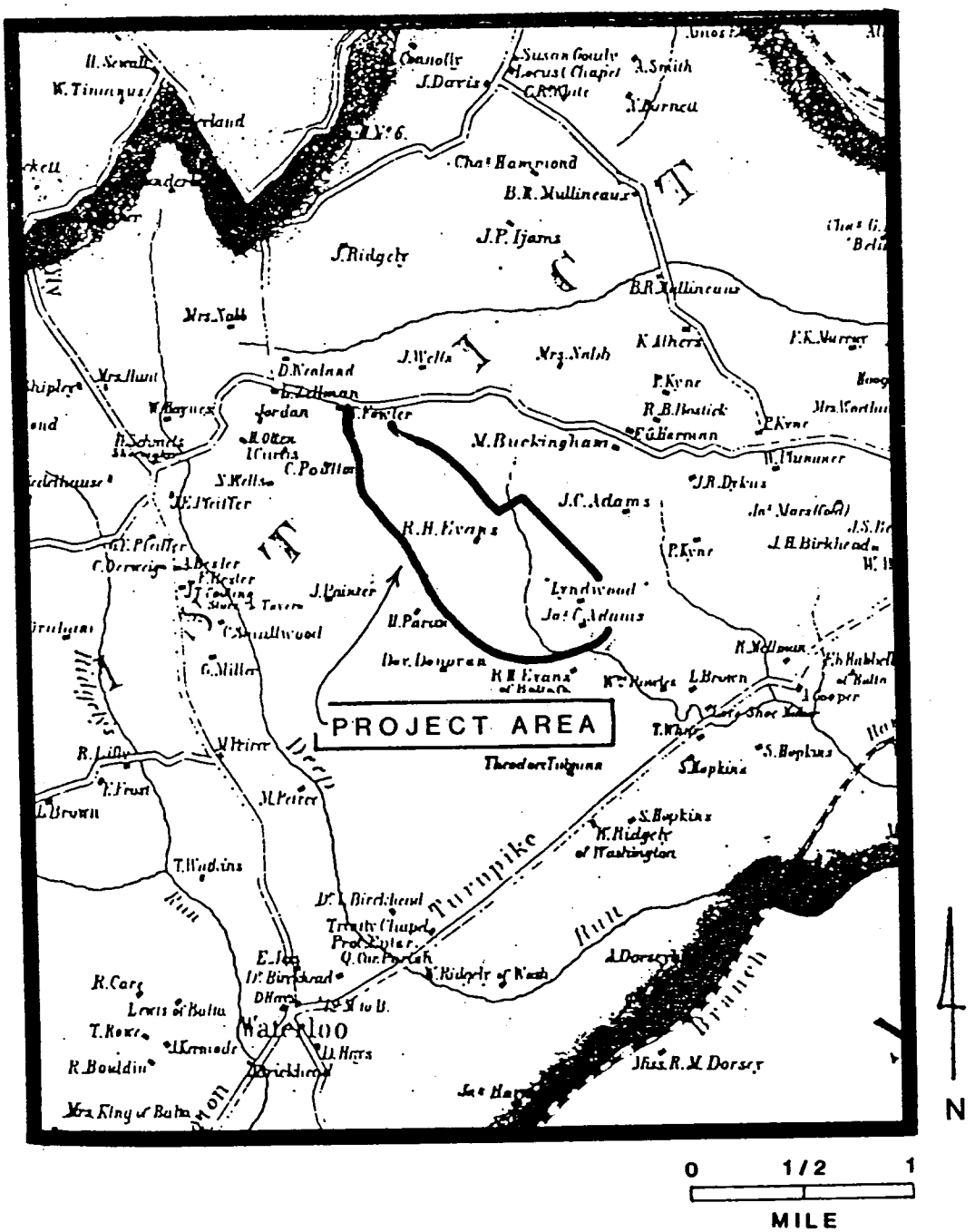


Figure 3. Excerpt of Martenet's *Map of Howard County, Maryland* (1860)

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE IS NOT INDICATED

HO-648

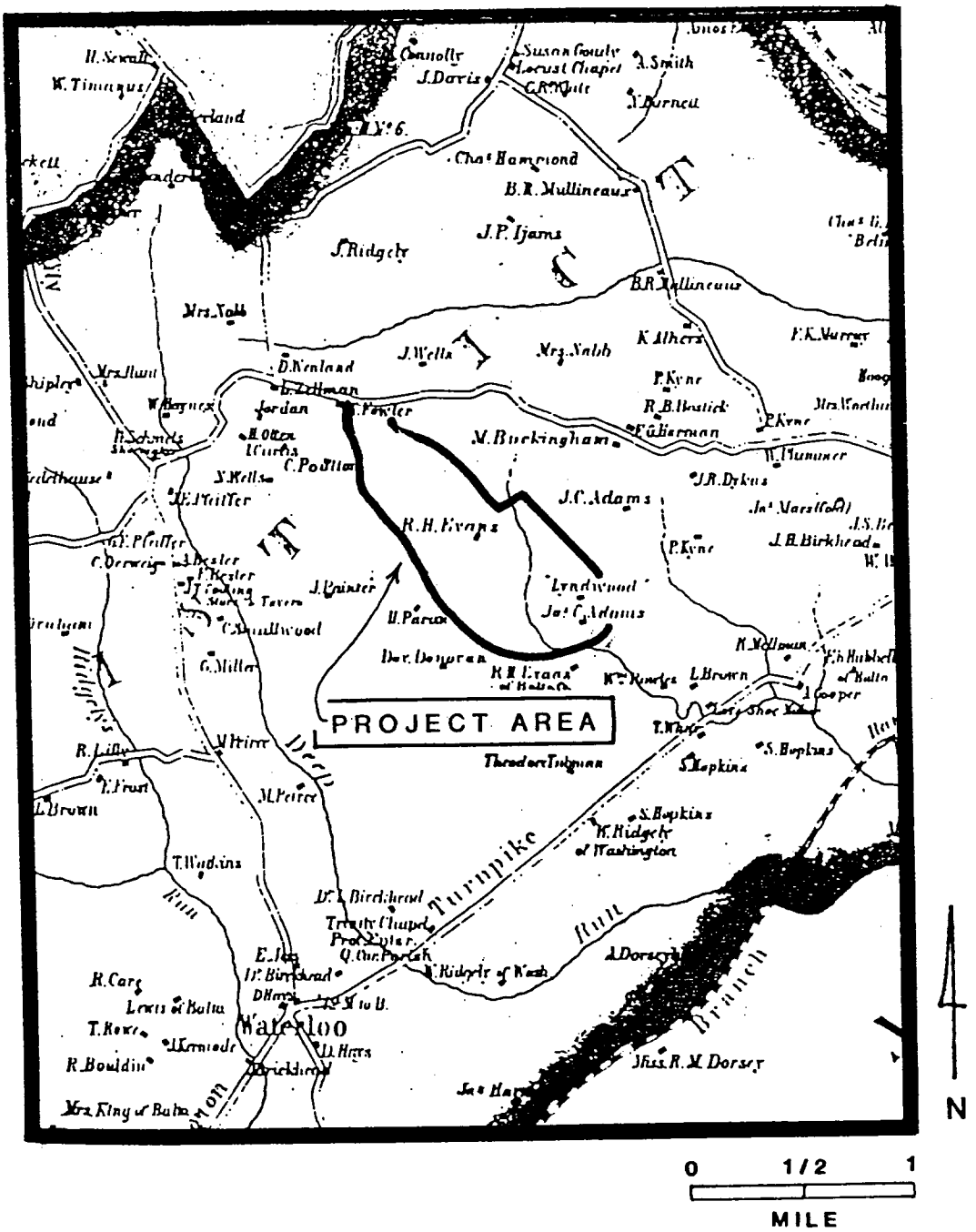
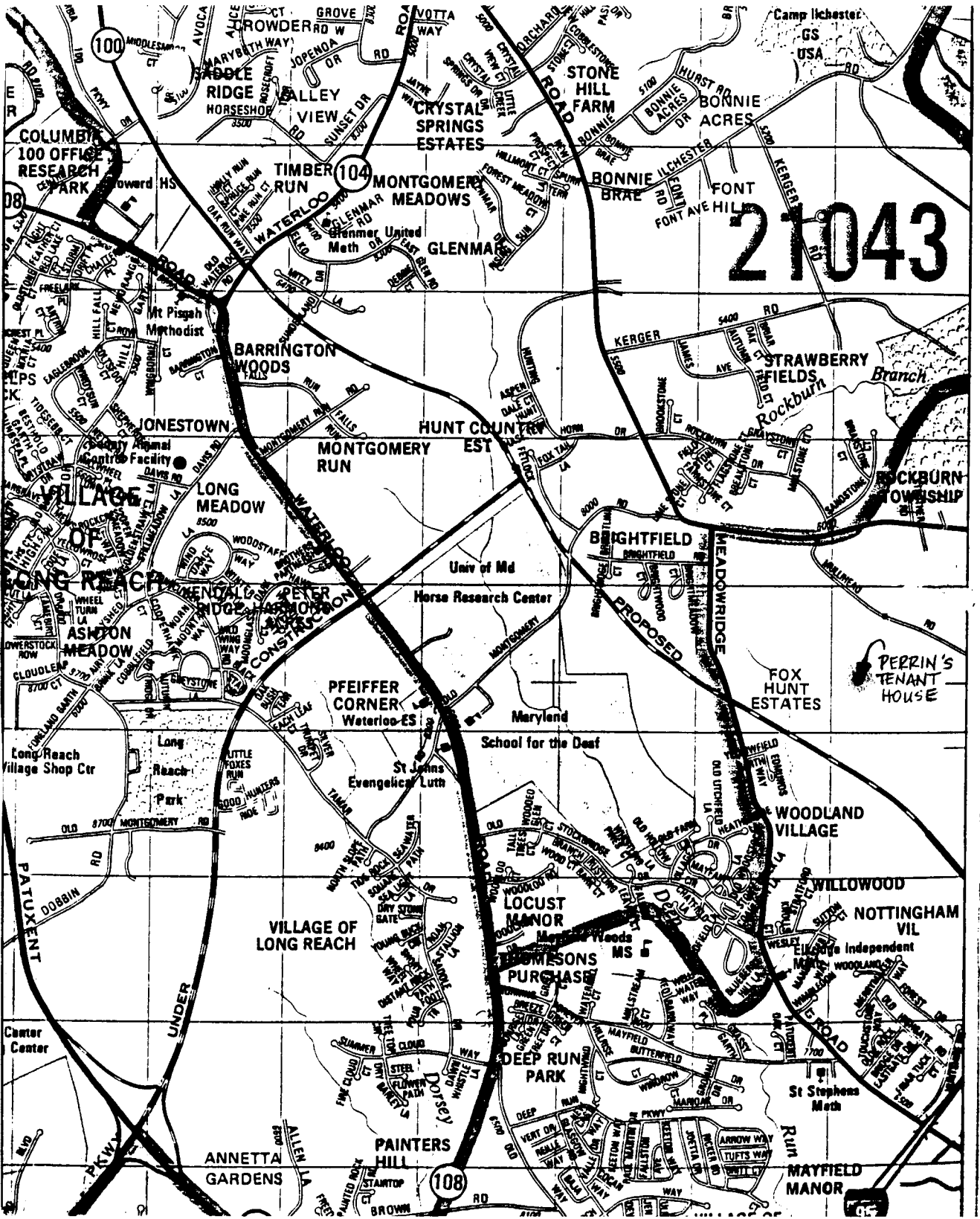
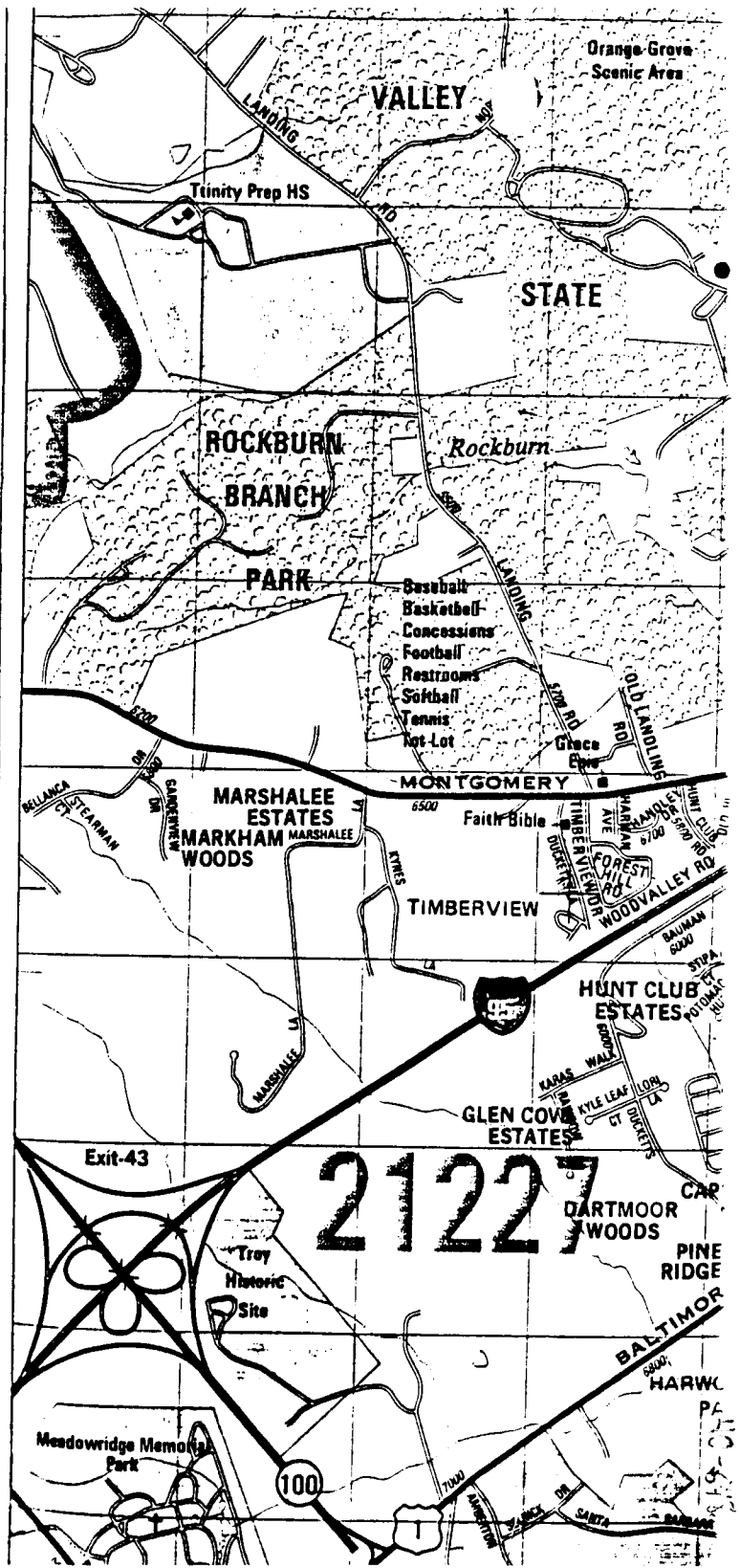


Figure 3. Excerpt of Martenet's *Map of Howard County, Maryland* (1860)

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE IS NOT INDICATED

HO-648


21043
COLUMBIA 100 OFFICE RESEARCH PARK
SADDLE RIDGE HORSESHOE
VALLEY VIEW
CRYSTAL SPRINGS ESTATES
STONE HILL FARM
BONNIE ACRES
TIMBER RUN
MONTGOMERY MEADOWS
BONNIE BRAE
FONT HILL
GLENMAR
Glenmar United Meth
Mt Pisgah Methodist
BARRINGTON WOODS
STRAWBERRY FIELDS
Rockburn Branch
JONESTOWN
MONTGOMERY RUN
HUNT COUNTRY EST
County Animal Control Facility
LONG MEADOW
VILLAGE OF LONG REACH
ROCKBURN TOWNSHIP
BRIGHTFIELD
Univ of Md
Horse Research Center
PROPOSED
MEADOWRIDGE
PETER HENDALL RIDGE HARMONY
ASHTON MEADOW
PFEIFFER CORNER
Waterloo ES
Maryland School for the Deaf
FOX HUNT ESTATES
PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
Long Reach Village Shop Ctr
Long Reach Park
St Johns Evangelical Luth
WOODLAND VILLAGE
WILLOWOOD
NOTTINGHAM VIL
LOCUST MANOR
Meadowridge Woods MS
THOMSONS PURCHASE
Elkridge Independent Meth
VILLAGE OF LONG REACH
DEEP RUN PARK
St Stephens Meth
Dorsey Run
PAINTERS HILL
ANNETTA GARDENS
MAYFIELD MANOR
PATUXENT
UNDER
Center Center
Camp Ilchester GS USA
KERGER
ILCHESTER
HURST RD
FONT AVE
WATERLOO
GLENMAR RD
GROVE RD W
SUNSET DR
ORCHARD
DOBBIN
MONTGOMERY RD
BRIGHTFIELD
MEADOWRIDGE
ROAD
100
104
108
95


21227
Orange Grove Scenic Area
VALLEY
STATE
Trinity Prep HS
ROCKBURN BRANCH PARK
Rockburn Branch
Baseball
Basketball
Concessions
Football
Restrooms
Softball
Tennis
Tot Lot
Grace Epis
MONTGOMERY
MARSHALEE ESTATES
MARKHAM WOODS
Faith Bible
TIMBERVIEW
HUNT CLUB ESTATES
GLEN COVE ESTATES
Exit-43
DARTMOOR WOODS
PINE RIDGE
Troy Historic Site
Meadowridge Memorial Park
LANDING RD
OLD LANDING
WOODVALLEY RD
BALTIMOR
100
95

HO-648

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE

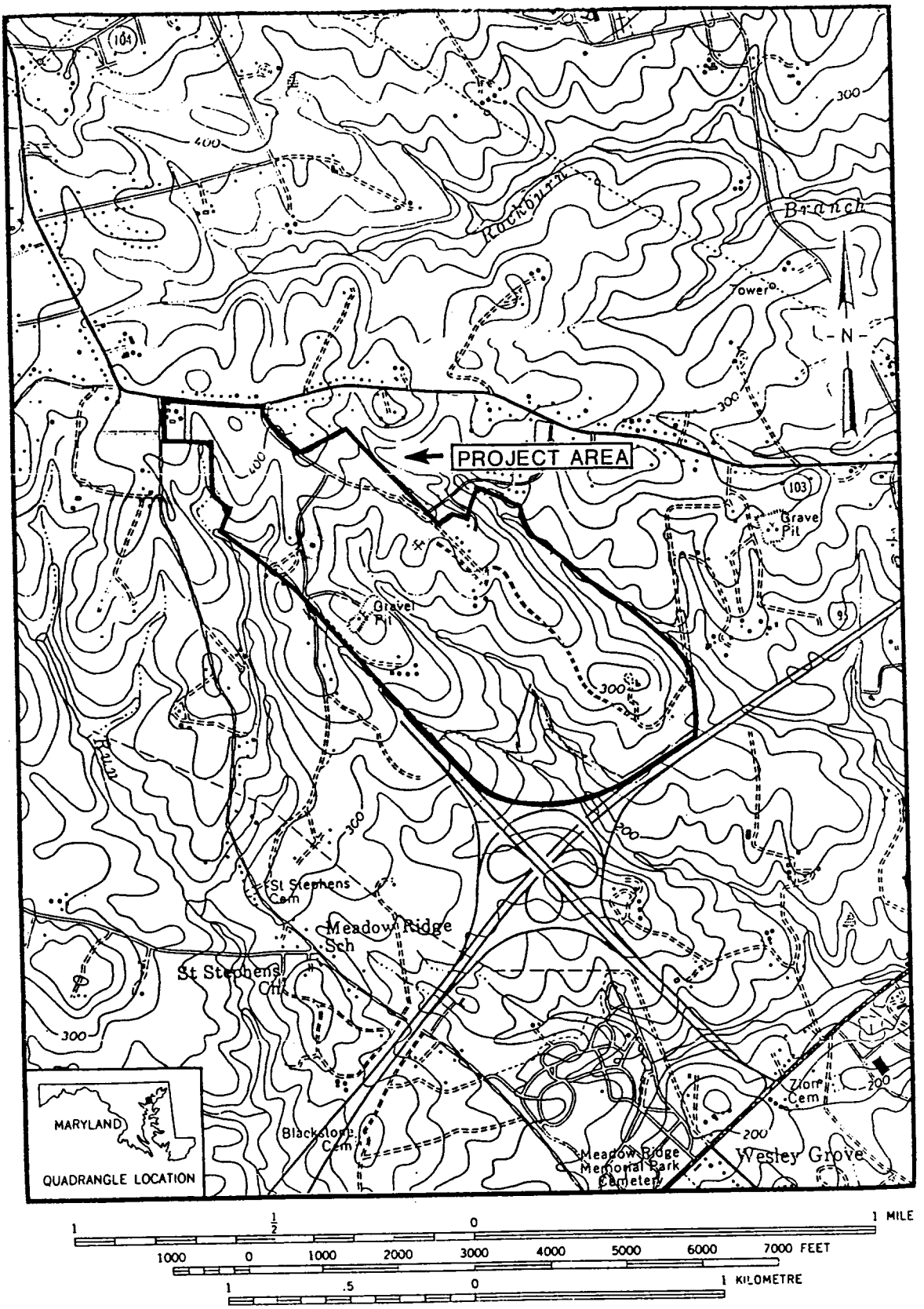


Figure 2. Excerpt of the 7.5' U.S.G.S. Savage Quadrangle, showing the location of the project area

[illegible]

[illegible] TENANT HOUSE
BRA RIDGE
[illegible] COUNTY, MD
[illegible] JENSEN
[illegible]
[illegible] SHED

[illegible]

1/18

[illegible]

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
[illegible] COUNTY MARYLAND

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PERKINS TENANT HOUSE
ELLERIDGE

3/18

[illegible]

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
BERRIDGE
[illegible] COUNTY MARYLAND
[illegible]
[illegible]
MARYLAND [illegible]

[illegible]
EVIDENCE OF FIRE DAMAGE

5/18

[illegible]

KERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CELLAR [illegible]

4/18

[illegible]

PERKINS TENANT HOUSE
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

18

[illegible]

[illegible] TENANT HOUSE
ELLERIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

EAST ELEVATION OF DWELLING WITH COLLAPSED ADDITION IN FOREGROUND. BOARD AND BATTEN SIDING IS CONTINUOUS FROM FOUNDATION TO EAVE.

5/18

PERRIN'S TENANT SITE
ELLICOTT
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

NE CORNER OF DWELLING WITH REMAINS OF
COLLAPSED ADDITION IN FOREGROUND.

9/18

HO-48

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLRIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/85
MARYLAND SHPO

SECTIONS OF SIDING, DAUBING, AND EVEN FRAMING ARE MISSING. BOARD AND BATTEN DOOR FROM SOUTH BEDROOM COVERS PART OF 2ND FLOOR OPENING

10/18

HO-048

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
FLEE DEE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
11/95
MARYLAND SHPO

EXPOSED FRAMING ON NORTH ELEVATION
PROVIDES CLEAR SAMPLING OF
STAVES LET INTO CHANNEL CUT IN
FRAMING, CORNER BRACING,
MORTISED FRAMING AND MUD & STRAW
PAUSING

11/18

HO-648

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLICOTT
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
11/98
MARYLAND SHPO

INSIDE FIRST FLOOR, NORTH ROOM, ADZ MARKS ARE SEEN ON CENTER POST AT MACHINE CUT NAILS ARE EVIDENT ON THE DIAGONAL BRACING.

12/18

HC 148

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
[illegible] JENSEN
4/[illegible]
MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH ROOM, [illegible] FLOOR, LOOKING SW TOWARD FRONT DOOR - NOTE BEAVER [illegible] ASHING, BOARD PARTITION, DETERIORATED CHIMNEY WITH [illegible] FLUE PIPE HOLE AT TOP AND EXISTING CEILING FRAMING.

13/18

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLICOTT
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

[illegible]
CORNER OF [illegible] FLOOR NORTH
ROOM

14/15

FERRIS TENANT HOUSE
ELDRIDGE
[illegible] COUNTY, MARYLAND
[illegible] JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

[illegible] DOWN WINDER STAIR
[illegible] 2ND FLOOR LANDING
[illegible] BEDROOM DOORWAY

PERRY & TENANT HOUSE
ELLRIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

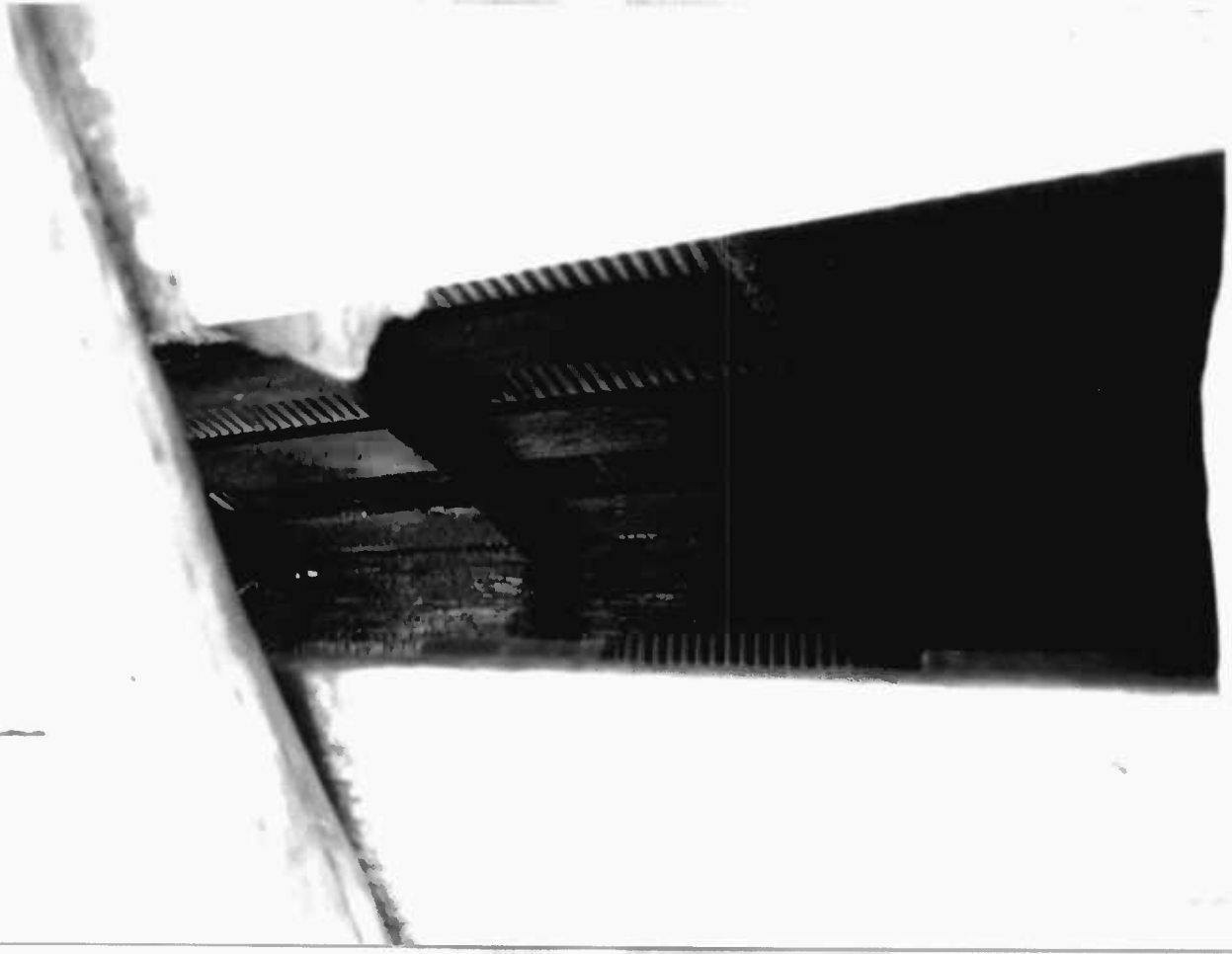
NORTH BEDROOM DOOR HUNG ON
BUT HINGES

6 / F

TERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELK RIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, NW WINDOW CASED WITH BEADED BOARD

17/18



PERKINS TENANT HOUSE
ELLICOTT
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
[illegible] ENSEN
[illegible]
MARYLAND SHPO

[illegible] CEILING OF [illegible] FLOOR TO ATTIC FRAMING. FIRE DAMAGE IS EVIDENT ON UPPER SHEATHING BOARDS.

18 '12

HC-GAS

TERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
HOWARD CO., MD

[illegible] 22+00 NNNNN 00+22 00

[illegible] FRAMING

HO-[illegible]

PERRING TIMBER HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
HOWARD CO
L. JENSEN
4/95

NORTH [illegible]

HS-642

Perkins Tenant House
Elsinore
Howard Co
L. Jensen
4/95

WEST ELEVATION

HO-643

TENANT'S TENANT HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

HOWARD CO

L. JENSEN

4/95

SOUTH ELEVATION

HC-648

PENNOYER TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
HOWARD CO
L. SEUFERT
4/95

SEE SERVICE

DC 22405 HOWARD 87