

HO-1133

## Fahey House and Shop (O'Brien Grocery, Malone Saloon)

### **Architectural Survey File**

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site ([mht.maryland.gov](http://mht.maryland.gov)) for details about how to make an appointment.

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***Last Updated: 03-06-2018***

HO-1133

Fahey House and Shop

3709 Old Columbia Pike, Ellicott City

Private

**Description:**

The Fahey House and Shop is a two-story and Mansard-roofed house, five bays by one bay, with the three eastern bays of rubble stone that is painted, and the two western bays are frame with German siding. The Mansard roof has square butt wood shingles with four sections of lozenge pattern made up of diamond butt wood shingles. The ridge runs northeast-southwest. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up doorway in the north bay of the first story. The center and west bays of the stone portion have been opened up for a recessed one-light door and projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof. The two bays of the frame section have also been opened up for a doorway with a flush door and a projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof. The roof has a wood box cornice and three segmentally-arched dormer windows with two-over-two sash. The dormers are symmetrically placed on the roof, with no correlation to the fenestration pattern of the second story. The top of the Mansard is a single long flat roof rather than a pitch in two directions. The northeast and southwest elevations abut the neighboring buildings. The first story of the stone section is one room. The second story of the stone section is now one open room. The northeast wall is built on an angle to the south and has an enclosed straight-run stair along it that ascends to the southeast. The floor is in-filled below the stairs where it formerly continued downstairs.

**Significance:**

In 1834 Samuel Ellicott rented a portion of the oil mill seat along Columbia Avenue to John Fahey. Three years later Fahey sold his interest in the property to Winnifred Calligan of Baltimore County. This deed and later ones suggest two things, that the house was built by Fahey c. 1835, and that he must have leased it back from Calligan until 1867, when he purchased it back from her. Fahey was a native of Ireland and a tailor. In January, 1870 Alexander Fahey advertised the property for sale, noting the lot was “. . . improved by a two and a half-story STONE BUILDING, and also the two and a half Frame attached.” The family did not sell the property until 1882. It thus seems reasonable to conclude that the O'Briens added the mansard shortly after purchasing the property, c. 1883-1886. A view of Main Street that predates the 1915 fire shows the Mansard roof in place with the decorative diamond pattern of wood shingles in the middle of plain wood shingles. John O'Brien purchased the house from the Faheys for \$1,200 using money from his wife, Julia. John was selling groceries and liquors in the left-proper part of the house in 1887. At that time there was a barber in the frame shop. Most likely, it was O'Brien who added the storefront in order to display his goods. In 1897 O'Brien sold the Fahey property to Edward Malone, who opened a saloon in the stone portion and made a dwelling in the frame shop. The 1910 Sanborn map shows a barber in the frame shop, and it is possible that it always functioned in that way on the first floor, while Malone and his family may have lived above both businesses. The Fahey House thus illustrates the continuous interplay of dwelling and business in one location that was the nature of life in Ellicott City in the nineteenth century.



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## 7. Description

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

### Summary:

The Fahey House and Shop is a two-story and Mansard-roofed house, five bays by one bay, with the three eastern bays of rubble stone that is painted, and the two western bays are frame with German siding. The Mansard roof has square butt wood shingles with four sections of lozenge pattern made up of diamond butt wood shingles. The ridge runs northeast-southwest. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up doorway in the north bay of the first story. The center and west bays of the stone portion have been opened up for a recessed one-light door and projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof. The two bays of the frame section have also been opened up for a doorway with a flush door and a projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof. The roof has a wood box cornice and three segmentally-arched dormer windows with two-over-two sash. The dormers are symmetrically placed on the roof, with no correlation to the fenestration pattern of the second story. The top of the Mansard is a single long flat roof rather than a pitch in two directions. The northeast and southwest elevations abut the neighboring buildings. The first story of the stone section is one room. The second story of the stone section is now one open room. The northeast wall is built on an angle to the south and has an enclosed straight-run stair along it that ascends to the southeast. The floor is in-filled below the stairs where it formerly continued downstairs.

### Description:

The Fahey House and Shop is located at 3709 Old Columbia Pike in Ellicott City, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The building is set up to the sidewalk at the southeastern corner of the intersection with Main Street, and faces northwest toward Old Columbia Pike.

### Exterior

It is a two-story and Mansard-roofed house, five bays by one bay, with the three eastern bays of rubble stone that is painted, and the two western bays are frame with German siding. The Mansard roof has square butt wood shingles with four sections of lozenge pattern made up of diamond butt wood shingles. The ridge runs northeast-southwest. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up doorway in the north bay of the first story. The center and west bays of the stone portion have been opened up for a recessed one-light door and projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof with an ogee cornice. The north jamb of the door has a single tall panel that is sunken and flat. The two bays of the frame section have also been opened up for a doorway with a flush door and a projecting storefront, all under a small pent roof. The second story has a one-over-one sash in each of the three bays of the stone section, and a two-over-two sash in each of the two bays of the frame section. The roof has a wood box cornice and three segmentally-arched dormer windows with two-over-two sash. The dormers are symmetrically placed on the roof, with no correlation to the fenestration pattern of the second story.

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The northeast and southwest elevations abut the neighboring buildings. The southeast elevation has a shed-roofed one-story frame addition with no openings on the first story. The second story has two six-over-six sash in the stone wall and one six-over-six sash in the frame addition. The Mansard story is actually a vertical frame wall with three six-over-six sash. The German siding of the addition differs from that used on the Mansard story. The top of the Mansard is a single long flat roof rather than a pitch in two directions.

### **Basement**

The basement is only accessible from the Taylor Furniture Store building to the northeast. The southwest wall had drywall that was removed to expose the original wall, with a fireplace in the center that is bricked-in. The fireplace opening is narrow and unusually tall, and there is a brick hearth in front of it. It has a terra cotta stove pipe thimble that is bricked in. The wall to either side of the fireplace has beaded vertical board half wainscot and there is what appears to be a mantel on the wall above the wainscot on the south side, with the shelf broken off. The northwest wall has two doorways filled in with block, and the openings have circular-sawn wood lintels. There appears to be a void behind the block infill. The northeast wall has the ghost of a stair stringer on it. The ceiling is beaded boards running northeast-southwest.

The basement under the southeast addition has a ledger board along the northwest and northeast walls to support the floor joists on the first story. There are boards placed between the joists to support countersealing. There is a hatch in the floor at the northeast end, and it is original to the floor framing. The doorway from the main block has a cut stone sill, suggesting that the opening is original.

### **Interior, first story**

The first story of the stone section is one room. The north corner is angled and may have a plumbing chase. There is carpeting and a drop ceiling. The front wall has been blown out for a storefront window. The southwest jamb of the storefront has one tall panel that is sunken and flat and has quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. The front door has a cast iron rim lock and butt hinges with ball finials. The frame is plain and the hinge mortises in it suggest a Dutch door was once here. The southwest wall is thick and hollow and must have the stone end wall and fireplace buried in it. The southeast wall has been removed to open the room up into a one-story addition on the south. This addition has a doorway on the northeast to the Taylor building, with plain trim. There is Masonite on the ceiling and no historic features visible.

The later wall and ceiling coverings were taken down revealing the fireplace on the southwest wall, which has been closed off and plastered over, with plain baseboard across the whole wall. The northeast wall has the ghost of a stair stringer that ascends to the southeast. The joists above are cut off and toenailed to a new beam. The joists are sash-sawn and are set in metal hangers on the southeast side, on

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a large wood beam that supports the wall above. The hangers are fastened with small cut nails. Several joists are also toenailed with large wire nails that may be added later. The southeast addition southeast wall was also opened up and had a large window opening to the east, with possibly a doorway next to it, though this part of the wall may just be altered. The east end has diagonal sheathing, the window and doorway openings have horizontal sheathing, and the south end has plywood; this end is over the river.

The frame addition on the southwest has carpeting, plain walls with Masonite or plywood, and the ceiling has pressed metal with 6-inch squares and a metal cove cornice. The front door is hung on butt hinges with ball finials and the panels have been covered over. The remainder of the front wall has been blown out for a storefront. The southeast wall has also been removed to open up the room to the south addition, which is one step down from the west addition. There are three steps up on the southwest to a doorway to the Ridgely Building, and the doorway has head-cut trim. The southwest wall was opened up to reveal a window opening in the center, with a sill that is only about 6 inches above the floor. The west end of this wall has been altered or rebuilt.

### **Interior, second story**

The second story of the stone section is now one open room, accessed only from Taylor's Furniture Store on the northeast or the frame addition and the Ridgely Building on the southwest. The door from the Taylor Building is flush, with plain, unfinished pine trim. The northeast end floor is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that runs northeast-southwest and is face-nailed with cut nails. It varies between 4 ½ and 9 inches, with most boards being closer to 8 to 9 inches. The southwest end floor is 3 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs northwest-southeast and is blind nailed. It is laid on top of earlier flooring, and there is a ghost of a partition wall where the floor breaks. The new flooring jogs to the northeast at the southeast end and the wall apparently created a side-passage plan giving access to the third-story stairs. The exterior walls are plaster on stone, and the ceiling is plaster on an undetermined substrate. There is a patch in the ceiling on the south side, to the west and center, though it is not clear what this might indicate.

The northwest wall has three windows with slightly splayed jambs, no architrave, and one-over-one wood sash. The east end of this wall has wallpaper with a pattern of urns, foliage sprays, and bell flowers.

The northeast wall is built on an angle to the south and has an enclosed straight-run stair along it that ascends to the southeast. The wall and door are built with beaded-edge vertical boards and the door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles. This board wall has three finishes: in the center is a small strip of green paint where a wall was later added, while the section to the northwest has a medium brown paint and the section to the southeast has what appears to be a brown pigmented varnish. The floor is in-filled below the stairs where it formerly continued downstairs.

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The southeast wall has two six-over-six sash, in the center and south bays, with 10-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins. They are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners. There is plain baseboard on this wall.

The southwest wall had a fireplace that is now closed off, and it projects into the room approximately 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches on the west jamb and 12  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches on the south jamb. The hearth has been removed and filled with boards. The mantel is missing but was about 3 feet, 10 inches high. To the southeast of this fireplace is a doorway with two steps up to a frame addition on the southwest. The door is missing but there are stamped-plate butt hinges here that have five knuckles. The architrave has two beads in the center, with an ogee to the outside and a cavetto to the inside, plus a bead on the inner edge.

The frame addition on the southwest is a single room with tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that varies between 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is blind-nailed, and runs northeast-southwest. There are five steps up to the Ridgley building on the southwest, at the south end, with a short length of frame wall on the northwest side of the steps. There are two windows on the northwest wall, one on the southwest, and one on the southeast, all with two-over-two sash that are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners and at the center muntins. The sash are hung on cords and have ovolo muntins. There is a brick wall behind the southwest sash. The architrave has two beads in the center, with an ogee to the outside and a cavetto to the inside, plus a bead on the inner edge; there are bulls-eye corner blocks. There is a wallpaper that is white with red speckled rectangles and grey and black rectangles, squares, and lines.

**Interior, third story**

The third story over the stone section has a passage that runs along the southeast wall from the stairway on the east to a doorway at the south end that leads to the frame addition. There are two chambers to the northwest of this passage. The northeast end of the stairs has a window with a two-over-two sash that has 10-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners. There is a brick wall behind the sash. The passage flooring at the southeast end has a 30-inch wide section that is 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ - to 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs northeast-southwest and is blind-nailed. At the northwest wall of the passage is the original tongue-and-grooved pine floor that is random-width, between 6 and 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. It is face-nailed with cut nails. The southeast wall has two six-over-six double-hung sash that match those on the second story south wall. The ceiling has plaster on circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails. The stair is open to the ceiling and the stair well is enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards. The architrave has a quirked bead on the inner edge and is mitered at the corners.

The northeast chamber has old flooring throughout most of it, with new flooring in a strip about 25  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide along the northwest wall. The walls and ceiling have plaster, and the northwest wall is

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sloped because it follows the angle of the mansard roof. There is a dormer window with a wood one-over-one sash that is mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners.

The southwest chamber also has old flooring throughout most of it, with newer flooring on the northwest and southwest sides. The southwest wall is frame, so the original stone wall must have been taken down, necessitating new flooring. There is a brick chimney flue on the southwest wall. The dormer on the northwest is identical to that in the northeast chamber.

The frame addition on the southwest is a single room that is one step up from the stone building, with tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that varies between 3 and 4 ½ inches, is blind-nailed, and runs northwest-southeast. The walls have plaster and the ceiling has drywall. The south corner is enclosed for the stairs below that connect to the Ridgely Building. The southeast window is a six-over-six sash that matches the southeast windows in the stone building. The southwest window is also a six-over-six sash with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It is mortised and tenoned with two pegs at the corners and one of the muntins is pegged to the rails. There is a stud wall with lath and plaster behind it. The architrave for both windows matches that in the third story of the stone building. The northwest wall has a typical dormer.

# 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1835, c. 1883-86

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary:

In 1834 Samuel Ellicott rented a portion of the oil mill seat along Columbia Avenue to John Fahey. Three years later Fahey sold his interest in the property to Winnifred Calligan of Baltimore County. This deed and later ones suggest two things, that the house was built by Fahey c. 1835, and that he must have leased it back from Calligan until 1867, when he purchased it back from her. Fahey was a native of Ireland and a tailor. In January, 1870 Alexander Fahey advertised the property for sale, noting the lot was “. . . improved by a two and a half-story STONE BUILDING, and also the two and a half Frame attached.” The family did not sell the property until 1882. It thus seems reasonable to conclude that the O’Briens added the mansard shortly after purchasing the property, c. 1883-1886. A view of Main Street that predates the 1915 fire shows the Mansard roof in place with the decorative diamond pattern of wood shingles in the middle of plain wood shingles. John O’Brien purchased the house from the Faheys for \$1,200 using money from his wife, Julia. John was selling groceries and liquors in the left-proper part of the house in 1887. At that time there was a barber in the frame shop. Most likely, it was O’Brien who added the storefront in order to display his goods. In 1897 O’Brien sold the Fahey property to Edward Malone, who opened a saloon in the stone portion and made a dwelling in the frame shop. The 1910 Sanborn map shows a barber in the frame shop, and it is possible that it always functioned in that way on the first floor, while Malone and his family may have lived above both businesses. The Fahey House thus illustrates the continuous interplay of dwelling and business in one location that was the nature of life in Ellicott City in the nineteenth century.

### Significance:

The stone building at the corner of Old Columbia Pike and Main Street until recently had a Main Street address (8197) though it faces onto Old Columbia Pike. Based on a plat of George Ellicott’s property, dated 1839, the lot was part of the oil mill seat, a tract that included the Tiber River. The mill was built by Joseph Atkinson in 1804 on land that he leased from the Ellicotts. The exact location of the oil mill on the site is not known, but it ran off the power of the river. In 1834 Samuel Ellicott rented a portion of the oil mill seat along Columbia Avenue to John Fahey for \$50 a year, for a period of 99 years. Three

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years later Fahey sold his interest in the property for \$446.59, to Winnifred Calligan of Baltimore County. This deed and later ones suggest two things, that the house was built by Fahey c. 1835, and that he must have leased it back from Calligan until 1867, when he purchased it back from her. It was certainly standing by 1841 when the leasehold interest in the lot was transferred from Ellicott to Reuben Meriweather Dorsey. In that deed is mentioned "John Faheys new stone house built on the said lot," and the front of the house was 29 feet, with an additional 15 feet of space to the creek. The existing building is approximately 30 feet across the front, with the addition measuring just over 13 feet and partially obscuring the actual junction of the two. Fahey reportedly had been in town since about 1822 and is listed in Ellicott's Mills in the 1860 census as a 66-year-old native of Ireland; he was a tailor at that time. His wife, Margaret, was also a native of Ireland. Just months after reacquiring his house in 1867, Fahey offered it for sale, noting: "The HOUSE is well suited for a dwelling and business stand . . . . There is attached to the main building a Saddlery shop, with good-sized room." Fahey did not sell the property, and died in 1869, leaving his son, Alexander, to try to arrange the sale. In January, 1870 Alexander Fahey advertised the business property ". . . at the junction of Frederick and Columbia turnpike roads," and ". . . opposite the Howard House . . .," at auction. He noted that the lot, with a front of 44 feet, was ". . . improved by a two and a half-story STONE BUILDING, and also the two and a half Frame attached." Fahey apparently did not get a good offer, and the family did not sell the property until 1882.<sup>1</sup>

Because the lot was trapezoidal, Fahey was limited with what he could build. As a result, the building is three bays long on the front but only two bays long on the rear. The first story of the house has been drastically altered, and much of what survives is hidden behind later walls and ceiling, but it would appear that the original front doorway remains in the right-proper bay. The other two bays likely each had a window that was replaced with a storefront, probably in the late nineteenth century. The stairway ran along the northeast wall, probably in a separate room creating a side passage. The second story has much better survival of original material, and based on it the house was a side passage plan with the stairway along the angled side wall (where it remains on the second story), with one room downstairs and one chamber above. Both of these rooms had a fireplace, though they are now closed off. There was also a fireplace in the basement, and this was likely where the kitchen was located. The tall fireplace opening suggests that it was built for the use of a cook stove, but these were still rather rare in the 1830s, and it is also possible that the opening was raised later to accommodate a cook stove. There is a doorway on the rear of the basement, providing a walkout to the small yard and stream behind the house, and this also suggests a functional basement such as one containing a kitchen.

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<sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. Joetta Cramm, *Historic Ellicott City: A Walking Tour*, rev. ed. (Woodbine, MD: K. & D., Ltd., 1996), p. 89. Howard County Land Records, JLM 2-135, Robert Mickle, trustee, to Reuben Meriweather Dorsey, 9 August 1841. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 July 1867, p. 3, col. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 3 January 1870, p. 3, col. 7.

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The frame addition on the side of the house was likely built by Fahey originally as his tailor's shop. It was not mentioned in the August 1841 deed, so must have been built sometime between 1841 and 1867. It was built as a two-story structure, since the corner posts and studs are not interrupted at the second floor level. The use of heavier corner posts, and in this case, a center post of larger dimensions than the studs, can be found into the third quarter of the nineteenth century, and thus does not help to narrow down the date range for the addition. Once Fahey got too old to work, he probably rented out the shop. If it was originally one story, Fahey must have added the second story in order to provide more living space for his growing family, and cut through the doorway upstairs. The 1870 description of the building as being two and a half stories could imply that the mansard roof was added at that time, but is hardly conclusive. Mansards were rare, especially on small dwellings, and it more likely dates to the late-nineteenth century. The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that it had been added by this time, and tax records note improvements to the property after it was acquired by the O'Briens in 1883. The records do not specify the nature of the improvements, but they were assessed at \$600, so they were considerable (the house was still assessed at \$1,100). It thus seems reasonable to conclude that the O'Briens added the mansard shortly after purchasing the property, c. 1883-1886. The mansard was added to the Fahey House before a mansard was added to the Howard House Hotel across the street, as can be seen in another undated photograph.<sup>2</sup>

The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map also shows the triangular addition on the back. This addition was originally two stories, according to the maps. The floor of the addition is built with counter-sealing, a technique to block drafts that is found in Baltimore in the early nineteenth century and arrives in grander Howard County dwellings in the 1830s. Its use seems to have been discontinued after the Civil War, though it has not been well-studied and this is subject to revision. This rear two-story addition seems to have been taken down when the postcard view was made between 1894 and 1900, since the rear stone wall seems to be visible on the second story. The first story wall was exposed in 2014 and has been heavily rebuilt, probably on several occasions, and presumably one of these was at the same time that the second story was removed. The mansard has clearly been added by this time. A view of Main Street that predates the 1915 fire (which destroyed the old post office building next to the Fahey house) shows a corner of the Fahey house, with a paneled door it appears to have six panels) in the north bay of the first story, two-over-two sash on the second story (with exterior blinds), and the Mansard roof in place with the decorative diamond pattern of wood shingles in the middle of plain wood shingles. While it seems highly unlikely that the wood shingles on the mansard are original, the decorative triangles

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<sup>2</sup> Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1887. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. Cramm, *Ellicott City Walking Tour*, p. 37.

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between the dormers must have been reproduced to match the original if they were replaced. They imitate in wood what was often done on larger buildings in slate.<sup>3</sup>

John O'Brien purchased the house from the Faheys for \$1,200 using money from his wife, Julia. Both he and his wife were also natives of Ireland. John was selling groceries and liquors in Ellicott City by 1880, and the Sanborn map indicates that the grocery was in the left-proper part of the house in 1887. At that time there was a barber in the frame shop. Most likely, it was O'Brien who added the storefront in order to display his goods. In 1897 O'Brien sold the Fahey property to Edward Malone, who opened a saloon in the stone portion and made a dwelling in the frame shop. The 1910 Sanborn map shows a barber in the frame shop, and it is possible that it always functioned in that way on the first floor, while Malone and his family may have lived above both businesses. The Fahey House thus illustrates the continuous interplay of dwelling and business in one location that was the nature of life in Ellicott City in the nineteenth century. The building was purchased by Isaac Taylor, whose furniture store was adjacent to it on Main Street, in 1937. The full history of the use of the building in the twentieth century is not known, but in recent years doorways were opened up between it and the Taylor and Ridgley buildings and it functioned as part of Taylor's Antique Mall, though no longer owned by the Taylors. It is slated for redevelopment in 2014.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1887. Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History* rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), pp. 134-35.

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1880, 1900, 1910. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1899, 1910.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 890 sq. ft.  
Acreage of historical setting 890 sq. ft.  
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, as described by metes and bounds in the first of two described lots in deed BM Jr. 157-21, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	April 2014
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

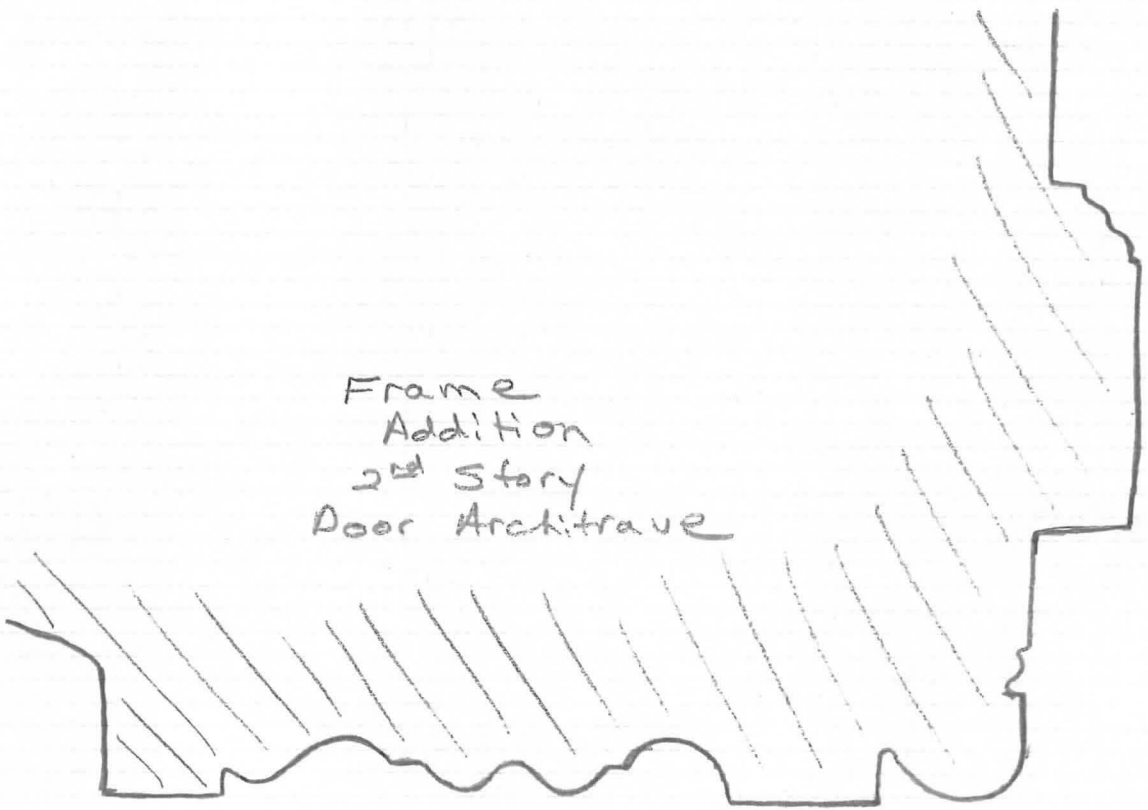
return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

Fahey House (HO-1133)

Moulding Profiles

KMS

22 Oct. 2013



Frame  
Addition  
2<sup>nd</sup> story  
Door Architrave

Fahey House & Shop  
8197 Main St.  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Marvin L. Sachs / Balto. Co.	MLS, LLC / MD.	1 March 2000	MDR 5033-480	Deed – fee simple	\$1.00	① ? ② ?	
William Phillips / Balto. City	Marvin L. Sachs / Balto. City	2 April 1979	CMP 933-659	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00 \$150,000	① ? ② ? ③ ? ④ ?	
Isaac H. Taylor & wf Rose / Ellicott City	William Phillips / Balto. City	30 July 1946	BM Jr. 191-311	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	① ? ② ? ③ ? ④ ?	
Nick Vlachos & wf Olga Caro Stenoma / Greece	Isaac H. Taylor & wf Rose / Howard	28 April 1937	BM Jr. 157-21	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	A) 890 sq ft B) ?	A) p/o old mill lot  ②
La Salle Assoc. of Howard Co., MD, Inc.	Isaac H. Taylor & wf Rose / ?	21 February 1924	HBN 119-494	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00		[Taylor Building]  ①
U.S. Grant Oldfield & wf Alice G. / Howard	La Salle Assoc. of Howard Co., MD, Inc.	14 May 1920	HBN 110-106	Deed – fee simple	\$4,000		  ①
Benjamin Mellor, Jr. & wf Eva K. / Howard	Nick Vlachos / Howard	23 October 1935	BM Jr. 153-19	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	Lot & esp. ground rent [stone house]  (B)
Mary A. Malone, widow / Balto. City	Nick Vlachos / Howard	23 October 1935	BM Jr. 153-17	Deed	\$5.00	A) 890 sq ft B) ?	A) fee simple -- see agreement HBN 114-534 B) lease hold -- see lease AA Co. WSG 19-345 Begin @ NE cor. Of stone house, binding on E.C. & Clarksville Tpke 44 ft. EEM will, Balto City, WSG 19-345, 22 April 1926

HO-1133

Fahey House & Shop  
 8197 Main St.  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

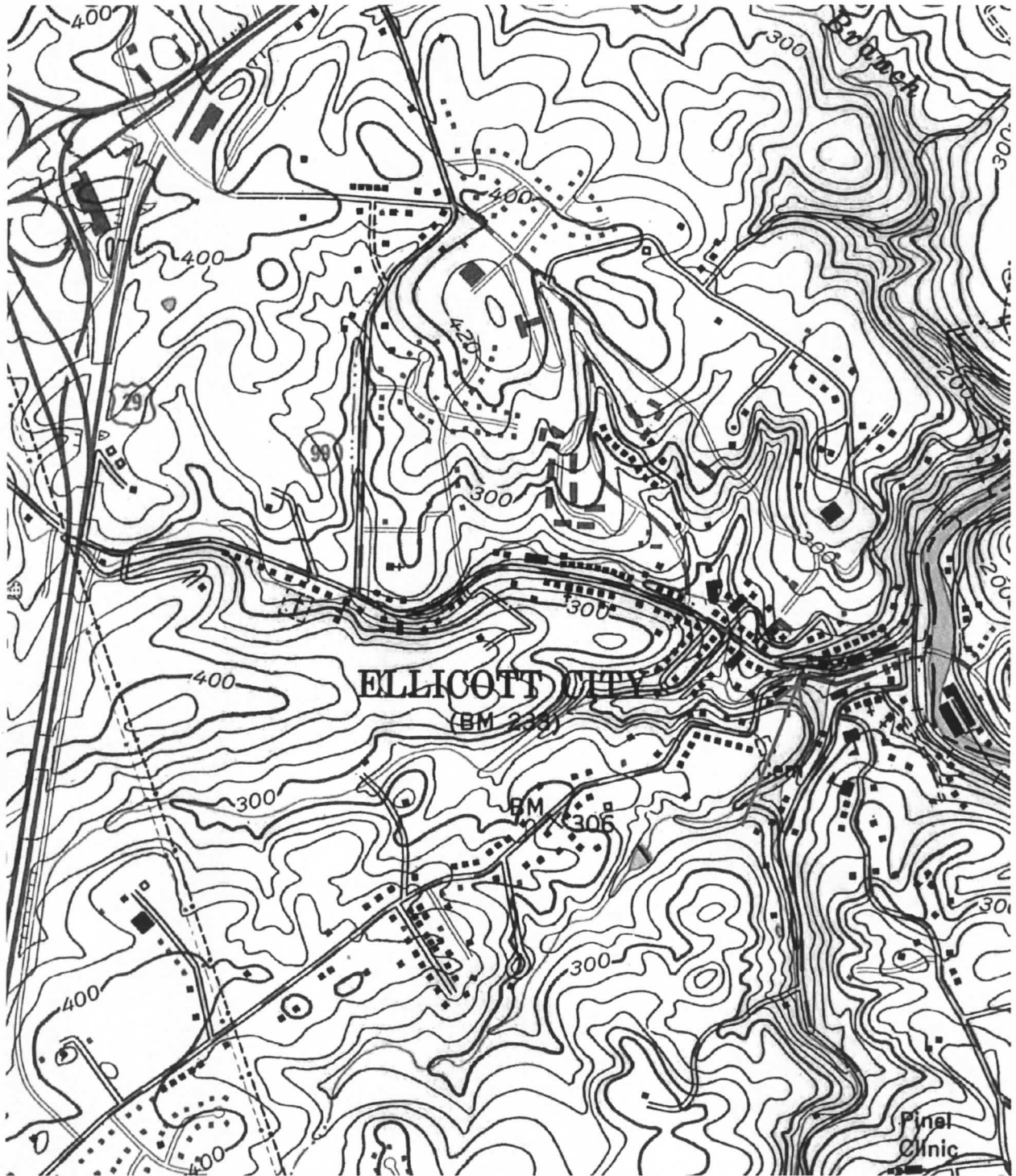
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Josephine W. Fee & husb. Thomas / Balto. City James M. Pouder & wf Carolyn A. / Lancaster Co, VA	Edward E. Malone / Ellicott City	8 September 1906	WWLC 82-520	Deed – fee simple	\$75.00	890 sq ft	[Frame Addition]  [no prev. ref.] [not in grantee index] (A)
Julia O'Brien & husb. John V. / Howard	Edward E. Malone / Howard	30 October 1897	JHO 67-627	Deed -	\$1,800	?	Rent \$50/yr  (B)
Z. Taylor Ridgley & wf Rosie B. Martin L. Kraft & wf Clara C. / Howard	Edward E. Malone & wf Mary / Howard	8 April 1922	HBN 114-534	Agreement	\$1.00	--	Both parties will build party wall bet. their properties – concrete, 47 ft. long, @ equal cost to each (A)
John O'Brien / Howard	Julia O'Brien, wf of John	19 January 1883	LJW 45-606	Deed -	\$1.00	--	Purchase money was all Julia's  (B)
Margaret Fahey, widow of John / Howard, et al	John O'Brien / Howard	20 October 1882	LJW 45-437	Deed -	\$1,200	?	p/o West Ilchester  (B)
Winnifred Calligan / Balto. Co.	Alexander Fahey Margaret A. Fahey, widow Joseph Fahey, James Charles Fahey, Margeret A. Kercher Mary Onethank & Joseph Onethank, kids of Mary Onethank, dec'd	17 January 1873	WWW 32-222	Deed – Confirma- tory	\$1.00	?	Deed 27-5 has a defect John Fahey since dec'd Grantees are his widow, children & grandchildren
Winnifred Calligan / Balto. Co.	John Fahey / Howard	13 May 1867	WWW 27-5	Deed – Lease	\$650	?	

HO-1133

Fahey House & Shop  
 8197 Main St.  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John Fahey / AA	Winnifred Calligan / Balto. Co.	2 January 1837	<u>AA Co</u> WSG 21-451	Deed	\$446.59	?	S. side Fred. Tpke where Columbia Tpke diverges
Samuel Ellicott / Balto. Co.	John Fahey / AA	10 November 1834	<u>AA Co</u> WSG 19-345	Indenture	\$50/yr Rent 99 yrs.	?	[no prev. ref.]  (B)

HO-1133



HO-1133  
Fahey House and Shop  
3709 Old Columbia Pike, Ellicott City  
Ellicott City Quad

HO-1133  
Fahey House and Shop  
3709 Old Columbia Pike  
Howard County, Maryland  
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera  
Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy  
Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_01

Northwest elevation

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_02

Northwest elevation, storefront door in stone section

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_03

First story, frame section, interior, ceiling

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_04

Second story, stone section, interior, view northeast with stair to third story

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_05

Second story, frame section, interior, stair to Ridgely Building

HO-1133\_2013-11-07\_06

Third story, interior, view to west corner of Mansard



HO-1133

Fathey House and Shop  
3709 Old Columbia Pike  
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD, SHPO

Northwest elevation

1 of 6



ENTER  
MAIN STREET

SMALL WHITE SIGN

THE A  
UNDER  
OT  
de  
S  
S  
T

HO-1133

Fahey House and Shop

3709 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD SHPO

Northwest elevation, storefront door  
in stone section

2 of 6



HO-1133

Fahy House and Shop

3709 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD SHPO

First story, frame section, interior,  
ceiling

3 of 6

THE BURN  
POTTERY CENTER  
IS OPEN 100  
PERCENT



HD-1133

Fahey House and Shop

3709 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD SHPO

Second story, stone section, interior,  
views northeast with stair to third story

4 of 6



STOCK ROOM

# 2

3

HO-1133

Fahy House and Shop  
3709 Old Columbia Pike  
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD SHPO

Second story, frame section, interior,  
stair to Ridgely Building

5 of 6



H0-1133

Faney House and Shop

3709 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-11-07

MD SHPO

Third story, interior, view to west  
corner of Mansard

6 of 6