

HO-78-6

Caplan's Department Store  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City  
Public

**Description:**

The Caplan's Department Store is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with a flat roof. The building suffered severe damage to the first story in the 2016 flood, was rebuilt and restored the following year, and suffered even greater damage in the 2018 flood. The southern half of the building was one story and was built out over the creek; it had been taken down prior to detailed examination of the building. The north elevation on the first story has a temporary painted canvas that recreates the appearance of the original storefront. There is a storefront cornice with a plain frieze and ovolo cornice in limestone. The second story has buff, textured tapestry brick in all-stretcher bond and six six-over-one double-hung sash that have limestone lug sills. There is a stepped parapet roof with a limestone panel carved with "CAPLAN'S" and flanked on each side by scroll brackets. There is a large vertical, electrified sign projecting from the front; each side reads "CAPLAN'S" vertically with a crosspiece at the bottom that reads "DEPARTMENT STORE". The first story interior is three bays and the floor is completely gone. The north wall is almost completely gone. In the center at the north end is a large vestibule with a depressed barrel vault ceiling. There is a segmental arch for the wall and doorway at the south end of the vestibule, but everything below this is missing. Likewise, the east and west sides of the vestibule are missing everything below three four-light transoms. Some of the pressed metal ceiling survives, and there is also a pressed metal cornice. The west end has an enclosed stair that ascends to the south. The second story has exposed brick walls. The center partition wall survives and runs east-west. It has been stripped down to the studs. The remaining partition walls have all been removed at an unknown date, but their locations can be identified from gaps in the flooring, which is 2-inch oak strip flooring with two bands of walnut around the edges.

**Significance:**

The Caplan's Department Store building is constructed on two lots that, until the Caplan's building was constructed, held separate buildings. In 1906 Alter and Rachel Caplan purchased one of these buildings for \$3,000. The Caplan's were Russian Jews who had married and lived in Baltimore and Richmond until 1896, when they moved to Ellicott City. Alter Caplan died in the 1910s but Rachel continued to operate their store and the business thrived. Plans for a new department store building were apparently being made in 1925 and the plan was to demolish both the old Caplan's store building and the adjoining building. It was around this time that Alter and Rachel's son, Samuel, joined her in the business. Samuel Caplan was born in Ellicott City in 1898 and following the end of the First World War attended Johns Hopkins University. Upon graduation he went to medical school at the University of Maryland but chose instead a career in the family business. The new building, designed by Baltimore architect Stanislaus Russel, opened in November 1926.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-78-6

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

historic Caplan's Department Store

other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street and number 8125 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 Howard County Government

street and number 3430 Court House Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 18618 folio 224

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25A tax parcel 45 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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 checked="" 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>0</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 Caplan's Department Store is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with a flat roof. The building suffered severe damage to the first story in the 2016 flood, was rebuilt and restored the following year, and suffered even greater damage in the 2018 flood. The southern half of the building was one story and was built out over the creek; it had been taken down prior to detailed examination of the building. The north elevation on the first story has a temporary painted canvas that recreates the appearance of the original storefront. There is a storefront cornice with a plain frieze and ovolo cornice in limestone. The second story has buff, textured tapestry brick in all-stretcher bond and six six-over-one double-hung sash that have limestone lug sills. There is a stepped parapet roof with a limestone panel carved with "CAPLAN'S" and flanked on each side by scroll brackets. There is a large vertical, electrified sign projecting from the front; each side reads "CAPLAN'S" vertically with a crosspiece at the bottom that reads "DEPARTMENT STORE". The first story interior is three bays and the floor is completely gone. The north wall is almost completely gone. In the center at the north end is a large vestibule with a depressed barrel vault ceiling. There is a segmental arch for the wall and doorway at the south end of the vestibule, but everything below this is missing. Likewise, the east and west sides of the vestibule are missing everything below three four-light transoms. Some of the pressed metal ceiling survives, and there is also a pressed metal cornice. The west end has an enclosed stair that ascends to the south. The second story has exposed brick walls. The center partition wall survives and runs east-west. It has been stripped down to the studs. The remaining partition walls have all been removed at an unknown date, but their locations can be identified from gaps in the flooring, which is 2-inch oak strip flooring with two bands of walnut around the edges.

### Description:

The Caplan's Department Store is located at 8125 Main Street in Ellicott City, in Howard County, Maryland. It is on the south side of the street, facing north, with the front set tight to the sidewalk, in the plane of the adjoining buildings. It is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with a flat roof. The building suffered severe damage to the first story in the 2016 flood, was rebuilt and restored the following year, and suffered even greater damage in the 2018 flood. The southern half of the building was one story and was built out over the creek; it had been taken down prior to detailed examination of the building. Notes on that portion of the building are based on a brief examination and photographs taken after both floods.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation on the first story has a temporary painted canvas that recreates the appearance of the original storefront. There is a limestone-clad pier at the west end, but the cladding from a similar pier at the east end is missing. There is a storefront cornice with a plain frieze and ovolo cornice in limestone. The second story has buff, textured tapestry brick in all-stretcher bond and six six-over-one double-hung

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sash that have limestone lug sills, each with a wash. There is a rowlock course below the sills and another serving as the window lintels. There is a stepped parapet roof with two blind oculi that have limestone plaques, and a similar diamond in the center. At the top is a limestone panel carved with "CAPLAN'S" and flanked on each side by scroll brackets. The parapets have limestone copings with a rowlock course beneath them. There is a large vertical, electrified sign projecting from the front; each side reads "CAPLAN'S" vertically with a crosspiece at the bottom that reads "DEPARTMENT STORE".

The east wall is exposed, with a narrow alley between it and the building to the east, and it has only one window opening, on the second story at the south end. The wall is five-to-one common bond red brick. The west wall abuts the building to the west.

The south wall of the building survives on the south side of the creek and has five-to-one common bond brick in the basement and first story. The basement has a doorway in the east and west bays, each now with a new metal gate. The hill to the south of the wall is cut back, with a stone retaining wall and steel stairs to take one up to grade, which is about at the height of the middle of the first floor. The ground slopes up to the south from this point. The first story has four bays, each with paired window openings that contain metal grates; the west bay openings are taller than the other three bays. There is steel added to the south side of the wall to stabilize it and there are brick buttresses on the north (the original interior) side that support three steel I-beams that were originally part of the roof. There is steel added between these beams to stabilize them. The top of the south-side stream retaining wall has been rebuilt. There are two drains in the stream wall, to the east and near the bottom of the wall. They have ashlar frames. The northern half of the building has the original second story of the south elevation exposed and sitting on a new CMU wall built to support it and enclose the first story after the southern half was taken down. The CMU wall is built on top of the rubble stone north-side stream retaining wall, the top portion of which has been rebuilt. At the west end of the stone wall there is a large stone cantilevered out over the creek that supports a square brick stack; the stack is cut off at the top of the stone wall. The second story is five-to-one common bond red brick with six six-over one sash to the west, a doorway to the east of them, and a shorter six-over-six sash in the east bay. The two bays to the east have pockets in the top of the wall for rafters that have been taken down, and the pockets are infilled with brick.

### *Interior*

The first story is three bays and the floor is completely gone, with the basement filled with gravel. The east and west walls are exposed brick and are one wythe thicker than on the second story. The east wall has joist pockets for the missing first story and they are graduated to rise from north to south. The north wall is almost completely gone. In the center at the north end is a large vestibule with a depressed barrel vault ceiling. There is a segmental arch for the wall and doorway at the south end of the vestibule, but everything below this is missing. Likewise, the east and west sides of the vestibule are missing everything below three four-light transoms. The sash here are hinged and open in. To the west of the

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vestibule the top of the north wall retains three four-light transoms, with everything below now gone. To the east of the vestibule nothing survives, though evidence indicates it too had three four-light transoms. Some of the pressed metal ceiling survives, especially west of the vestibule, and it has square coffers; there is also a pressed metal cornice. The west end has an enclosed stair that ascends to the south. The bottom two risers are rebuilt and the next four up were possibly exposed originally and may have been altered later. There was probably a stair under here to the basement, as well.

The floor of the rear section was destroyed by the 2016 flood and replaced with concrete, which was in turn destroyed by the 2018 flood. The east and west walls were brick and were substantially destroyed by the 2016 flood and replaced with block. The west block wall was destroyed by the 2018 flood. The ceiling was pressed metal that survived the 2016 flood but did not survive the 2018 flood. There was an open-stringer straight stair at the southern end of the northern half, near the west wall, that ascended to the north to the second story. Its exact configuration within the plan is unknown, and it survived the first flood but was either removed during renovations or destroyed in 2018. The south wall was plastered.

The second story has exposed brick walls with plaster lath set into the mortar joints every five to seven courses; this lath is only 1 ¼ to 1 ½ inches deep and has nails and nail holes in it. There are ghosts on the floor that suggest that there were furring strips nailed to the lath, with lath and plaster attached to the furring strips. One buff brick has "FALLSTON" impressed into it and there are other partial bricks that have some of these letters. The dog-leg stairway has a landing near the top, in the southwest corner, and the stairs turn to ascend to the east; there is a vestibule in the southwest corner of the second story. The west wall of the stairway is angled, running southwest so that the southern exterior wall is longer than the northern wall. The south end of the west wall is studded out, with the remains of a brick chimney flue (probably for a furnace that must have stood in the basement) encapsulated within this wall. In the center of the west wall is a closet that is over part of the stairway and is set one step above the floor. The center partition wall survives and runs east-west. It has been stripped down to the studs. Near the west end is a wide, segmentally-arched opening with pairs of Doric columns that are re-used and moved to this location. This opening was originally just finished with plaster rather than woodwork; the jambs and soffit of the opening used expanded metal lath but the walls did not. The studs are dimensional 2 by 4s with blocking between them in a herringbone pattern. The ceiling joists above run north-south and are lapped at the partition wall. There are four doorways toward the east end, all infilled with later studs. The remaining partition walls have all been removed at an unknown date, but their locations can be identified from gaps in the flooring, which is 2-inch oak strip flooring with two bands of walnut around the edges. The sub-flooring is diagonally laid. The northern half of this floor was originally three rooms. The arched opening from the vestibule led to the northwest room and a doorway to the east, set to the south, led into the north-center room. This room also had a doorway on the south wall. The east side of the vestibule had a wide opening with columns (probably the ones now relocated to the center wall, since they were the same size). There was apparently no doorway from this room to the

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large room in the east-center; this room has the doorway that appears to be original and led onto the roof of the southern half of the building until a room was constructed here. The stairs here are new but a piece of the original stringer survives in place. The southeast room has a skylight with original framing and was probably a bathroom. It has two doorways on the north to the northeast room. One of these doorways may have been for a closet that sat within the southeast room but serviced the northeast room. Unfortunately, the flooring here has been replaced with plywood so the original configuration could not be determined. The windows and jambs are new six-over-one sash. The south brick wall is set on an original steel plate girder that is 44 inches tall.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" 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** \_\_\_\_\_ **Architect/Builder** Stanislaus Russel

**Construction dates** 1926

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:**

The Caplan’s Department Store building is constructed on two lots that, until the Caplan’s building was constructed, held separate buildings. In 1906 Alter and Rachel Caplan purchased one of these buildings for \$3,000. The Caplan’s were Russian Jews who had married and lived in Baltimore and Richmond until 1896, when they moved to Ellicott City. Alter Caplan died in the 1910s but Rachel continued to operate their store and the business thrived. Plans for a new department store building were apparently being made in 1925 and the plan was to demolish both the old Caplan’s store building and the adjoining building. It was around this time that Alter and Rachel’s son, Samuel, joined her in the business. Samuel Caplan was born in Ellicott City in 1898 and following the end of the First World War attended Johns Hopkins University. Upon graduation he went to medical school at the University of Maryland but chose instead a career in the family business. The new building, designed by Baltimore architect Stanislaus Russel, opened in November 1926.

**Significance:**

The Caplan’s Department Store building is constructed on two lots that, until the Caplan’s building was constructed, held separate buildings. The western lot was the eastern half of a lot owned by David Jones in the 1830s and contained the Jones-Taylor-Fisler Building, the earliest history of which is somewhat tenuous. David Jones leased the lot from the trustees of the late George Ellicott, Sr., in September 1838, in which it was noted that there was a “. . . stone house built upon the lot hereby devised . . .” Indeed, Jones is mentioned as inhabiting this lot in an 1834 deed and the implication of that deed is that he was there several years earlier, at the least. This seems to have been a case of George Ellicott, Sr. having arranged to lease the lot but having died before the indenture could be executed, though nowhere is that explicitly stated. The lot was of an odd shape, being on a bend along Main Street that created a slight “V” along the street front. The entire front was filled with a stone house, but all indications are that it was divided into two separate buildings in the center of the lot, where the break of the “V” occurred. The question of the origins of the house is significant, and complicated both by the fact that only the western half survives (HO-357, The Jones-Mayfield-Kirkwood Building, 8129 Main Street) and by

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details of the construction of the building to the west of it, built by George Ellicott, Jr. c. 1831 (HO-358). The second story of Ellicott's stone building is built on the west stone wall of Jones' building, suggesting that Jones built over the property line, and must have had a one-story building.<sup>1</sup>

David Jones died at an unknown date and his dwelling houses (he had three) were advertised for sale by Sarah Jones, the administratrix of his estate, in 1850: They were described thus: "The first is occupied by Mr. Isaac Strawbridge, and is situated in the centre of Ellicott's Mills, on the main street, now renting for eight dollars per month. The second is occupied as a store and dwelling by Mr. Robert Lilly. It adjoins the above, and is situated in the most business part of the town, and one of the best business stands. There is also a bake house attached to it, with all the necessary fixtures, in complete order. Both of these houses are built of granite, and in the most substantial manner, each fronting on the main street 25 feet, and under the low ground-rent of \$25 per year." The third dwelling was across the street and was where Sarah Jones was living. The eastern lot that would become part of Caplan's Department Store reportedly had a frame house that was owned by Mary Stimmer, though nothing more is known of this building at this time.<sup>2</sup>

Jones' building was purchased in 1851 by Edmund Taylor, who the 1850 census identified as a 26-year-old huckster who had been born in England. His 28-year-old wife Caroline was also a native of England, and they already had four children. He assumed the ground rent of \$50.76 a year and agreed to pay a yearly rent of \$25.00 on the building. It is not known when Edmund died, but Caroline Taylor sold the property in 1862 to a Joshua Taylor for \$800. Joshua was running a store, probably on lower Main Street, according to the 1860 census, and either needed more space or wanted to own his own building rather than rent. He was 25 in 1862, and was also a native of England, though any connection to Edmund is not clear at this time. He only held the building for three years, selling it to Robert Fislaugh (Fisler) in 1865 for \$1,100. The significant increase in value in only three years' time suggests that Joshua Taylor had made some important addition to the building, perhaps raising it to two stories and attic. According to the 1870 census, Robert Fisler was a 40-year-old glassblower from New Jersey, and his wife, Anna C., was a 33-year-old native of Germany. Whether he was working for someone else's business or operating his own is not known, but he only held onto the property for five years, selling it in 1870 to local lawyer James Mackubin for \$1,000. Mackubin lived at Macalpine (HO-400), just west of town, so this purchase was intended as an investment.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 23-223. See Kenneth M. Short, *Ellicott's Tenant House/Fissell's Store*, 8133 Main Street, (HO-358), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, update forthcoming.

<sup>2</sup> *Ellicott City (Maryland) Howard Gazette & General Advertiser*, 10 August 1850, p. 3. Joetta Cramm, *Historic Ellicott City: A Walking Tour*, rev. ed. (Woodbine, MD: K. & D., Ltd., 1996), p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Ellicott Mills, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870.

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Mackubin sold the building in 1874 to Edward Talbott, who held it in trust for George Preacher until he reached the age of 21. In 1870 George Preacher was 14 and was living with 23-year-old Barbara Puff (Pfaff). Other children living in the home included Lewis Preacher, William Fisler, and Emma Fisler. Robert and A. C. Fisler were their next-door neighbors, at least based on the census listings. Based on information in the 1880 census, Lewis Preacher was Anna Fisler's son, perhaps from a previous marriage, Barbara Pfaff was Anna's sister, and Emma was actually Emma Pfaff, Barbara's daughter. It is not known what occupation George Preacher may have been embarking on in 1874, but in June 1877 the *Ellicott City Times* noted: "Mr. George Preacher has placed two new show windows in his store on Main street and erected an excellent awning in front, supported by iron frame work." This suggests that the existing storefront in the building was constructed at that time. Sadly, in October of that year George Preacher died at age 21; he was living with his mother, who was presumably Anna Fisler. The building remained in Anna Fisler's possession and in 1880 she was running a grocery store here, with her son, Lewis, working as a huckster. According to the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map the eastern of Jones's buildings (which was stone) and the building to the east of it (which was frame) had been remodeled with a Mansard roof across both of them and a front porch across both as well, so they must have read as one building even though they apparently retained separate uses. The attic space in the Mansard was not subdivided. On the rear both buildings got similar one-story ells that extended over the river. The stone half on the west was being used as a grocery and the frame section on the east was a dry goods store. By 1894 both ells had been raised to two stories and the second-story walls between the two main buildings had been taken down. The eastern building was now a saloon, presumably only occupying the first story. By 1899 the eastern building had lost its front porch and only the western building is illustrated with a French roof, though the eastern building was listed as three stories; this building was once again a dry goods store while the western building was now vacant. Anna must have died in the mid- to late-1890s and eventually her property landed in equity court and was ordered sold in 1898. It was described as a front lot and a back lot, ". . . improved by a large stone and frame building, with a large store-room and 8 other rooms, and has for many years been a successful business stand, being the same property occupied for many years by the late Mrs. Anna C. Fisler." There was clearly a long tradition of women, most commonly widows, operating stores successfully in Ellicott City, and Anna Fisler was yet another example of that.<sup>4</sup>

In the early twentieth century the Jones building was owned by people living in Baltimore and it was probably leased to tenants who ran businesses here. That changed in 1906 when Alter and Rachel Caplan purchased it for \$3,000. The 1904 Sanborn map shows both buildings housing dry goods stores,

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<sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 16 June 1877, p. 3. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 13 October 1877, p. 2. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 20 October 1877, p. 2. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1887, 1894, 1899. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 17 September 1898, p. 2.

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but it is not clear whether they were one store or two. However, by 1910 the western building had become a saloon while the eastern one was still dry goods, presumably the Caplan's business. This map shows the Mansard across both buildings, suggesting that the variations of some earlier maps were more of interpretation than actual changes to the structures after the roofs went on. If so, it is possible that they each got Mansards but they were neither identical nor meant to tie the two buildings together. Unfortunately, one can only speculate at this point. The Caplan's were Russian Jews who had married and lived in Baltimore and Richmond until 1896, when they moved to Ellicott City. There they "... rented a store on the old Fillmore property on Main Street" and later "... moved into the old Keyser Building . . ." just east of the Jones-Taylor-Fisler building in 1900. It is not clear whether their store expanded into the Jones building or they leased it to tenants. In the 1910 census they were listed as operating a dry goods store, with Rachel active in the business as a saleswoman. They apparently moved to Baltimore that year but returned to Ellicott City the following year and resumed business on Main Street. Alter Caplan died in the 1910s but Rachel continued to operate their store and the business thrived. The early 1920s were a boom-time for building in Ellicott City, with the construction in 1924 of Taylor's Furniture Store (HO-1132), which was actually more of a department store, perhaps being the most notable addition. The modern commercial space made a clear statement to the community that could not be ignored by the Caplans and they responded by planning a new building for their business fairly quickly. It was around this time that Alter and Rachel's son, Samuel, joined her in the business. Samuel Caplan was born in Ellicott City in 1898 and following the end of the First World War attended Johns Hopkins University. Upon graduation he went to medical school at the University of Maryland but chose instead a career in the family business.<sup>5</sup>

Plans for a new department store building were apparently being made in 1925 and the plan was to demolish both the old Caplan's store building and the adjoining building that formerly housed Greenwald's Community Market. Because their store building was to be demolished the Caplans needed to rent a temporary space for their business, but they had trouble finding one of adequate size. Once they were able to rent the old Goldberg Building, in the winter of 1926, they announced their plans to the public. On 18 February 1926 the intended new building was described: "The building will be built of limestone and brick, the first story, front, of limestone and the balance of the building of brick. . . . There will be a frontage of forty-five feet and the store will run back a depth of eighty feet. The second floor will be finished as an apartment which will be used by Mrs. Caplan and her son. The entrance to the store will be sixteen feet wide and will run back a depth of fourteen feet, and in the center of this space will be a large display case of heavy plate glass. The store will have plenty of daylight being exposed front, side and back and with several skylights." The new building had been designed by Baltimore architect Stanislaus Russel who is best known for his apartment buildings but

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<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1904, 1910. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1910. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 9. "Chooses Business as Career." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 9.

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also designed a number of modern commercial buildings, as well. These included the Taylor's store building that no doubt prompted the Caplans to build. Since the building contract had already been awarded to local builder William F. Thompson it is unlikely that there were substantial changes made to the building during construction from what was described at this time. In early October it was noted that the building was nearing completion, with the plate glass windows having been installed and the new store fixtures expected to arrive shortly for installation inside.<sup>6</sup>

The grand opening was scheduled for Saturday morning, the sixth of November, at 8:00 am, with "about ten sales-ladies and other employees . . ." ready to help the customers and to provide every purchaser with a souvenir.<sup>7</sup> The Caplans clearly took out space in the local newspaper not only to promote their business but to show off the new building. In addition to the usual boosterism and plaudits given to the new enterprise, the building was described in detail, including many features that no longer survive:

"Of modern steel reinforced concrete and brick construction, the building is calculated to house adequately the town's largest department store for many years to come. The main salesroom on the first floor has a larger floor space than any other store in Ellicott City, being seventy-six feet deep and sixty feet wide.

"Perhaps the most out-standing feature of the main store-room, and indeed, of the whole building, is the lighting facilities. The storeroom is lighted by four skylights, eight feet by eight feet, in addition to twenty-three windows ranging on three sides of the room. Likewise the storeroom is finished in white paint, which further will heighten the effect of natural light and practically obviate the necessity of artificial light during the daytime. These facts, it is predicted, will earn for Caplan's the name of 'Ellicott City's Daylight Department Store.'

"The numerous windows and skylights will also, it is pointed out, permit perfect ventilation of the huge salesroom during both summer and winter. To protect the valuable stock which the store will contain the side and rear windows will be heavily barred.

"On either side of the wide, attractive main entrance vestibule are large show windows fronting on Main Street. The window cases are well fitted for artistic display of merchandise. Each window is lighted at night by a score of modern X-ray reflectors, which are hidden from view by rich brown valences extending along the tops of the windows. The bases of the show windows are made of rare verde antique marble.

"The entrance vestibule is wide enough to accommodate the largest of Saturday afternoon rush crowds. It has an artistically painted arched ceiling, while the floor is of tile.

"The main salesroom is reached by two commodious doors. Construction of the entrance is such as to do away with the necessity of steps, which is antique in hilly Ellicott City.

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<sup>6</sup> "New Building for Caplan's Store." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 18 February 1926, p. 1. "Caplan's New Store Nearing Completion." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 7 October 1926, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> "Caplan's New Store Opens Saturday." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 1.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-78-6

Name Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

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"The salesroom immediately gives the customer the impression of a large, well-lighted department store. Especial pains were taken to make the floor damp-proof and as soft and springy as possible. First a regular tongue-and-groove floor was laid, upon which was placed four plies of felt laid in hot pitch. Then one inch of Celotex, a modern springy compound, was laid to insulate the floor from moisture and to render it softer, and on top of this was placed the surface of hardwood.

"The side walls are of rough sand-finished plaster painted white, while all the fixtures and inside showcases and sales tables are mahogany. To harmonize with their new building and to [do] justice to it, the Caplans have purchased a great quantity of new showcases and fixtures, so that the store will have the most modern facilities for display of merchandise. All of the better class of goods will be displayed under glass, both for the purpose of facilitating selection by customers and to protect the goods.

"An example of the modern type of store is the fact that high-type rest rooms for men and women have been installed.

"The ground floor of the Caplan building is so constructed that no uprights or supports were necessary inside, which leaves the storeroom entirely free of these obstructions. An idea of the immense strength of the building may be gained by remarking the fact that the largest steel girder in the ceiling of the storeroom is sixty feet in length and weighs twelve tons.

"The building is amply protected against fire. There are twenty-five feet of fire hose in the store. While, in addition to the two front doors, which open to the outside to comply with fire regulations, there are also two rear doors which by means of concrete steps lead to the St. Paul street level.

"The building is heated by the most modern of oil burning furnace and a hot water radiator system. There are a dozen radiators in the storeroom. The furnace may be set so as to maintain an even temperature at all times, thus making the store most comfortable in winter time.

"Store supplies are delivered into the basement by means of a steel chute from the street level. The basement is large and water-proof, being walled and floored with concrete, and will make an excellent storeroom.

"Besides the salesroom, on the first floor are a dining room and a kitchen, and also an office. The remainder of the living quarters of the Caplans is on the second floor of the building, where an attractive apartment has been fitted. The apartment consists of five rooms, in addition to a sun parlor, reception hall and lavatory. It is finished with hardwood floors and modern lighting fixtures.

"The store is one of the best business stands in Ellicott City, standing, as it does, in the center of the business square between the two banks. The architect was Stanislaus Russel, of Baltimore, and the general contractor was William F. Thompson, of Ellicott City. As much work

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-78-6

Name Caplan's Department Store  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

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as possible was given to local people, and the owners declare themselves highly satisfied with every detail of the construction of Ellicott City's most modern department store."<sup>8</sup>

Elsewhere it was noted that the painting of the building was done by Charles M. Cumberland, Howard County Jail Warden, adding that his ". . . blending of colors does much to heighten up the interior of the store and to add to the general appearance of the building," though unfortunately it gives no detail to what these colors were, or how or where they were applied. The plumbing, heating, and metal work were executed by George J. Kaiser and son of Baltimore. The electric sign on the front of the building was also singled out for notice. It was described as being ". . . one of the largest and heaviest outside of Baltimore. The sign, which is illuminated by more than 100 concealed electric bulbs, weighs eight hundred lbs. is 17 feet [sic] high by 7 feet wide. It has a strong steel frame, and the [illegible] are of raised opal."<sup>9</sup>

The contemporary descriptions of the building provide very good information on the function of the store and include some information about construction and materials but for the latter are not complete. The use of the thin wood nailers set in the mortar joints has been observed in another brick commercial building from this period in Hanover, Pennsylvania and was perhaps a common building technique for the time. The bricks labelled "FALLSTON" were manufactured by the Fallston Company, founded in 1891 in Beaver, Pennsylvania as the Fallston Fire Clay Company. Located west of Pittsburgh, there would have been a strong regional demand for fire bricks for the steel furnaces. By 1900 the company had added production of ornamental face brick and expanded this operation in 1916, giving them a capacity of 36,000,000 bricks a year. Fallston was one of four companies (along with Continental Clay Products Co., Kittanning Clay Manufacturing Co., and Williams Grove Brick Co.) that consolidated in 1927 as the Continental Clay Products Corporation, and at that time they had a capacity of 95,000 face brick per day, making them the largest producer of the four companies. A brochure from 1927 indicates that each of the four divisions of the new corporation still had its own distinct product line, with Fallston's being "ferro-glazed" brick. The brick was shaded from buff to dark brown and, not surprisingly, they illustrated pattern work as an affordable and desirable use of the brick. Their marketing seems to have been a continuation of earlier practice prior to the consolidation and is reflected in the tapestry brick in the façade of the Caplan building.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> "Caplan's New Store a Credit to County." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> "Painted by Cumberland." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 9. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 11 November 1926, "Caplan Building Section." "Big Electric Sign on Building." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 4 November 1926, p. 9.

<sup>10</sup> *Pittsburgh Press*, 7 March 1900, p. 6. *Pittsburgh Press*, 10 January 1916, p. 20. Simpson's Leader-Times (Kittanning, PA), 30 April 1927, p. 5. "Fallston Ferro-Glazed Brick for Interiors." Pittsburgh: Continental Clay Products Corporation, 1927. <https://ia902206.us.archive.org/32/items/FallstonFerro-glazedBrickForInteriorsAndOtherProductsOfTheContinental/FallstonRedo.pdf>.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-78-6

Name Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Samuel Caplan married Florence Meyer in 1930, and what impact this had on the building and living arrangements there is not known. The Sanborn fire insurance map updated to 1959 shows the new building, with a frame second-story section on the northeast corner of the one-story rear ell that is built out over the river. This was connected to the Caplan's dwelling and expanded the space. Since it is not mentioned in the 1926 description, it presumably was added to enlarge the living space, though the map does not explicitly illustrate this. It is not known how long the Caplans stayed in business but Samuel Caplan died in 1990.<sup>11</sup>

The plan of the apartment had the reception area in the southwest corner, with the east wall a wide opening flanked by columns and passing into what was likely a parlor. The northeast room also had a wide opening from the reception room, but without columns. It would seem most likely to have served as the dining room, except that the 1926 description noted that the kitchen and dining room were on the first floor. The exact arrangement is no longer clear but the provision for cooking on a different level, though seemingly inconvenient, was not unusual for buildings that combined commercial and dwelling space. Taylor's Furniture Store (HO-1132) had a similar arrangement. Since there is no physical reason why the kitchen could not have been placed on the second story (apartment buildings had been doing this for half a century or more) the explanation is probably one of function. Having the dining room near the storefront enabled the family to watch for customers during the mid-day meal while still having everyone seated together. As was noted with the Taylor building, customers were infrequent at this time of day. Interpreting most of the other spaces is even more difficult. The bathroom was in the southeast corner and the kitchen likely in the large room between these two. The latter was only accessed from the north-center room and provided the only access to the northeast room. Both of these rooms were likely bedrooms, but it is worth noting that there was no passage in this apartment so much traffic had to pass through the north-center room. The south-center room had a doorway out onto the roof, which may have been the sun porch noted in the article. A frame structure had been located here but was missing when the building was inspected. Since most of the interior walls are also missing it is virtually impossible to thoroughly understand the arrangement and function of this apartment.<sup>12</sup>

In the 2016 flood the waters rushing down the swollen stream hit the west wall of the Caplans building and were diverted into the backs of the shorter buildings to the west of it, turning north and existing through the fronts of those buildings and doing them great damage. Eventually the west wall failed and the flood waters entered Caplans, striking the east wall and being diverted to the north where they destroyed a good bit of the front of the building. After the flood the west wall was rebuilt with CMUs and the storefront carefully restored, but the 2018 flood had the same impact on the building, with the

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<sup>11</sup> "Her Marriage will Take Place in Summer." *Baltimore Sun*, 9 February 1930, p. AS12. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1959. Cramm, *Ellicott City*, p. 51.

<sup>12</sup> Kenneth M. Short, "Taylor's Furniture Store" (HO-1132), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, 2014.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-78-6

Name Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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storefront suffering even greater damage than in the previous flood. The building was purchased by Howard County government as part of its flood mitigation efforts and the portion over the stream was taken down to remove that impediment to the stream. The rear wall was retained, along with the steel roof I-beams across the stream, and a new rear wall was built on the north side of the stream. It is intended to restore the surviving portion of Caplans, but a future use has not been determined.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-78-6

See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 8,674 sq. ft.  
Acreage of historical setting 8,674 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 45, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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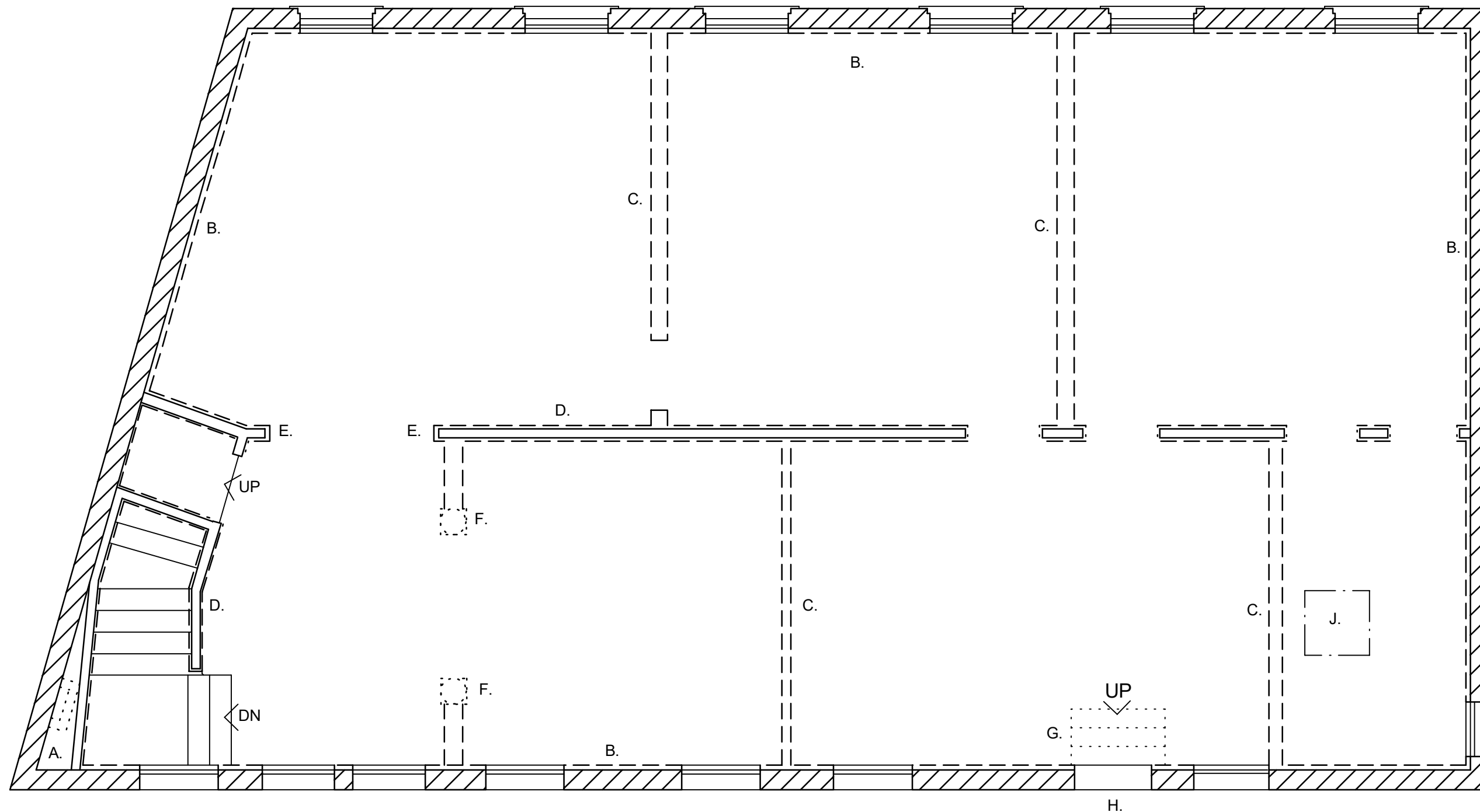
name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	May 2022
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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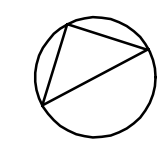
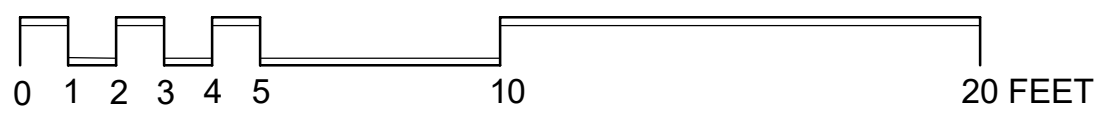
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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. CHIMNEY FLUE CUT BACK FLUSH WITH WALL.
  - B. FURRING, LATH AND PLASTER REMOVED.
  - C. GHOSTS IN ORIGINAL FLOORING OF MISSING PARTITION WALLS.
  - D. ORIGINAL STUD WALL SURVIVES, WITH LATH AND PLASTER REMOVED. LATER DOORWAY INFILL NOT SHOWN.
  - E. COLUMNS ADDED HERE -- NOT SHOWN.
  - F. GHOSTS OF COLUMNS HERE PROBABLY MOVED TO E.
  - G. MODERN STAIRS NOT SHOWN. FRAGMENTS OF ORIGINAL STRINGER SURVIVE IN SITU.
  - H. DOOR MISSING. ORIGINAL SWING UNDETERMINED. DOORWAY OPENED INTO ADDITION ON ROOF OF BACKBUILDING OVER STREAM, NOW REMOVED.
  - J. SKYLIGHT.



HO 78-6 CAPLAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE 8125 MAIN STREET, ELLICOTT CITY  
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & PETE MORRILL -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2021

Caplan's Department Store (HO-78-6)  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City

**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Taylor Children Family Resource Trust / MD Reuwer Family Real Estate Holdings, LLC / MD Jared Spahn	Howard County, Maryland	10 April 2019	WAR 18618 – 224	Deed- Fee Simple	\$1,210,000	8674 sq. ft.	
Caplan's Department Store, LLC / MD	Taylor Children Family Resource Trust / MD Reuwer Family Real Estate Holdings, LLC / MD Jared Spahn	12 March 2019	WAR 18578 – 204	Confirmator y Deed- Fee Simple	\$0	8674 sq. ft.	Confirming dissolution of LLC
Caplan's Department Store, LLC / MD	Taylor Children Family Resource Trust / MD Reuwer Family Real Estate Holdings, LLC / MD Jared Spahn	21 December 2018	WAR 18493 – 465	Deed in Dissolution of LLC	\$0	8674 sq. ft.	
Howard Klein Marian Klein, personal representatives, estate of Gertrude D. Caplan	Necia A. Salan Fred Salan Debra Salan	6 February 2004	MDR 8141 – 106	Deed- Fee Simple	\$485,000	8674 sq. ft.	Gertrude D. Caplan d. 22 October 2002
Gertrude D. Caplan / Howard Co	Gertrude D. Caplan / ?	14 October 1994	MDR 3398 – 31	Deed- Fee Simple	\$0	8674 sq. ft.	Sam Caplan d. 21 April 1990
Samuel Harry Caplan / Howard Co	Samuel Harry Caplan & wife Gertrude D., life tenants Necia A. Salan, remainderman	14 January 1987	CMP 1603 - 377	Deed- Fee Simple	\$0	--	4 parcels in 1139-699
Samuel Harry Caplan / ?	Samuel Harry Caplan & wife Gertrude D. / ?	6 March 1986	CMP 1448 - 703	Deed- Fee Simple	\$0	--	4 parcels
Historic Ellicott Properties, Inc. / MD corp.	Samuel Harry Caplan / ?	14 January 1983	CMP 1139 - 699	Deed- Fee Simple	\$35,000	--	4 parcels 1) WWLC 88-338 2) WWLC 95-64 3) WWLC 95-232 4) HBN 109-507 All 4 in CMP 792-351

Caplan's Department Store (HO-78-6)  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City

**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Samuel Harry Caplan / Howard Co	Historic Ellicott Properties, Inc. / MD	18 June 1976	CMP 792- 351	Deed- Fee Simple	\$5.00	?	5 parcels [only parcel 1 included below]
Annie Schulman / Baltimore City	Rachel Caplan / Ellicott City	4 January 1910	WWLC 88- 338	Deed- A) Ground Rent B) Fee Simple	\$4,000	A) 736 sq. ft. B) 2,090 sq. ft.	2 parcels in Ellicott City A) on Frederick Rd, starts @ corner of Jones Stone House. \$25/yr. rent – see 23-223 B) in rear of A.
Alter Caplan & wife Rachel / Ellicott City	Annie Schulman / Baltimore City	4 January 1910	WWLC 88- 337	Deed- A) Ground Rent B) Fee Simple	\$5.00	A) 736 sq. ft. B) 2,090 sq. ft.	
Gustave Baer & wife Anna / Baltimore City	Alter Caplan & wife Rachel / Ellicott City	23 March 1906	WWLC 81- 615	Deed- A) Ground Rent B) Fee Simple	\$3,000	A) 736 sq. ft. B) 2,090 sq. ft.	
Jacob Singer & wife Mary / Ellicott City Rubi Singer & husb. Shine Nathan Eisman / Baltimore City	Gustave Baer / Baltimore City	29 April 1901	JHO 73-508	Deed- A) Ground Rent B) Fee Simple	\$800	A) 736 sq. ft. B) 2,090 sq. ft.	
Louis N. Getz / Ellicott City	Nathan Eisman / Baltimore City	4 December 1899	JHO 71-262	Deed- Assignment	\$1,235	736 sq. ft.	A)
John G. Rogers, attorney / Howard Co	Shine Singer / Baltimore City	4 December 1899	JHO 71-268	Deed- Fee Simple	\$760	2,090 sq. ft.	Public sale 1 October 1898 Runs to SW back corner of stone wall lately built by Henry Keyser B)
Edward T. Jones John G. Rogers, trustees / ?	Louis N. Getz / ?	4 December 1899	JHO 71-259	Deed-	?	?	Equity Court 16 April 1898 Elizabeth Weber et al v Barbara Pfaff et al Land ordered sold annual rent \$25

Caplan's Department Store (HO-78-6)  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City

**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John G. Rogers, administrator of George Preacher, dec'd / ?	Louis N. Getz / ?	4 December 1899	JHO 71-260	Deed-	\$800	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-5" x 25'-6"	Orphans Court order 14 November 1899 annual rent \$25/yr. Begins @ NE corner of David Jones Stone House. [No previous reference] A)
James Mackubin / Howard Co	Edward A. Talbott, trustee / Howard Co	31 August 1874	LJW 34 – 191	Deed- Assignment	\$800	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-4" x 25'-6"	In trust for George Preacher until he reaches age 21. Mortgage of \$600 to George Preacher from National Building Association of Ellicott City A)
Robert P. Fislser & wife Annie / ?	James Mackubin / ?	24 August 1870	WWW 30 - 370	Deed- ?	\$1,000	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-4" x 25'-6" = 736 sq. ft.	A)
Robert P. Fislaugh / Ellicott City	Annie C. Fislser / Ellicott City	28 October 1867	WWW 27- 429	Deed- ?	\$1,100	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-4" x 25'-6" = 736 sq. ft.	Subject to yearly rent of \$25.00 A)
Joshua Taylor & wife Christiana / Howard Co	Robert P. Fislaugh / Howard Co	15 August 1865	WWW 24 - 285	Assignment of Lease – Indenture	\$1,100	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-4" x 25'-6" = 736 sq. ft.	A)
Caroline Taylor, administratrix of Edmund Taylor, dec'd / Baltimore Co	Joshua Taylor / Howard Co	26 April 1862	WWW 22 - 39	Assignment of Lease – Indenture	\$800	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-4" x 25'-6" = 736 sq. ft.	A)
Sarah Jones, administrator of David Jones / Howard District, Anne Arundel Co	Edmund Taylor / Howard District, Anne Arundel Co	27 June 1851	WHW 11- 126	Assignment of Lease – Indenture	\$1.00	25'-7" x 27' x 33'-5" x 25'-6"	\$50.76 / yr. rent [on land?] \$25 / yr. rent [on building?] A)
Roger Brooke Joshua Pierce / Montgomery Co Nathan Tyson / Baltimore Co Trustees of George Ellicott Elizabeth Ellicott / Baltimore Co, widow of George	David Jones / Anne Arundel Co	21 September 1838	WSG 23 – 223	Indenture - Lease	\$50.76 / yr. rent	25'-7" & 25'-2" x 36' x 62' x 25'-6"	99 years, renewable Begins @ NE corner of Jones stone house built upon this lot. Runs NW to end of this house, to a stone house belonging to estate of George Ellicott A)



HO-78-6  
Caplan's Department Store  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City  
Ellicott City USGS Quad



HO-78-6  
Caplan's Department Store  
8125 Main Street, Ellicott City  
Ellicott City USGS Quad



HO-78-6

Caplan's Department Store

8125 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, file photo (jpeg)

Samantha Holmes, 17 May 2011

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 1

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**Photo 1 of 15: North elevation. 4/15/2021**



**Photo 2 of 15: North elevation, pediment detail. 4/15/2021**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 2

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**Photo 3 of 15: North elevation, store sign. 4/15/2021**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 3

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**Photo 4 of 15: First story center bay/entrance bay ceiling & transoms. 4/15/2021**



**Photo 5 of 15: Second story southern half, view east. 4/15/2021**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 4

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**Photo 6 of 15: Second story northern half, view east. 4/15/2021**



**Photo 7 of 15: Second story doorway with moved columns at west end of partition wall, view north. 4/15/2021**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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**Photo 8 of 15: Second story partition wall at east end, view south. 4/15/2021**



**Photo 9 of 15: Wood nailing strip in mortar joint, with lath nails. 4/15/2021**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 6

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**Photo 10 of 15: North elevation, storefront following 2016 flood. 8/10/2016**



**Photo 11 of 15: North elevation, door hood following 2016 flood. 8/10/2016**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 7

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**Photo 12 of 15: First story, view south during rebuilding damaged floor and wall. 10/20/2016**



**Photo 13 of 15: First story, view west during rebuilding damaged floor and wall. 10/20/2016**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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**Photo 14 of 15: First story, view southwest after 2018 flood. 3/27/2019**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

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**Photo 15 of 15: First story, view southeast after 2018 flood. 3/27/2019**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 10

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**PHOTO LOG**

**Name of Photographer: Ken Short**

**Date of Photographs: 10 August, 20 October 2016, 27 March 2019, 15 April 2021**

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

*Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.*

**Photo 1 of 15:**

**North elevation.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_01.tif**

**Photo 2 of 15:**

**North elevation, pediment detail.**

**\_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 15:**

**North elevation, store sign.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 15:**

**First story center bay/entrance bay ceiling & transoms.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_04.tif**

**Photo 5 of 15:**

**Second story southern half, view east.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_05.tif**

**Photo 6 of 15:**

**Second story northern half, view east.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_06.tif**

**Photo 7 of 15:**

**Second story doorway with moved columns at west end of partition wall, view north.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_07.tif**

**Photo 8 of 15:**

**Second story partition wall at east end, view south.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_08.tif**

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

Inventory No: HO-78-6

Name: Caplan's Department Store  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 11

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**Photo 9 of 15:**

**Wood nailing strip in mortar joint, with lath nails.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_09.tif**

**Photo 10 of 15:**

**North elevation, storefront following 2016 flood.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_10.tif**

**Photo 11 of 15:**

**North elevation, door hood following 2016 flood.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_11.tif**

**Photo 12 of 15:**

**First story, view south during rebuilding damaged floor and wall.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_12.tif**

**Photo 13 of 15:**

**First story, view west during rebuilding damaged floor and wall.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_13.tif**

**Photo 14 of 15:**

**First story, view southwest after 2018 flood.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_14.tif**

**Photo 15 of 15:**

**First story, view southeast after 2018 flood.**

**HO-78-6\_2021-04-15\_15.tif**