

HO-358

Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store

8133 Main Street, Ellicott City

Private

### **Capsule Summary**

#### **Description:**

The George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store building is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure, with the stone roughly squared and laid in courses on the north elevation. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay frame addition on the rear with a foundation of rubble stone to the east and CMUs to the west. The walls have aluminum siding and the shed roof has asphalt shingles. The north elevation has a storefront set just above grade, with a center entrance that has a wood door with four lights over three lying panels, and with a new transom. There are one-light plate glass windows to each side. The storefront has a wood cornice. The second story has three six-over-six sash. The interior consists of a single room in the original stone structure, with one room in the frame rear addition. The front room has a new floor and the stone walls have been exposed and repointed. The south wall has a fireplace in the center with the brick floor of the firebox set 26 inches above the floor. The west wall has a twentieth-century dog-leg stair that ascends to the west along the north wall, to a landing, and then turns to the south. Behind the stairs is a frame party wall with studs that are hewn and adzed on one side and sash-sawn on the other. The west face retains riven lath with plaster. The basement is now only a crawl space, created in part by the lowering of the first story floor and by silt and debris washed in here by flooding. The south wall has a fireplace in the center that has been closed off with CMUs. The west end has two parallel rubble stone walls running north-south, the western-most one of them under the west wall. The other is about 3 feet to the east of it and creates a narrow passage like a sally port.

#### **Significance:**

George Ellicott, Sr. had made an agreement with his son, George, Jr., that if the son would “. . . at his own proper cost and charge erect a dwelling house and other buildings . . .” on the lot on the south side of the Frederick Turnpike, then George would give him the lot. George, Jr. completed a stone house on the lot while his father was still alive but had not received title to the lot before his father's death in 1832. The structure that George Ellicott, Jr. built was apparently two one-room-per-floor rentals, each three bays wide. One of those units (half of the original stone building) was demolished when the bank to the west was built, but the original frame partition wall, with hand-split lath, survives behind the new stairway. The kitchen was in the basement. The kitchen fireplace, and those in line above it, were placed on the rear wall rather than the gable end wall, which is very unusual for Ellicott City, and Howard County in general. The whole floor on the first story was dropped two feet when the building was converted to a store, probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rendering the basement no longer usable. In 1838 George Ellicott, Jr. gave his tenant houses to his mother, Elizabeth, in exchange for a 550-acre tract of land. In her will Elizabeth left the building in trust to her granddaughter Elizabeth E. Tyson Smith. The trustees for Elizabeth Tyson Smith sold the building to Joseph Merkle in September 1860 for \$800, and just over a year later he sold the eastern half of the building to Ferdinand Fissell for the same amount. Fissell was operating a provision store. The Fissell family continued to own the building until 1992.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-358

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store

other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street and number 8133 Main Street \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Ellicott City \_\_\_ vicinity

county Howard

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

name Penn Shop Ventures LLC

street and number 8318 Forrest Street, Suite 200 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 17522 folio 130

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25A tax parcel 44 tax ID number \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>1</u>	

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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 George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store building is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure, with the stone roughly squared and laid in courses on the north elevation. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay frame addition on the rear with a foundation of rubble stone to the east and CMUs to the west. The walls have aluminum siding and the shed roof has asphalt shingles. The north elevation has a storefront set just above grade, with a center entrance that has a wood door with four lights over three lying panels, and with a new transom. There are one-light plate glass windows to each side. The storefront has a wood cornice. The second story has three six-over-six sash. The interior consists of a single room in the original stone structure, with one room in the frame rear addition. The front room has a new floor and the stone walls have been exposed and repointed. The south wall has a fireplace in the center with the brick floor of the firebox set 26 inches above the floor. The west wall has a twentieth-century dog-leg stair that ascends to the west along the north wall, to a landing, and then turns to the south. Behind the stairs is a frame party wall with studs that are hewn and adzed on one side and sash-sawn on the other. The west face retains riven lath with plaster. The basement is now only a crawl space, created in part by the lowering of the first story floor and by silt and debris washed in here by flooding. The south wall has a fireplace in the center that has been closed off with CMUs. The west end has two parallel rubble stone walls running north-south, the western-most one of them under the west wall. The other is about 3 feet to the east of it and creates a narrow passage like a sally port.

### Description:

The George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store building is located at 8133 Main Street in Ellicott City, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. It is located on the south side of the street, faces north toward the street, and is set right up on the sidewalk, with the stream running behind the building. The building was documented in February 2017, following the first of two floods that damaged it, during renovation work. It has been renovated again since the 2018 flood, and further documentation may be necessary.

### *Exterior*

This building is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure, with the stone roughly squared and laid in courses on the north elevation. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay frame addition on the rear with a foundation of rubble stone to the east and CMUs to the west. The walls have aluminum siding and the shed roof has asphalt shingles.

The north elevation has a storefront set just above grade, with a center entrance that has a wood door with four lights over three lying panels, and with a new transom. There are one-light plate glass

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windows to each side, with a panel below them and two panels on the posts flanking each side of the windows. The fascia board on one of the paneled posts was knocked off by the flood, revealing the post to be two planks about 4 inches thick and spaced about 4 inches apart. They are joined by a block that is set in the gap between the two posts and has a dovetail on each end that is lapped and nailed to each post. It has granite sills in three pieces. The center piece is worn in the center and the end pieces are shorter than the storefront windows in the end bays. The storefront has a wood cornice with a quirked-ogee bed mould, a plain frieze, and an ogee-and-bevel moulding at the bottom of the frieze. There is a pipe passing through the bed mould near the west end that may be an old gas pipe. Above the cornice are three stone lintels for the original openings. The east end of the eastern lintel sits on top of the west wall of the building to the east, and projects forward of this wall about one foot. The east wall on the second story is in line with the eastern end of this lintel. To the west of the storefront is a stone lintel at the height of the storefront window sills, with CMU infill below. The western jamb of the original western bay opening is visible at the edge of the lintel above, and this was clearly a window originally. The second story has three six-over-six sash in beaded-interior-edge frames that have hinge mortises for blinds. There is a wood box cornice with a quirked bead and fascia bed mould. There is a single dormer in the center, with a six-over-six sash. Most of the trim and finish work appears to be new.

The east and west elevations are covered by adjoining buildings. The south elevation has a one-over-one sash in the west bay and a doorway in the east bay; the door was destroyed. There is a one-story modern deck with an awning. The second story has two one-over-one sash.

The southeast corner of the building is visible in the second-story rear room of the adjoining building, 8129 Main Street. It is 3 feet, 1 inch deeper than the building at 8129 and overlaps it at least 6 ½ inches. The bottom third of the stone wall appears to be missing, although it is possible that the wall was built this way because the bottom-most stone is set into the south wall of 8133 and is cantilevered the 6 ½ inches to the east. This stone is topped by one large stone that runs to the north and appears to pass into the wall of 8129. The stones above this alternate between a short stone at the corner with a longer stone running to the north into the wall, and one large stone spanning this whole width and also passing into the wall.

### *Interior, first story*

The interior consists of a single room in the original stone structure, with one room in the frame rear addition.

The front room has a new floor and the stone walls have been exposed and repointed. The east wall is rubble stone, with many large and partially squared stones, and several have drill holes. Plaster remains at the north end of the wall, and at the bottom it is painted an orange-brown, with several coats of white over top. This plaster layer is nicked and covered by later plaster, and it extends up to 21 ½ inches above the floor. There is a wood nailing block just above the floor, below the plaster and between the

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stones. The stone in the south corner is cut out from the floor to the ceiling to create a channel, which now has wood infill.

The south wall has a doorway to the east with a wood lintel, and the stone at the bottom of the opening looks cut through, with brick infill on both of the jambs where a sill was removed. In the center of the wall is a fireplace with the brick floor of the firebox set 26 inches above the floor. It has two courses of brick, with the top of the bottom course at 24 inches above the floor, suggesting that the floor has been dropped by about that amount. The firebox has splayed stone jambs and a single large stone lintel. To the west of the fireplace is a longer wood lintel with stone infill in what must have been a window opening. The sill height of the opening is just below the top of the firebox opening. Beneath it is a deep wood lintel, probably for a window opening in the basement. It has wood infill that retains one piece of circular-sawn lath nailed to it. At the west corner is a door opening cut through at the edge of the stone window-opening infill, with brick and plaster on both jambs. The bottom of this opening is set about 3 feet above the floor. Below the door opening is a large stone lintel, apparently for a doorway in the basement. The bottom of this lintel is about 13 ½ inches above the present floor. The south wall in this area appears to have a diagonal ghost on the stone like a stairway ascended to the west along the south wall, to a landing under the south doorway. There are traces of plaster on the stone to the east of this ghost, and none to the west of it, under the doorway. On either side of the brick hearth is a white stone that is probably infill for a joist pocket. There is a similar stone at the same vertical height near the southeast corner. The brick infill on the doorway to the east could also be joist pockets. It appears that there was one pocket over the basement window lintel, but to the west of it there are no clear pockets, suggesting the possibility that there was an interior stair here to the basement. At the southwest corner there is the end of a beam or joist in the west wall, up against the south wall, that may have originally run to the east. The southwest corner of the floor has 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved flooring that is blind-nailed and laid over diagonal sub-floor. This probably dates to when the floor level was lowered.

The west wall has a twentieth-century dog-leg stair that ascends to the west along the north wall, to a landing, and then turns to the south. It appears to post-date World War II and has a wall beneath it and at the top several feet of the room that is of the same era. This work obliterated the ceiling, leaving no evidence of whether the stair was originally in this location. Behind the stairs is a frame party wall with studs 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide by 3 ¾ to 4 inches deep and spaced mostly 16 inches on centers. Most of these are hewn and adzed on one side and sash-sawn on the other. They had been covered with drywall, some of which survives, with earlier lath nail holes on the east face. The west face retains riven lath with plaster, and builder's felt on the west side of the plaster. There is no opening in this wall and there was clearly never any communication with the adjoining building.

The north wall has a new door, new trim, and a new transom and window sash to each side. The piers between the door and windows are early, having a quirked ogee-and-bevel on the top, sides, and bottom to create a panel effect. There is infill below the windows that appears to all be new. The east jamb of

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the east window has much brick infill. The west jamb of the west window is stone with plaster and several layers of paint, then studs and drywall inside of it. The west end of this wall is much longer than the east end, also suggesting that the stairway was at the west end of the room. Above the door and windows is a single long panel with a quirked ogee-and-bead mould; it is painted a dark olive green. Above this is plaster wall on sawn lath, with a dark olive-green paint. Painted on it is "Dennis was Here" and "Binky was here." All of this was hidden when the ceiling was dropped. The storefront window sash originally had four lights, but the muntins have been cut out.

The ceiling had been dropped but is now opened. The second-story joists are about 3 by 10 inches, run north-south, and are set in pockets in the stone wall, on top of 1-inch boards. There are no breaks in the joists, suggesting that the stairs had to be at the west end, but there is no clear evidence of a stringer on the west studs. The second-story hearth is framed-in on the south side, with a joist flanking the east and west sides, and a header with through tenons between them picking up one joist end. The hearth bricks are supported with boards, and there is still riven lath nailed to the joists and to nailers on these boards. There are strips of lath nailed to the bottom face of some of the joists as shims, and the ceiling was always plastered.

The rear room is completely open now and has chipboard on the floor. The north wall stone has whitewash, with ghosts of where the door frame was on the chimney jamb; there is one wood nailing block in the mortar joints. The east bay has the door opening with a stone lintel, which is painted white with a hard edge near the irregular top of the stone to make it appear to be ashlar. In the center the chimney stack projects to the south. The west bay has a doorway cut through to the west, with a wood lintel that has plaster burns on the soffit, with some brick infill on the east jamb and the west jamb all of brick. The sill of this opening is about 3 feet above the floor. Below the opening is the stone lintel for the basement doorway, set just above floor level. The west jamb of this opening is all brick. To the east of the first-story west-bay doorway is the stone lintel for the first-story window, with stone infill of the opening and no sill. In line with the basement door lintel is the lintel for the basement window opening, with stud infill and circular-sawn lath and cut nails.

The east wall studs are 4 inches wide by 3 inches deep, are circular-sawn, have plaster burns on their interior face, and have cut lath nails. The north end has a crippled brace running down to the south. The south end of the wall has sash-sawn vertical boards on the exterior face. There is a diagonal running from the top of the wall at the north end down to 6 feet, 11 inches above the floor at the south end, suggesting the rear room was originally a one-story, shed-roofed structure. Several of the studs are notched for a horizontal 1 by 4 in the middle that acts as a stiffener for the siding. There are short studs added on top of the diagonal to raise up the wall; most of them are 4 by 3 inches, and they may be reused. At the north end the diagonal has either been raised slightly or has pivoted up if the south end started to drop.

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The west wall is brick with plaster traces on it. There is a clear diagonal ghost on the north end, running up to the base of the doorway opening, indicating that there was a stairway here coming down from the doorway.

The south wall is mostly 2 by 4 studs with some plaster burns, and with many wire lath nails. There is a window opening to the east that is now infilled with reused boards, some of them painted green. This is partially cut through by the existing doorway to the exterior, which has a modern door. Just west of the existing door is an earlier doorway that is also infilled with reused boards. There was also a window opening to the west that is now infilled and mostly obliterated by the existing west bay window; this opening was moved slightly east of the original window opening. In the east corner, near the bottom of the wall, is a crippled stud that is 3 inches wide by 4 inches deep, with a like-sized down brace that is cut short of the corner. There is a piece of corner post that is cut off and topped by another piece of post. It is set at the end of the east wall diagonal, not under it, and the end of the diagonal seems to be cut flat on the bottom. There is a notch in the bottom piece of corner post that pretty much aligns with the brace, and this suggests that the corner post has been moved. The south wall is balloon-framed, with the studs spanning two stories. The ceiling joists are circular-sawn, run east-west, and are approximately 2 by 10s. There are two new glue-lams added underneath of them. The second-story flooring runs north south and is about 2 ¼ to 2 ½ inches wide.

### *Interior, second story*

The main block is one room with a modern bathroom added in the northwest corner and a pull-down stair to the attic. The southern addition is two rooms. The main block has carpeting, drywall, textured plaster on the ceiling and no historic features visible except on the south wall, at the west end, where there is a doorway into the addition. The bottom of the west jamb is patched and there is a wood lintel with an abandoned mortise in it. The fireplace on the south wall is covered over. The north window sash are old, being mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and have no parting beads. They have 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins.

The rear chamber partition wall is set near the west corner of the chimney stack. Both sides of this stack corbel in about 4 feet 6 inches above the floor. The jambs of the doorway to the east are covered with drywall. There are no other historic features exposed in either chamber.

### *Interior, basement*

The basement is now only a crawl space, created in part by the lowering of the first story floor and also by silt and debris washed in here by flooding. The west end has two parallel rubble stone walls running north-south, the western-most one of them under the west wall. The other is about 3 feet to the east of it and creates a narrow passage like a sally port. The north end of this passage is closed off with early concrete blocks while the south end is open to the rear and appears always to have been. The west wall has no openings, and never did, while the east wall has one opening. The south jamb is finished stone

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but the north jamb is rough, and this was probably a small window opening that has since been widened. At the east end is the main basement space. The east wall has traces of plaster with the same orange-brown paint found on the first story east wall. The south wall has a fireplace in the center that has been closed off with CMUs. The firebox has a stone lintel and the stonework has traces of orange-brown paint. To the east of the fireplace is a doorway to the rear, closed off with stone. The eastern jamb was plastered and painted with the orange-brown paint prior to be infilled. To the west of the fireplace is a window opening that is closed off with horizontal boards. The north wall has what appears to be a doorway at the west end; it now has a window in the top of the opening, closed off with CMUs, and stone infill below. The first-story floor joists are sash-sawn, are 3 ¼ by 8 ¾ inches, and are spaced 24 to 25 inches on centers. They run north-south and have some lath nail holes in the bottom face. At the south end there is a header around the fireplace that is tenoned and pegged into the trimmers and is mortised for a tenon on the end of the joist. The original floor framing was apparently cut loose from the pockets and lowered and supported with horizontal beams with wood posts underneath of them. These have been augmented with additional posts and beams. After the 2018 flood the first-story flooring and floor framing was removed and the basement filled with concrete prior to any further recording and measuring of the space.

There are stone foundation walls to the rear for a two-bay wide building, and the southern doorway at the east end must have provided access to this space. The west wall of this space has a window opening to the south and a doorway to the north, both with beaded-interior-edge frames. The first-story joists here are circular-sawn.

### *Interior, attic*

The attic flooring is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that runs east-west and is face nailed. It varies between 6 ¾ and 9 inches. The southwest corner of the floor is patched where the stairs originally came up; they were enclosed with a tongue-and-grooved vertical-board wall, and there are four boards that survive here. There is plain baseboard. The stone work of the walls is carried above the floor about 12 inches to fill the space between the rafters. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 3 inches wide by 3 ½ inches deep, have sawn Roman numerals, and have lath nail holes on the bottom face. They have collars that are 1 by 3 inches, are lapped and nailed with cut nails, and also have lath nail holes in the bottom face. The dormer on the north elevation is original. The collars on either side are 3 by 4 inches, with a notch on the face toward the dormer that must have been for a second rafter inside the other, on both sides of the dormer. If so, however, these rafters did not pass into the stone wall. There is a piece of riven lath that survives in situ on the ceiling, at the edge of the window opening, and another on the bottom of the rafters, at the top of the wall, under the north dormer. The sash have 8-inch by 10-inch lights with ovolo muntins and no parting beads. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. There must have been a rear dormer, as well, since both of the larger-dimensioned collars are notched on their inner sides at the south end, and there is a new rafter in the center. The roof has plywood sheathing.

# 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: _____

<b>Specific dates</b>	N/A	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	N/A
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<b>Construction dates</b>	c. 1831, c. last quarter 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
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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:

George Ellicott, Sr. had made an agreement with his son, George, Jr., that if the son would “. . . at his own proper cost and charge erect a dwelling house and other buildings . . .” on the lot on the south side of the Frederick Turnpike, then George would give him the lot. George, Jr. completed a stone house on the lot while his father was still alive but had not received title to the lot before his father’s death in 1832. The structure that George Ellicott, Jr. built was apparently two one-room-per-floor rentals, each three bays wide. One of those units (half of the original stone building) was demolished when the bank to the west was built, but the original frame partition wall, with hand-split lath, survives behind the new stairway. The kitchen was in the basement. The kitchen fireplace, and those in line above it, were placed on the rear wall rather than the gable end wall, which is very unusual for Ellicott City, and Howard County in general. The whole floor on the first story was dropped two feet when the building was converted to a store, probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rendering the basement no longer usable. In 1838 George Ellicott, Jr. gave his tenant houses to his mother, Elizabeth, in exchange for a 550-acre tract of land. In her will Elizabeth left the building in trust to her granddaughter Elizabeth E. Tyson Smith. The trustees for Elizabeth Tyson Smith sold the building to Joseph Merkle in September 1860 for \$800, and just over a year later he sold the eastern half of the building to Ferdinand Fissell for the same amount. Fissell was operating a provision store. The Fissell family continued to own the building until 1992.

### Significance:

George Ellicott, Sr. had made an agreement with his son, George, Jr., that if the son would “. . . at his own proper cost and charge erect a dwelling house and other buildings . . .” on the lot on the south side of the Frederick Turnpike, running from the northeast corner of the lot where James Martin resides east to the lot occupied by David Jones, then George would give him the lot. George, Jr. completed a stone house on the lot while his father was still alive but had not received title to the lot before his father’s death in 1832, at the age of 72. The trustees of George Ellicott, Sr., laid all of this out in a deed of the lot to George, Jr., in 1834. That the lot being conveyed is the property that includes 8133 Main Street

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can be adduced from the later plat of the division of the real estate of George, Sr., begun in March 1839 and recorded in May 1840. In addition to the father's property, it includes other landmarks in the town, from which one could, and still can, get one's bearings. On it are found "Jas. Martin" and "D. Jones", and between them is a stone house labelled "Mrs. Ellicott." The property at 8129 Main Street, just east of 8133, is indeed part of David Jones lot. Elizabeth Ellicott was not one of the trustees, so her inclusion as one of the grantors probably reflects the fact that she held the right of dower on the property. Since the house was completed in his father's lifetime, it must date prior to April 1832. There is nothing in the deed that clarifies when the father acquired the property, but it was clearly part of the partition of extensive Ellicott properties made in October 1830. Ownership of these lands had descended to the heirs of several deceased family members, making it difficult to manage the affairs, so they agreed to appoint trustees to divide the property. Among those properties granted to George Ellicott, Sr., was lot nine, which began on the east side of James Martin's lot and ran to the east. It comprised  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre and contained a frame stable and a log stable, but no stone structure is mentioned. Thus, the existing house must have been built after October 1830, and most likely dates to 1831.<sup>1</sup>

The structure that George Ellicott, Jr. built was apparently two one-room-per-floor rentals, each three bays wide. One of those units (half of the original stone building) was demolished when the bank was built, but the original frame partition wall, with hand-split lath, survives behind the new stairway and is now exposed.<sup>2</sup> There was never any communication between the eastern and western halves of the building, at least on the first story. The kitchen was in the basement. Since the hillside slopes down to the stream it was possible to build basements on this side of the street, whereas on the north side, the kitchens had to be at ground level, with the main rooms one story up from the street. The kitchen fireplace, and those in line above it, were placed on the rear wall rather than the gable end wall, which is very unusual for Ellicott City, and Howard County in general. To the east of the fireplace was a door to the rear of the lot, and to the west of the fireplace was a window to light this space. On the street side there was apparently a door set to the west giving direct access from the street down to the kitchen. The kitchen did not take up the full footprint of the basement because there was a sally-port to the west of it. This walkway was open at both the north and south ends. There must have been an areaway and stairs on the front of the house, leading down to the kitchen door and sally-port, with stairs above the areaway leading to the first-story front door. This door was probably in the center of the three bays. The sally-port would have enabled one to get to the back of the lot without having to go inside the house. Most sally-ports are at grade, so this one was unusual, though it would have been at grade in the rear, because the ground slopes down to the rear. Thus, its arrangement seems to be driven more by geography than by an attempt at innovation. Also, its placement meant that basement space was lost rather than more

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<sup>1</sup> Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 19-245. Howard County Land Records, 2-99. Joetta Cramm, *Historic Ellicott City: A Walking Tour*, rev. ed. (Woodbine, MD: K. & D., Ltd., 1996), p.51. Kenneth M. Short, "Jones-Mayfield-Kirkwood Building" (HO-357), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, 2021. Baltimore County Land Records,, WG 205-38.

<sup>2</sup> See Kenneth M. Short, "Washington Trust Company" (HO-1008), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, 2010.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-358

Name George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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valuable first-story space. Based on the configuration of the basement walls and first-floor framing, it would appear that the basement kitchen did not have an internal stairway to the first story; access must have been from the outside, and perhaps there was a stair on the rear of the building for this purpose. There was no clear evidence visible to determine whether the second story originally had one bedroom or two, but there should be a fireplace on the second floor, now hidden behind drywall. The hearth for it was still visible at the ceiling of the first story. The attic was always finished as living space, and the front dormer is original. There was a single dormer on the rear that was probably taken off when the rear addition was raised to two stories.

A curious feature of the building is the overhang of the northeast corner at the second story. As the plan of the building shows, the first story was built up against an existing stone wall that must have been David Jones' building. This wall must have been built over the property line, and the structure must have been only one story, originally. Since Ellicott intended a two-story and attic building, he must have taken down parts of the gable end of Jones' building and rebuilt the wall. Since he built the front wall of his structure closer to the street than had Jones, he either would have had to build his front wall more than a foot further east on the first story, or failing that, cantilevered the east end of the second story forward to reach the plane of the front of his building. Since any wall added in front of the existing partition wall could not have been tied into the existing wall without taking parts of that wall down, Ellicott (and probably with Jones' input) chose the latter solution. The use of stone for rental buildings was not unusual in Ellicott City and probably reflects both the availability of the material from quarries along the river, within a few hundred feet of this site, that the Ellicotts were Quakers, who tended to build with a desire for durability, and the urban character of the town, where fire was an ever-present threat.<sup>3</sup>

The whole floor on the first story was dropped two feet when the building was converted to a store, probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rendering the basement no longer usable. Interestingly, the floor joists were reused in the existing floor and appear to have been cut free of the walls and lowered down to where they are now. The framing for the hearth of the first-story fireplace that now hovers two feet above the floor, still exists under the floor. This could have also been the period in which the one-story, shed-roofed addition was put on the rear and the high doorway was cut through the back wall of the original house, at the west end. The stairway was originally in the back (southwest) corner of the original first-story room and must have been altered to remove the bottom half of it from the store space, moving it to the back addition. The door sill on the storefront is probably reused from the front door of the house, and simply dropped when the wall was taken down. To either side of it are granite sills that are too short for the storefront bays, probably because they are also reused. Their original function, if they were part of this building, is unclear at this time. The second-story

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<sup>3</sup> For Quaker building practice, see Bernard L. Herman, "Eighteenth-Century Quaker Houses in the Delaware Valley and the Aesthetics of Practice," in *Quaker Aesthetics: Reflections on a Quaker Ethic in American Design and Consumption*, edited by Emma Jones Lapsansky, and Ana A. Verplanck (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003): 188-211.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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windows do not have stone sills, so it is unlikely that the first story would have them, and the first-story lintels are still in situ. It is possible that they were the front steps. The rear addition was originally one story and was later raised to two full stories, but the east wall studs and angled top plate were retained in place and built on top of, preserving the evidence of this change. The foundation on the addition suggests that it was originally only one bay long, so it is possible that it was enlarged to cover the whole south elevation at the same time that it was raised to two stories. This could explain why the west wall of the addition does not match the east wall. Since the floor level aligns with the current level in the main block, and there is no evidence of change here in the east wall of the addition, the addition must have gone on when the floor was dropped, at the soonest.

In 1838 George Ellicott, Jr. gave his tenant houses to his mother, Elizabeth, in exchange for a 550-acre tract of land in Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties. Since she lived on the Baltimore County side of Ellicott's Mills, she could keep a close eye on this investment, the rents from which would have provided her with income for living expenses. Who might have been renting the two units from her is not known, unfortunately. She still owned the property at her death in November 1853, at the age of 91. In her will Elizabeth left the building in trust to her granddaughter Elizabeth E. Tyson Smith. The 1860 map of Howard County, based on surveys apparently made the previous year, shows that the Martin property was still owned by a Martin, who ran an apothecary shop. To the east of that building was D. Feelemyer's hat and shoe store, and T. Jenkins' dry goods store; the latter is the surviving eastern half of the duplex building. The trustees for Elizabeth Tyson Smith sold the building to Joseph Merkle in September 1860 for \$800, and just over a year later he sold the eastern half of the building to Ferdinand Fissell for the same amount. This deed states that the property Fissell was buying ran ". . . to the centre of partition wall. . . ." Fissell was listed in the 1860 census (recorded in November of that year) as a 25-year-old operating a provision store, with real estate valued at \$1,000. Most likely, this real estate was half of the tenant building, which he could have agreed to purchase and moved in to prior to paying off the purchase price and receiving a deed. The census records that seem to place the Fissells at this location in 1860 thus suggest that they were living above the shop. Fissell was still operating his provisions store in 1870 but died in 1875 at about age 40. Fissell's will left his property to his widow Elizabeth, for life, with it then passing to his children. In 1876 Elizabeth was assessed for the lot, worth \$300, the building, worth \$1,000, and merchandise worth \$150. She also had a horse, farm implements, and furniture. Elizabeth Fissell provided for her children the way many widows had done for centuries, as a seamstress, and so did her daughter, Agnes, who was 22 in 1880. At that time the Fissell's oldest son, Harry (aka, William H.) was 18 and serving an apprenticeship as a tinsmith. The Fissells had not shown up in the tax assessments during this period, suggesting that they had not made any changes to the building; while some alterations could have easily been overlooked, especially to the rear of buildings, or on remote agricultural sites, it would have been hard to miss the insertion of a storefront on Main Street in Ellicott City.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 23-32. *Baltimore Sun*, 1 December 1853, p. 2. See also, *Baltimore Sun*, 9 December 1853, p. 1, reprinted in *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 26 March 1898, p. 3. Howard County Land Records, WWW 21-179 and WWW 21-620. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). U.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-358

Name George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps begin to reveal something about the Fissell's building with their earliest appearance in 1887. At that time, they show the one-story frame addition on the rear of the two-story stone building, a change that could have been made as early as 1862, when Ferdinand acquired the building, if he needed more commercial space than the one-room-per-floor dwelling house provided. The stairway could have been altered at that time, too, in order to provide more privacy for the family living above the shop. The map describes the building as a dwelling, not a store, suggesting as the 1880 census did that Fissell's business closed with his death and his family lived on there, sewing to make ends meet. It also shows a sally-port between this building and the other half to the west. The implication of the illustration is that the sally-port was on the first story, but analysis of the building, as noted above, indicates the sally-port was in the basement. The map also suggests that there was communication from the sally-port to both this and the western half of the building, though there was no physical evidence of this. The 1894 map shows no changes in configuration or usage, but the 1899 map does. The building was now being used as a grocery store and the frame addition on the rear was now two stories. Physical evidence clearly indicates that the addition was raised from one to two stories. The sally-port is no longer shown, which could reflect a correction, with the realization that it was actually in the basement; even though the floor had been dropped, eliminating the basement as functional space, the sally-port, as will be seen later, was preserved and still functional in a limited way. The south wall of the addition was completely rebuilt and had a doorway in the center with one window to each side of it, a configuration that probably mirrored the front façade. Indeed, it may even have been intended to be the new residential front of the building once the storefront was put in on the street front and was probably accessed through the sally port. The map does not show a store front on this building, or on any in town, though it does show iron shutters on some other buildings, which can be suggestive of the presence of a storefront; however, the absence of such shutters does not necessarily indicate the absence of a storefront. The 1899 map also has a dotted line between this building and the western half, which appears to be a recognition that the partition wall was frame, and thus posed a fire hazard. The 1904 and 1910 maps show no other changes to the building, though by the latter date the western half had been demolished and replaced with the stone Washington Trust Company bank building (HO-1008).<sup>5</sup>

Elizabeth's oldest son, William H. Fissell, who went by Harry, must have eventually soured on the tinsmithing business. He married Ardella Easton around 1889 and at that time, or shortly after, must

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S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Ellicotts Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, p. 17. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Ellicotts Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Ellicotts Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1880.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1887, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910. Note that in Joetta Cramm's *Historic Ellicott City, A Walking Tour*, she erroneously states that the eastern half of the original building was being used as a carpet weaver's shop in 1887. This is a misreading of the map; the western half was being used for this function. See Cramm, *Ellicott City*, p. 51.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-358

Name George Ellicott Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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have decided to open a grocery store on the first story of his mother's house. In 1896 Elizabeth was still assessed for the lot, worth \$400, and the "store + dwelling," worth \$1,500. Most likely the storefront had been added on the front by this time. She was no longer assessed for merchandise, but William H. had merchandise worth \$250. Elizabeth died in 1919 but the grocery business continued, and Harry was still operating it in August 1936 when the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographed his store as part of a brief documentation of historic structures in Ellicott City. This photograph shows the building pretty much as it exists today, with three exceptions. The storefront glazing had a four-light sash, probably inoperable, set flush with the front of the store, with a pair of two-light casements set even with the interior wall and opening in to allow the storekeeper to change displays in the windows. Each storefront window had a pair of two-panel shutters which folded back against the very wide pilasters that framed the opening and supported the wall above. These pilasters now have applied mouldings creating a paneled effect, but they did not in 1936; the only panels were those beneath the store windows, and they had panel moulds as they do today. The transom appears to have six lights. Finally, the sally-port is closed off with a door of some sort but appears to still be functional. There are boards on the sidewalk in front of it that probably cover an opening in which things could be lowered and carried to the rear of the building through the sally-port. There was likely a stairway down to the port opening originally, but by this time it would have had to have been abandoned because of the lowering of the first floor for the storefront.<sup>6</sup>

In 1933 Harry Fissell sold his share in the building to his two brothers, Walter and Ferdinand, and the building remained in the family until 1992. It is not known when the grocery closed, but it was apparently followed by a Chinese laundry and then a toy store named Mumbles and Squeaks.<sup>7</sup> It became the home of Craig Coyne Jewelers in 2013, but after the 2016 flood they moved and sold the building. The building was renovated and put back into service prior to the 2018 flood. Following that flood the first-story floor framing was removed and the basement filled with concrete as part of the most-recent renovation.

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<sup>6</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Ellicotts Mills, Howard County, Maryland, 1900, 1910. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. "Death Register", *Baltimore American*, 7 October 1919, p. 14. Historic American Building Survey, E. H. Pickering, photographer. HABS MD,14-ELLCI,9—1. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.md0295/photos.082149p>.

<sup>7</sup> Cramm, *Walking Tour*, p. 51.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-358

See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 864 sq. ft.  
Acreage of historical setting 864 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, tax map 25A, parcel 44, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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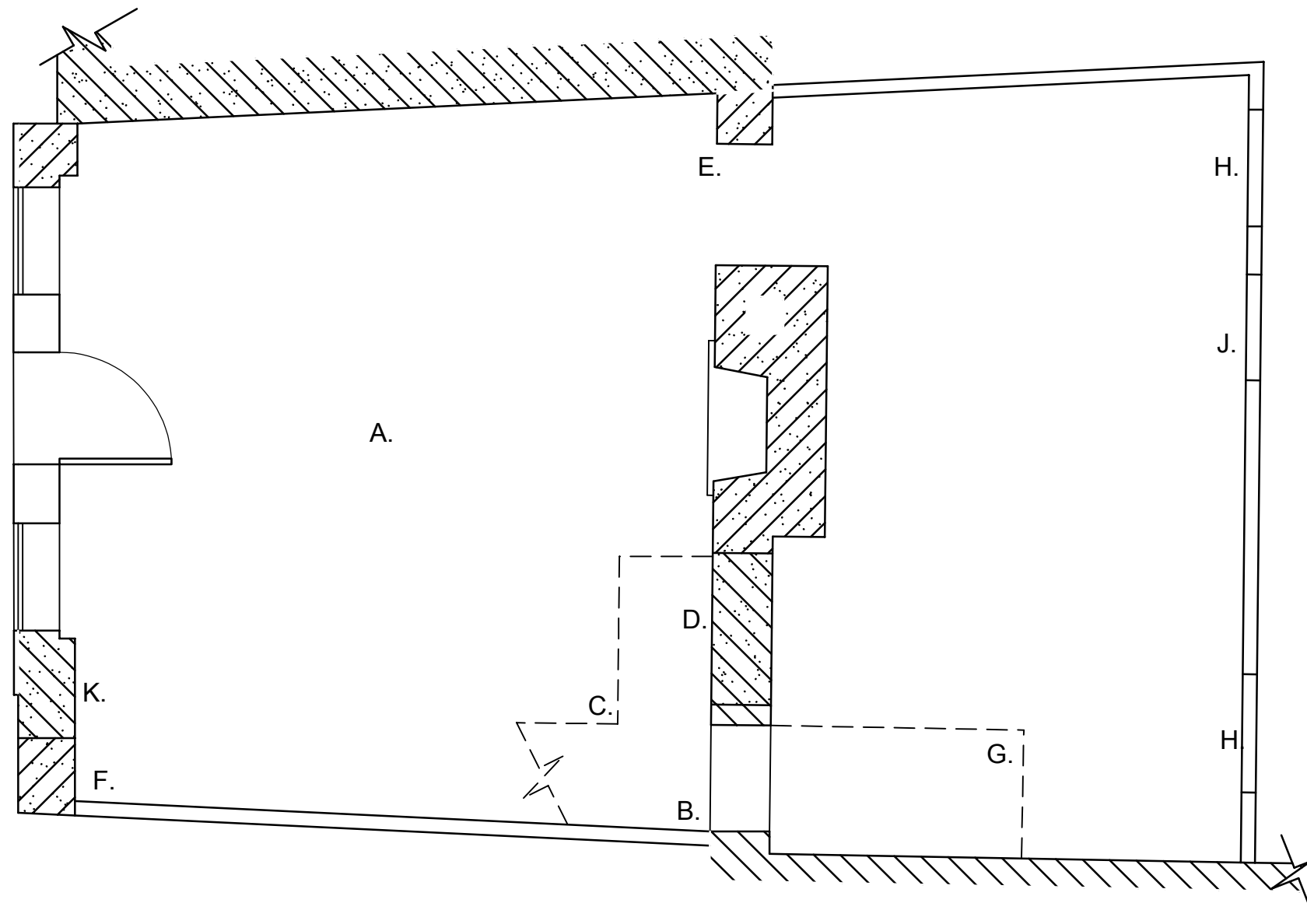
name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	November 2022
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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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.

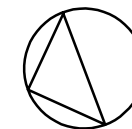
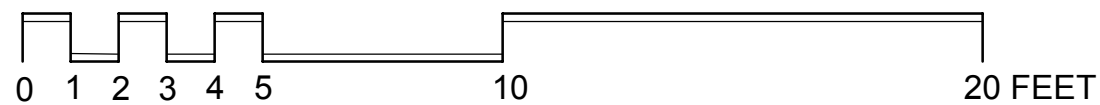
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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



NOTES:

- A. FLOOR LEVEL DROPPED 2 FEET FOR STOREFRONT CONVERSION.
- B. DOORWAY CUT THROUGH WITH STOREFRONT CONVERSION. SILL IS 4 FEET, 6 INCHES ABOVE CURRENT FLOOR LEVEL.
- C. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL STAIRWAY. MODERN STAIRWAY NOT SHOWN.
- D. ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING INFILLED WHEN DOORWAY CUT THROUGH.
- E. ORIGINAL DOORWAY -- SILL DROPPED.
- F. ORIGINAL STUD AND RIVEN LATH PARTITION WALL WITH NO OPENINGS.
- G. LOCATION OF EARLIER STAIRWAY.
- H. ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING CLOSED OFF AND SASH REMOVED.
- J. ORIGINAL DOORWAY CLOSED OFF AND DOOR REMOVED.
- K. ORIGINAL WINDOW INFILLED FOR STOREFRONT CONVERSION.



**HO-358 ELLICOTT'S TENANT HOUSE / FISSELL'S STORE 8133 MAIN STREET, ELLICOTT CITY**  
**FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & MARCIA MILLER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- FEBRUARY 2017**

Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store (HO-358)  
8133 Main Street, Ellicott City

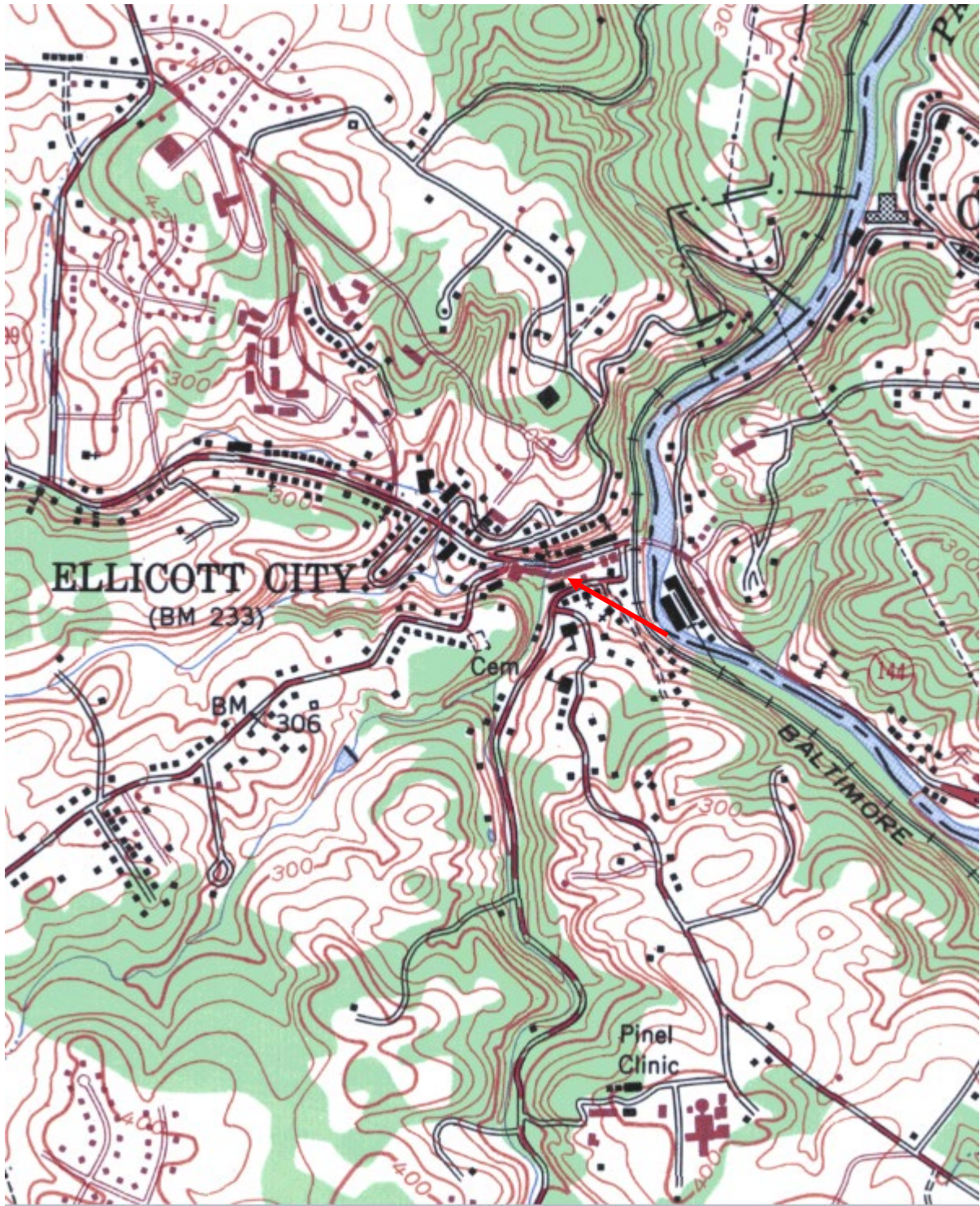
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Samuel Coyne / ?	Penn Shop Ventures, LLC / ?	30 March 2017	WAR 17522-130	Deed – Fee Simple	\$265,000	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	
The 8133 Partnership / ?	Samuel Coyne / ?	25 June 2013	WAR 15120-400	Deed – Fee Simple	\$369,000	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	Begin. @ NE corner of the stone house on the lot. Adjoins lot of JJ Mayfield runs to center of partition wall and to Old Mill Branch
Joel Marc Abramson & wife Beverly / ?	The 8133 Partnership / MD	31 January 1995	MDR 3428-233	Deed – Fee Simple	\$185,000	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	
Constance C. Wehland Monica C. Rathe Personal representatives of Hattye F. Ross, deceased / ?	Joel Marc Abramson & wife Beverly / ?	2 March 1992	MDR 2484-654	Deed – Fee Simple	\$105,000	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	HFR died 27 July 1990
Hattye F. Colbert Ross, personal representative of Leone E. Fissell / MD	Hattye F. Colbert Ross / ?	18 May 1984	CMP 1124-519	Deed – Fee Simple	\$0	1. 3 A +/- 2. 18' – 4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	1. near College Avenue LEF died 7 August 1987
Leone E. Fissell Hattye F. Colbert Ross / Howard	Leone E. Fissell Hattye F. Colbert Ross	30 September 1976	CMP 790-113	Deed- Fee Simple	\$5.00	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	H.F.C. has married, now H.F.C.R. (2)
Walter S. Fissell, widower / Howard	Leone E, Fissell Hattye F. Colbert	4 June 1944	BM Jr. 181-581	Deed – Fee Simple	Love & Affection	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	Grantees are his two daughters HTF & FF deceased (2)
C. Orman Manahan / ?	Hattye T. Fissell Walter S. Fissell Ferdinand Fissell / ?	16 May 1933	HSK 145-440	Deed – Fee Simple	\$1.00	?	
William H. Fissell & wife Ardella V. Fissell Walter S. Fissell & wife Hattie T. Fissell Ferdinand Fissell / ?	C. Orman Manahan / ?	15 May 1933	HSK 145-438	Deed – Fee Simple	\$1.00	?	Ferdinand Fissell late of Howard County. Will 2-222 29 October 1875 devised estate to widow Elizabeth for life, then to his kids - W.H.F., W.S. F & FF are the kids

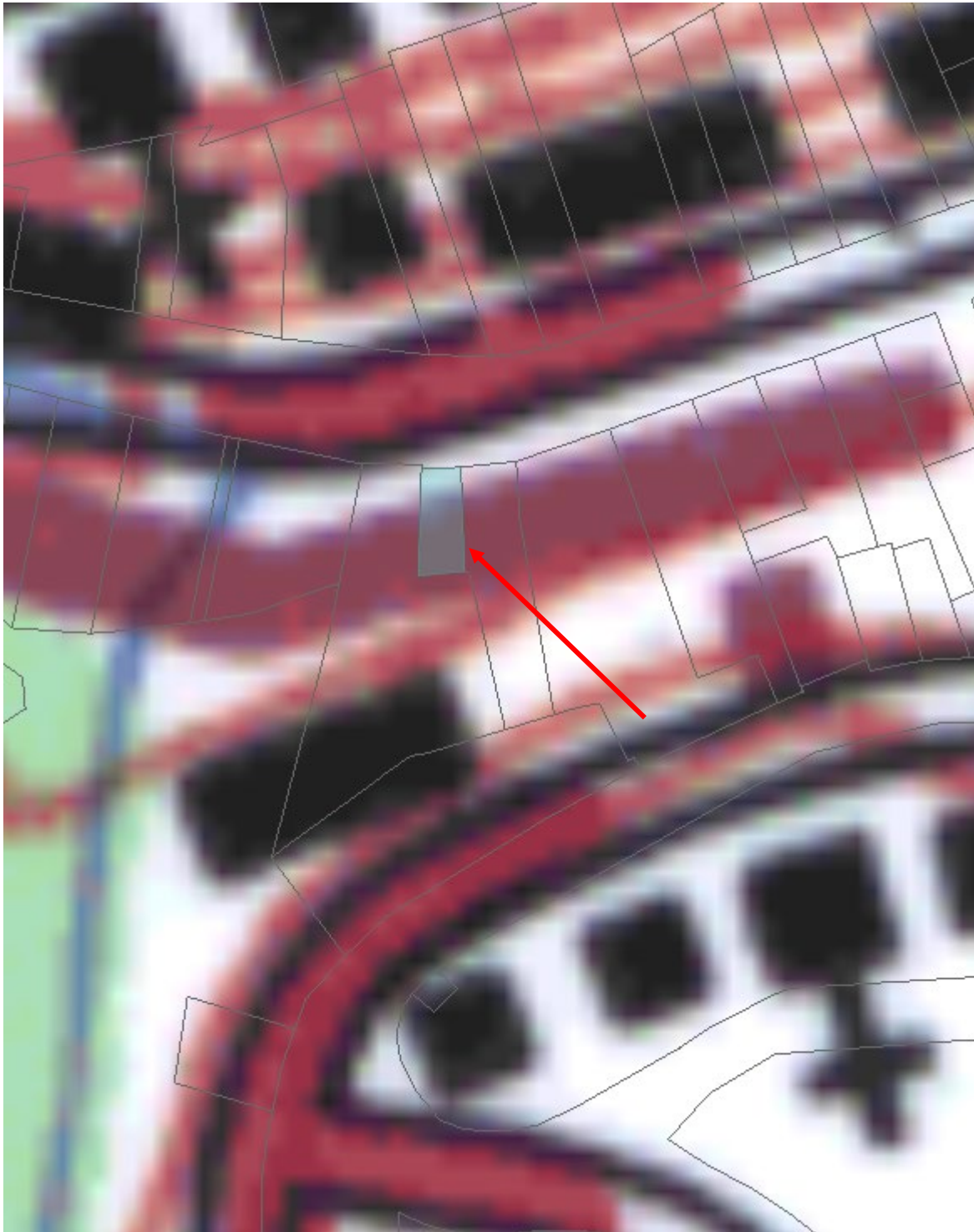
Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store (HO-358)  
8133 Main Street, Ellicott City

**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Joseph Merkle & wife Justina / Baltimore County	Ferdinand Fissell / Howard	3 January 1862	WWW 21-620	Deed – Fee Simple	\$800	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	To partition wall [no previous reference]
Frederick Tyson Thomas Lea Henry Tyson / Baltimore City, Trustees	Joseph Merkle / Howard County	22 September 1860	WWW 21-179	Deed Fee	\$800	18'-4" x 48' x 24' x 36'	Substitute trustees Elizabeth Ellicott will in Baltimore County – in trust for granddaughter Elizabeth E.Tyson, now Smith [No previous reference]
George Ellicott / Baltimore County	Elizabeth Ellicott, widow, Mother of George / Baltimore County	18 May 1838	WSG 23-32	Indenture	550 A of the Great Meadows in Anne Arundel and Montgom- ery Counties	?	
Elizabeth Ellicott heir of George / Baltimore County Roger Brooke Nathan Tyson Joshua Pierce, Trustees under will of George Ellicott	George Ellicott, Jr.	2 September 1834	WSG 19-245	Indenture	Love & Affection	?	



HO-358  
Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
8133 Main Street, Ellicott City  
Ellicott City quad



HO-358  
Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
8133 Main Street, Ellicott City  
Ellicott City quad

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
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**Photo 1 of 19: North elevation. 3/2/2017**

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
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**Photo 2 of 19: North elevation, storefront. 3/2/2017**



**Photo 3 of 19: North elevation, storefront cornice detail. 3/2/2017**

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Maryland Inventory of  
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Photo 4 of 19: North elevation from east showing building overhang at 2<sup>nd</sup> story. 3/2/2017

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
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**Photo 5 of 19: First story, main block, south wall. 2/15/2017**



**Photo 6 of 19: First story, main block, north wall. 2/15/2017**

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
Continuation Sheet

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**Photo 7 of 19: First story, main block, view west. 2/15/2017**



**Photo 8 of 19: First story, main block, west wall. 2/15/2017**

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Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
Continuation Sheet

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**Photo 9 of 19: First story, main block, second story hearth framing. 2/15/2017**



**Photo 10 of 19: First story, main block, south elevation captured by addition. 2/15/2017**

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Maryland Inventory of  
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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
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**Photo 11 of 19: First story, addition, east wall. 2/15/2017**



**Photo 12 of 19: First story, addition, south wall. 2/15/2017**

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Maryland Inventory of  
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**Photo 13 of 19: First story, addition, northeast corner with ghost of stair. 2/24/2017**



**Photo 14 of 19: Second story, south elevation now captured by addition. 2/15/2017**

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**Photo 15 of 19: Basement, main block, fireplace on south wall. 2/24/2017**



**Photo 16 of 19: Basement, main block, traces of plaster and paint on east wall. 2/24/2017**

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Maryland Inventory of  
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**Photo 17 of 19: Basement, addition, west elevation. 2/24/2017**



**Photo 18 of 19: Basement, main block, view south after floor was removed. 8/18/2018**

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Maryland Inventory of  
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**Photo 19 of 19: North elevation showing post construction exposed after 2016 flood. 8/2/2016**

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Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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**PHOTO LOG**

**Name of Photographer: Ken Short, Fred Dorsey (Photo 18).**

**Date of Photographs: 2 August 2016, 15 & 24 February 2017, 2 March 2017, 18 August 2018**

**Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO**

*Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.*

**Photo 1 of 19:**

**North elevation.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_01.tif**

**Photo 2 of 19:**

**North elevation, storefront.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 19:**

**North elevation, storefront cornice detail.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 19:**

**North elevation from east showing building overhang at 2<sup>nd</sup> story.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_04.tif**

**Photo 5 of 19:**

**First story, main block, south wall.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_05.tif**

**Photo 6 of 19:**

**First story, main block, north wall.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_06.tif**

**Photo 7 of 19:**

**First story, main block, view west.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_07.tif**

**Photo 8 of 19:**

**First story, main block, west wall.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_08.tif**

**Photo 9 of 19:**

**First story, main block, second story hearth framing.**

**HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_09.tif**

**Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-358

Name: Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 13

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**Photo 10 of 19:**

**First story, main block, south elevation captured by addition.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_10.tif**

**Photo 11 of 19:**

**First story, addition, east wall.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_11.tif**

**Photo 12 of 19:**

**First story, addition, south wall.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_12.tif**

**Photo 13 of 19:**

**First story, addition, northeast corner with ghost of stair.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_13.tif**

**Photo 14 of 19:**

**Second story, south elevation now captured by addition.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_14.tif**

**Photo 15 of 19:**

**Basement, main block, fireplace on south wall.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_15.tif**

**Photo 16 of 19:**

**Basement, main block, traces of plaster and paint on east wall.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_16.tif**

**Photo 17 of 19:**

**Basement, addition, west elevation.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_17.tif**

**Photo 18 of 19:**

**Basement, main block, view south after floor was removed.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_18.tif**

**Photo 19 of 19:**

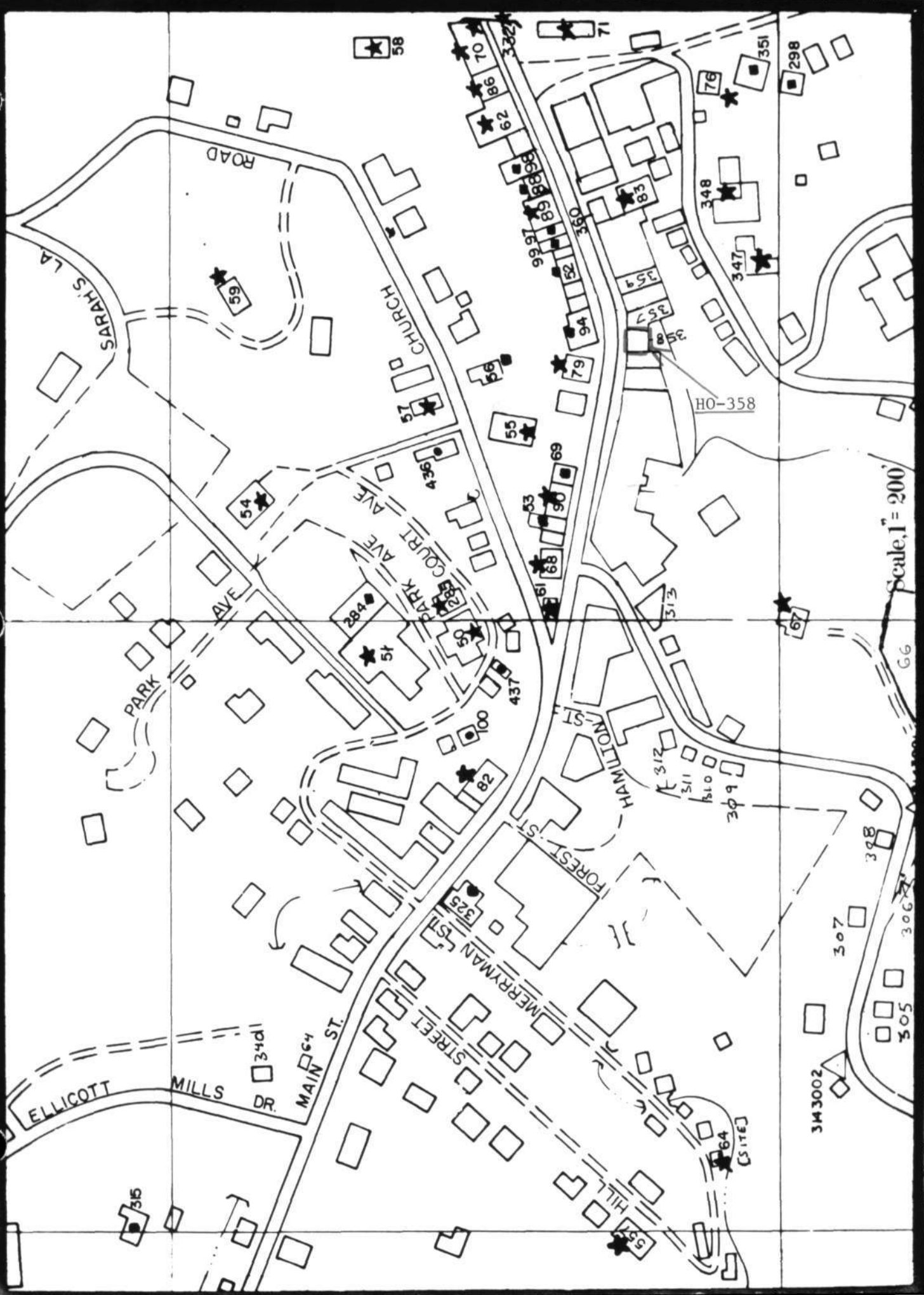
**North elevation showing post construction exposed after 2016 flood.  
HO-0358\_2017-02-15\_19.tif**

HO-358  
Mumbles and Squeaks (Fissel's Stone Shop)  
8133 Main Street  
Ellicott City  
Private

Facing north on the south side of Main Street in Ellicott City, this two-story, three-bay stone commercial building has a central gabled dormer on the metal roof, with a 6/6 sash window.

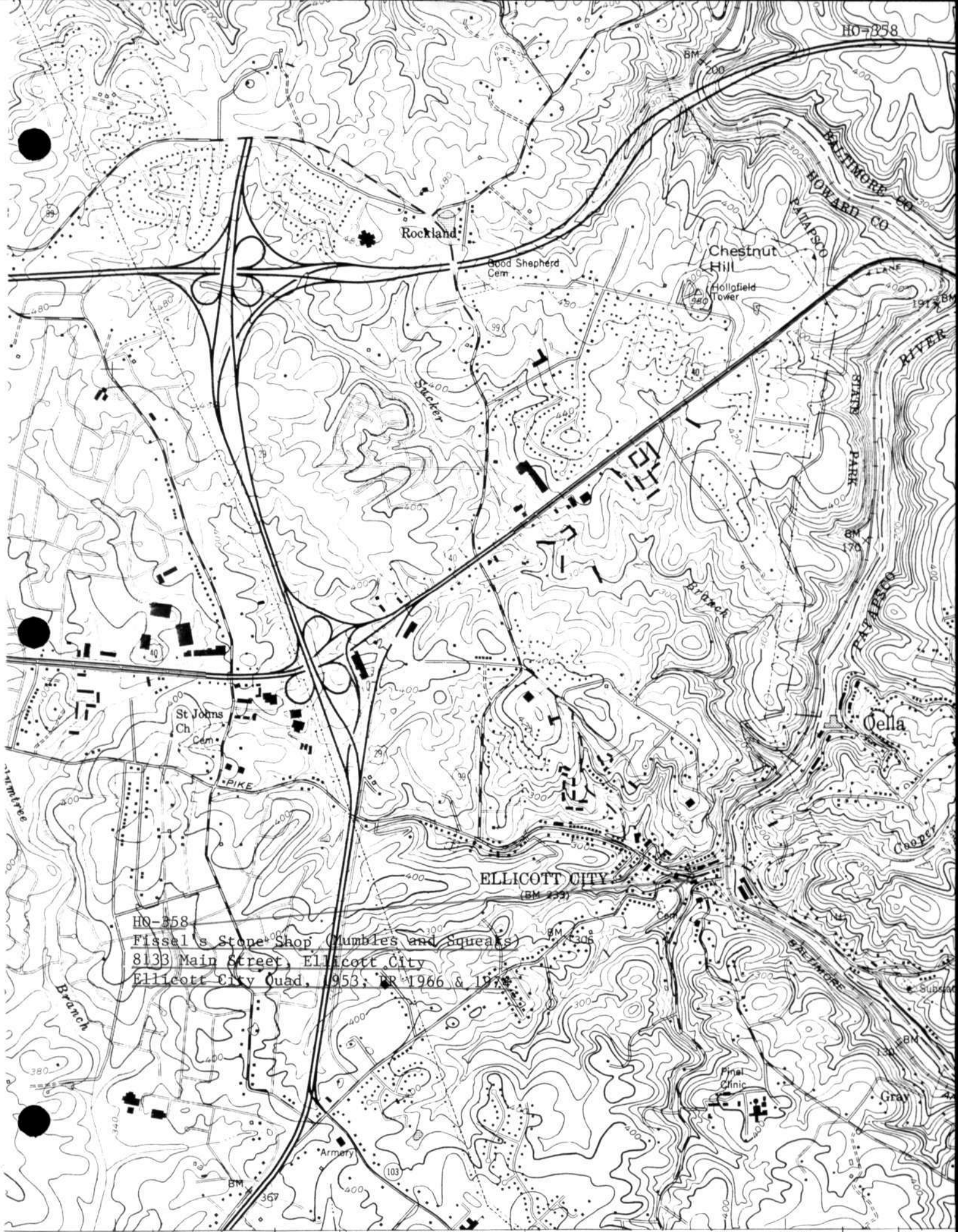
The first floor of the building has a central door formerly with 3-light transom (now stained glass) flanked by formerly 8-light (now 4-light) windows, all surmounted by a plain cornice. To the west of this arrangement is a 2 or 3 foot space of blank stone wall with a 2 1/2-foot square concrete block replacement patch at the bottom.

The second floor of the building has evenly-spaced short 6/6 sash windows with granite lintels and wooden sills.



Scale, 1" = 200'





HQ-358  
 Fissal's Stone Shop (Cumbles and Squeaks)  
 8133 Main Street, Ellicott City  
 Ellicott City Quad, 1953; BR 1966 & 1972

Fissel's Stone Shop (Mumbles and Squeaks)  
8133 Main Street, Ellicott City



Sillicott City 8127-8133 Main.

H0357 + H0358

5 4 3 2 1

888 8/72

Caplan & Fissell stone shops

HO-358

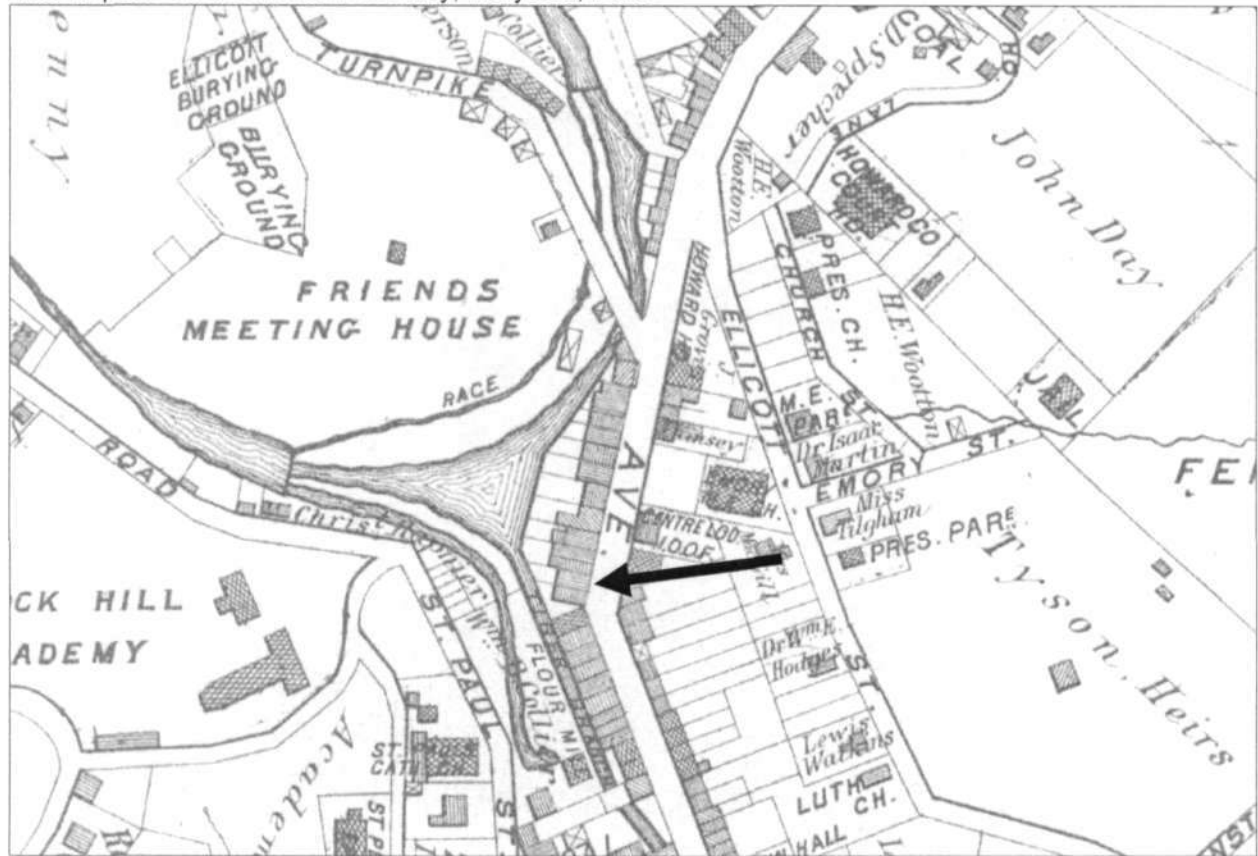
Fissel's Stone Shop (Mumbles and Squeaks)

8133 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Martenet's Map of Howard County Maryland, 1860

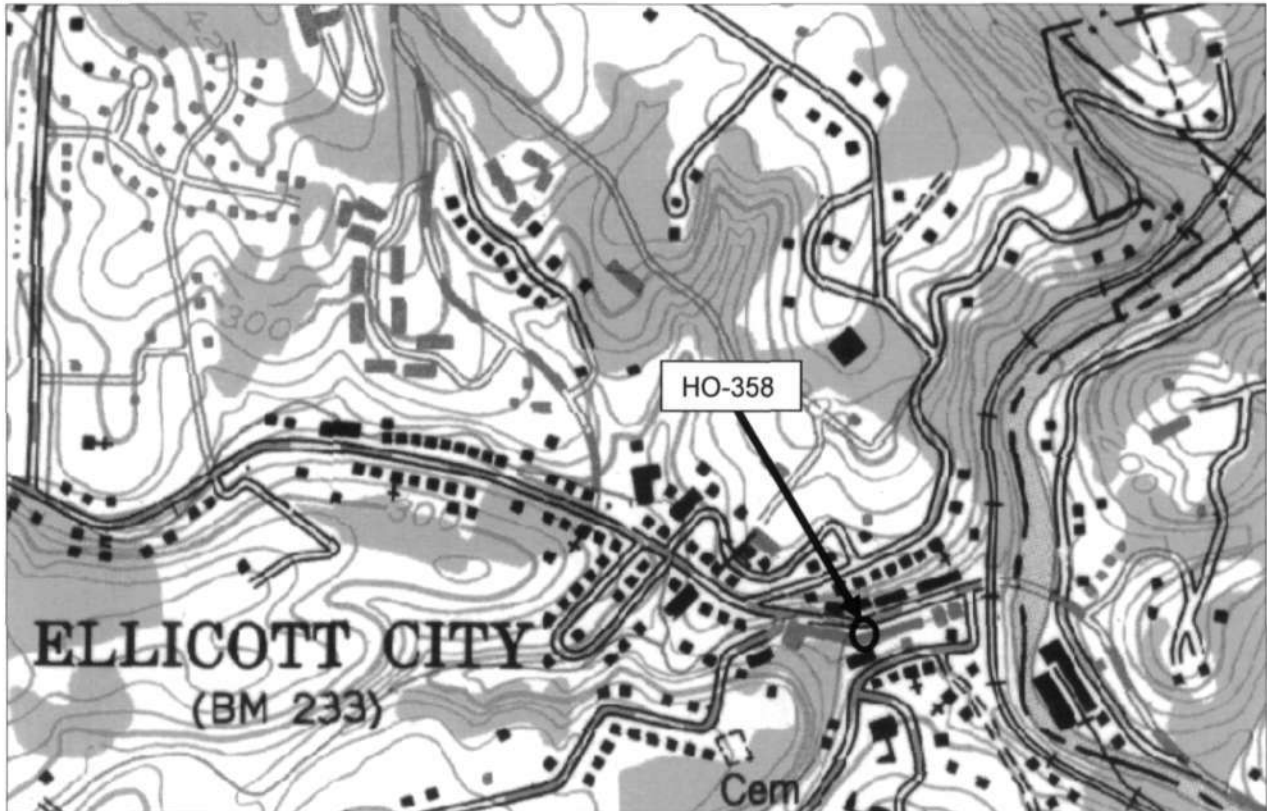


G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878



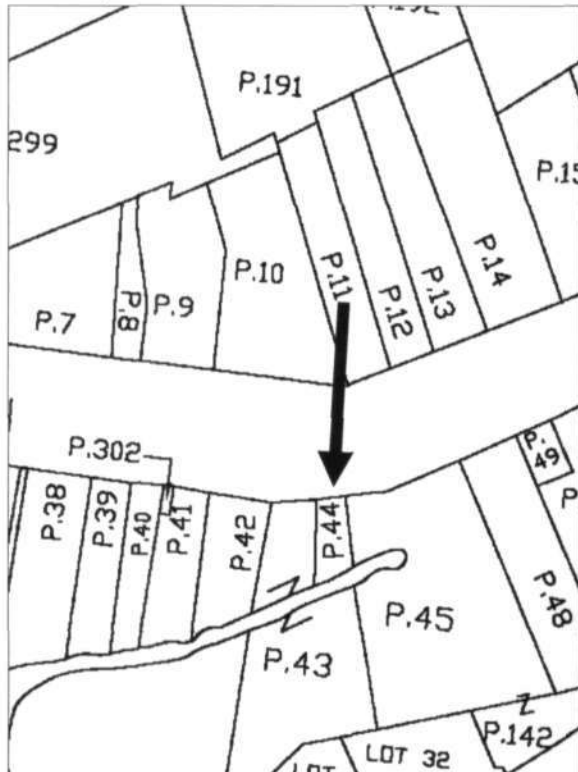


HO-358  
Fissel's Stone Shop (Mumbles and Squeaks)  
8133 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City  
Ellicott City quad 1953, Photorevised 1966 and 1974



Tax Map 25A, Parcel 44

National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2010



HO-358  
Fissel's Stone Shop (Mumbles and Squeaks)  
8133 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City  
Photo by Jennifer K. Cosham, 12/5/2012  
North elevation

