

HO-503, Dixon Brick House
5735 Race Road, Elkridge
Surveyed by: Kristin Hill
April 2003

ADDENDUM

Section 3. Owner of Property

State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources
Leased to Daniel Wecker, Elkridge Furnace Inn
5745 Furnace Avenue
Elkridge, Maryland 21075

Section 4. Location of Legal Description

Howard County Courthouse
Ellicott City
Liber 2501, Folio 393
Tax Map 38, Parcel 313

Section 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- X Contributing resource in a National Register District (see National Register nomination for the Elkridge Furnace Complex)
- X Other, Contributing resource in the Elkridge Landing Historic Survey District, HO-784

Section 7. Description

The two-story, four bay Dixon Brick House faces northwest on the southeast side of Race Road. [In the interest of simplicity and clarity of description, the front of the house will be referred to as simply the north façade.] The building is associated with the furnace complex of buildings located to the north at the intersection of Race Road and Furnace Avenue (the entire complex, including the Dixon Brick House, is listed on the National Register as the Elkridge Furnace Complex). It is unclear what the original use of this building was, but it certainly dates to the later years of the furnace when it was operated by the Ellicotts, Robert Howard, or the Great Falls Iron Company, c.1850. This building appears to have been altered many times and there are few original details left from which to glean accurate dating information. The brick is only exposed on the front of the building; the other facades are clad in blue vinyl siding. The side gabled asphalt shingle roof is bracketed by two brick interior end chimneys and has a very low pitch. The front section of the house is only one room deep but a frame two-story single pile cross gabled wing on a brick foundation extends from the rear of the house and dates to ca.1900.

A study of the front (north) façade seems to indicate that the building was originally only one story high with a second story added later. There are a few

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inconsistencies in the brick bond (at the transitional area between first and second floors there are 10 courses of stretchers without a header course), although the 5:1 does continue to the top of the wall, but the biggest clue is a marked change in the brick color and texture at the bottom of the second story. On the first story there are two windows in the end bays and two doors in the middle two bays. Both of the windows are 1/1 double hung wood units that are not original to the building. The doors are both glazed and paneled and date to the early twentieth century. All four of the openings do have jack arches above them. The door openings were closely inspected to determine if one of them was originally a window or a later addition, and while the brickwork on the door on the left is not as neat as that on the doorway beside it, the evidence is inconclusive. The opening does have a jack arch but the mortar in this arch appears to be a different color from the surrounding brickwork and other arches. Generally speaking, there are a lot of odd inconsistencies in the brickwork, which is not particularly fine, and it cannot be conclusively determined what the original fenestration of the building was. On the second story, added or at least completely rebuilt at a later date, there are four windows. The openings are not quite vertically aligned above the openings below and all of the windows are vinyl replacements. The eaves of the building are clad in vinyl obscuring any detail. The brick used in the construction of the first floor is handmade and has many large inclusions.

The east façade of the original brick building is obscured by vinyl siding. There are no windows on the first story of the original portion of the building. There is one window in the second story that is a vinyl 1/1 replacement. On the east façade of the rear wing, there are two windows on the second story and a door on the first story. The windows are vinyl replacements. Also covered in vinyl siding, this façade shows evidence of an enclosed porch that has recently been removed.

On the south (rear) façade, the wing extends from the middle two bays of the brick structure leaving the end bays of the original building visible. On the right (east) there is a closed window opening on the first floor end bay of the original building. This opening has a jack arch and a flat wood sill and measures 3'2" wide by 6' high. The wing is one room wide and has two small eyebrow windows on the second floor and no windows on the first floor. Bulkhead access into the basement is located on this façade. To the left (west) of the wing, there is a 1980's shed roofed single story addition that extends west beyond the edge of the brick building and obscures the view of the original façade. This addition has a door on the south façade and is covered with cedar siding.

The west façade of the brick portion of the building (also covered with vinyl siding) has a window on the second story and a blank first story. On the wing, there are two windows, both vinyl replacements, on the second floor, and the first floor is hidden by the 1980's shed roofed addition which has a door on this façade.

The interior of the original brick part of the building actually contains very little original material. The first floor of the brick section is divided into two rooms. An exterior door enters into each room. There is no central hall but the stair rises in approximately the middle of the house from the eastern room. French doors separate the

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two rooms. The western room has a door and a window on the front (north) wall, a fireplace on the west wall flanked by two modern built in cabinets, a doorway into the 1980's addition on the south wall, and the French doors leading to the other room on the east wall. The fireplace has been completely refaced with modern brick and has a modern shelf mantle. There are large built in cabinets located on either side of the fireplace. These were done in the 1980's but patterned after cabinets found in the furnace store or owner's house. Some of the walls in this room are plaster but others have been drywalled. The flooring is made up of 1-2" wide oak or pine boards and is not original. No original trim is left in the room.

The eastern room has an exterior door and a window on the north wall, a fireplace flanked by a closet and a glass-front china cabinet on the east wall, a doorway into the rear kitchen wing on the south wall, and the stair to the second floor, a small closet beneath the stair, and French doors to the other room on the west wall. The fireplace is still open and has a plain iron fireback and a flat iron bar spanning the top of the opening beneath a flat brick arch. The current mantle is actually from the Furnace managers house or the store. The fireplace has been converted to burn gas logs and the current slate hearth was put down at that time. The fireplace opening measures 3'6 1/2" tall by 2'11" wide. Both the china cabinet and the closet are constructed with wire nails and date to the twentieth century. An investigation of the closet beneath the stair reveals that the existing stair dates to the twentieth century (as the square, boxy newel suggested) – it is constructed entirely with wire nails. Some original sawn lath is also visible in the closet and it runs beneath the stair confirming that the stair is not original to the building. The presence of the sawn lath confirms a post-1850 date. Some original 6" floorboards are visible in the closet beneath the existing wood floor.

On the first floor, the rear wing contains a kitchen which has been completely redone within the last 20 years. The 1980's addition contains a foyer, a bathroom and a laundry.

On the second floor, the stair rises to a small landing off of which there are two rooms in the brick part of the house and a bedroom and a bathroom in the rear wing. In the eastern room of the brick portion, wall to wall carpet covers the floor and a closet has been built in front of the fireplace. Window and door trim is composed of flat paneled pilasters and bull's eye corner blocks. The western room has the same carpet and trim and a fireplace mantle remains, though the fireplace is closed. The mantle has a simple Victorian feel to it with fluted pilasters, solid brackets supporting a small mantle shelf, and a paneled frieze.

The rear wing has a small foyer off the landing of the stair, a bathroom and a bedroom. The floor in the foyer is wood and is face nailed with wire nails. The same window and door trim is present in this part of the house as is found on the second floor of the brick part. A stove flue is visible on the south wall of the bedroom that is no longer visible in the kitchen or as a chimney on the roof. The doors on the entire second floor of the house have five horizontal panels.

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There is no attic, only a crawl space above each part of the house. There is a basement beneath the rear wing that has exterior bulkhead access. The only access to the underside of the original building is a small area dug out adjacent to the basement of the wing for mechanical systems. The joists visible in this area are sash sawn. No joints are visible to determine if it is mortised and tenoned or nailed together, and no structural nails are visible to provide dating evidence. Beneath the rear wing, the sill is circular sawn and the nails in the floorboards visible from below are wire.

There is no evidence to indicate what the original partitioning or function of the brick building was but the presence of sawn lath indicates that it dates no earlier than 1850. The similarity in roof pitch (very low) and interior second floor trim between the rear wing and the added second floor of the brick part seem to argue that they were done at the same time around 1900, which would explain why the existing stair dates to the twentieth century. The property is currently owned by the same man/company that owns the Elkridge Furnace Inn (consisting of the store/dormitory and the owner's house) and is used for storage. They do have plans, however, to convert this into a small reception facility by expanding the rear addition.

Section 8. Significance

This building derives its significance primarily from its association with the larger furnace complex. Architecturally, it has been heavily altered and contains very little original material on the interior. On the exterior, its hand made brick construction and use of jack arches evoke the construction techniques of the mid-19th century and harmonize well with the brick owner's house and store/dormitory. Its exterior appearance and historic authenticity would certainly be enhanced by the removal of the blue vinyl siding from the brick portion of the building.

The furnace operation at Elkridge was on the downswing in the 1850's when this building was built and it is impossible to tell from existing physical evidence what function this building served. Additional deed research and an investigation of any records from the Great Falls Iron Company and the Ellicott Elkridge Furnace operations may prove enlightening. The presence of two front doors, if in fact both are original to the building, suggest either multiple occupants or multiple uses. Local lore has it that this building was the "dockmaster's office and house" for Elkridge Landing and that ship captains paid their fee or toll to the dockmaster in this building. It has also been suggested that there was no road in front of this building until 1910 when the mill race was filled in and that small ships traveled up the mill race by the front of the building. However, since this building was built during the 1850's and the shipping industry at Elkridge Landing had collapsed around the end of the eighteenth century with the channel reportedly so silted up that ship passage was impossible by 1808, it seems impossible for this building to have been related to the shipping industry. A structure is shown in this location on the 1860 Martenet map and is labeled as being part of the Great Falls Iron Company complex. The map also shows a road running in front of the

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5735 Race Road, Elkridge
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April 2003

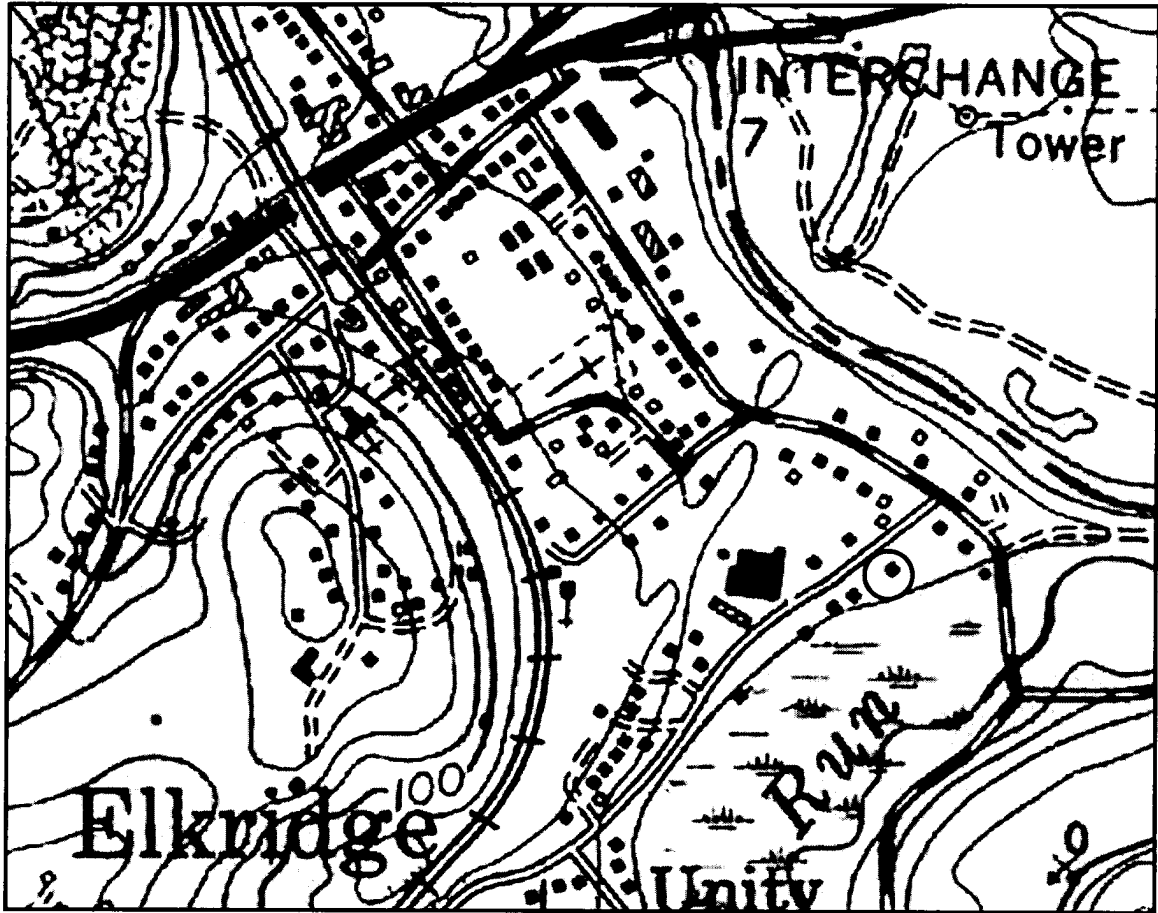
ADDENDUM

building, perhaps with a narrow mill race running beside it. It seems highly probable that this building was constructed during the 1850's as an auxiliary building to the furnace operations.

Archaeologically, this site, along with the entire Furnace complex and early Elk Ridge Landing site, is highly significant with great potential to provide information about early settlement and industry in Elkridge.

Section 11. Form Prepared by

Kristin H. Hill, Architectural Historian
Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning
3430 Court House Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043
410-313-4335
May 2003



HO-503, Dixon Brick House (circled)
Elkrige, Howard County, MD
USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Relay
7.5 Minute Series, 1957 (PR 1966 and 1974)



HO-503

Dr. Von B. J. House, 5735 Race Rd., E Bridge

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, April 2003

Negative at MDS+PO

Front (north) facade

1 of 10



170-503

Dixon Brick House, 5735 Rose Rd., Elkridge

Howard County, MD

Historic Hill, 2/03

Negative at 210 SHPO

NW elevation

2 of 10



F0-503

Daniel Brink House, 255 Pine St. E Bridge

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 4/03

Negative at MDSHPo

Close up of two windows on the north facade.

3 of 10



H0-503

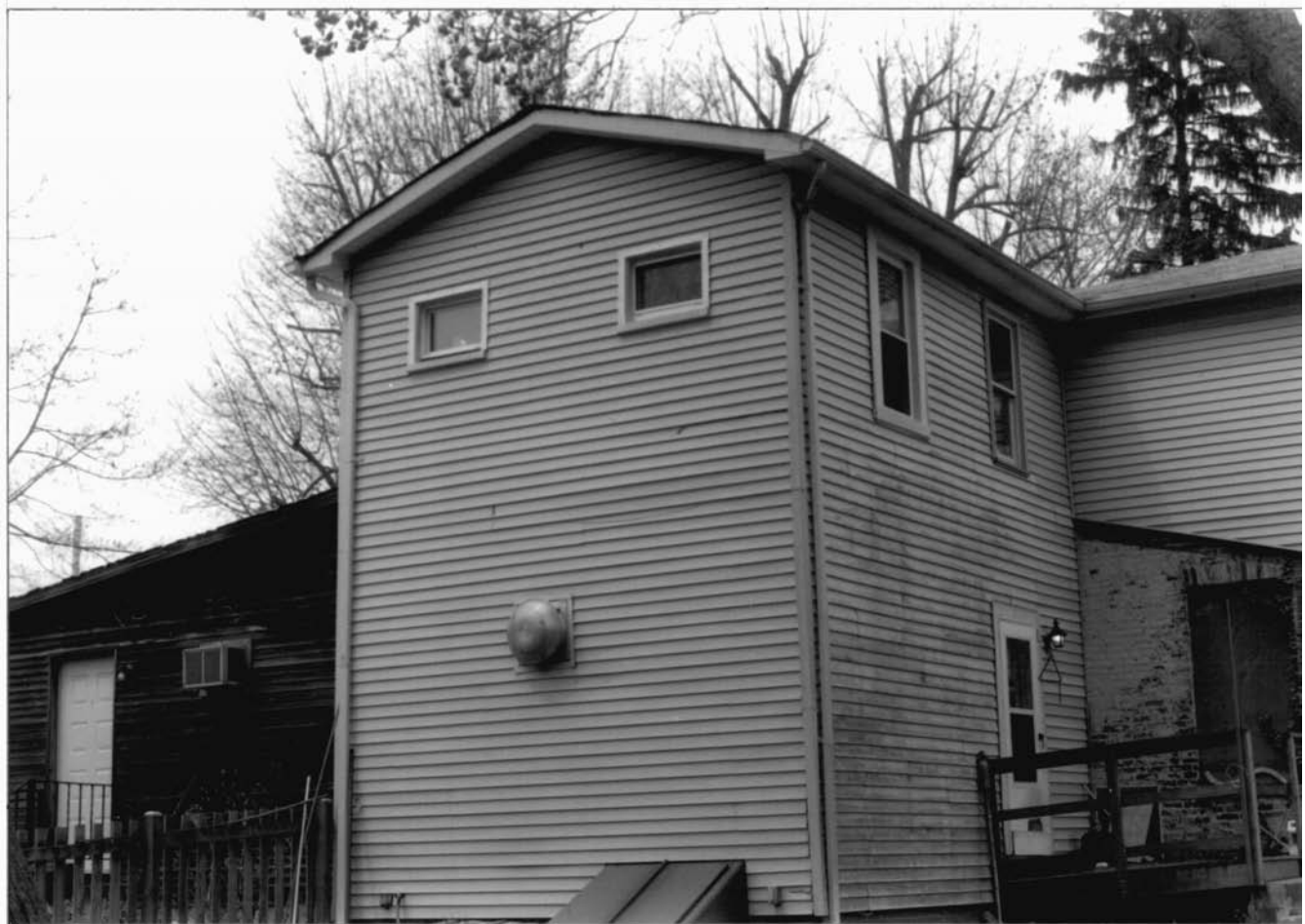
Dixon Brick House, 5755 Rock Rd., S. Leverage
Howard County, MD

Winton Hill, - 03

Negative at MUSHPO

Southeast elevation

4 of 10



Ho-523

D 101 Bird House, 5735 Rose Rd., Elkridge

Howard County, Md

Kristin Hill, 4/03

Wright + at N. St. + 20

South elevation

S of 10



HO 503

Dixon Brick House, 5435 Race Rd., Elkridge

Howard County, MD

Winter 1913

located at MSSHPO

Fireplace on the west wall of the east room in the original brick portion of the house.

6 of 10



HO-503

D.Van Brock House, 2735 Race Rd., Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Kristen H.H., 4/03

Investigator at MD SHPO

Fireplace on the east wall of the house is the
original brick portion of the house. It is from
another historic building.

7 of 10



HO 503

Dixon Brick House, 5735 Rock rd., Elkridge

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 4/10/03

Negative at MDSHPO

Start to the second floor on the west wall of the
east room in the original brick section.

8 of 10



HO-503

Dixan Brick House, 5135 Race Rd., E 14 ridge

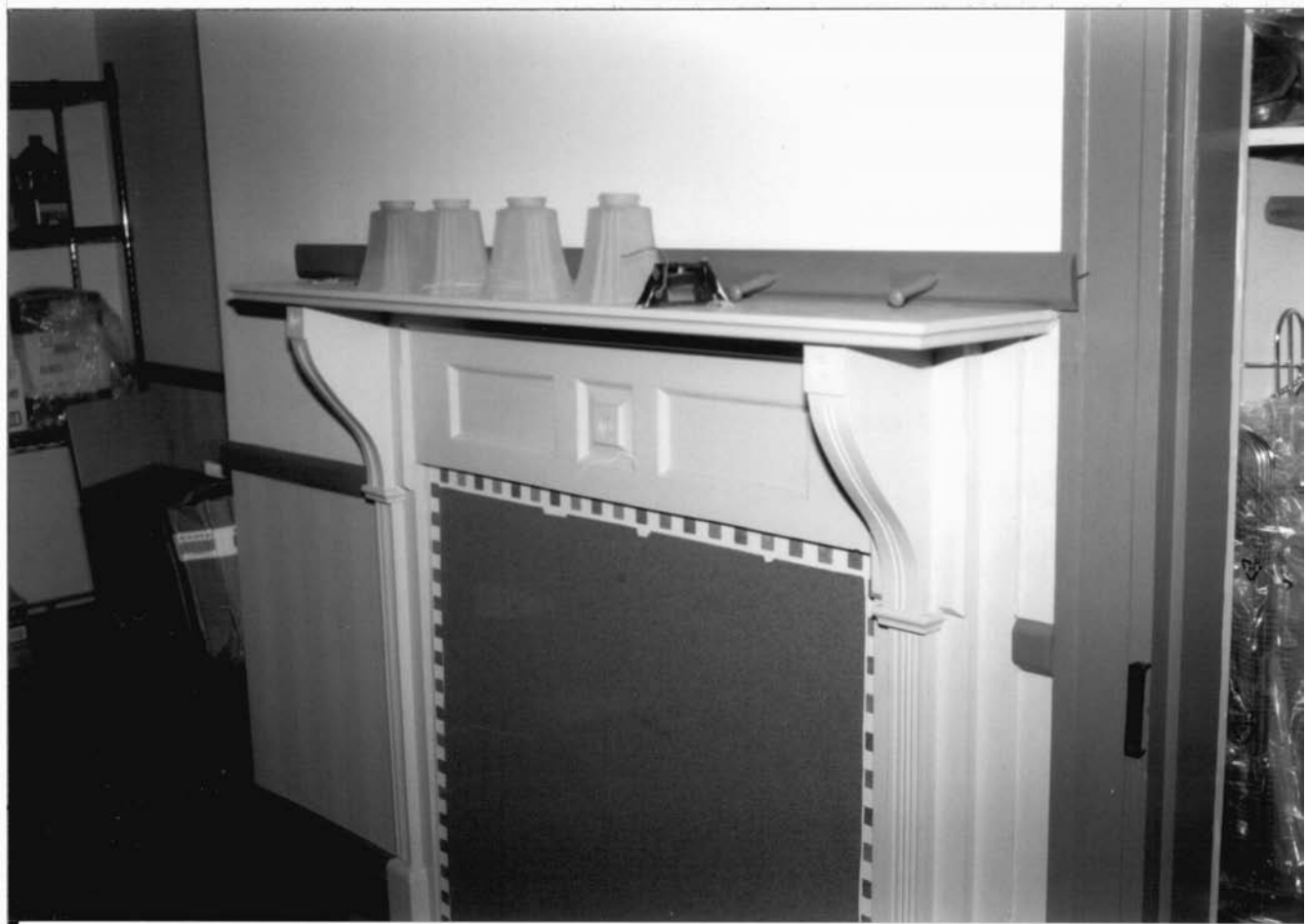
Howard County, MD

Kirsten Hill, #103

Negative at MDSAPO

Second floor, west room in the brick portion of the house,
showing window trim

9 of 10



HO 503

Dixon Brick House, 5735 Race Rd., E. Ridge

Howard County, MD

Kristin Hill, 4/03

Negative at MDSHPD

Mantle in the west room, second floor, brick partition.

10 of 10

HO-503
The Dixon Brick House
Elkridge Landing
Private

C. 1860

The Dixon House faces north on the south side of Race Road, about 50 feet west of its intersection with Furnace Road. It is a four bay wide, one room deep, two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in common bond -- a header brick course every five courses) house with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls. The main brick building block features a two bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, intersecting gable roof (running north-south) frame service wing off the two central bays of its south wall. This building is noted as a part of the Great Falls Iron Company on the 1860 Martenet Map.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Dixon Brick House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5735 Race Road Elkridge

CITY, TOWN

Maryland 21227

STATE

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES RESTRICTED
- YES UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER - Now Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Irving A. Dixon

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

5735 Race Road

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge, Maryland 21227

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records

Liber #: 760

Tax Map 38

Folio #: 387

p. 313

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

HO-503
District 1
Elkridge

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dixon House faces north on the south side of Race Road, about 50 feet west of its intersection with Furnace Road. It is a four bay wide, one room deep, two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in common bond -- a header brick course every five courses) house with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls. The main brick building block features a two bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, intersecting gable roof (running north-south) frame service wing off the two central bays of its south wall.

The North Elevation

The north elevation holds two central, rectangular, entrances, which were once surmounted by two light transoms. That on the west is surmounted by a lintel with scalloped molding and bracketed cornice, over which rests a two light transom. A three light door rests in the west central bay, whose transom has been blocked in, large rectangular double-hung, first floor windows, holding one-over-one lights, rest in each of the end bays. They are underlined by projecting, flat, wooden sills. Four similar, vertically aligned, proportionally scaled, second floor windows rest above. They hold two-over-one lights and are underlined by flat wooden sills, surmounted by flat wooden lintels and decorated with green wooden shutters, held by original wrought iron shutter hooks.

A central, one story high, hipped roof (with central, intersecting entrance gable) enclosed porch runs along almost the entire north elevation. It holds a central, rectangular, six light entrance door,

surmounted by a one light transom and flanked on each side by two tripartite windows. Each of these windows is composed of an eight light central inset, flanked by eight light casement windows. Flat pilasters separate and flank each pair of tripartite windows. The east and west walls of this sun porch also hold a similar tripartite window.

East and West Elevation of Original Brick House

Each elevation is identical to the other, their south bays holding one second floor, rectangular, double-hung window, similar to those described, but holding one-over-one lights.

South Elevation of Original Brick House

The south elevation of the original brick house holds east and west end bay, first floor, rectangular, double-hung windows, holding one-over-one lights, surmounted by stretcher brick, flat arched lintels.

A circa 1900 two bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, intersecting gable roof (running north-south) frame (covered with asbestos siding) service wing, resting on a brick foundation, takes up the two central bays of the brick house's south wall. The south wall of this frame service wing is punctuated by two second floor eyebrow windows, which hold eleven lights of various sizes. A cellar door is placed on the east side of this wall.

The west wall of the service wing holds two first and second floor, vertically aligned, proportionally scaled, double-hung windows, holding six-over-six lights on the first floor, and two-over-one lights on the second floor. These windows are flanked by flat

pilasters, surmounted by flat lintels, underlined by flat sills and decorated with shutters.

The east wall of the frame service wing holds two similar second floor windows. Its first floor is covered by a one story high, shed roofed enclosed porch. Two wide, poured in place cement steps lead to a four light, rectangular entrance door, surmounted by a one light transom, which is placed in the north bay. A two light casement window rests north of the entrance, with two large two-two light casement windows to the south. The south end bay holds a six-over-six light, rectangular window. The interior of the brick house holds four fireplaces.

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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dixon Brick House, at Elkridge Landing, Howard County, Maryland, is commercially¹ and industrially² significant through its association with the Elkridge Furnace, of which it was a part. In addition, it is architecturally³ significant as one of Howard County's nineteenth century brick buildings, featuring fine proportion and scale.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

1. Historically, the original tract of land on which The Dixon Brick House was constructed was partially surveyed by a Robert Hughes and later resurveyed by James McCubbin in 1744. It is he, who is believed to have built a brick house, the east wing, which later became a store and tavern, located north of the Dixon House and known as HO-367, the Elkridge Furnace Store House. McCubbin's tract, as well as several others, was re-surveyed by Dr. James Walker in 1755, who combined them into a 1730 acre property, called "Walker's Inheritance."

Mr. Irwin Lowe, present owner of the Elkridge Furnace Store House, has done extensive research on the property, writing an article on his house in ELK RIDGE: A BICENTENNIAL JOURNAL, Published in

1976. In it he gives a history of the property, part of which follows:

Dr. Walker sold part of the property to Caleb Dorsey, who built a furnace on it. Mr. Dorsey also rebuilt a house which had burnt down on the river banks.

In 1768, a Dr. Howard rebuilt the furnace to a tilting furnace and forge

The property changed hands many times at this point

Nehemiah M. Rowles had leased the Furnace to John and Andrew Ellicott, Jr., who rebuilt it to a much larger facility. They also built a water-powered forge at Avalone to use. The installation had an annual capacity of 16,000 tons of pig iron, according to records from 1826.

In 1836, John and Andrew Ellicott, Jr. purchased the property from Nehemiah M. Rowles, and the furnace was then operated by Jonathon Ellicott and Sons until 1854.

Henry William Ellicott sold the property to Robert Howard who, in 1858, sold it to Great Falls Iron Company for \$71,000.

The company worked the furnace, store, and manager's house until the great flood of 1868 when the furnace was destroyed by the raging river.

2. Industrially, the property has been important as an auxiliary building, connected to the Elkridge Furnace, constructed by Caleb Dorsey and others in the eighteenth century, and notable for making pig iron for guns during the Revolutionary War.

By 1858, the property was operated by a Robert Howard, who sold it to the Great Falls Iron Company in that year. The deed conveyed "all personal property of Robert Howard ... horses, mules, oxen, wagons and carts, hay, straw, grain, feed, manure and farming utensils, furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, engine and boilers, baskets and barrows with materials for the manufacture of iron ore, coal, wood, shells, fire brick, old iron pipe, patterns, flasks, etc."

The forge was operated until 1868, when the Great Flood of that year swept the waters of the Patapsco over this area, destroying the furnace.

In June 1895, the Baltimore American newspaper contained an article about three ancient iron pigs - cast iron and weighing 100 pounds, which were stamped "Elkridge 1755", "Elkridge 1769" and Precipo" found in a junk yard.

3. Archeologically, the Elkridge Furnace site has revealed vestiges of the early days, when sailing ships docked at wharfs, located north of the present building. According to Mr. Lowe broken, black glass, wine bottles, and cast water pipe from 1740 to 1800, have been found on his property, similar to those found at Williamsburg, Virginia. Large, oversize, eighteenth century, bricks, including one used as a keystone, have also been found on his property.

2. Architecturally, the building is significant for its fine scale and proportions and for the fact that its additions have not detracted from the original basic form of its building block. Its construction of brick further enhances it, as brick buildings are second in scarcity in Howard county. The building dates from at least 1860, where it is noted on the Martenet Map as a part of the Great Falls Iron Company. Four original fireplaces are found in this building, much of whose history remains to be discovered.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Register Nomination Form for HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.265 Acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 38

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 760 Folio 387

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, A.I.C.P., Projects Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3430 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

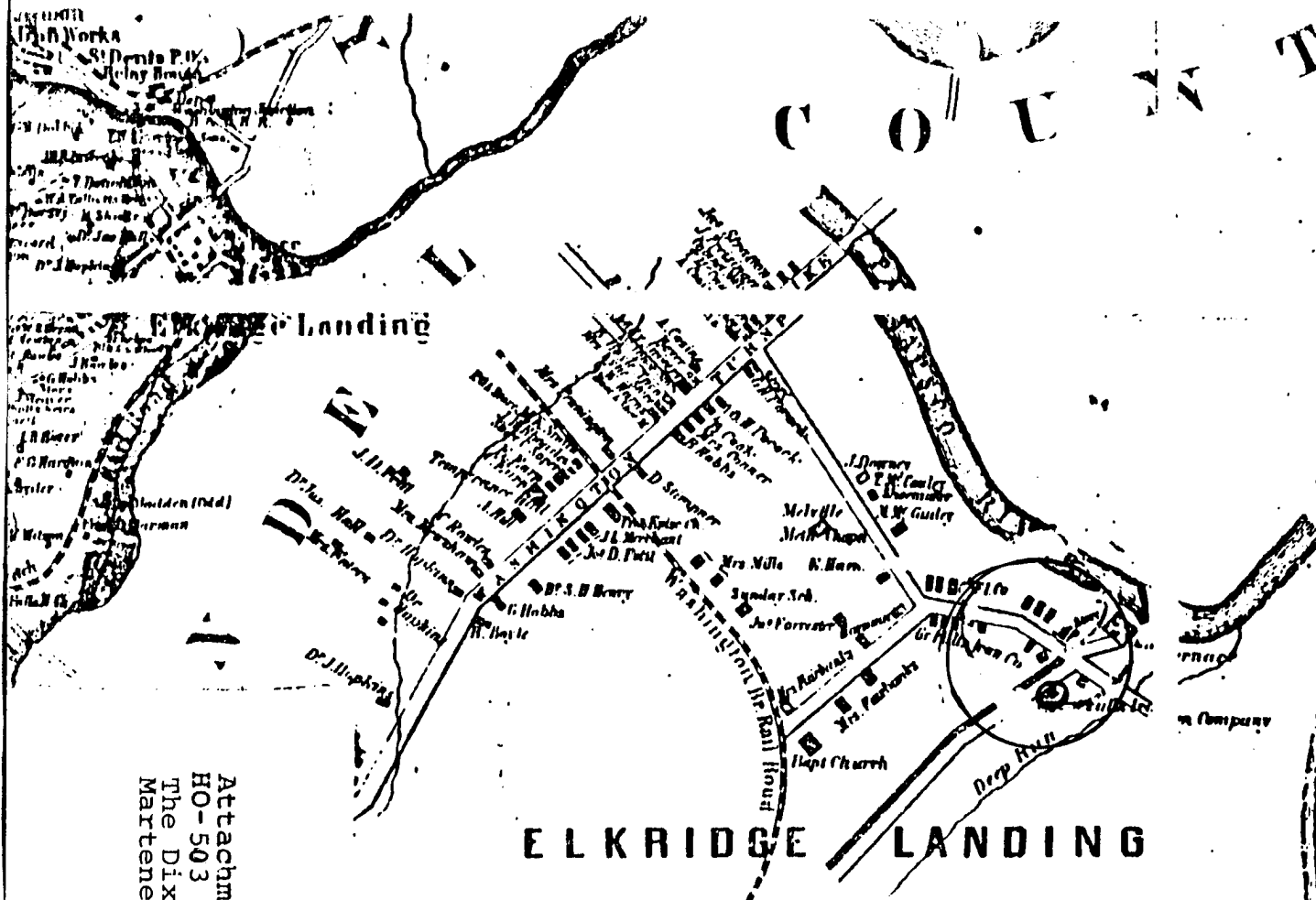
Maryland

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.

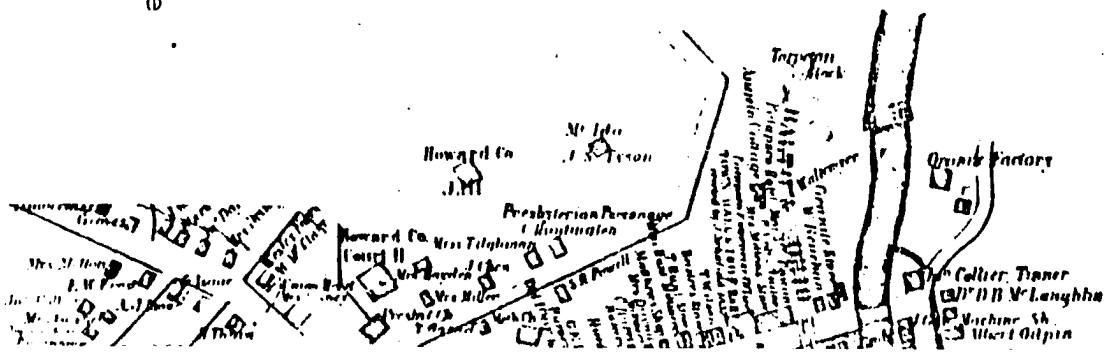
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2348

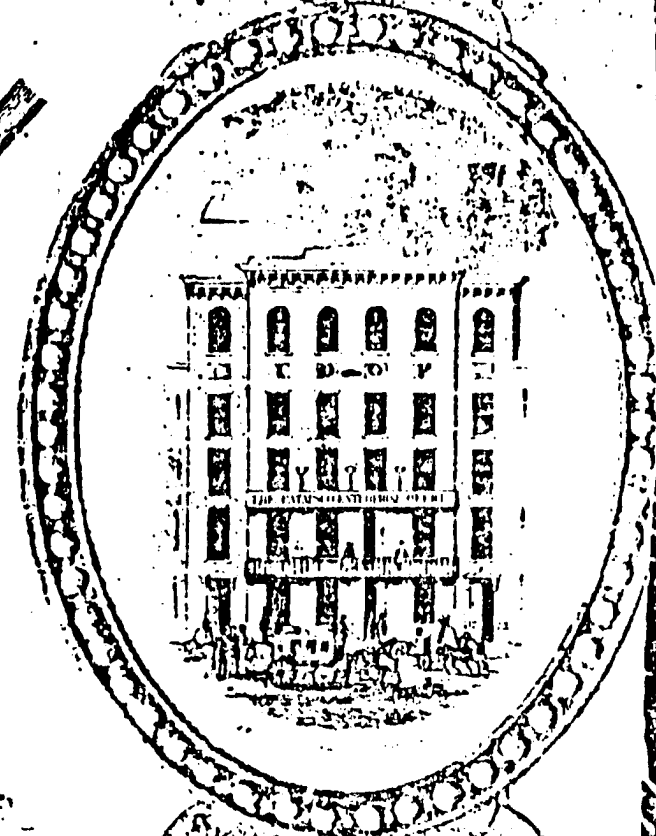
C O U N T Y

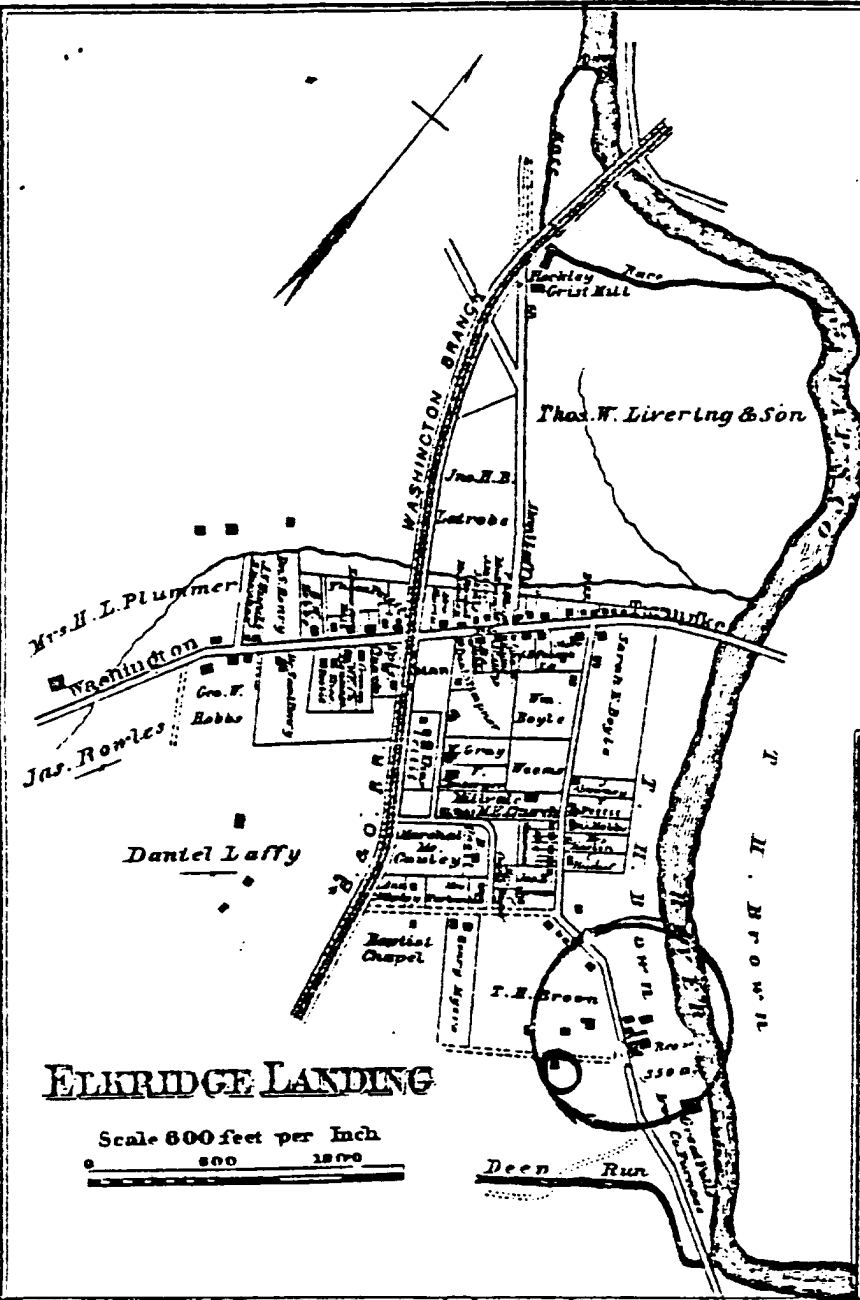


Attachment 4
 HO-503
 The Dixon Brick House
 Martenet Map of 1860



Alhambra
 No. 1111





Elkridge Landing Business Notices.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
ROBERT A. DOBBINS.
GEORGE W. DOBBINS, 43 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
THOMAS M. DOBBINS, 43 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
BLACKSMITHS AND WHEEL- WRIGHTS.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN B. HELM.
CARPENTER.
JAMES ROWLER.
ENGINEER.
JOHN N. HANDE.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DANIEL LAFFY.
MARSHALL MCGAULEY.
JOSEPH H. TALBOT.
GEORGE W. POODGE.
POST MASTER.
JAMES KAY.
TINSMITH.
GEORGE LAFOR, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, Reeking and Boozing, etc.



FIRST DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY

Scale 3 Inches per Mile

EXPLANATIONS	
Dist & Co. Lines	---
County Roads	----
Private
Turpikes	-----
Rail Roads	=====
Streams	~~~~~
The figures along the Route shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof.	

I.
W.L. Ga
C.D. An
St
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Attachment 3
HO-503
The Dixon Brick House
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian

MAP 32-
P. 24

32 - P. 24

M. 32 - P. 31

BALTO. CO
MAP 113

BALTIMORE CO.
PATAPSCO

ST OF MARYL
319

CHAS. E.
TOOMEY
81/36
20.75A.
P.162

PATAPSCO HGHTS.
LAND DEV. CORP.
447/574
25.00A.
P.163

STATE OF MARYLAND
316/154
36.24A.
P.503

AUGUSTINE DEV. CORP.
708/539
27.15 A.
P.173

B. & O.
R.R.
84/151
84/215
MARY E
HARDNEY
327/462
67A
P.653

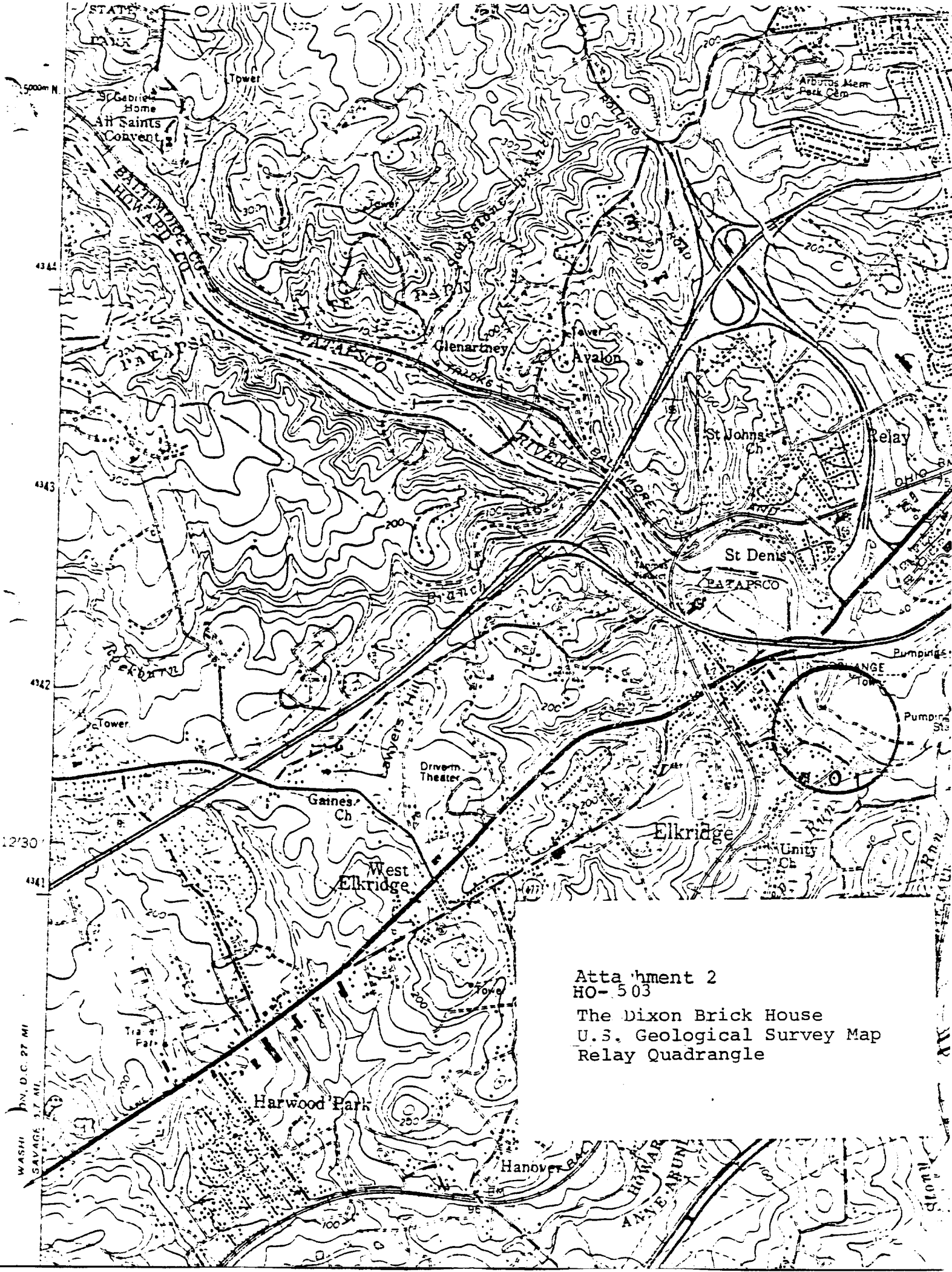
ERWIN
GUDELSKY
TRUSTEE
756/628
7.37A.
P.175

HENRY
BOLLACK
890/324
9.21A.
P.495

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

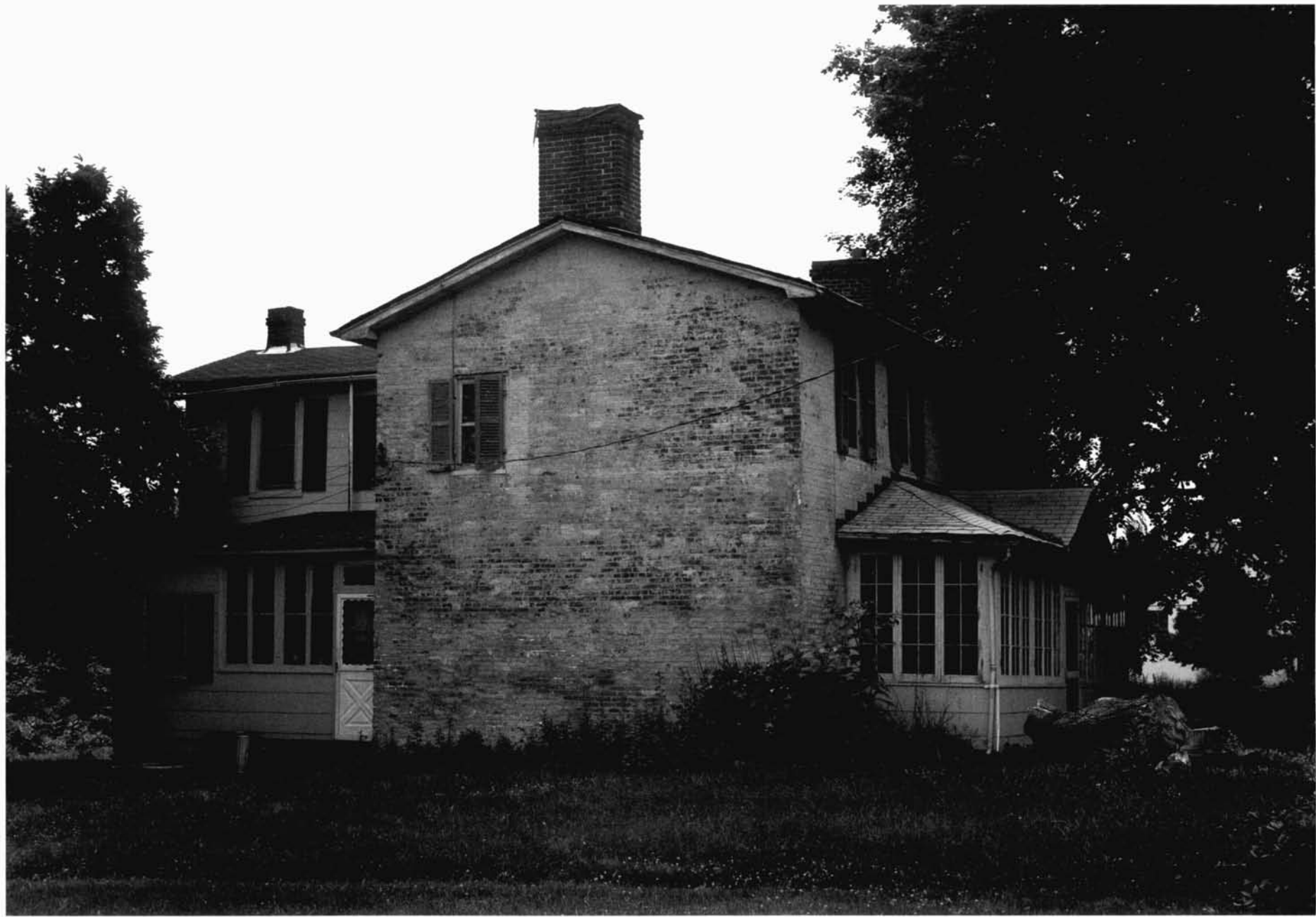
A. A. CO.
MAP 3

Attachment 1
HO-503
The Dixon Brick House
Tax Map 38



Attachment 2
HO-503

The Dixon Brick House
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Relay Quadrangle



Name: HO-573
Dixon Brick House

Location: 5735 Race Road
Elkridge, Md. 21227

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: June, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Northeast

Photographer looking: Southwest

Photograph number: 1 of 1