

Grimes House
HO-854
Howard County
3919 College Avenue, Ellicott City
ca. 1938
Private

The Grimes House (ca. 1938), 3919 College Avenue, is a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, wood-frame, end-gable Cape Cod cottage in excellent, altered condition that is located immediate south of the Ellicott City Historic District in Howard County Maryland. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding, has six-over-one replacement windows, has an asphalt roof, and retains its original front porch. A 1-story-plus basement, hipped-roof, kitchen wing projects from the south facade. A 1-story end-gable enclosed porch wing and addition projects from the north facade. Recent decks extend across the rear (east) facade. The house is set near the road on a 1/2-acre lot that slopes sharply behind the house and is terraced south of the house for a ground floor garage and cellar. The lot backs up to a wooded hollow.

The Grimes House (ca. 1938) has significance as a Cape Cod cottage that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the type and period of construction. The house represents the effect of national housing trends on the greater Ellicott City and demonstrates the pervasiveness of the small house movement and predominance of Cape Cod and Colonial Revival style houses in America in the second quarter of the 20th century. The house, located on a small lot along an old roadway and constructed by an Ellicott City schoolteacher, is also representative of typical Ellicott City development patterns in the second quarter of the 20th century.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-854

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Grimes House

other n/a

2. Location

street and number 3919 College Avenue not for publication

city, town Ellicott City vicinity

county Howard County

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

name R. Russell and Patricia Sadler

street and number 3919 College Avenue telephone 410-465-6450

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Land Records liber 1105 folio 222

city, town Columbia tax map 25 tax parcel 234 tax ID number 02-217481

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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u> structures
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-854

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.

The Grimes House, 3919 College Avenue, is a ca. 1938 Cape Cod cottage located immediate south of the Ellicott City Historic District in Howard County Maryland. The house is set near the road on a 1/2-acre lot that slopes sharply behind the house and is terraced south of the house for a ground floor garage and cellar. The lot backs up to a wooded hollow.

House

Exterior

The Grimes House (ca. 1938) is a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, wood-frame, end-gable Cape Cod cottage in excellent, altered condition with a small north addition. The house has a concrete foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding, has six-over-one replacement windows, has an asphalt roof, and retains its original front porch. A 1-story-plus basement, hipped-roof, kitchen wing projects from the south facade. A 1-story end-gable enclosed porch wing and addition projects from the north facade. Recent decks extend across the rear (east) facade.

The front facade faces west. The front facade consists of a three-bay central section, one-bay kitchen wing, one-bay porch wing, and two-bay addition. The original house is symmetrical about the entry bay. An entry porch, composed of stone stoop and wood porch with Tuscan columns and a triangular pediment, covers the front door. A wood fanlight caps the door. Paired window openings flank the front door. The west elevation of the kitchen holds one paired window opening. The west elevation of the enclosed porch wing holds one paired window opening.

The 1st story south (side) elevation of the 1-story-plus basement kitchen wing has two window openings that consist of one regular window opening and one large, horizontal window (over the sink). The ground floor of the kitchen wing is a rusticated CMU garage/cellar story. The openings in the garage/cellar story consist of a paneled garage door, a window opening with a six-light window, and an entry door with a wood screen door. A stair to the rear deck is attached to the south elevation of the kitchen wing. A brick stove chimney pierces the hipped kitchen wing roof. One centered 2nd story window opening is located in the south elevation of the central block of the house.

The 1st story east (rear) elevation openings correspond to the interior floor plan. A door opening is located in the east elevation of the kitchen wing. Four window openings light the two 1st floor bedrooms and the bathroom in the central section of the house.

The 1st story north (side) elevation of the central block of the house has one window opening. The north elevation of the enclosed porch is now gone because an addition extends from the north end of the enclosed porch wing.

Addition

A ca. 1990 addition extends from the north end of the enclosed porch wing. The west (front) elevation of the addition has two window openings. An exterior brick fireplace chimney is located on the north elevation and the north (side) elevation of the addition does not have any openings. The east (rear) elevation of the addition has a door opening and a window opening.

Interior

The 1st floor plan of the Grimes House consists of living room, dining room, family room, kitchen, passage, bathroom, and two bedrooms. The front door opens into the living room. The living and dining room are located in the front half of the central section of the house. Two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a passage are located in the back half of the central section of the house. The kitchen is located in the south wing and the family room is located in the north wing. The 2nd floor plan has a single room. The stair to the 2nd floor is accessed from the back hall. The stair to the cellar is accessed from the kitchen. The house retains most of its original interior materials and features including wood floors, plaster walls, tiled bathroom, and arched openings.

Alterations to the 1st floor include removing a partition in the kitchen wing that originally divided a sewing room and a kitchen in the kitchen wing. The north enclosed porch/addition wing has been altered twice. Originally a porch, a previous owner enclosed the north wing for use as a TV room in the mid-20th century. The current owner constructed an addition north of the enclosed porch and removed the partition between the two sections to create the family room. Wood paneling installed in the TV room as part of the mid-

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20th century enclosure of the porch was salvaged from a local barn. When the current owner constructed the addition, they reinstalled the paneling as wainscoting in the porch and addition. The kitchen has been completely rehabbed.

Site

The Grimes House is located on a 1/2-acre lot along College Avenue that was carved from the Hazlehurst Estate (Lilburn HO-353) after the estate was subdivided in the early 20th century. The stone mansion and Lilburn Cottage (HO-355) are located directly north of the Grimes House. The drive to another of the Hazlehurst Cottages (HO-855) runs along the property line and the cottage is located immediately south of the Grimes House.

The topography and landscaping of the property contribute to the character of the site. Mature trees line the roadway at the front edge of the property line. The south end of the property is graded and the drive drops sharply from the street to the cellar-level garage. The property drops steeply behind the house to a wooded hollow.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates ca. 1938 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1938

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.)

The Grimes House (ca. 1938) has significance as a Cape Cod cottage that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the type and period of construction. The house represents the effect of national housing trends on the greater Ellicott City and demonstrates the pervasiveness of the small house movement and predominance of Cape Cod style houses in America in the second quarter of the 20th century. The house, located on a small lot along an old roadway and constructed by an Ellicott City schoolteacher, is also representative of typical Ellicott City development patterns in the second quarter of the 20th century.

Owners and occupants

The Grimes House was constructed in ca. 1938 on a half-acre lot of land that was part of the Hazlehurst estate until the early 20th century. This land passed out of the Hazlehurst family in 1902, when the Odd Fellows purchased 50 acres on College Avenue, but seemingly never developed the land. In 1906, the Odd Fellows sold the land to Albert H. Weld of Baltimore City. Weld died in 1923, and John Maginnis purchased the property. Maginnis apparently passed away too, and the land became embroiled in a civil court case between Adelaide Maginnis and Bertha Wolfe. Joshua N. Warfield and Jacob New, trustees were given the authority to sell the property. In 1930, Henry A. Knott, a prominent Baltimore contractor, bought 20.5 acres of the 50-acre plot and in 1929 Julius Kinlein, a local contractor who lived on College Avenue, purchased 22.5 acres. Knott seemingly held the property without developing it as well and sold the 20-acre property to Victor Weaver in 1934 (this acreage included the property where the neighboring Hazlehurst Cottages [HO-855] are located). Weaver and his wife sold Caroline and Dora Grimes the existing lot for 3919 College Avenue in two portions, the first equaling 1,654 square yards and the second totaling .209 acres, in 1937 and 1946 respectively.

Caroline and Dora Grimes (mother and daughter) owned the house from 1937 to 1964. In 1930, the Grimes household consisted of Thaddeus (aged 62) - retired, his wife Caroline (aged 58), and their daughter Dora (aged 35) - a schoolteacher, who taught at the Rock Hill Academy on College Avenue. They owned their house, which was valued at \$6000.¹ Thaddeus and Caroline Grimes, although long-married, did not always apparently live together. In 1900, Thaddeus Grimes (aged 32) - a saloon keeper, lived alone in Ellicott City and owned a house.² In 1910, Caroline (aged 38), lived with her three children, George (aged 17), Dora (aged 16) and Philip (aged 14).³ By 1920, Thaddeus and Caroline had retired and were living with their three grown children. In 1920, George (aged 26) was a stenographer for Standard oil, Dora (aged 25) was a public school teacher, and Philip (aged 24) was a clerk.⁴ Presumably, when Caroline and Dora bought 3919 College Avenue, Thaddeus had died and the mother and daughter were purchasing a home of their own. The current owners, Patricia and Russell Sadler noted the obvious thrift of the Grimes's lifestyle apparent in the plan and materials of the house, including the prominently placed sewing room on the 1st floor and the salvaged materials used in the enclosed porch. Caroline died in 1958 and left the house to Dora. Dora died in 1964 and left the house to the First Evangelical Church of Ellicott City. The Church promptly sold the house and four families have owned the property since 1964.

¹ 1930, E.D. 14-4, Sheet 11B

² 1900, E.D. 20, Sheet 2A.

³ 1910, E.D. 50, Sheet 8A.

⁴ 1920, E.D. 57, Sheet 7B.

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Cape Cod Cottages

Ca. 1936-1955 Cape Cod cottages are the most common building type in the greater Ellicott City area (outside the historic district).⁵ This reflects the nation at large; the Cape Cod cottage was the most prevalent American house type of the period. As stated in the **Architectural Forum** in 1949, "The Cape Cod Cottage is perhaps the most familiar building style in all of twentieth century America. Since the 1930's, when the modern version of this design began appearing regularly in the home magazines, it has become almost a national institution."⁶

The defining characteristics of the Cape Cod cottage are described thus by Royal Barry Wills, an architect who wrote prolifically about and designed award-winning Cape Cods:

[The Cape Cod cottage] may be described as a smaller and simpler version of the early New England colonial house. The Cape Cod cottage was either a one-story or a story-and-a-half house, with a plain gable roof. Siding or shingle covered the walls. Usually, the front of the house was formally balanced, with the door in the center and one or two windows on each side. The doorway detail varied from the simplest sort of frame to a quiet and restrained use of pilasters and moldings taken from classical ornament. A row of windowpanes above the door or up and down each side was sometimes used. Small-paned, double-hung windows with wooden shutters were typical.

For all its small size and lack of pretentiousness, the Cape Cod cottage has a dignified sedate personality. A more satisfactory model for a small house can scarcely be found.⁷

The popularity of the Cape Cod cottage was a product of promotion by Federal Government, the popular media, and the builders, which aligned with the conservative tastes of the American consumer. The Federal government endorsed the construction of small houses and set construction and subdivision standards in the years following the Great Depression. The Cape Cod cottage was regularly featured in the house designs published in FHA's **Principles of Planning Small Houses** beginning in 1936.⁸ The FHA insured mortgages that allowed Americans to buy houses with only 10-20% down payments. Thus, the standards they set transformed the typical American house.

Developers felt secure providing Cape Cod cottages because they knew they would be approved for FHA mortgage insurance and traditional buyers would seek them out. As stated by Alfred Levitt, who built thousands of Cape Cods in Levittown, "The Cape Cod was and still is the most efficient house ever developed in America."⁹

As the economy recovered after the Depression there was an enormous demand for new houses. During the Depression, housing starts dwindled and young couples typically either remained in the homes of their parents or moved into rental units. Between 1907 and the depression, Americans built 400,000 new dwelling units per year.¹⁰ In 1934, only 50,000 single family and two family houses were built nationwide.¹¹ The American population had lost confidence in their economic stability and new house buyers sought inexpensive

⁵ Of just over 700 buildings in the survey area, about 300 were built between 1935 and 1955. Most of these are variations of the Cape Cod cottage.

⁶ "The Cape Cod Cottage," **Architectural Forum**, v. 90 #3 (March 1949): 10.

⁷ Royal Barry Wills, **Houses for Good Living**, p. 182.

⁸ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs," 61.

⁹ "The Cape Cod Cottage," **Architectural Forum**, v. 90 #3 (March 1949): 10.

¹⁰ Royal Barry Wills, **Better Houses for Budgeteers**: 5.

¹¹ Stewart McDonald, "The Federal Housing Administration," **The Architectural Forum: 1938 Book of Small Houses**, xxi.

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homes that they felt sure they could hold onto even in the face of uncertain financial futures. The insecurity of the era is summed up in the introduction of **Better Houses for Budgeteers**:

We have clung to our basic living standards during the last decade of social and economic mutation: but we are changed men and women nonetheless. We find ourselves stripped of old securities and facing a world in rapid motion toward a new and unpredictable state of equilibrium. This poses a problem in conservative, defensive living.¹²

Furthermore, changes in American lifestyles meant that middle class families were spending less time in their homes and that working class families wanted to build houses that looked similar to middle class houses. These trends both reinforced the popularity of small Cape Cod cottage.

Homeownership was intended to be a powerful economic engine. It was also a subtle means of social control. The Depression destabilized not only the American economy, but also American wage-earning culture in general. Homeownership was promoted as a means of fighting radical political movements:

Socialism and communism do not take root in the ranks of those who have their feet firmly embedded in the sod of America through home ownership.¹³

Veterans' housing, regulated by the FHA, reinforced these values in the years immediately after World War II.

Popular women's and architectural magazines also promulgated the small house movement. As stated in the 1937 House Beautiful Building Manual:

Great changes have taken place in the sphere of small house building during these past two years. They were the inevitable, as everyone knew as soon as the darkest depression days were succeeded by lighter ones. There is a wholly new approach to house building....

The aesthetics of the Cape Cod cottage, and the return to the Colonial style in general, reflect the American turn to more austere national styles in the post-Depression and World War II eras.

The small house movement left a remarkable array of Cape Cods in the greater Ellicott City area that vary from fairly large homes that that sought to follow historic precedents to tiny Levittown type builder's Capes. The largest Capes typically have massive center chimneys, Colonial Revival front door configurations with sidelights and transoms, small multiple pane wood windows, and multi-part massing intended to replicate generations of later additions, such as garages attached to the main house with a breezeway. These

¹² Royal Barry Wills, **Better Houses for Budgeteers**: 5.

¹³ A.S. Freed, "Home Building by Private Enterprise," address before the Cambridge, Massachusetts, League of Women Voters (26 February 1936): mimeograph, 3. Cited in John P. Dean, **Homeownership; Is It Sound?** (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1945): 4. Cited in Barbara M. Kelly, Ph.D., **The Houses of Levittown in the Context of Postwar American Culture**.

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high-end Capes are fairly rare in the area. The mid-range Cape, like the Grimes House, is the most common. These use the basic Cape form and freely take from Colonial Revival architectural elements for ornamentation, but also incorporate more contemporary popular features, such as screened-in porches, dormer windows, end chimneys, paired and picture windows, and brick and stone construction materials. The most affordable version of the Cape Cod cottage in Howard County is the builder's Cape. The builder's Capes, which were often constructed by a developer, are highly standardized and have a minimum of extra features. They retain the basic 1 1/2-story boxy Cape form and perhaps some glance towards Colonial Revival detailing, such as a front doorframe with pilasters and a pediment.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census. **Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.**

Hopkins, G.M. **Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878.** Ellicott City, MD: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975.

Howard County Land Records, Dorsey Building, Columbia. See attached chain of title for specific libers and folios.

Goold, Jennifer. Interview with Patricia Sadler, October 2004.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .532 acres

Acreage of historical setting .532 acres

Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Grimes House replicates that of Howard County Map 25, Grid 14, Parcel 234, which is the building's historic and current legal lot.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jennifer Goold, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	October 23, 2004
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

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Martenet, Simon J. **Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland.** Baltimore, 1860.

Sharp, Henry, K. **The Patapsco Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution.** Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001.

HO-854
Grimes House
3919 College Avenue

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS	PRICE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
Raymond Russell Sadler	Raymond Russell Sadler and Patricia E. Sadler	05-24-1982	1105	222	Deed	0.00		
Robert S. Borris and Diane Borris (Howard County)	Raymond Russell Sadler (Howard County)	10-17-1979	968	195	Deed	77,100	.209 acres and 1,564 square yards	Improvements known as No.3919 College Avenue, formerly No. 97 College Avenue
Michael R. Hoch, acting by his Attorney in Fact, and Wilma S. Hoch	Robert S. Borris and Diane Borris (Howard County)	10-10-1975	741	306	Deed	5.00	209 acres and 1,564 square yards	Improvements known as No.3919 College Avenue, formerly No. 97 College Avenue
Robert S. Borris and Diane Borris (Howard County)	Fraternity Federal Savings and Loan Association, Inc.	10-10-1975	741	309	Mortgage	39,000	.209 acres and 1,564 square yards	Improvements known as No.3919 College Avenue, formerly No. 97 College Avenue
Louis E. Hobson and Karen K. Hobson (Howard County)	Michel R. Hoch and Wilma S. Hoch (Howard County)	10-28-1971	575	666	Deed	5.00	.209 acres and 1,564 square yards	Improvements known as No.3919 College Avenue, formerly No. 97 College Avenue
First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ellicott City	Louis E. Hobson and Karen K. Hobson (Howard County)	11-19-1964	428	311	Deed	5.00	.209 acres and 1,564 square yards	Improvements known as No. 97 College Avenue; Carline R. Grimes died on November 2, 1958 and left the property to Dora E. Grimes. Dora E. Grimes died on Mary 22, 1964 and left the property to the church
A. Victor Weaver and Gertrude B. Weaver and the Patapsco National Bank	Dora E. Grimes and Caroline R. Grimes	06-03-1946	190	217	Deed	5.00	.209 acres	Patapsco National Bank joined therein for the purpose of releasing the land from a 1944 mortgage for \$13,100.
A. Victor Weaver and Gertrude B. Weaver (Howard County)	Dora E. Grimes and Caroline R. Grimes	04-17-1937	156	484	Deed	5.00	1,564 square yards	Part of a tract of land owned by Weaver and mortgaged by Eureka Maryland Assurance Corporation, originally Mortgaged by Edward L. Putzel for Beth Hillel Sanitarium for 16,500
Henry A. Knott	A. Victor Weaver	02-15-1934	147	458	Deed	5.00	20.5	
Beth Hillel Sanitarium	Henry A. Knott	07-18-1930	139	212	Deed	5.00	20.5	Subject to a 16,500 mortgage from Beth Hillel Sanitarium, Inc. to Edward L. Putzel

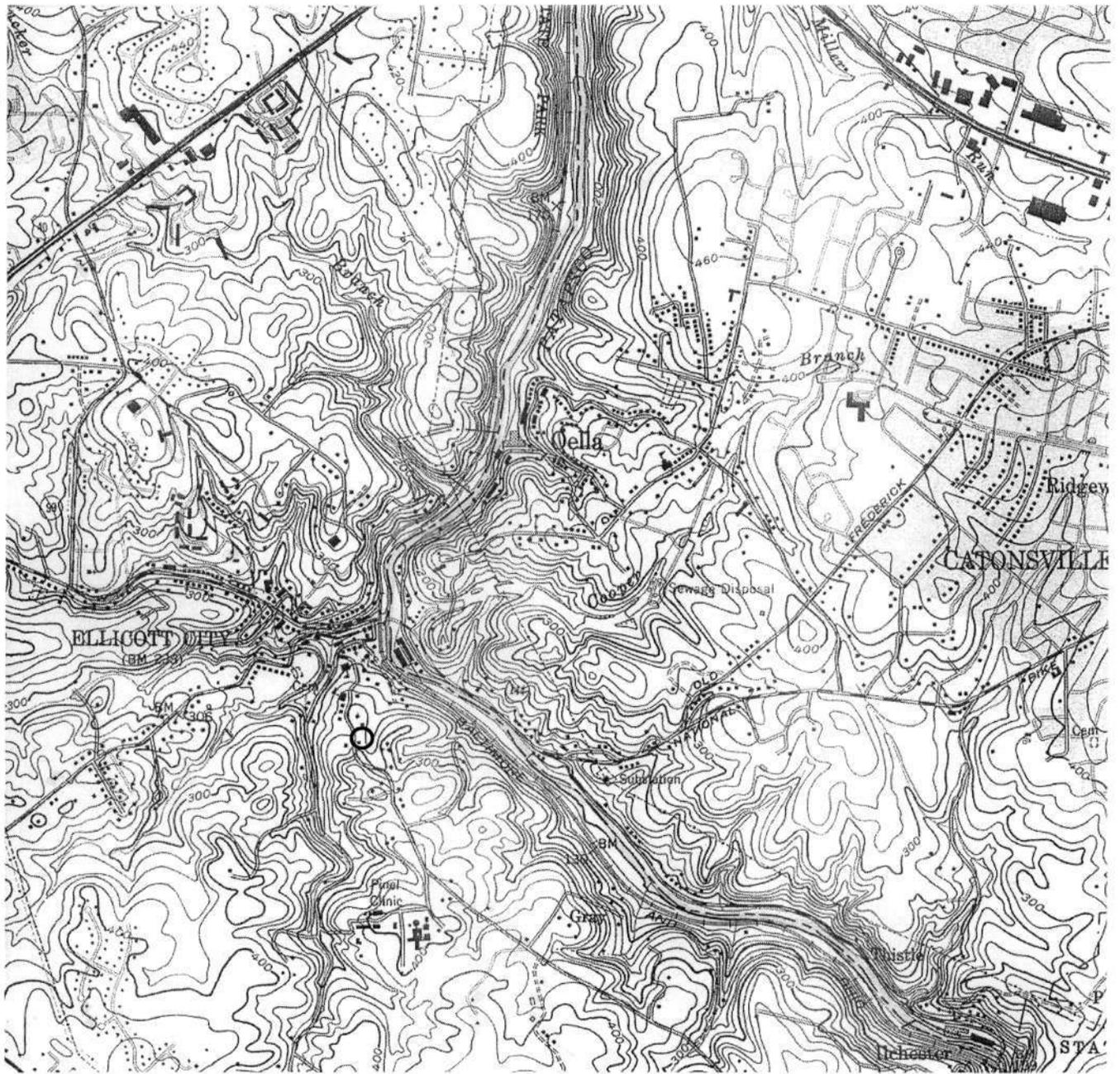
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Grimes House
3919 College Avenue

CHAIN OF TITLE

Joshua N. Warfield and Jacob S. New, Trustees	Beth Hillel Sanitarium, Inc.	07-18-1930	139	205	Deed	16,500 (Mortgage)	20.5	Warfield and New were appointed Trustees with authority to sell the real estate by decree of the Circuit Court for Howard County in Equity dated July 17th, 1928 in a course entitled "Adelaide C. Maginnis vs. Bertha V. Wolfe, et al"; the Trustees sold the property to Beth Hillel in private sale
Beth Hillel Sanitarium, Inc.	Edward L. Putzel	07-18-1930	139	207	Mortgage	16,500	20.5	
								John C. Maginnis property
Rosa C. Howard, Executrix	John C. Maginnis	06-09-1923	118	52	Deed	20,000	50 acres	Albert H. Weld died on May 5th 1922 (Wills Liber R.D. No. 6, folio 227)
Grand Lodge of Maryland of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows	Albert H. Weld (Baltimore City)	09-10-1906	82	495	Deed	5.00	50 acres	
The Home Association of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maryland	Grand Lodge of Maryland of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows	10-27-1904	79	267	Deed	17,500	50 acres	
The Home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maryland	The Home Association of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maryland	07-09-1902	75	484	Deed	17,500	50 acres	Being and comprising all the land conveyed to Elizabeth V. McK. Hazelhurst by three deeds: 1) from William D. Thomas and wife dated September 23rd 1856 (Liber 17, Folio 410), 2) from Eliza D. Thomas, dated October 3, 1856 (Liber 17, Folio 413), and 3) William D. Thomas and wife dated October 14, 1857 (Liber 18, Folio 411) and part of the land conveyed by Alexander H. Hobbs and Michael Bannon, trustees, to Henry R. Hazelhurst by deed dated September 2, 1865 (Liber 24, folio 377). Being also the same lot or parcel of ground which was conveyed to the Home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Maryland by deed from the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, trustee, dated November 19th, 1900 (Liber 71, folio 570)



Grimes House (HO-854)
3919 College Avenue, Ellicott City, MD
Howard County
Site Plan/Aerial Photo



Grimes House
3919 College Avenue (HO-854)
Ellicott City, Howard County Maryland
USGS Ellicott City Quad



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October, 2004

MD SHPO

View south. Shows house + mature trees along College

Avenue.

1 of 9

ART-2611 <NO. 20 >040
591 1212 -1 N-N-4 23 <044>©



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October, 2004

MD SHPO

View east. Shows house in setting.

ART-2611 <NO. 33 >869
590 1212 -1 N N 1-4 24 <04450

2 of 9



H0-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SHPO

View northeast. Shows south-west elevations.

3 of 9

ART-2611 <NO. 22 >043
591 1212 -1 N N 7 30 <044> ©

PAPER PAPER



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SAPO

View northeast.

Shows

south + west

elevations

4 of 9

ART-2611

<NO. 36 >075

-1 N N 1 -

<044>0

590 1217



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SHPO

view north. Shows south elevation

5 of 9

ART-2611 <NO. 23 >046
591 1212 -1 N-N-6 43
<044>@

Professional
PAPER



HD-854
Grimes House
Howard County, MD
Jennifer Good
October 2004
MD SHPO

View east. Show detail of entry porch

Box 9

ART-2611 <No. 34 >071
590 1212 -1 N N 1 -1 N-4 05 <044>@



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SHPO

View south. Shows living + dining rooms.

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HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SHPO

View north.

Shows living + dining rooms.

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ART-2611 <NO. 38 >063
590 1212 -1 N N 4 13 <044>@



HO-854

Grimes House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

October 2004

MD SH=0

View northwest.

9 of 9

Shows detail of corner cupboard.

ART-2611 <No. 29 >060
590 1717 -1 N N 1- 41 <044>@