

HO-94

Patapsco Restaurant

8120 Main Street, Ellicott City

Private

Capsule Summary

Description:

The Patapsco Restaurant building is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with an exposed basement on the south elevation that is divided into four bays. It faces south toward the street, is set tight to the sidewalk, and is banked into the hill on the north. It is stuccoed on the south, west, and most of the east elevations and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a 1 ½-story shed-roofed frame addition on the north elevation that has asbestos shingle siding. The south elevation has three storefront windows in the basement that each have a large single light above two lying panels. The east-center bay has a doorway with a one-light transom. The bays are separated by paneled pilasters. There is a storefront cornice that has large, paired jig-sawn scroll brackets over each pilaster, and smaller jig-sawn scroll brackets between them. The first and second stories each have three two-over-two sash. The basement has one large room to the front and a small room to the rear with a cave off of it, in the bedrock. The front room has exposed brick walls on the east, west, and part of the north elevations. In the center of the room is a cast iron fluted column with laurel leaf capital. On the front, or south, wall there are several planed posts with a 7/8-inch quirked bead on one corner, and they have never been painted. They all appear to have been cut back on one side when the storefront was reconfigured. The east elevation is 7-1 common bond brick and the wall has several rows of holes for missing nailing blocks. In the center of the wall, near the top, are six corbelled courses of brick, followed by straight projecting courses that create a stove flue with a thimble in it.

Significance:

The previous inventory for this property states that the building was constructed c. 1840, when the lot was acquired by Samuel Powell, but additional research indicates that this is not accurate. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows the land just east of the Odd Fellows Lodge, where this building now stands, as vacant. The Howard County tax assessment and transfer books note that Martin Rodey purchased this lot, assessed at \$300, in 1867, and two years later assessed him for a house on the Frederick Turnpike, almost certainly this building, worth \$2,000. Martin Rodey was born in Germany in 1837, and it is not known when he arrived in the U. S., but he was living on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco, near Ellicott City, in 1860. He was 22 at the time and working as a shoemaker. In the 1870 census he is listed as a saloonkeeper, with real estate worth \$2,500, and had married. As originally constructed, the basement story was designed to have a three-bay storefront to the east, with a center entrance, apparently flanked by a large window to either side. A fourth bay to the west apparently held a second doorway, leading to a side passage back to stairs to living space on the first floor. The cave in the bedrock to the rear of the building appears to be a natural feature, there being no clear tool marks in the stone that would indicate quarrying, but it would have been a fortuitous natural feature that he apparently used to store things like alcohol that he wanted to keep cool. Since he advertised it as a restaurant, he presumably also served meals, but at this time no clear evidence has been found of any cooking facilities. The storefront was changed to its current configuration at an unknown date in the nineteenth century, converting the doorway to the passage into a third storefront window. In 1891 Rodey sold his saloon building to Matthew Powers for \$1,500.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Patapsco Restaurant

other

2. Location

street and number 8120 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 William & Jean Armstrong

street and number 1804 Briggs Chaney Road telephone

city, town Silver Spring state MD zip code 20905

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 16001 folio 88

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25A tax parcel 11 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	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			1	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Note: Examination of the building was made in September 2016, following the catastrophic flood that damaged the basement story of this building. The second story and attic were inaccessible for examination and subsequent renovations have not been documented.

Summary:

The Patapsco Restaurant building is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with an exposed basement on the south elevation that is divided into four bays. It faces south toward the street, is set tight to the sidewalk, and is banked into the hill on the north. It is stuccoed on the south, west, and most of the east elevations and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a 1 ½-story shed-roofed frame addition on the north elevation that has asbestos shingle siding. The south elevation has three storefront windows in the basement that each have a large single light above two lying panels. The east-center bay has a doorway with a one-light transom. The bays are separated by paneled pilasters. There is a storefront cornice that has large, paired jig-sawn scroll brackets over each pilaster, and smaller jig-sawn scroll brackets between them. The first and second stories each have three two-over-two sash. The basement has one large room to the front and a small room to the rear with a cave off of it, in the bedrock. The front room has exposed brick walls on the east, west, and part of the north elevations. In the center of the room is a cast iron fluted column with laurel leaf capital. On the front, or south, wall there are several planed posts with a 7/8-inch quirked bead on one corner, and they have never been painted. They all appear to have been cut back on one side when the storefront was reconfigured. The east elevation is 7-1 common bond brick and the wall has several rows of holes for missing nailing blocks. In the center of the wall, near the top, are six corbelled courses of brick, followed by straight projecting courses that create a stove flue with a thimble in it.

Description:

Exterior

The Patapsco Restaurant building is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay brick structure with an exposed basement on the south elevation that is divided into four bays. It faces south toward the street, is set tight to the sidewalk, and is banked into the hill on the north. It is stuccoed on the south, west, and most of the east elevations and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge, with an interior brick chimney on the east gable end and an interior CMU chimney on the west gable end. There is a 1 ½-story shed-roofed frame addition on the north elevation that has asbestos shingle siding. It is three bays by two bays and has a very tall, narrow brick chimney toward the northwest corner of the building.

The south elevation has three storefront windows in the basement that each have a large single light above two lying panels that are flat and sunken, with ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The windowsill has a torus moulding with two beads below it. The east-center bay has a doorway with a door that has one light over two panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. There is a one-light transom above it.

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The bays are separated by paneled pilasters. There is a storefront cornice that has large, paired jig sawn scroll brackets over each pilaster, and they break into the frieze below. There are also smaller jig sawn scroll brackets between them. The cornice has an ogee and bead moulding. The first and second stories each have three two-over-two sash with wood sills. The cornice has a large fillet, probably in wood, serving as the bed mould, with a deep, plain wood frieze below it.

The east elevation has steel stairs ascending to the north and there is a ghost in the stucco of an earlier stair that was set closer to the street. There are pockets infilled on this wall where the landing joists were, with pockets cut into the neighboring building to the east, just across from the infilled pockets. The first story has a two-over-two sash set north of center, with a brick sill and patched parging on either side and above the opening, suggesting that it was cut in later. The brick wall ends at the north eave, where the interior brick wall is, and to the north of this corner the wall is frame, with asbestos shingle siding. The first story of this addition has a recessed doorway in the south bay that has a modern door and a wooden two-over-two sash. There is a window to the north. The second story has no openings in the main block and has triple two-over-two sash in the frame addition. The gable end of the main block has a window opening set north of center, but the sash is not visible from this oblique angle. The north end of the addition abuts a building on the lot to the east.

The west elevation of the main block has a full-size two-over-two window in the basement, set to the south, a full-size two-over-two window on the first story, and a short two-over-two on the second story. The gable end has a four-light sash set north of center. The addition is frame and is sided with asbestos shingles below the eave line, with the shed-end of the wall above this eave line covered with asphalt shingles. The addition has a two-over-two sash on both the first and second stories, in the south bay, and no openings in the north bay. The north bay at the first story level has a projecting concrete wall that steps down to the south.

Interior

The basement has one large room to the front and a small room to the rear with a cave off of it, in the bedrock. The front room has a new tile floor and exposed brick walls on the east, west, and part of the north elevations. There is a drop ceiling of drywall. In the center of the room is a cast iron fluted column with laurel leaf capital.

On the front, or south, wall, the east bay has a trim board on the eastern edge that has a beaded edge and is painted. To the west of this trim is a large window opening of one light, with most of the trim removed from around it, except at the top. This top trim has a quirked bead on the inner edge, a quirked ogee-and-bead backband, and is fastened with cut nails. The west jamb of this opening is a 9-inch-wide planed post with a 7/8-inch quirked bead on the west corner. This post has never been painted. The east corner of this post (the west jamb of the opening) could be cut back, so might also have had a bead. The east-center bay east jamb is a 3-inch-wide sash-sawn post set against the beaded post, with a 1-inch trim

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board nailed to the west side of this post with cut nails. This trim has a hinge mortise for a door and has the ghost of a transom bar that was original to the doorway and has been removed. Both of these two posts were covered by a 1-inch-thick trim board on their interior face, with a backband nailed to it; most of this trim has been removed recently due to flood damage. This bay now has a door with one light over two lying panels that have sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. It is hung on three butt hinges with pins and has a new mortise lock. There is a new one-light transom. This doorway has new trim with blocking to fill in the gaps between it and the posts. The west jamb of this bay is a 3-inch-wide sash-sawn post added up against a 8 7/8-inch-wide planed post with a 7/8-inch-wide quirked bead on its east corner. The west side of this post may have been cut back, removing an original bead. The west jamb board of the doorway, on the east side of the door post, has hinge mortises, suggesting that there were double doors originally in this opening. The west-center bay has a 1-inch trim board nailed to the west face of the beaded post to the east. There is a large one-light commercial window in this bay. Below the wood sill are two horizontal boards set in the plane of the outer edge of this wall. The west jamb is a 1-inch-thick trim board nailed to a 4-inch-wide by 10-inch-deep post. This post is cut-nailed to spacer blocks that are attached to the east post of the west bay. The east post of the west bay is 6 1/8-inches wide by 10 1/4-inches deep, is planed on the north and east faces, and has a 7/8-inch quirked bead on the northeast corner. The west face of the post is only partially and obliquely visible but has several rough spots on it and may have been cut back. There is a 1-inch board on the west side of this post that is unpainted and was not a trim board; it was possibly added after the post was cut back. The west end of the north face has what appears to be plaster burns, indicating that there was probably a partition wall attached here that ran to the north and separated the west bay from the rest of the store. This bay has one large light with new trim, jamb boards, and new framing on the west side of the opening, plus new boards beneath the sill. The top trim sits proud of the trim of the other three bays by several inches. At the west end of the bay the brick on the south side is cut back.

The east elevation is 7-1 common bond brick and at the bottom of the wall is a row of eight holes for missing nailers for baseboard. They are 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, are one course high, are set in the second course above the existing floor; one of these retains some rotten wood. The fourth course from the bottom has six holes, two of which still retain wood nailer blocks. These are 11 1/2 to 13 inches long and 1 1/2 courses tall. In the 13th and 14th courses from the bottom there are an additional six holes of the same size, four of which still retain wood nailers, but these do not align with the holes below. There are no nailers above this, though the top of the wall is hidden by the lowered ceiling. In the center of the wall, near the top, are six corbelled courses of brick, followed by straight projecting courses that create a stove flue with a thimble in it.

The west wall is also 7-1 common bond and has holes at the bottom of the wall for baseboard nailing blocks. The only other holes for nailers are behind the existing modern stair stringer and are staggered, ascending from about 7 feet 6 inches north of the south wall, at the bottom, to the top of the wall near the north end. There are five courses of brick between each pair of holes. There are also some holes

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filled with bricks that may have originally been put-log holes. There is a window with a two-over-two sash and the opening is cut into the brick. The sash has no parting beads and has a friction-plate sash latch. Under the existing stairs is the ghost of the earlier stair in the northwest corner, with a spike in the brick that probably held the stringer; this must have been a later replacement stair. There are three joist pockets cut into the west wall for the landing joists. Above these are the remains of the original stair landing at the first-floor level. One joist survives and runs east-west against the north wall. It is sawn and has plaster burns on the bottom edge. There are also two empty pockets on the west wall, south of this surviving joist.

The north wall has a doorway at the west end that has wood nailing blocks in both jambs and appears to be original. There is a wood lintel with a rowlock course above. In the center of the wall is plaster with paint and the ghost of shelving that appears to be of two different eras. One of these eras perhaps had cabinets at the bottom, with a counter at about the same height as the top row of nailers on the east wall. A new doorway has been cut through to the east of center on this wall. There is also a doorway at the east end, with a bead-board door that has a cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. There are three courses of brick infill at the bottom of this opening. The south sides of the jambs are covered with plaster; the opening appears to be original but this is not certain. The north side of the opening only has a wood lintel, with no rowlock course. This wall was covered by metal studs and drywall, with the lower two-thirds of the latter removed due to water damage.

The rear cellar room has an uneven floor, part of which is concrete. There is a low stone wall on the north, set several feet inside of an upper stone wall which is of rubble and is battered. There are also several brick piers that support a circular-sawn timber beam under the joists, and this appears to be added. In the northeast corner is a low brick wall sitting inside the room, with two faces and with heavy whitewash. It has a hole in the southwest corner of it and inside it bedrock projects into the room. The east wall has a seam in the brick, about 18 inches south of the north wall. There is a doorway at the south end of this wall, with a segmental arch, the south end of which is set into the brickwork of the main block, suggesting that this is an original opening. The joists above are sawn, are about 2 by 6 inches, and are whitewashed. They run north-south and the pockets in the south wall appear to be original, not cut in. The joists at the west end pass through the wall and are exposed on the south side of this wall, flush with the wall. On the north wall, to the west, there is an opening in the low stone wall, with an opening in the north wall into a cave in the bedrock. There are brick piers on either side of the opening and a brick side wall on the west, on top of the low rubble stone wall. The cave ceiling slopes down to the north and the cave opens up wider to the east, with rubble stone at the south end around the mouth. The cave is 7 feet tall, 9 feet wide, and 10 feet deep at its largest measurements.

The first story has new flooring, furred-out walls with drywall, replacement wood sash, and architrave that has a quirked bead on the inner edge and is probably original. It has one large room to the south and two small rooms and a vestibule to the north, in the addition, with a door on the east side of the vestibule

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to what was originally an exterior space. There is no surviving evidence to indicate the original floor plan. In the enclosed space to the east of the vestibule there is a boarded-up window opening to the north of the door, and German siding on the west wall.

The second story and attic, which have been converted to apartments, were not available for examination.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates c. 1868

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 previous inventory for this property states that the building was constructed c. 1840, when the lot was acquired by Samuel Powell, but additional research indicates that this is not accurate. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows the land just east of the Odd Fellows Lodge, where this building now stands, as vacant. The Howard County tax assessment and transfer books note that Martin Rodey purchased this lot, assessed at \$300, in 1867, and two years later assessed him for a house on the Frederick Turnpike, almost certainly this building, worth \$2,000. Martin Rodey was born in Germany in 1837, and it is not known when he arrived in the U. S., but he was living on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco, near Ellicott City, in 1860. He was 22 at the time and working as a shoemaker. In the 1870 census he is listed as a saloonkeeper, with real estate worth \$2,500, and had married. As originally constructed, the basement story was designed to have a three-bay storefront to the east, with a center entrance, apparently flanked by a large window to either side. A fourth bay to the west apparently held a second doorway, leading to a side passage back to stairs to living space on the first floor. The cave in the bedrock to the rear of the building appears to be a natural feature, there being no clear tool marks in the stone that would indicate quarrying, but it would have been a fortuitous natural feature that he apparently used to store things like alcohol that he wanted to keep cool. Since he advertised it as a restaurant, he presumably also served meals, but at this time no clear evidence has been found of any cooking facilities. The storefront was changed to its current configuration at an unknown date in the nineteenth century, converting the doorway to the passage into a third storefront window. In 1891 Rodey sold his saloon building to Matthew Powers for \$1,500.

Significance:

The previous inventory for this property states that the building was constructed c. 1840, when the lot was acquired by Samuel Powell, but additional research indicates that this is not accurate. A plat from the 1830s subdivision of the lands of the Ellicott heirs shows that Samuel Powell was living at the stone house at 8198 Main Street (HO-53) and he later built the stone house at 3791 Church Road

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(HO-56). He purchased the lot in question, number 140, from trustee Robert Mickle, who was handling the sale of much of the Ellicott's real estate, in December 1841 for \$400. When Mickle advertised all this property for sale he ran a long ad describing at length all the improvements, which included the stone mill buildings and numerous tenant houses, but this lot was not included. Mickle simply mentioned that he had for sale numerous vacant building lots, of which this was apparently one. Powell was living in Ellicott City in 1850, where the census lists him as a 45-year-old carpenter, and his son James, 19, was a draftsman. Ten years later Powell gave his occupation as architect. Powell was the low bidder for the carpenter's work on the Howard County Courthouse (HO-51) in October, 1840 and Powell was still engaged in that work in September 1843. The work was superintended by Samuel Harris, who was most likely to have designed the building, a skill that Powell apparently had not yet mastered. However, Powell was almost certainly capable of laying out and building vernacular house designs such as the two stone houses in which he lived as well as the building in question. However, he apparently did not have time to improve this property and sold the lot in 1856 for \$300. It passed hands a number of times over the next decade, selling for \$400 in 1858, for \$175 in 1861, for \$400 in 1867, and then for \$800 later that year. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows the land just east of the Odd Fellows Lodge, where this building now stands, as vacant. The Howard County tax assessment and transfer books note that Martin Rodey purchased this lot, assessed at \$300, in 1867, and two years later assessed him for a house on the Frederick Turnpike, almost certainly this building, worth \$2,000.¹

Martin Rodey was born in Germany in 1837, and it is not known when he arrived in the U. S., but he was living on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco, near Ellicott City, in 1860. He was 22 at the time, working as a shoemaker, and apparently boarding with the family of Horatio Keith, a trader, and his wife Mary. He must have been successful at his trade, but looking for something that would be even more lucrative, and was able to build his new business on Main Street. In the 1870 census he is listed as a saloonkeeper, with real estate worth \$2,500, and had married. His wife, Catherine, who was about five years his junior and was also a native of Germany, may have brought both some money and labor to his new enterprise, too. He advertised his restaurant in the Maryland directories in 1871 and 1878 and ran an ad in the Ellicott City Times in 1877, which had apparently been continuing since November 1872, in which he gave the name of his establishment as the Patapsco Restaurant. He stated that that the saloon "... has lately been thoroughly remodeled and improved . . ." though if this ad had run unchanged since 1872, it seems unlikely that the building would have been changed only three or four years since construction. On the other hand, a careful

¹ Howard County Land Records, JLM 2-99, plat 1. *Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, 9 August 1839, p. 4. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-72, Maryland State Archives, pp. 517-18, 572.

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examination of the building does indicate changes to the fabric that must date to the nineteenth century and are worth considering here.²

As originally constructed, the basement story was designed to have a three-bay storefront to the east, with a center entrance, apparently flanked by a large window to either side. A fourth bay to the west apparently held a second doorway, leading to a side passage back to stairs to living space on the first floor. The storefront consists of large wood piers that are planed smooth, with large, quirked beads run on the corners, and these posts were never painted or finished in any way. This seems unlikely, but perhaps they only stood exposed for a few years and then were covered as part of the remodeling described below. The east wall has an inordinate number of nailing blocks in the lower half of the wall and presumably had a large piece of built-in furniture on this wall, probably with a countertop. There is no evidence of anything built-in above counter level, as one would expect with Victorian era bars, but perhaps such a feature was added later once business had been successfully established. Clearly, Rodey's saloon was heated by a stove from the outset since a flue with thimble is corbeled out of the brick on the east wall, several feet below the ceiling. The cave in the bedrock to the rear of the building appears to be a natural feature, there being no clear tool marks in the stone that would indicate quarrying, but it would have been a fortuitous natural feature that he apparently used to store things like alcohol that he wanted to keep cool. Since he advertised it as a restaurant, he presumably also served meals, but at this time no clear evidence has been found of any cooking facilities.

The storefront was changed to its current configuration at an unknown date in the nineteenth century, converting the doorway to the passage into a third storefront window. As part of this alteration, new windows must have been added that were slightly larger than the originals, requiring one side of the original posts to be cut back. This work, with the infill around the new windows and door, was then covered with architraves that were painted. The stairs up to the first floor were also rebuilt, which seems odd at first because a side entrance was apparently added on the east for access to the dwelling, replacing the front entrance. This was possible because the lots in this portion of Main Street were slightly wedge-shaped and owners tended to build structures with a rectangular footprint rather than a trapezoidal one, leaving some space on one or both sides. The new entrance was in a frame section on the rear that presumably was added at this time. The inclusion of the new stair in the restaurant suggests the possibility that the old one was built into the passage wall and did not show well once that wall was removed, and was too far forward, taking up precious space in the basement, but also that the first story may have been converted from living space to commercial space; if so, it would suggest that Rodey's enterprise was very successful, very early. The addition

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 1, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. *The State Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and District of Columbia*. (Baltimore: Sadler, Drysdale & Purnell, 1871). *The Maryland Directory*. (Baltimore: J. Frank Lewis & Co., 1878), p. 355. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 20 January 1877, p. 3.

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to the rear might have been meant to replace the lost living space on the first floor. On the other hand, while the ghosts on the wall indicate a later stair, they are too few and indistinct to determine the configuration of the stair and whether it still communicated with the saloon or was reconfigured to have a side entrance just for the Rodeys. Some additional caveats to this interpretation must also be considered, however: it is not certain when all these changes were made, or that they were even made at once, there are portions of the building that were not accessible for examination and some of those that were, have modern finishes that likely conceal evidence that might help to refine, or alter, these conclusions. Clearly, additional investigation is warranted when other portions of the building can be examined.

In addition to claiming that his bar was furnished with the finest liquors, a claim that most saloon keepers probably also made, Rodey specialized in oysters, and also offered to supply them throughout the region. The 1876 tax assessment indicates that Rodey now owned two lots, each with improvements valued at \$2,000, along with merchandise, and that he made improvements and added more land in 1881 that were worth \$800 combined. Whether his business was continuing to expand or he was investing his profits in real estate is not clear but he was also assessed for 137 acres of farmland in 1881. Rodey did not advertise in the 1887 directory, and this may indicate that he had changed his focus once again. The first Sanborn fire insurance map for Ellicott City was published in this year and it shows Rodey's building housing a house furnishing goods business. Most likely Rodey was renting out the space rather than switching business, though this is not certain. At the same time, there are several cryptic notes about Rodey in the newspapers, including a lawsuit filed against him in 1887 by the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, and the burning of a barn on his farm in 1888 (which he had insured in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County). In 1891 Rodey sold his saloon building to Matthew Powers for \$1,500.³

Matthew Powers was a native of Ireland and was living and working in Ellicott City as a blacksmith by 1880; he was 32 and married at that time, though the location of his shop is not known. He was still listed as a blacksmith in 1900, as was one of his sons who was living at home, while another was an apprentice, so he did not change his occupation by purchasing the old Patapsco Restaurant. More likely, he was using it as an investment, though he also could have moved here since he was living on Main Street in 1900. He does not seem to have owned any other real estate, so the latter is probably the best explanation, and he likely rented out the commercial space for some additional

³ *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 20 January 1877, p. 3. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1887, map 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 23 March 1887, Supplement, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 16 July 1888, p. 1. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 21 July 1888, p. 3. Rodey would return to his profession of shoemaking at an unknown date and died in January 1909 as a result of injuries received the previous December in the Easton Hall collapse in Ellicott City. See *Baltimore Sun*, 30 December 1908, p. 1, *Baltimore Sun*, 31 December 1908, p. 14, and *Baltimore American*, 16 January 1909, p. 4.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-94

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

income. The house was valued at \$1,865 in 1896. Joetta Cramm suggested that Abe Cohen had his clothing store here at this time. The 1894 Sanborn map shows no change in the use of the building, while the 1899 and 1904 versions show it having reverted back to a saloon. By 1910 it had become a shoe store. Powers was still living on Main Street and still working as a blacksmith, being 54 years old at that time. He sold the building in 1915 to Isaac Taylor for \$3,000 and, according to Joetta Cramm, Taylor moved his jewelry store and optician's business here. He remained until 1923, when he sold to Joseph and Anna Navicki. Joseph was a shoemaker, and after his death Anna sold the building to another shoemaker, John Votta, and his wife Ida. They apparently moved to Ellicott City from Little Italy, Baltimore, at this time. John Votta died in 1988 and Ida exchanged the building for other property the following year.⁴

⁴ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1900. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 2, 1876-96, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. Joetta Cramm, *Historic Ellicott City: A Walking Tour*, rev. ed. (Woodbine, MD: K. & D., Ltd., 1996), p. 34. The source of this information is not given. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1910. Cramm, *Ellicott City*, p. 34.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-94

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .079 A.

Acreage of historical setting .079 A.

Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 25A, parcel 11, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	December 2024
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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

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

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

Patapsco Restaurant (HO-94)
8120 Main Street, Ellicott City

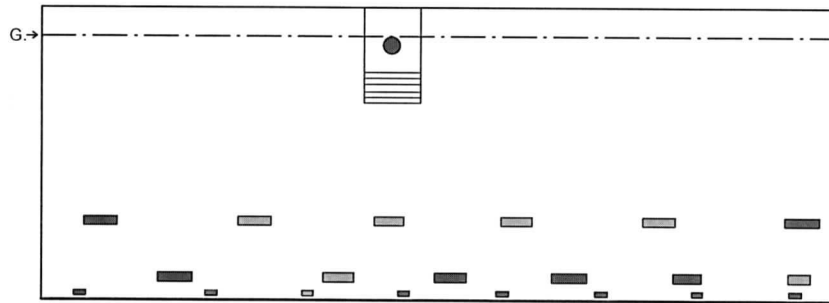
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
William John Armstrong III & Jean H. Armstrong Stephen Thomas Hill / ?	William John Armstrong III & Jean H. (H/W) / ?	30 January 2015	WAR 16001-88	Quit Claim Deed	\$10,000	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	+assume mortgage of \$260,000 Begin @ SW corner of Lot 139 of plat of Jonathan Ellicotts property
PWW, LLC / MD	William John Armstrong III & Jean H. Armstrong Stephen Thomas Hill / ?	3 March 2011	MDR 13139-465	Deed – Fee Simple	\$260,000	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	
Dennis A. Hodge & Jean L. (H/W) / ?	PWW, LLC / MD	13 April 2001	MDR 5432-684	Deed – Fee Simple	\$247,500	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	J.L.H. formerly Jung D. Hodge
Barth Property Partnership / MD	Dennis A. Hodge & Jung D. Hodge / ?	18 November 1993	MDR 3060-696	Deed – Fee Simple	\$207,000	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	
Ida Votta	Barth Property Partnership / MD	14 February 1989	CMP 1962-157	Deed – Fee Simple	Like-kind exchange value: \$160,000	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	J. J.V. d. 18 July 1988
Anna Navicki / Ellicott City	John J. Votta & wife Ida R. / ?	17 December 1937	BM Jr. 159-45	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	
Isaac H. Taylor & wife Rose / Howard Co.	Joseph Navicki & wife Anna / Howard Co.	29 May 1923	HBN 117-581	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	
Matthew Powers & wife Ellen M. / Howard Co.	Isaac H. Taylor / Howard Co.	18 November 1915	WWLC 100-202	Deed – Fee Simple	\$3,000	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	Lot 140 on plat
Martin L. Rodey & wife Catherine Christian F. Rappanier / Howard Co.	Matthew Powers / ?	3 June 1891	JHO 57-355	Deed – Fee Simple	\$1,500	125' x 25'x 116' x 26'6"	Release of Mortgage held by C.F.R.

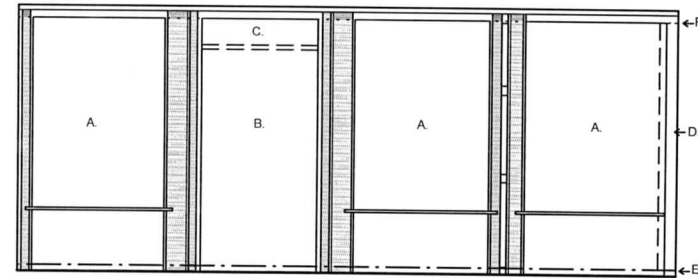
Patapsco Restaurant (HO-94)
8120 Main Street, Ellicott City

CHAIN OF TITLE

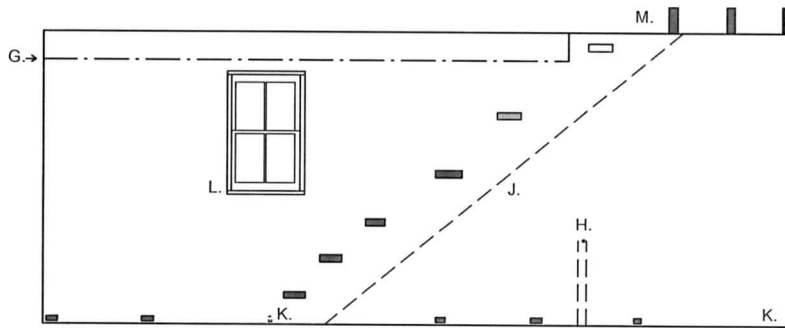
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
William Brosius & wife Susan Porter R. Alger & wife Florence / Northumberland Co., VA Joshua Taylor & wife Christianna / Howard Co.	Martin L. Rhody / Howard Co.	4 June 1868	WWW 28-304	Deed – Fee Simple	\$800	125' x 25' x 116' x 26'6"	Supposed deed of 19 December 1867, has problems This deed to clear up errors of previous (reference not given) Lot 140
William Brosius & wife Susan Porter R. Alger & wife Florence / Howard Co.	Martin L. Rhodey (Rodey) & wife Catherine Ann / Howard Co.	19 November 1867	WWW 27-436	Deed – Fee Simple	\$800	?	
Joshua Taylor & wife Christian / Howard Co.	William Brosius Porter R. Alger / Howard Co.	8 April 1867	WWW 26-462	Deed – Fee Simple	\$400	?	
Bernard H. Braikman / Baltimore City	Joshua Taylor / ?	24 January 1861	WWW 22-38	Deed – Fee Simple	\$175	125' x 25' x 116' x 26'6"	Lot 140
George H. Smith & wife Elizabeth / Effingham Co., IL	Bernard H. Braikman / Effingham Co., IL	5 November 1858	WWW 20-196	Deed – Indenture	\$400	125' x 25' x 116' x 26'6"	Lot 140
Samuel R. Powell & wife Mary Ann / Howard Co.	George H. Smith / ?	30 December 1856	WWW 20-194	Deed – Indenture	\$300	125' x 25' x 116' x 26'6"	Lot 140
Robert Mickle, Trustee / Baltimore City	Samuel R. Powell / Howard District/Anne Arundel Co.	9 December 1841	JLM 4-386	Deed – Indenture	\$400	125' x 25' x 116' x 26'6"	Lot 140
Nathaniel H. Ellicott	Robert Mickle	19 July 1839	<u>Baltimore</u> Co. TK 293-176 <u>Anne</u> <u>Arundel Co.</u> WSG 24- 285	Deed of Trust			



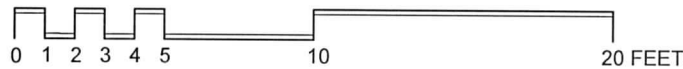
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION








WEST ELEVATION



NOTES:

- A. SINGLE-LIGHT 19TH C. STOREFRONT WINDOW WITH PERIOD 2 JAMBS, SILLS & TRIM. TRIM REMOVED FROM POSTS.
- B. PERIOD 2 DOORWAY. DOUBLE DOORS REPLACED. NEW FRAMING AND TRIM NOT SHOWN.
- C. PERIOD 2 TRANSOM REPLACED. NEW TRANSOM NOT SHOWN.
- D. BRICK ROUGHLY BROKEN AGAINST MODERN FRAMING THAT IS ONLY DOTTED IN.
- E. CURRENT FLOOR LEVEL DOTTED IN.
- F. DOTTED LINE SHOWS BOTTOM OF SURVIVING TRIM, WHICH COVERS TOPS OF MOST POSTS AND MOST OF GIRT.
- G. PRESENT CEILING LEVEL.
- H. SPIKE DRIVEN INTO BRICK ABOVE GHOST OF VERTICAL FORMERLY ATTACHED TO WALL.
- J. FAINT PLASTER LINE MARKING BOTTOM OF ORIGINAL STAIR STRINGER.
- K. PLASTER COVERS AND CONCEALS NAILING BLOCK HOLES.
- L. BRICK ROUGHLY BROKEN TO CREATE WINDOW OPENING, WITH 19TH C. SASH.
- M. JOIST POCKETS, WITH ONE SURVIVING JOIST.

KEY:

-  SASH-SAWN TIMBER.
-  PLANED POST WITH BEAD ON ONE CORNER.
-  EMPTY VOID IN WALL.
-  VOID FILLED WITH WOOD NAILING BLOCK.
-  PRESUMED VOID FILLED WITH BRICK.

HO-94 PATAPSCO RESTAURANT 8120 MAIN STREET, ELLICOTT CITY

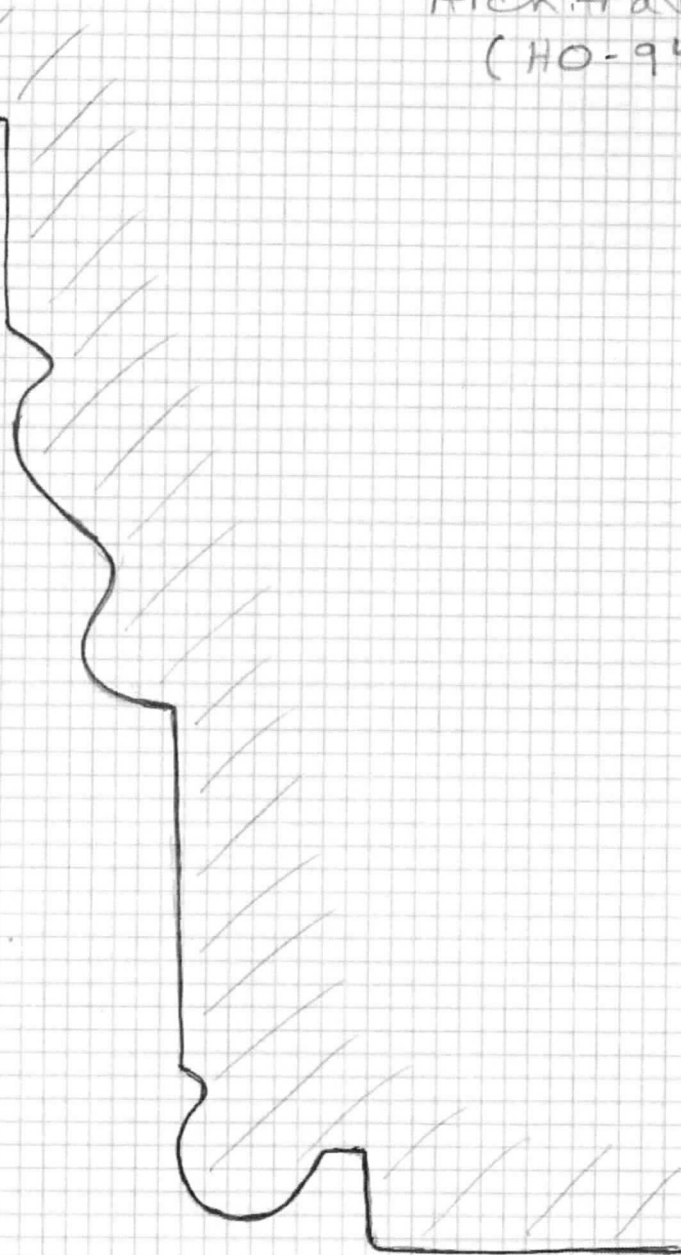
BASEMENT ELEVATIONS -- MEASURED BY HEATHER BARRETT, KEN SHORT, KACY ROHN, & JEN SPARENBERG -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- SEPTEMBER 2016

1/1

8120 Main St, Ellicott City
Storefront Window Interior
Architrave
(HO-94)

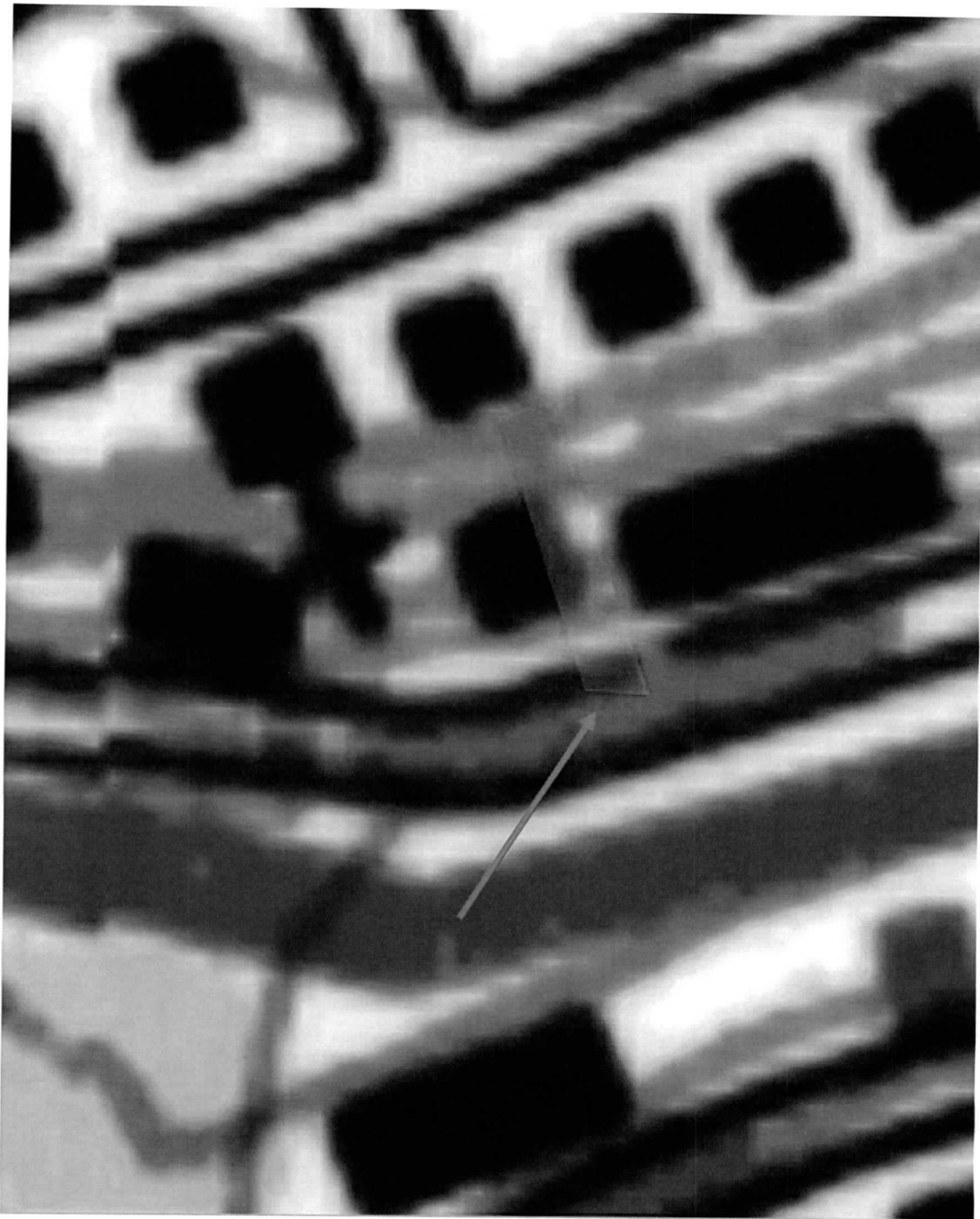
KMS
8 Sept. '16

ceiling

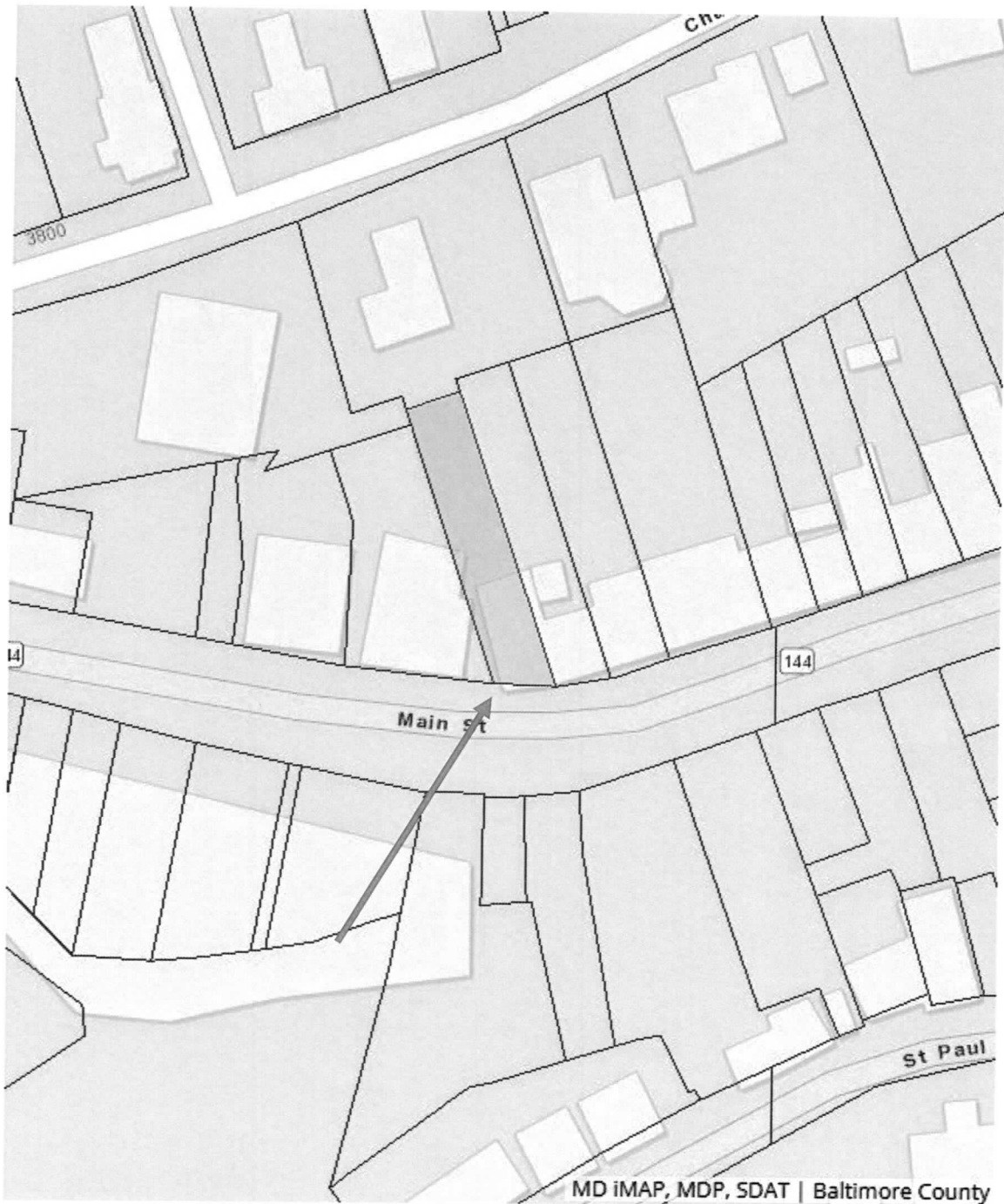




HO-94
Patapsco Restaurant
8120 Main Street, Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad



HO-94
Patapsco Restaurant
8120 Main Street, Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad



HO-94
Patapsco Restaurant
8120 Main Street, Ellicott City
MD iMAP

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 1



Photo 1 of 14: West & south elevations. 2/23/2021



Photo 2 of 14: South elevation, storefront cornice. 11/15/2024

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 2



Photo 3 of 14: South elevation, storefront. 11/15/2024

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 3



Photo 4 of 14: West elevation, addition. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 4

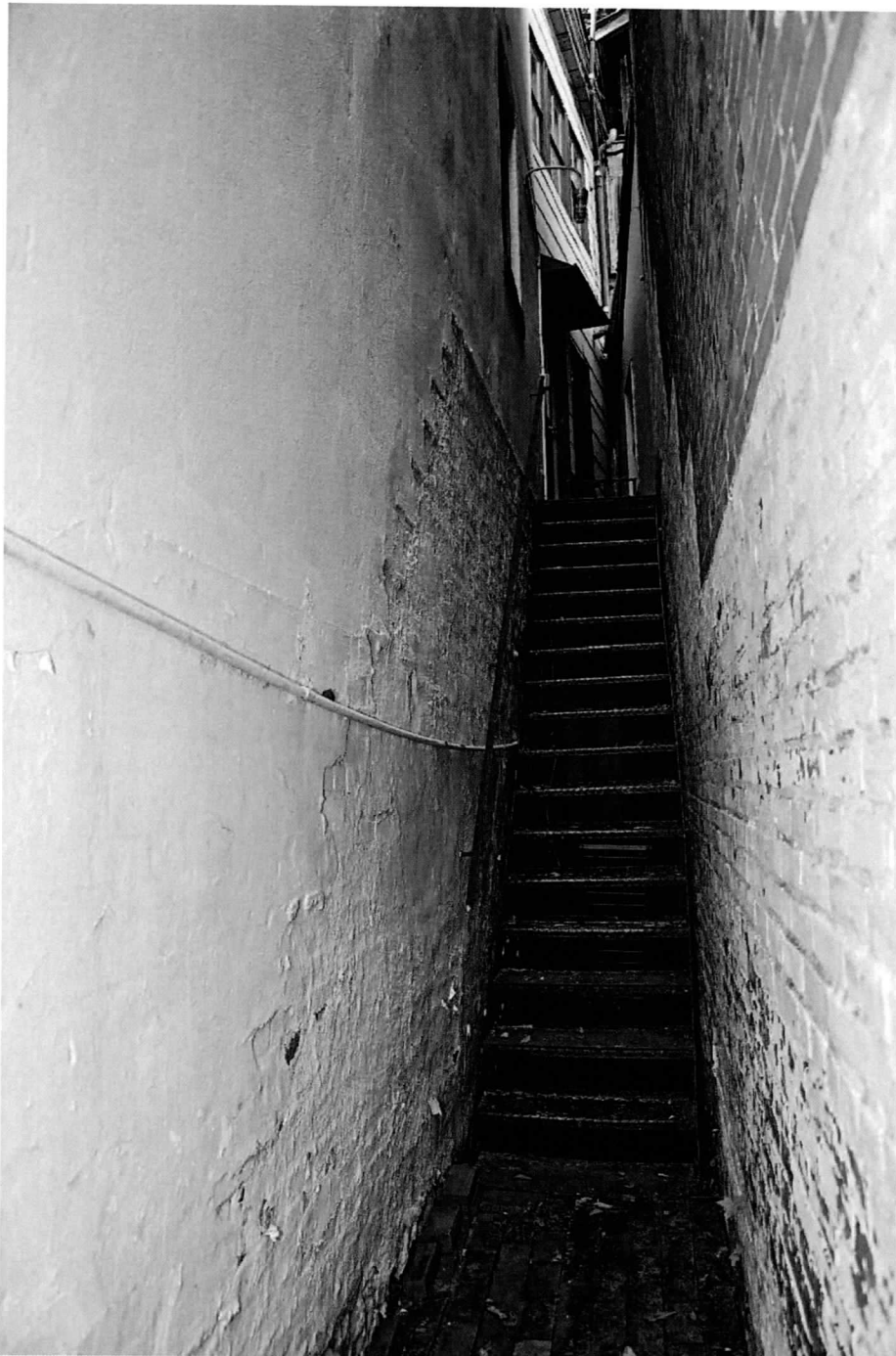


Photo 5 of 14: East elevation. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 5



Photo 6 of 14: East elevation, entrance in addition. 9/8/2016



Photo 7 of 14: Basement, south wall. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 6



Photo 8 of 14: Basement, south wall beaded post with later infill and stone sill. 9/8/2016



Photo 9 of 14: Basement, east wall. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 7

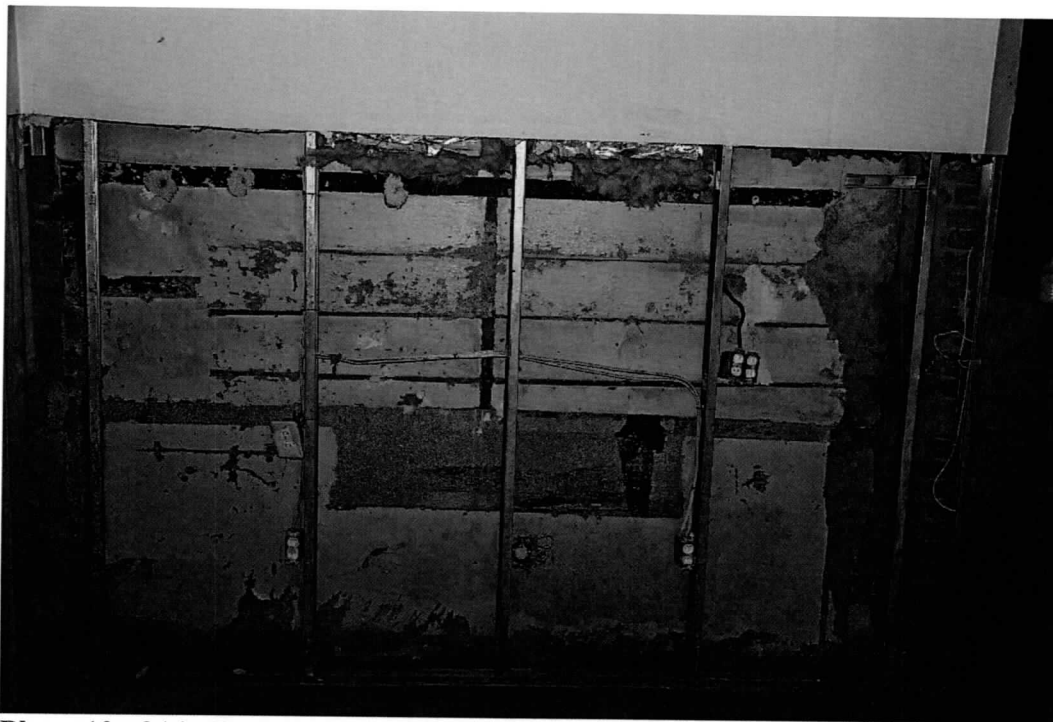


Photo 10 of 14: Basement, north wall in center, with shelf ghosts. 9/8/2016



Photo 11 of 14: Basement, west wall showing nailing block holes behind existing stair. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 8



Photo 12 of 14: Basement, entrance into cave. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 9

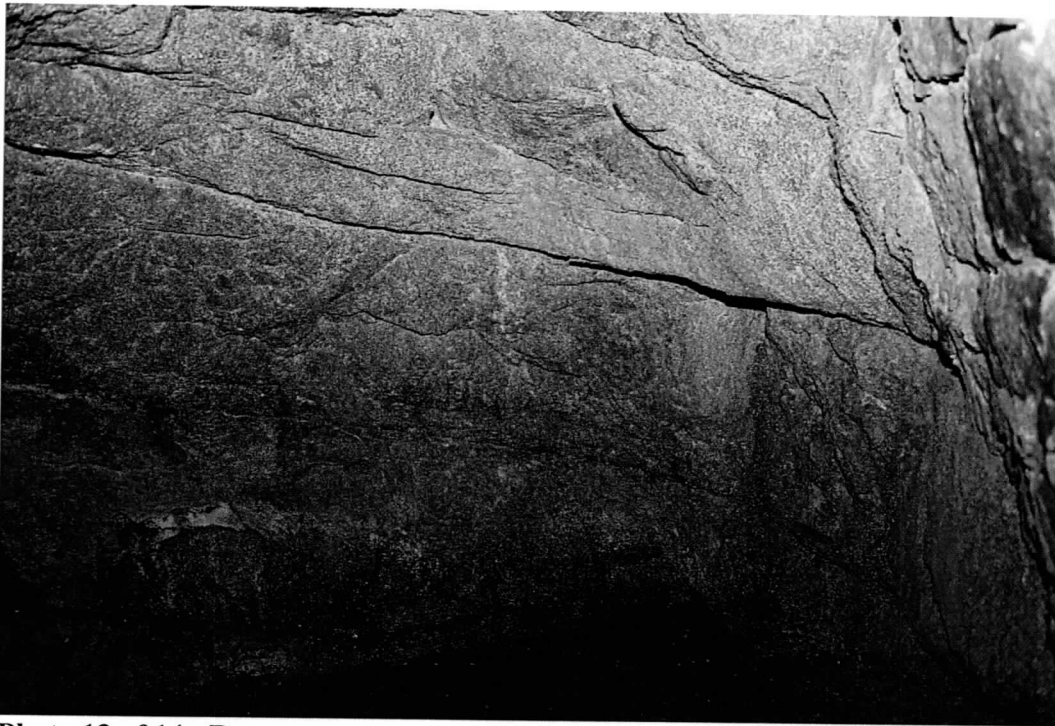


Photo 13 of 14: Basement, cave interior. 9/8/2016



Photo 14 of 14: Basement, below addition, view east. 9/8/2016

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 10

PHOTO LOG

**Name of Photographer: Ken Short
Date of Photographs:
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.

**Photo 1 of 14:
West & south elevations.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_01.tif**

**Photo 2 of 14:
South elevation, storefront cornice.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 14:
South elevation, storefront.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 14:
West elevation, addition.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_04.tif**

**Photo 5 of 14:
East elevation.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_05.tif**

**Photo 6 of 14:
East elevation, entrance in addition.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_06.tif**

**Photo 7 of 14:
Basement, south wall.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_07.tif**

**Photo 8 of 14:
Basement, south wall beaded post with later infill and stone sill.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_08.tif**

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

Inventory No: HO-94

Name: Patapsco Restaurant
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 11

Photo 9 of 14:
Basement, east wall.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_09.tif

Photo 10 of 14:
Basement, north wall in center, with shelf ghosts.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_10.tif

Photo 11 of 14:
Basement, west wall showing nailing block holes behind existing stair.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_11.tif

Photo 12 of 14:
Basement, entrance into cave.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_12.tif

Photo 13 of 14:
Basement, cave interior.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_13.tif

Photo 14 of 14:
Basement, below addition, view east.
HO-0094_2016-09-08_14.tif

Ho-94
Samuel Powell House
Ellicott City
Private

circa 1840

The Samuel Powell House is a three bay wide, three story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick structure (laid in English garden wall brick bond) now covered in stucco whose first floor is taken over by display windows and a rectangular entrance east of center. The building is built into the granite slope on the north side of Main Street so that its third floor becomes its first floor on the north elevation. The north side of the lot is terraced. Rectangular fenestration is proportionally scaled and vertically aligned.

Owned by Jonathan Ellicott and noted as lot #140 on his sale plat, the lot was part of a tract of land called "West Ilchester."

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Ho-94
Dist 2
MAGI # 1400945404

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Samuel Powell's House

AND/OR COMMON Votta's, Shoe Repair Shop
Rodey's Beer Garden, Navicki's Shoe Repair.

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 8120 Main Street

CITY, TOWN Elicott City VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Howard

STATE Maryland 21043 COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. and Mrs. John J. Votta Telephone #: 465-2521

STREET & NUMBER 3725 Ligon Road

CITY, TOWN Elicott City VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 21043

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Tax Map 25-A p.11
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN Elicott City STATE Maryland

Liber #: 159
Folio #: 045
Land Access: \$4500
Building Access: \$9700
Total Access: \$14,200

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN 21 State Circle, Annapolis STATE Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Powell House is set into the granite slope of the north side of Main Street so that its third floor becomes its first floor on the north elevation. It is a three bay wide, three story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in English garden wall brickbond) now covered in stucco whose first floor is taken over by display windows. A two story high, frame, shed roofed appendage springs from its north wall.

South Elevation

The south elevation's first floor is taken up with display windows (two large one light windows and a double, double-hung rectangular window, each side holding one-over-one lights). A rectangular entrance door is located east of center which is surmounted by a one light transom. A wooden cornice and architrave, decorated with scrolled brackets runs along the top of the first floor facade with a shed roof, aluminum, one story high awning running along the entire south elevation. Three second and third floor double-hung, rectangular windows, holding two-over-two lights punctuate the south elevation. These are vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Flat wooden sills decorate all the windows.

West Elevation

The west elevation holds a two light ground floor window, a two-over-two central second and third floor window with a four light casement attic window south of center. The wooden frame addition on this elevation holds a rectangular, double-hung second and third floor window with two-over-two lights. Small square brick chimneys are inset into the center of the east and west walls of the original brick building.

East Elevation

There is a second floor rectangular, double-hung window with one-over-one lights and a square attic window on this elevation of the brick structure. A flight of iron stairs, three foot alley and a second flight of covered wooden stairs separate the building from its neighbor on the east.

The property's shed roof frame addition is almost level with the ground on the north which slopes steeply northward and is terraced by the use of retaining walls with a flight of wooden steps on the east side for access to the higher level, a garden which goes to the Jenkins House property line.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1840 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Samuel Powell House, presently John Votta's Shoe Repair Shop, is located on the north side of Main Street. It was part of a tract of land called West Ilchester" designated as lot #140 on the Plat of the late Jonathan Ellicott in the sale of his property. Robert Mickle, trustee of the estate, conveyed this lot to Samuel Powell for the sum of \$400 on December 9, 1840 "together with the improvements, rights... privileges, appurtenances, advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining and the ... rents, issues and profits thereof." (Howard County Land Records #4-386)

On the 30th of December, 1856 Samuel Powell and his wife Mary Ann conveyed the property to George Smith for \$300 "together with the improvements (building) ... appurtenances ... and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof." This deed also mentions the alley indicated in the present verbal description of the property. (Howard County Land Records WW 20-194) Prior to June, 1868 a William and Susan Brosius et al (including Joshua and Christiana Taylor) owned the property. These owners sold it to Martin L. Rodey for \$800 on the 4th of June, 1868. (WW 28-304) Mr. Rodey ran a saloon here and a German beer garden in back. A deep cave, sixty to seventy feet from the top of the ground is in the back of the ground floor of this building in which they kept the beer. A spring is also located here.

On June 3, 1891 Mr. Martin L. Rodey conveyed the property to Matthew Powers for the sum of \$1500 "together with the buildings and improvements thereupon erected." (Howard County Land Records #57-355).

On the 18 of November, 1915 Mr. and Mrs. Powers conveyed the property to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Taylor (HBN #100-202) for the sum of \$3,000

On the 29 of May, 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Taylor sold the property to Joseph and Anne Navicki who for some fifteen years ran a shoe repair shop here, selling it on December 17, 1937 to John and Ida Votta who continued the same use of the property to the present day. (BMJE. #159-45).

Please see last paragraph of significance statement for Ho-62.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. John Votta on August 21, 1977.
Land Records of Howard County, Maryland

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.075 Acres

Please see Attachment I, Tax Map 25-A P.11.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning for the same at a stake in the North side of the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road at the southwest corner of Lot No. 139, as laid down in the sale Plat of Jonathan Ellicott's property, and running thence binding on Lot No. 139 North 15 3/4 degrees west 125 feet to a 4 foot alley reserved off and from the lot now being described and binding on lots No 133 and 134, thence binding on Lot No. 134 and parallel thereto and parallel

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section 465-5000 x257

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

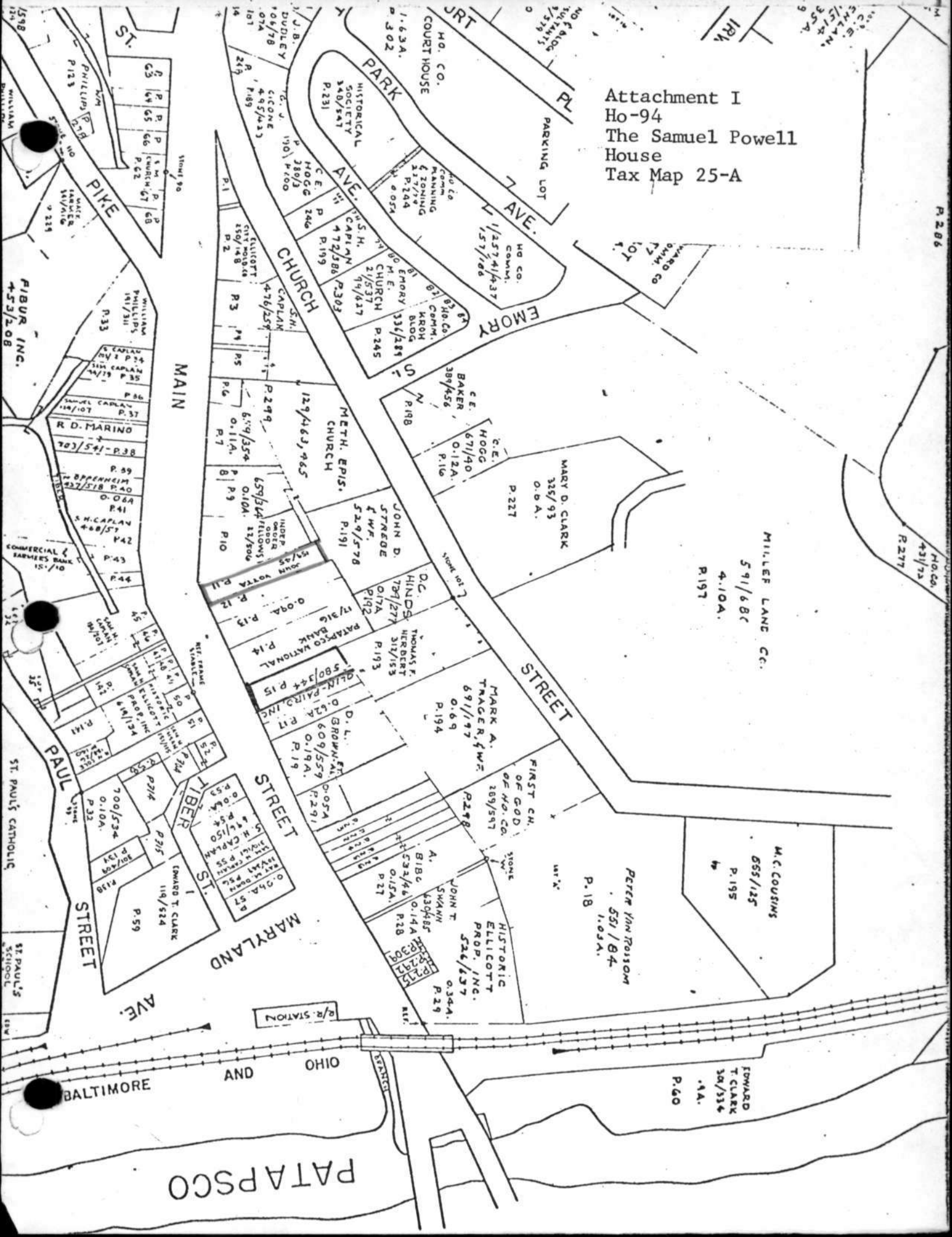
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

also to Ellicott Street at the distance of about 104 feet therefrom south 70 1/2 degrees west 25 feet to a point four feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 134, 135 and 142; then south 15 3/4 degrees east 116 feet to the north side of the aforesaid Turnpike Road and thence binding hereon easterly 26 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

Attachment I
 Ho-94
 The Samuel Powell
 House
 Tax Map 25-A



PATA PSCO

EDWARD
 T. CLARK
 30/334
 .4A.
 P. 60

M.C. COUSINS
 655/125
 P. 195

PETER YUN ROISON
 551/84
 1.05A.
 P. 18

MILLER LAND CO.
 591/68C
 4.10A.
 P. 197

MARY D. CLARK
 325/93
 O.B.A.
 P. 227

MARK A.
 TRAGER & WIFE
 691/197
 O. 69
 P. 194

D.L. BROWN & A.
 609/559
 O. 19A.
 P. 19

S.H. CAPLAN
 446/150
 P. 55

EDWARD T. CLARK
 119/524
 P. 59

700/534
 O. 10A.
 P. 32

301/499
 P. 137

700/534
 O. 10A.
 P. 32

301/499
 P. 137

301/499
 P. 137

301/499
 P. 137

301/499
 P. 137

301/499
 P. 137

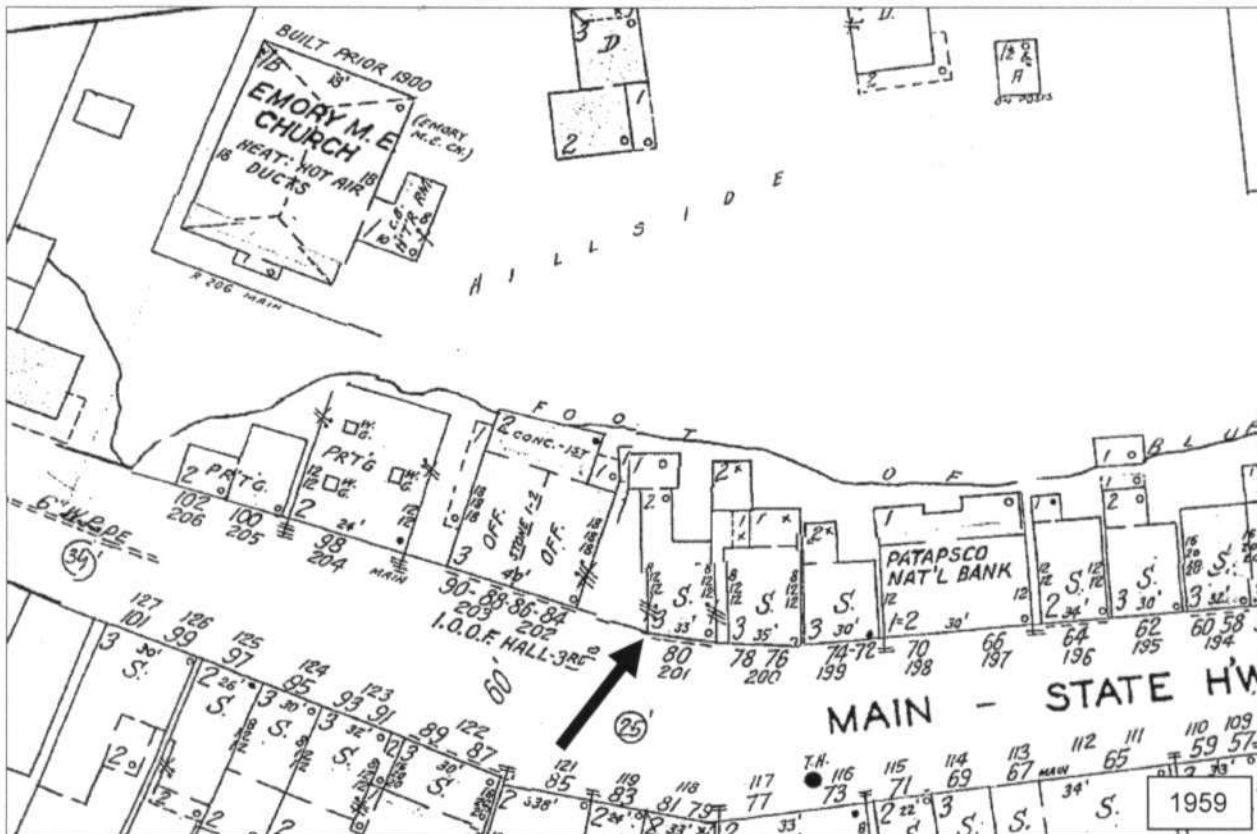
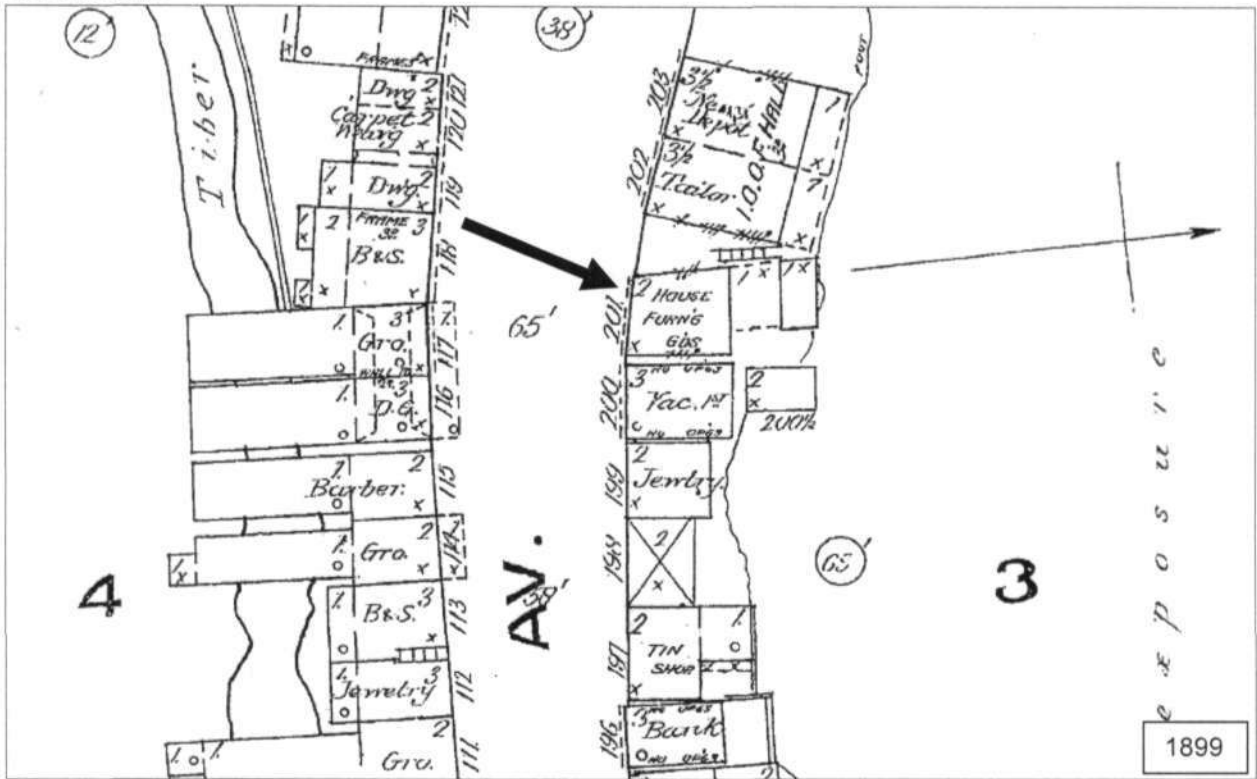
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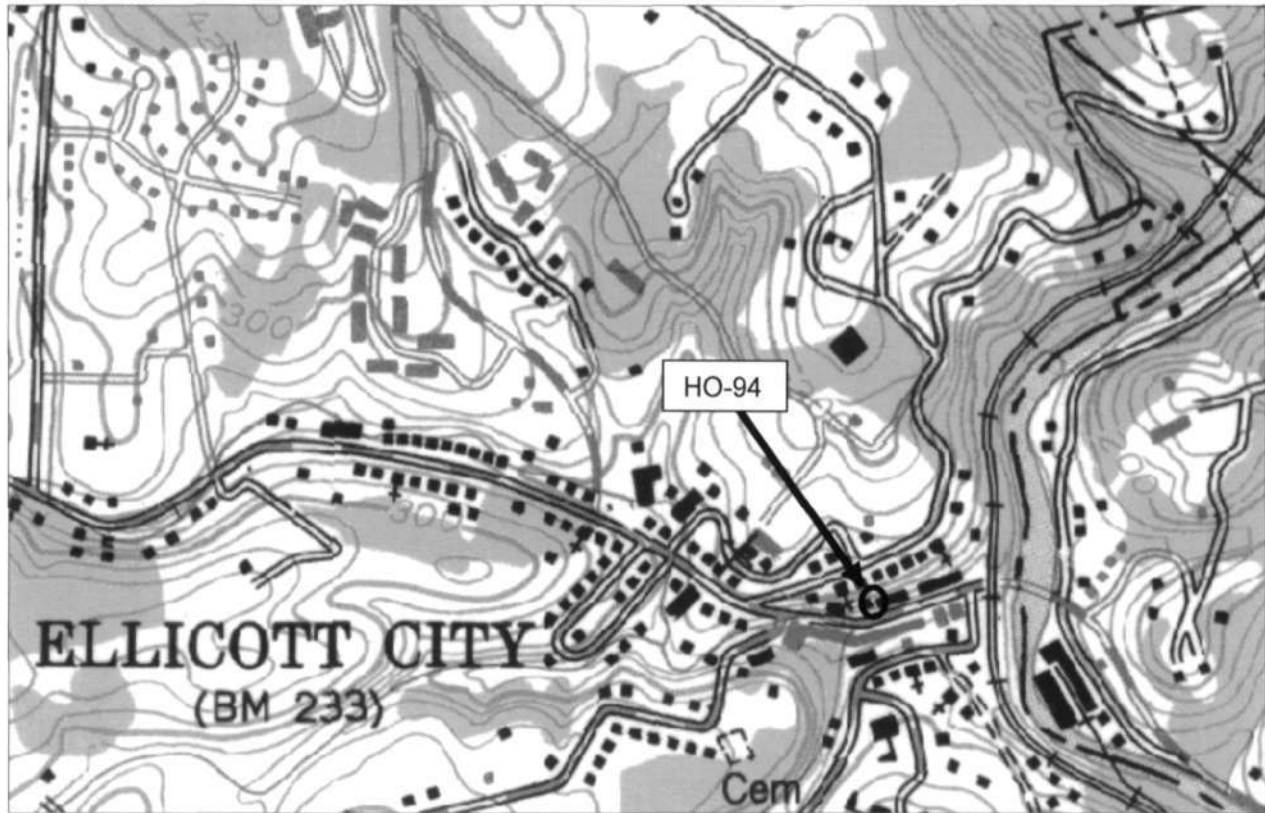
HO-94

Samuel Powell House (Chateau Wine Supplies, Rhodey Beer Garden, Navicki's [Votta's] Shoe Repair)
8120 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City
Sanborn Maps



HO-94

Samuel Powell House (Chateau Wine Supplies, Rhodey Beer Garden, Navicki's [Votta's] Shoe Repair)
8120 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad 1953, Photorevised 1966 and 1974



Tax Map 25A, Parcel 11

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



HO-94

Samuel Powell House (Chateau Wine Supplies, Rhodey Beer Garden, Navicki's [Votta's] Shoe Repair)
8120 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Photo by Jennifer K. Cosham, 12/5/2012

South elevation





H0-94
The Samuel Powell Hse
South
C.B. THOMPSON
AUG. 1977



HO. ~~320~~
94

Sillicott City

3328

Samuel Powell House

~~John Votta's~~
~~shop~~

• Main St (8104)

BE 8/72