

FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

3) Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

10) Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

N.A.

Resource Type:

2) Architecture

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building, public ownership, unoccupied, restricted access, vacant private residence

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

rural changing into suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

tenant farmer dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

N.A.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. **HO-648**

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common **Perrin's Tenant House**

2. Location

street & number **South of Montgomery Road, east of Meadowridge Road** not for publication

city, town **Elkridge** vicinity of congressional district **three**

state **Maryland** county **Howard**

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

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

name **Howard County**

street & number telephone no.:

city, town **Ellicott City** state and zip code **Maryland 21043**

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. **Land Records, Clerk of Circuit Court** December 28, 1994
liber **3406**

street & number **8360 Court Avenue** folio **504**

city, town **Ellicott City** state **MD 21043**

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. HO-648

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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 of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CAPSULE SUMMARY:

The vernacular house is set on a wooded moderately steep hillside, facing west uphill towards the gravel access road. This two-bay, two-story, gabled dwelling is half-timber construction. There is a collapsing, shed-roofed rear addition and a stone walled basement. The timber frame is filled in with vertical staves supporting the straw and clay mud daubing. The dwelling is sided with circular-sawn board and batten lumber and has a corrugated metal roof with extended, boxed eaves. Although the dwelling is locally significant for its uniquely late (mid nineteenth century) timber-frame method of construction, the condition of the house is quite deteriorated.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The structure is located north of Interstate Route 95 and proposed MD Route 100, east of Meadowridge Road, south of Montgomery Road, and southwest of Mullhead Road on a tract of land proposed for development under the name Centre 9500. Specifically it is approximately 100 feet east of a gravel access road that runs generally north-south through the property.

The vernacular house is set on a moderately steep hillside, facing west uphill towards the gravel access road at a distance of approximately 100 feet. It is surrounded by young growth woods and only a few clumps of daffodils remain indicating any landscaping. The amount of land specifically associated with this house is open to speculation, as no clear boundaries are evident. This two-bay, two-story, gabled dwelling is half-timber construction. There is a collapsing, shed-roofed rear addition and a random rubble foundation, creating a stone walled basement. The dwelling is sided with circular-sawn board and batten lumber and has a corrugated metal roof with extended, boxed eaves. Although the roof has protected the house, its condition is quite deteriorated. All the windows are missing and only one door remains hanging. Hinges and hold-backs once anchored shutters to the weathered, but once red window frames; their installation predates the rear addition.

The hewn frame of the structure has 6" +/- square corner posts sills, girts, and plates, resting on a random rubble "bog iron" foundation. The frame is braced with diagonal braces in the lower corners. The joists are logs flattened only on the top side to receive the level flooring. The timber frame is filled in with vertical staves let into channels in the sills, plates, and mid-story horizontal framing. The rough hewn staves support the straw binder and clay mud daubing. Large sections of this infill are missing, as is a notable percentage of the board siding.

(cont'd)

8. Significance

Survey No. HO-648

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 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 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	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This tenant dwelling is significant, not necessarily for its association with any personages or historical events, but for its unusual construction method. The house is unique among those recorded in the MD Inventory to date for its late use of daubed timber framing and it does possess qualities of significance identified in Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation [36 CFR 60.4 (d)] on a statewide level. It represents a previously undocumented type of Maryland vernacular house. Apparently constructed in the mid nineteenth century, this late timber frame structure combines the contemporary building materials of circular sawn lumber and machine cut nails with the earlier and more primitive construction method of filling the wall cavities with straw binder and clay mud daubing, braced with vertical staves let into the framing members.

Historical research of this dwelling and its surrounding lands is summarized in the 1991 archeological report written by R. Christopher Godwin and Associates, Inc. (pp. 63, 51-52):

"While archival investigations related to the dwelling did not reveal important associated events or personages, the design and construction of the building represent a nineteenth century domestic form previously undocumented in Maryland. The [documentation of the timber frame] dwelling is important for its potential to provide information about nineteenth century Maryland vernacular architecture. The structure possesses those qualities of significance identified in Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. [36 CFR 60.4 (d)]"

"[This] timber-frame building [is] located along the border of two contiguous eighteenth century tracts, Good for Little and Grecian Siege. These tracts were associated with the Dorsey ownership of Troy, and with its various additions during initial settlement in the Elkridge region.

(cont'd)

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
DESCRIPTION cont'd

The house was originally constructed with a porch across the full width of the front side, as indicated by the discontinuous board and batten siding. Although the remains of the porch roofing are twentieth century materials (red rolled roofing) and the date of the white washing under the porch is unknown, the break in the siding on the front would have been covered by the porch roof at the time of construction. On the rear, a different condition is found indicating the addition was added later as the siding is continuous from foundation to eaves with cuts only in the battens to receive the upper edge of the roof. The area under the roof line of the addition was also whitewashed.

Inside the dwelling, both the perimeter wall framing and its infill are covered with plaster. The exposed framing of the ceiling, including the angled surface of the plate, and the plaster have been both whitewashed and painted over the years. There is evidence that at least once during the occupancy of the structure a second plastering took place, complete with a thin brown coat and finish white coats. In places where the plaster has fallen off, machine cut nails used in framing are visible. On both floors, the bottom of the walls are trimmed with plain baseboards, approximately 5/4" x 4". The openings are primitively cased with a double beaded board more commonly seen as wainscotting. The method of construction appears to have been plastering up to the baseboards and casings, indicating the trim was not replaced. Since the double beaded board trim is typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is possible the casing, plaster, and whitewashing are later additions to the house.

The dwelling is divided into two chambers on each floor by a vertical board partition abutting the chimney. The circular sawn boards range in width between 8" and 12". The quarter-turn staircase with winders is incorporated into the east end of the room partition. The stair ascends from the northern room and ends at a landing one step down from the two bedroom doors. One of these two batten doors still hangs in its frame on butt hinges, but its thumblatch is missing, but the other one has been moved against a large hole in the north wall. Located side by side between the chimney and the front wall of the house, there is a closet facing into each of the bedrooms. The doors have been removed, although the hinges or their locations can be seen.

The yellow pine flooring varies from approximately three to six inches in width and is nailed to the joists stripped of their bark and flattened only on the top to receive the flooring. Small nails were installed in a row about an inch below the ceiling along the length of the rounded joists to serve as anchors for the plaster wedged into the gap. These plaster wedges were not original as indicated by early whitewash behind them. Their installation created a more finished appearance with smooth vertical surface receiving coats of whitewash and paint.

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
DESCRIPTION cont'd

In the south room on the first floor a second layer of pine flooring approximately 2 1/4" in width was installed over the original flooring. A thin, 2'6" wide, flat four panel door is currently lying on the floor of this room. It appears to have been kicked off its hinge stile still hanging in the opening between the south room and the rear addition. Under the staircase is a closet with two pantry shelves; the doors are missing.

The brick chimney, approximately 18" x 20" in size with high holes for first floor wood stoves, is located in the center of the house and has hard, creamy colored mortar. The chimney is plastered on the upper levels, but not in the basement below.

The interior ceiling heights on both floors are 7'9". On the second floor, the perimeter of the ceiling is formed by the angled plate. A small opening to the attic reveals a rafter roof with widely spaced horizontal sheathing boards. There is no ridgepole; the rafters appears to be lapped.

There is a basement below the main structure, accessed from a stone stair incorporated into the one-story, rear addition. That shed addition has a poured concrete foundation and slab. The addition, now collapsed, is also clad in board and batten siding and its standing seam metal roof is supported by posts.

The structure has suffered deterioration from fire damage at the south end and lack of maintenance. Large sections of the exterior walls are missing, as are all the window sash and some of the doors. These losses reduce the integrity of the structure.

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

"The tracts were subdivided and sold to speculators during the early nineteenth century (Warfield 1980:395). In 1810, Larkin Shipley received a certificate for a 25.5 acre resurvey of portions of Grecian Siege and Good for Little (Anne Arundel Land Patent JKU:301). Patent records indicated that Shipley paid 'three pounds and seven pence half penny caution for said land, and seven shillings and sixpence for improvements thereon,' indicating that some type of dwelling stood on the land at the time of purchase (Anne Arundel Land Patent JKU:247). Shipley died in 1822, with ownership of the tract contested in court. At some point during the early nineteenth century, either Shipley or his heirs sold a portion of the property to the neighbor Charles Poulton; no record of that transaction has been located. In 1844, Charles Poulton sold 5.5 acres of Larkin's Inheritance to Horatio Perrin, a native of Massachusetts (Howard District Land Record 5:355).

"Other portions of Good for Little and Grecian Siege had been acquired by John Ellicott during the sale of Edward Dorsey's estate in 1838. Ellicott sold several parcels of this land to Horation Perrin in 1843, including a 29-acre portion of Good for Little that adjoined Larkins Inheritance (Howard District Land Record 4:506).

"Archival research supports the hypothesis that the dwelling may be located on Perrin's union of these two parcels. However, the house probably did not serve as the main dwelling. Census records indicate that Perrin had acquired 70 acres of farmland by 1850, and a total of 325 acres by 1860. The Perrin family was small; Perrin had a wife, Sarah, and a daughter, Margaret. A laborer, John Woods, was counted as part of the household in 1850 (U.S. Census 1850; Agricultural Census 1850,1860). Census records also list several black and mulatto families in the vicinity of the Perrin household in 1850. These families rented rather than owned their farms; hence neither their names nor their homes appear on mid nineteenth century property maps. One of these families may have inhabited the small structure as tenant farmers (U.S. Census 1850, 1860).

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

"Perrin died in 1868, leaving his 300-acre estate to his only child, Margaret Mullineaux. Although she and her husband sold off portions of the estate, Margaret retained part of Larkin's Inheritance and Good for Little parcels until the late nineteenth century. In 1884, Basil and Margaret Mullineaux sold this 38-acre property to George Kraft (Howard County Land Record 48:488). According to the assessment records of District 1, the transfer of land to Kraft included \$200.00 worth of Improvements on the property; this amount may have represented [this timber-frame] dwelling. Although Kraft may have inhabited this structure briefly, he purchased several adjoining tracts during the late nineteenth century and built additional improvements on his land. He constructed his residence on a separate parcel. By 1918, Kraft was assessed with 79 acres of land, a dwelling, and 'other buildings' valued at \$280.00.

"George Kraft conveyed his enlarged estate to William Kraft in 1926; this transaction included six parcels of land, one of which was the former Perrin property (Howard County Land Record 126:378). The Cinder and Concrete Block Corporation purchased the 75-acre parcel in 1958. The company utilized portions of the property to mine gravel (Howard County Land Record 324:296, 299).

"Archival research suggests that [this] structure served as a residence for tenants who farmed the property. The first family may have occupied the structure as early as the late eighteenth century, or as late as the mid nineteenth century, during Perrin's ownership. The house does not appear on either the 1860 Martinet map or the 1878 Hopkins atlas. The absence of historical documentation supports the hypothesis that this small dwelling was considered a secondary structure. The surrounding land was utilized for agricultural purposes [cereal grain cultivation] during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prior to its association with the gravel pit mining operations of the Cinder and Concrete Block Corporation, beginning in 1958."

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

The architectural significance is also aptly summarized in Goodwin's archeological report on p. 63:

"Half timber or timber frame construction infilled with brick or clay nogging is a European building tradition commonly associated with England, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden. This tradition was introduced to North America by settlers from these regions, during the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries.

"In Maryland, several eighteenth century examples of this construction method had been documented in dwellings located in the Piedmont Region and settled by German cultural groups. Notable among the recorded eighteenth century examples is the Cramer House in Frederick County. The 'Virginia' house type also employed a timber frame. White's Level, a Carroll County dwelling begun in 1741, is an example of a one-story, half timber 'Virginia' house. This two-room building type is associated with the Tidewater region; the type was common through the mid eighteenth century.

"[This particular] building...differs from other eighteenth century examples in several ways. Inspection of the building indicates a mid nineteenth century construction date, as evidenced by such original elements as circular sawn lumber and machine-cut nails. Furthermore, the dwelling integrates common architectural details associated with vernacular houses of the mid nineteenth century, including the use of board and batten siding, and an extended eave treatment. [Also the chimney, constructed for use with wood stoves rather than fireplaces, has creamy colored mortar of a much harder consistency than a typical 18th Century lime mortar.] A search of the Historic Properties Inventory files maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust did not reveal any previously recorded nineteenth century examples of the building type. A consultation with Mr. Orlando Ridout, Chief of the Office of [Research,] Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust, reinforced the impression of the uniqueness of the structure under investigation.

"While archival investigations related to the dwelling did not reveal important associated events or personages, the design and construction of the building represent a nineteenth century domestic form previously undocumented in Maryland."

HO-648, Perrin's Tenant House
SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

In evaluating the integrity of this property, its setting has evolved. Although the building has not been moved, its context has been changed over time. The young growth woods that surround the house have taken over what appears to have been open pasture land before. Possibly this change occurred when the land was used by the gravel operations. Also in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, other houses were constructed nearby on the west side of the gravel road, probably once a dirt path. No other associated structures, such as an outhouse, shed, or barn have been identified. It is extremely difficult to assess how much of the surrounding land was once directly associated with this house. In fact, the original context seems to have been compromised and with the proposed installation of a golf course and housing the integrity of the setting will be completely lost.

As described above, the design of the dwelling has retained most of its recognizable integrity, despite some alterations such as the addition of the rear room. The mid/late nineteenth century house design, materials and workmanship combined with the more primitive daubed timber frame construction technique are what give the house its unique character and significance in Maryland's residential architectural history. The state of deterioration, caused by a combination of fire, vandalism, and weather damage, however, has severely compromised the integrity of the structure. Finally, since no direct link can be documented associating this dwelling with an important event or person, its significance is insufficient for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

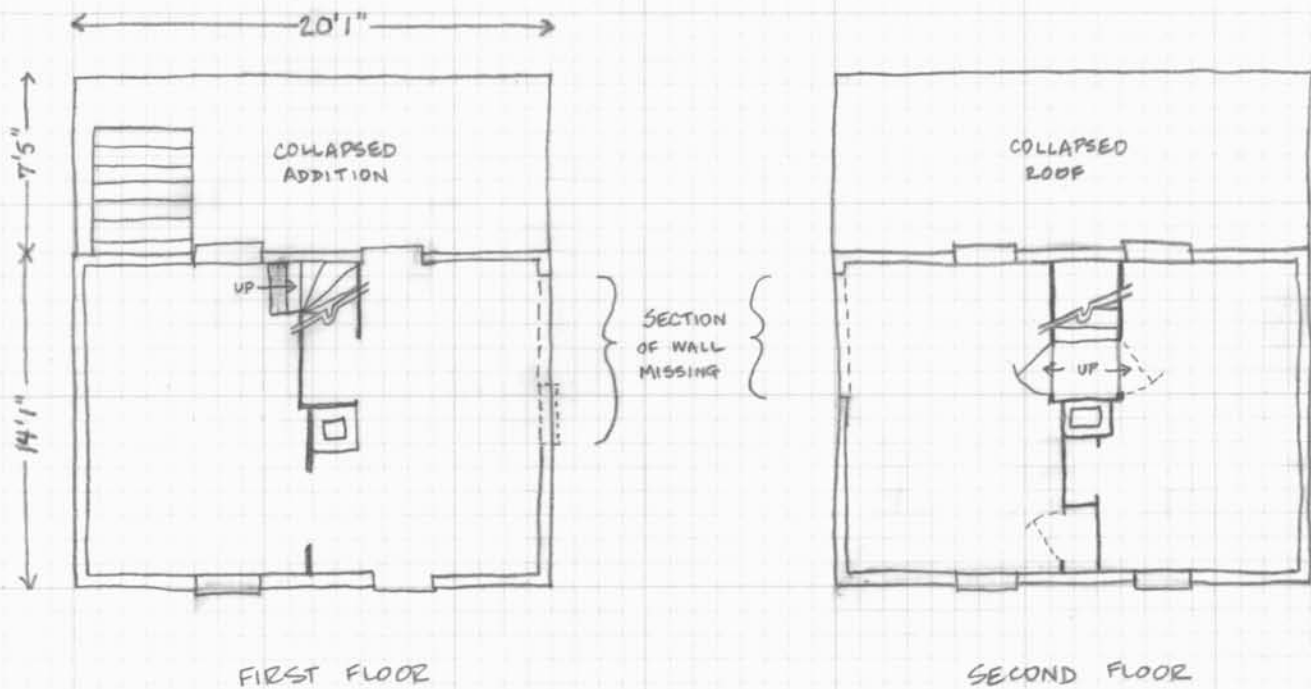
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Goodwin, R. Christopher, & Associates, Inc. Final Report:
Combined Phase I and Phase II, Archeological Investigations of
Centre 9500, Howard County, Maryland, Frederick MD, October
1991.

Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture from the First
Colonial Settlements to the National Period. New York:
Oxford University Press, 1952.

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE, ELICRIDGE
SEARCH PLAN - N.T.S.

HO-648



APPROX $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'0''$
DRAWN BY L. JENSEN
7/95

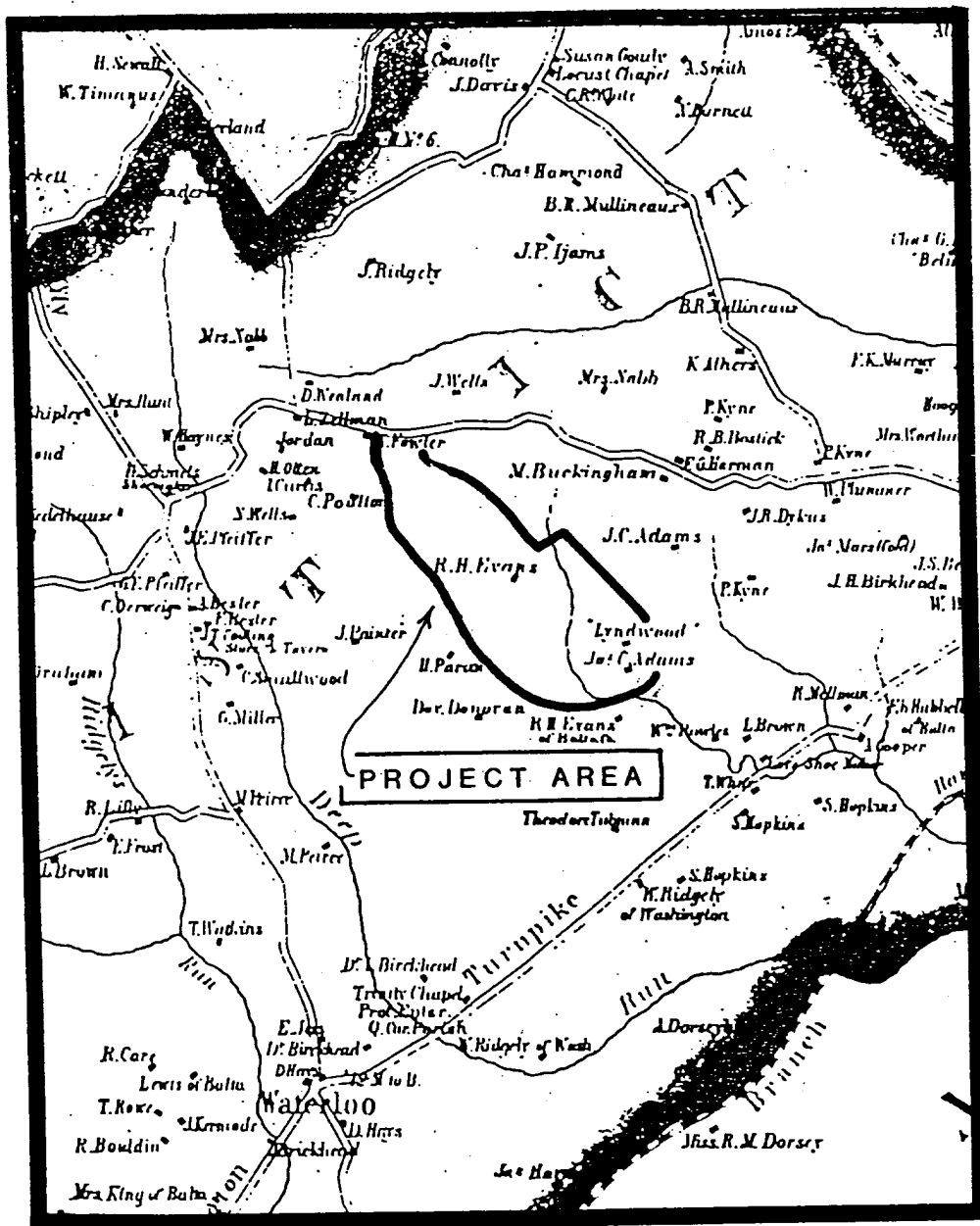


Figure 3. Excerpt of Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland (1860)

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE IS NOT INDICATED

HO-648

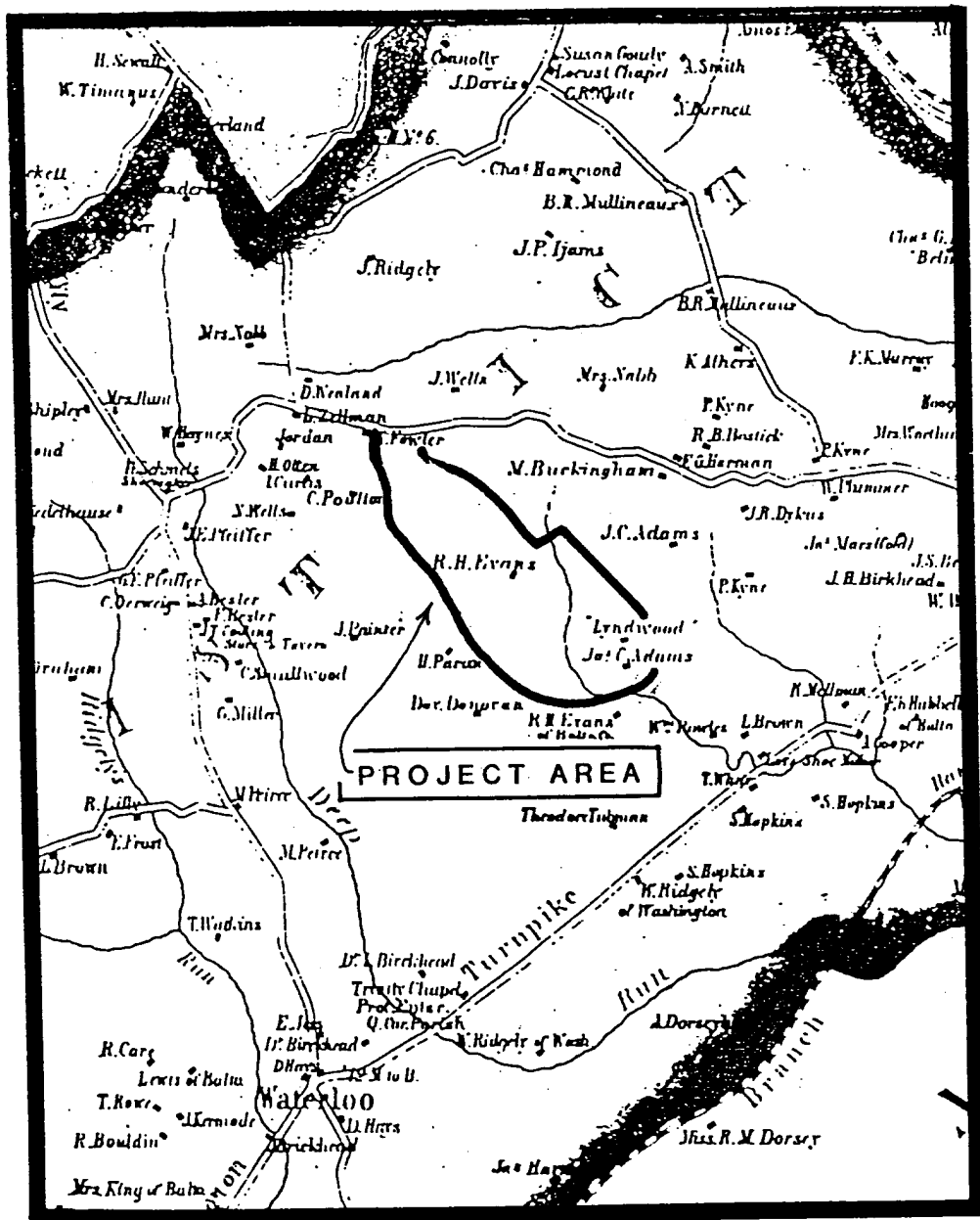
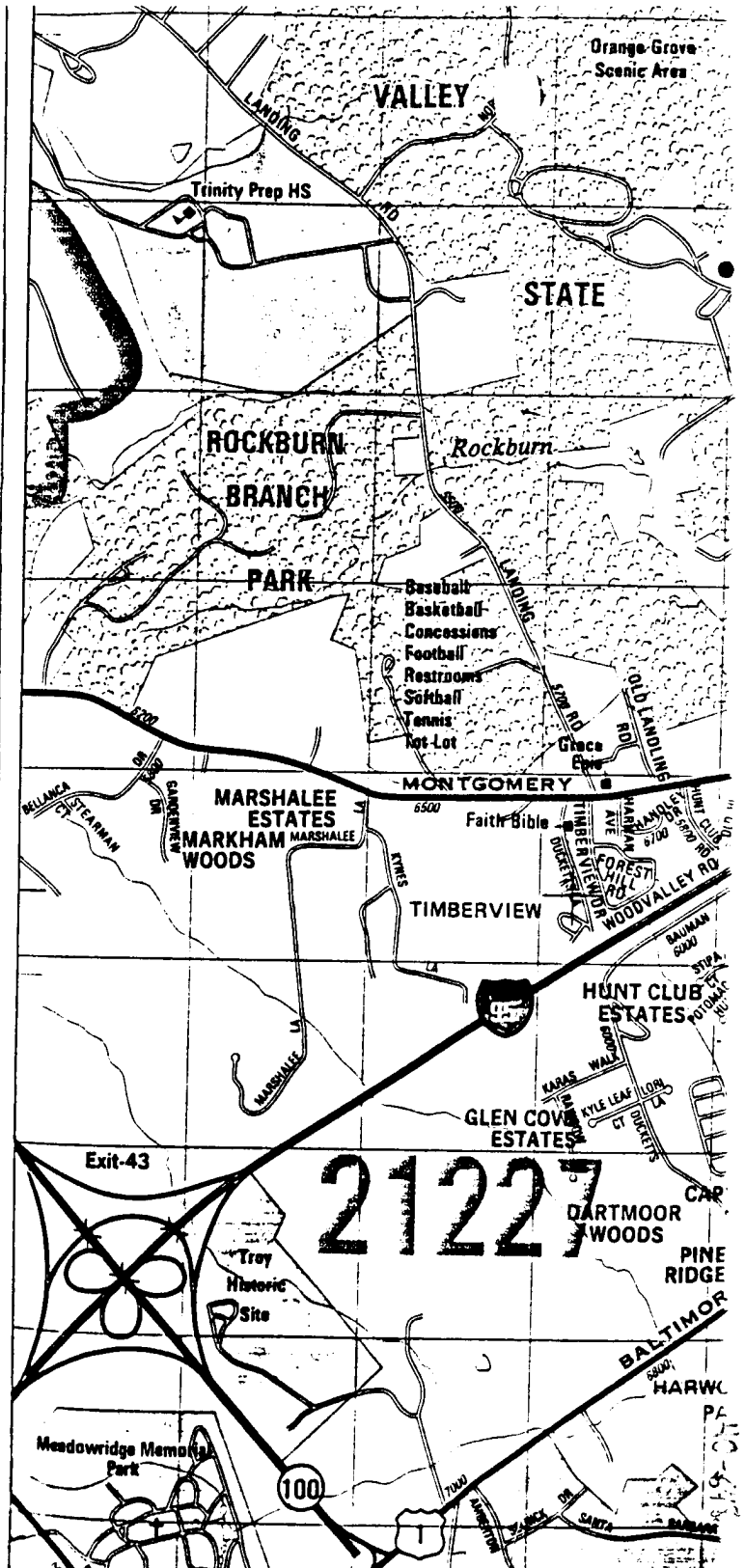


Figure 3. Excerpt of Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland (1860)

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE IS NOT INDICATED



PERBIN'S
TENANT
HOUSE

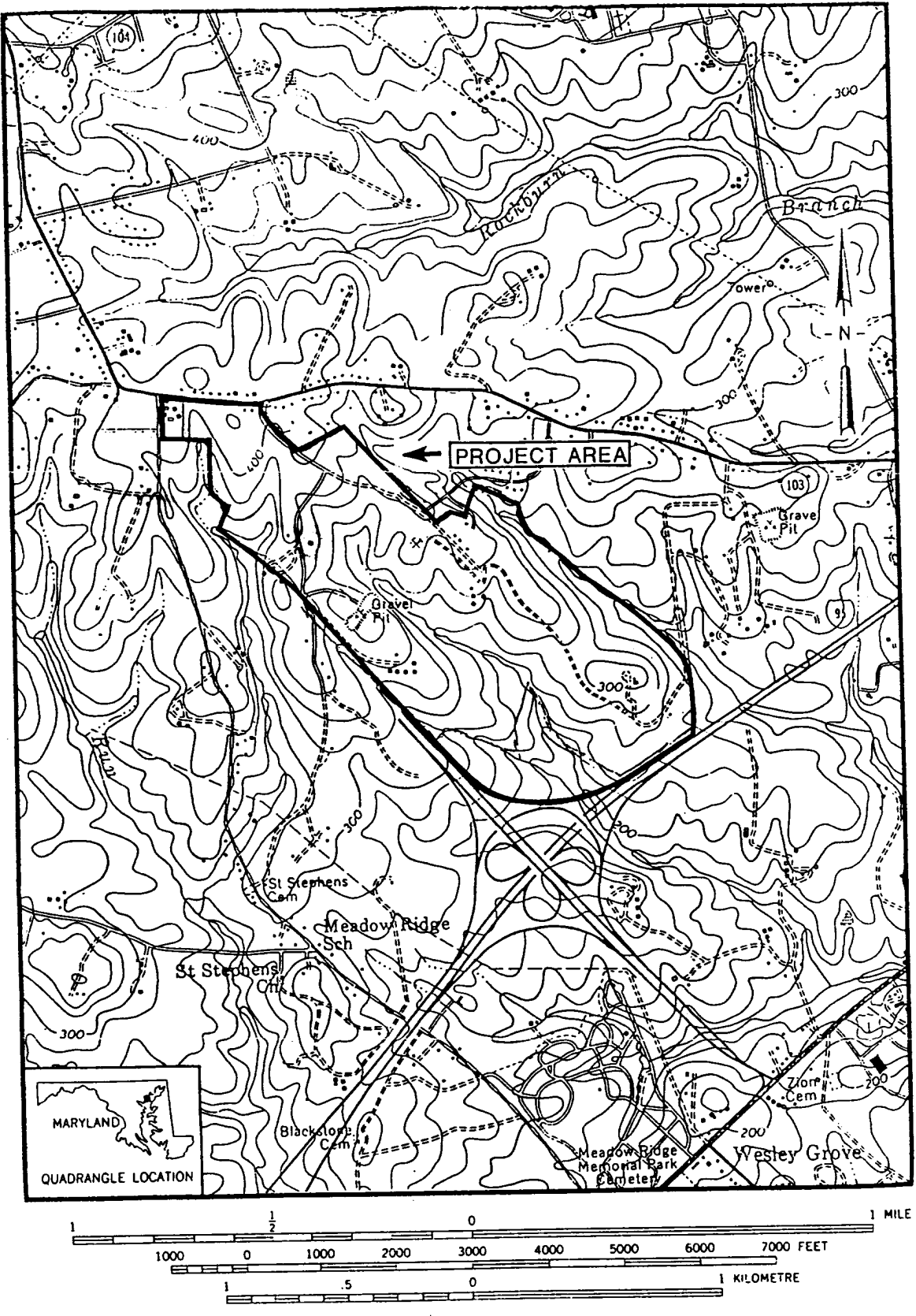


Figure 2. Excerpt of the 7.5' U.S.G.S. Savage Quadrangle, showing the location of the project area



HC-64E

NO. 11111111111111111111

FRED'S TENANT HOUSE
BILL RIDGE
BANKED COUNTY, MD
E. JENSEN
4/95
MADLAND SLUD

TYPICAL ELEVATION (WEST) SHOWN IN CONTEXT OF
ADJACENT RIDGE AS SEEN FROM HOUSE SITE



HO-648

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
HODGSON COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4'95
MARYLAND 5000

1ST CORNER OF HOUSE



44-648

WESTERN UNION

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLERIDGE

HOUSE "A", HARRISON

LA JOLLA

CA.

1700 S. CHASE

TRUCK (1957) EXHIBITION

TRUCK (1957) EXHIBITION, HARRISON, CALIF. - 1700 S. CHASE
OF HARRISON, CALIF. 1700 S. CHASE





W-648

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKRIDGE
WARD SOUTH MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPS

COPIES OF THE REPORT OF INSURANCE
EVIDENCE OF FIRE DAMAGE

5/18



1-5-648

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

WOLFE COUNTY, IOWA

2. JENSEN

2. 30

W. H. HARRIS (Jr)

ADJACENT TO THE CHURCH. PASSING
 SOUTH SIDE. NOTE
 CENTRAL CHIMNEY ON LEFT OF HOUSE
 THREE STAIRS - 11. 8' 0" - EACH
 ENTER CEILING ROOM - AND
 EACH SIDE - WALLS - 8' 0" - EACH
 ROOM - 11' 0" - WASHING - TUBS
 11' 0" - 11' 0" - 11' 0" - 11' 0"
 EVERYTHING IN ROOM IN FRONT OF HOUSE
 ROOM 11' 0" x 11' 0"
 CELLAR BELOW

4/18



PERCIN'S TENANT HOUSE

ELLERSIE

HOWARD GREEN, MARION,

W. JENSEN

DRE

MARION, ST. PAUL

LOOKING THROUGH HOLE IN CEILING BOARD, NOTE SCARS FROM
 RE SCENT TO CEILING BOARDING, OF A FIRE. LIGHT AND
 SAVED OF THE ROOMING, A STRIKE OVER ORIGINAL
 CHANNEL IS NOT REFERRED IN CELLAR, AT 300' 100'
 HOLE IN BOARD, PROBABLY CREATED AS A RESULT OF
 FIRE DAMAGE.



Hg = 649

RESTORATION

YERLIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKERIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

L. JENSEN

4/95

MARYLAND SHIP

FAC ELEVATION OF DWELLING WITH COLLARED
ROOFING IN FOREGROUND. BOARD AND BATTEN
SHEATHING CONTINUOUS FROM FOUNDATION TO
EAVE.



48-648

PERKIN'S TENANT HOME
EURELISE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND

L. JENSEN
4/95

MARYLAND SHPO

N.E. CORNER OF DWELLING WITH REMAINS OF
COLLAPSED ADDITION IN FOREGROUND.

316



HU-349

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLRIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPD

SECTIONS OF SIDING, DAVISING, AND EVEN FRAMING
ARE MISSING. BOARD AND BATTEN DOOR FROM
SOUTH BEDROOM COVERED PART OF 2ND FLWR
OPENING

8118





HC-648

SHEDDING-HOUSE

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
EUREPSE
HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND
L. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPD

EXPOSED FRAMING ON NORTH ELEVATION
PROVIDES CLEAR SAMPLING OF
STAVES, LET INTO CHANNEL CUT IN
FRAMING, CORNER BRACING,
MORTISED FRAMING, AND MUD & STRAW
DAUBING

11/18





HC 64F

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELKERIDGE

HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND

W. JENSEN

4195

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, LOOKING SW TOWARD
FRONT DOOR - NOTE BEANET WALL CASING,
BOARD PARTITION, DEGENERATED CHIMNEY WITH
WOOD GIVE FIVE PIPE HOLE AT TOP AND EXPOSED
CEILING FRAMING.

13/18



PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELLERIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

L. JENSEN

4/95

MARYLAND SHPO

TAPE TO BE KEPT STRUNG IN SE
CORNER OF FIRST FLOOR NORTH
ROOM.



2000-0000

2000-0000-0000

FERRIS TENANT HOME
FLORIDA
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
J. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHPO

LOOKING DOWN WINDER STAIR
FROM 2ND FLOOR LANDING
BETWEEN BEDROOM DOORWAYS

13/18



LC-432

20812440-1122

FERRIS'S TENANT HOUSE
ELBRIDGE
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
J. JENSEN
4/95
MARYLAND SHP

NORTH BEDROOM DOOR HINGES ON
BUT LINGERS



20-10-18

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELE RIDGE

HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND

L. JENSEN

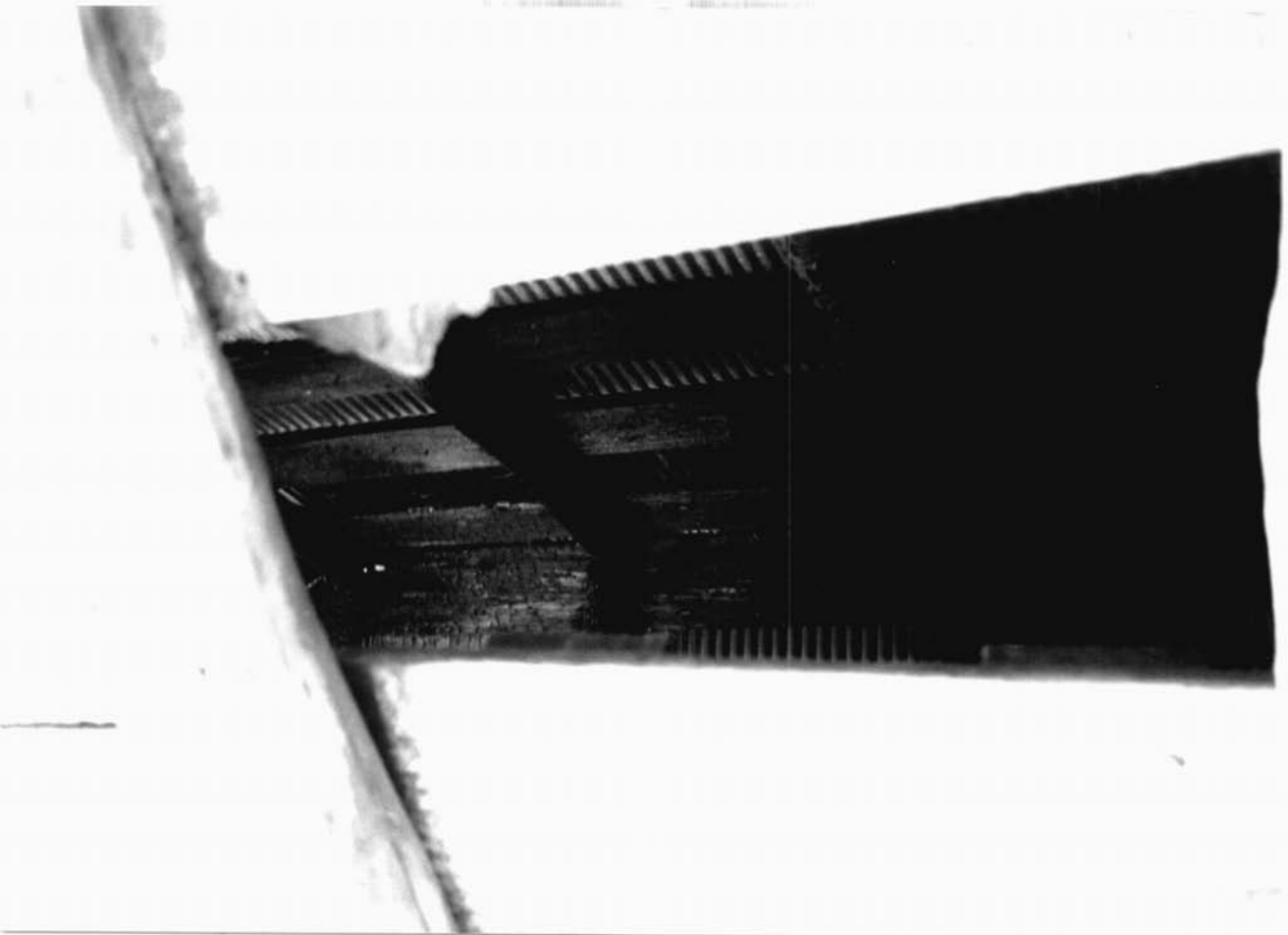
4/95

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, NW WINDOW CASED WITH BEADED BOARD

20150420 11:53 AM

17/18



65-28

PERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE
ELK RIDGE

HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND

L. JENSEN

4/95

MARYLAND SHPD

LOOKING THROUGH CEILING OF 2ND FLOOR TO ATTIC
FRAMING. FIRE DAMAGE IS EVIDENT ON UPPER
SHEATHING BOARDS.



HC-645

TERRIN'S TENANT HOUSE

ELKSTAGE

HOWARD COUNTY MD

083 50 11111 00+22 00

FRANK FRANKS



HO-648

PERRIN'S TERRACE HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

HOWARD CO

L. JENSEN

4/95

BY 2200 NANNIE 17 895

NORTH ROAD



HC-629

PERKINS' TENANT HOUSE

ELLSWORTH

HOWARD CO

L. JENSEN

4/75

04 22+00 N44W 17 895

WEST ELEVATION



HD - 643

TERRILL'S TENANT HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

HOWARD CO

L. JENSEN

4/95

05 22+06 NNNNN+08 895

SOUTH ELEVATION



HO-648

PERKINS TENANT HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

HOWARD CO

L. JENSEN

4/95

SE CORNER

NO 22+00 HHHHHH