

HO-979

William and Elizabeth Robinson House
3646 Fels Lane
Ellicott City

Description:

The William and Elizabeth Robinson House faces northeast toward the road and is banked into a hill on the northeast, with the southwest foundation exposed. The slope is so severe that the basement floor is set about six feet above grade at the southwest end. The house is 2-1/2 stories tall and three bays by three bays, with a rubble stone foundation, frame walls with weatherboards beneath later asbestos shingle siding, German siding on the rear porch, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block, and a cross gable on the northeast. There is an ell on the southwest, set to the south, with a gable that has a southeast-northwest ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a shed-roofed addition on the southwest, set to the west. To the southeast of the house is a stone retaining wall set in line with the northeast wall, and there is another stone retaining wall in the center of the northwest side. There are no other buildings on the site. The first story has a center-passage single-pile plan with a vestibule and two rooms in the ell, a single room in the addition, and an enclosed porch across the rear elevation. The stairway has a plain open stringer and a turned newel post that is a slender Greek Revival urn type. The east room has a wood mantel with jig-sawn cuts on the inner edge of the pilasters and the bottom edge of the frieze. The mantelshelf has a jig-sawn and beveled edge.

Significance:

James Sunderland sold a small part of his lot in 1869 to Isabella Reinhart, wife of George Reinhart, for only \$300. Six days later Isabella and George Reinhart executed a deed of trust to I. Thomas Jones because George was indebted to Edward A. Talbott for \$300 "for materials furnished and agreed to be furnished for a building erected or in course of being erected upon the lot." The Reinharts sold this lot to Elizabeth Robinson in March of 1870 for \$1,800. Elizabeth's husband, William, was a 45-year-old carpenter, according to the 1870 census. In 1871 Robinson was assessed for land valued at \$1,100, a house valued at \$1,200, and furniture worth \$150. Robinson was probably involved in the construction arrangements from the beginning even though he does not appear in the records until after the house is well along, if not complete. Most likely, he was responsible for much of the construction on the house, which probably stretched from 1869 into 1870. The Robinson House is an important dated example of the taste of middle-class artisans right after the Civil War, and illustrates how they worked within the system to finance such a building. After Elizabeth Robinson's death, William and their children sold the house in 1908 to Frank and Maude Bowman. An addition was made in the angle of the ell on the back of the house in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-979

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic William and Elizabeth Robinson House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 3646 Fels Lane ___ not for publication

city, town Ellicott City ___ vicinity

county Howard

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

name Howard County, MD

street and number 3300 N. Ridge Road telephone _____

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 2411 folio 24

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25 tax parcel 203 tax ID number _____

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>0</u>	

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.

Summary:

The William and Elizabeth Robinson House is located at 3646 Fels Lane in Ellicott City. The house faces northeast toward the road and is banked into a hill on the northeast, with the southwest foundation exposed. The slope is so severe that the basement floor is set about six feet above grade at the southwest end. The house is 2-1/2 stories tall and three bays by three bays, with a rubble stone foundation, frame walls with weatherboards beneath later asbestos shingle siding, German siding on the rear porch, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block, and a cross gable on the northeast. There is an ell on the southwest, set to the south, with a gable that has a southeast-northwest ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a shed-roofed addition on the southwest, set to the west. To the southeast of the house is a stone retaining wall set in line with the northeast wall, and there is another stone retaining wall in the center of the northwest side. There are no other buildings on the site. The first story has a center-passage single-pile plan with a vestibule and two rooms in the ell, a single room in the addition, and an enclosed porch across the rear elevation. The stairway has a plain open stringer and a turned newel post that is a slender Greek Revival urn type. The east room has a wood mantel with jig-sawn cuts on the inner edge of the pilasters and the bottom edge of the frieze. The mantelshelf has a jig-sawn and beveled edge.

Description:

The William and Elizabeth Robinson House is located at 3646 Fels Lane in Ellicott City, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The house faces northeast toward the road and is banked into a hill on the northeast, with the southwest foundation exposed. The slope is so severe that the basement floor is set about six feet above grade at the southwest end. The house is 2-1/2 stories tall and three bays by three bays, with a rubble stone foundation, frame walls with weatherboards beneath later asbestos shingle siding, German siding on the rear porch, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block, and a cross gable on the northeast. There is an ell on the southwest, set to the south, with a gable that has a southeast-northwest ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a shed-roofed addition on the southwest, set to the west. To the southeast of the house is a stone retaining wall set in line with the northeast wall, and there is another stone retaining wall in the center of the northwest side. There are no other buildings on the site.

Exterior:

On the northeast elevation, the first story has a center entrance with a new steel six-panel door and new sidelights and transom, in a beaded-interior-edge frame. There is a six-over-one sash to each side with a beaded-interior-edge frame and fake board shutters. There is a one-story, three-bay porch that has a concrete deck, bead-board soffit, four chamfered posts, a hipped roof with standing-seam metal, and new pressure-treated wood railings. The second story has three one-over-one sash with the same frames and shutters as the first story. There is a segmentally-arched wood vent in the cross gable and a wood box cornice with returns. The northwest elevation, on the first story, has a one-over-one sash in a

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new frame set to the north in the main block. The second story of the main block matches the first story. The ell addition has two six-over-six sash with typical frames on the first story and two six-over-six sash with modern frames on the second story. The rear, or southwest, porch projects to the northwest and has a new door on the northeast elevation of it. This porch has a concrete foundation here.

The southwest elevation has nine one-over-one sash on the first story of the enclosed porch. The second story of the addition has a one-over-one sash in a new frame and the ell has a one-light sash with infill below it set to the west and a one-over-one sash in the center of the second story. There is a piece of sawn bargeboard on the return of the ell. The southeast elevation has a stepped stone foundation with the ell foundation mostly being frame and having one new one-over-one sash. The main block foundation is all stone with a one-over-one sash that has been altered and was originally a nine-over-six sash that was mortised and tenoned and pinned. This window opening has a large bead on the frame. The first and second stories of both the ell and of the main block each have a new one-over-one sash. The gable end of the main block has a segmentally-arched louvered wood vent. There is jig-sawn bargeboard with a drop pendant in the center at the ridge.

Interior:

The first story has a center-passage single-pile plan with a vestibule and two rooms in the ell, a single room in the addition, and an enclosed porch across the rear elevation. The passage has linoleum on the floor, plain baseboard, plaster on lath, and some drywall. Most of the architrave is new, and all of the doors are new. The front door, sidelights, and transom have all been replaced. The front door architrave is original, is side-cut, and has a beaded interior edge. There is a two-run stair on the southeast wall that ascends to the southwest, where there is a landing, then turns to the northeast and the southwest into the ell. The stairway has a plain open stringer and a turned newel post that is a slender Greek Revival urn type. There are round, tapered balusters and an ovoid handrail. The newel and handrail were originally stained a dark color. There is textured plaster on the ceiling. A doorway under the stairway leads to a closet. The northwest wall has a cast iron foliate radiator.

The east room has carpeting and the same baseboard and architrave as the passage. The windows originally had six lights on the bottom sash, but the muntins have been cut out. There are 10-inch by 12-inch lights with deep ovolo muntins, and the sash have parting beads and spring latches. There is a cast iron foliate radiator on the northeast wall. The southwest wall has a wood mantel with jig-sawn cuts on the inner edge of the pilasters and the bottom edge of the frieze; the mantel is otherwise plain, with no bed mould. The mantelshelf has a jig-sawn and beveled edge. There is a large jig-sawn cartouche in the center of the mantel. This was never a fireplace, but just a stove chimney behind the mantel. There are new closets built into each side of the mantel. The north room has carpeting, typical baseboard, architrave, and windows, and a cast iron foliate radiator on the northwest wall. The southwest wall has double pocket doors, each with five lying panels, and they were a natural varnish originally and appear to be pine. The doors are hung on a track above the opening.

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The west room is in the addition and has linoleum, typical baseboard, architrave, and windows, though the windows are still six-over-sixes. The northwest elevation windows have original side-cut architrave, and there is no evidence that they had a backband. There is a new door on the southwest. There is a vestibule between the passage and the three rooms in the rear. The northeast wall of this vestibule has a doorframe that matches the original exterior frames on the northeast side of the rear porch. It appears that siding was removed here and the wall was lathed and plastered, as if this door originally led to the exterior from the passage.

The southwest-center room is a modern bathroom, and the southeast wall has been pushed out into the south room in order to make this room larger. The south room is a modern kitchen with a new one-over-one sash on the southeast. The southwest door has a boarded-up light over two panels, with new hardware but with original architrave that has an ogee and bevel backband. The enclosed porch on the rear is all modern except for the northeast wall, which has wood weatherboards that are face-nailed with cut nails. The north bay has a modern doorway and the center bay has a closed off window opening that had parting beads and spring latches and has a beaded interior edge narrow frame with a wood sill and shutter hinges. The east bay doorframe matches the frame of the center bay window.

The second story floor plan matches the first story, with no stairway to the attic, however. The stair landing has a short run of stairs off to the northeast and to the southwest. The passage has carpeting, typical baseboard and window architrave, and the window has muntins cut out of the top and bottom sash. The window sash are pinned in the corners and there are no spring latches. The door architrave is head-cut, with a beaded interior edge and no evidence of a backband, and all of the doors are new. The east chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, new architrave, and new wood sash. Closets have been added to the southwest end. There is a doorway on the southwest elevation, set to the west, with a door that has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It has a new lock, cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles, and side-cut architrave with a beaded interior edge. There is a typical radiator on the northeast elevation.

The north chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, new architrave, a new closet on the southwest, typical radiator on the northeast, and new wood sash. There is a door on the southwest elevation, set to the west, with four panels that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. There is new hardware and plain head-cut trim. The west chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, new architrave, new wood windows, a typical radiator on the northwest elevation, and a closet on the northeast, set to the east, that appears to be original. This closet has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has side-cut trim with a beaded interior edge, and has new hardware. The vestibule on the second story has a slim turned newel post at the steps with balusters that match the main stairs, and a modern handrail. To the east of the steps is a small closet with a door of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. There is a hatch in the ceiling that provides access to the attic. The southwest-center room is a modern bathroom with a small foliate radiator on the northwest wall. The door to this bathroom has four panels

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with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds, has butts with pins, and has a new lock. The south chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, new architrave and new wood sash, and a new closet on the northeast. In the attic, the rafters are sash-sawn, are 2-3/4 inches by 4 inches, and are spaced 24 inches on centers. They are mitered and butted at the ridge, and are mitered and nailed to a 1-inch board false plate at the front; the rafters are set over top of the joists on the false plate.

The original southwest exterior wall of the house cellar is now covered by the enclosed porch, and is rubble stone with some roughly squared stones and some brick at the top. The outer face of the wall does not extend all the way up to the ceiling of the porch, and there is stone wall behind it, as if the outer face was added to strengthen the wall behind it. There are some drill marks in the stone and there are quoins at the corner. The stone is on the west and center bays, while there are weatherboards on the south bay. The south bay has a doorway with a beaded-interior-edge frame, and the door has beaded-edge vertical boards with a four-light sash in it. The sill is a piece of window jamb with two rabbets in it that once held stops. The door has a cast iron Suffolk latch and a slide bolt, and is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and heavy paint buildup. There are rooms under the south and east corners of the house only. The east cellar has a stone and brick wall on the southwest. There is a furnace here that vents into the chimney in the east room. The joists above are sawn and painted, are 2-1/2 inches by 8 inches, are spaced 20 inches on centers, and run northeast-southwest. There are single boards nailed between the centers of the joists for bridging. The cellar floor is mostly concrete but has some boards in it. The south cellar has drywall and a tile floor, but there is a hole in the ceiling that shows that the original room was lathed and plastered. The first-story joists are sash-sawn, run northwest-southeast, and are the same size as the east cellar. The northeast wall is partially built on bedrock.

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** William Robinson, attr.

Construction dates 1869-70

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:

James Sunderland sold a small part of his lot in 1869 to Isabella Reinhart, wife of George Reinhart, for only \$300. Six days later Isabella and George Reinhart executed a deed of trust to I. Thomas Jones because George was indebted to Edward A. Talbott for \$300 “for materials furnished and agreed to be furnished for a building erected or in course of being erected upon the lot.” The Reinharts sold this lot to Elizabeth Robinson in March of 1870 for \$1,800. Elizabeth’s husband, William, was a 45-year-old carpenter, according to the 1870 census. In 1871 Robinson was assessed for land valued at \$1,100, a house valued at \$1,200, and furniture worth \$150. Robinson was probably involved in the construction arrangements from the beginning even though he does not appear in the records until after the house is well along, if not complete. Most likely, he was responsible for much of the construction on the house, which probably stretched from 1869 into 1870. The Robinson House is an important dated example of the taste of middle-class artisans right after the Civil War, and illustrates how they worked within the system to finance such a building. After Elizabeth Robinson’s death, William and their children sold the house in 1908 to Frank and Maude Bowman. An addition was made in the angle of the ell on the back of the house in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Significance:

The William and Elizabeth Robinson House sits on part of what was a lot of just over one acre sold by Charles Cooke of Franklin, New Hampshire to James Sunderland, of Baltimore County, for \$1,000 in 1868. The 1860 map of Howard County shows several buildings in the vicinity of the Robinson House, but not one owned by Cooke or his predecessor, Gerard Marischen. Sunderland sold a small part of this lot in 1869 to Isabella Reinhart, wife of George Reinhart, for only \$300. Six days later Isabella and George Reinhart executed a deed of trust to I. Thomas Jones because George was indebted to Edward A. Talbott for \$300 “for materials furnished and agreed to be furnished for a building erected or in course of being erected upon the lot purchased by the said Isabella E. Reinhart of James Sunderland” George was also indebted to Jones for \$200 advanced to him for undisclosed reasons, though probably related to the construction project. The 1870 census identifies all of these men involved with the history

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of the property, and they all seem to have lived in the same area of Ellicott City, and probably had business interaction with each other. Sunderland is described as a 61-year-old teamster in the 1870 census, Reinhart was a 28-year-old miller, Marischen, a native of Germany, was a 45-year-old carpenter, Talbott was a 52-year-old lumber merchant, and Jones was a 59-year-old farmer. The Reinharts sold this lot to Elizabeth Robinson in March of 1870 for \$1,800. Elizabeth's husband, William, was a 45-year-old carpenter, according to the 1870 census. In 1871 Robinson was assessed for land valued at \$1,100, a house valued at \$1,200, and furniture worth \$150. An 1873 map of Ellicott City shows the Robinson House, with an "L" footprint, just next to Sunderland's house and near property owned by Talbott.¹

The implication of all of this information is that Marischen bought a five-acre lot, probably on which to build some houses to sell, and sold part of the land, probably to help fund the purchase of the land or the construction materials for the building(s). Sunderland probably purchased the one acre lot in order to have a house built for himself, and sold off some of the land to make it cheaper on him. Reinhart seems to have functioned as a small developer and Jones as a local financier, in place of a bank. Older or well-established farmers often served this function in rural communities. Talbott provided building materials and apparently helped with financing, thus spreading the risk amongst several in the community. Robinson was probably involved in this arrangement from the beginning even though he does not appear in the records until after the house is well along, if not complete. Most likely, he was responsible for much of the construction on the house, which probably stretched from 1869 into 1870.

The house was traditional in room arrangement and detail, and moderate in size, with a center passage flanked by one room on each side, and a kitchen and small room in the rear ell. Several features of the house are of note. The turned newel post is of the Greek Revival "urn" profile that was popular in the 1840s and early 50s, but was passing out of style in the 1850s for larger, more robust and angular newels. However, as has been seen in other lower and middle-class houses in Howard County, this retarditaire newel remained popular, either because of conservative taste or because it was more affordable. Judging from the mantel piece in what was probably the dining room, the later was the case. The mantel is of wood and is simple, with a large cartouche in the center of the frieze. The form was popular in marble among the wealthy in the 1850s and 1860s, and was copied in marbledized slate and marbledized wood in this period by all classes. This is a wood version that was probably marbledized originally, and in addition has decorative jig-sawn edges and a deeply cut mantel shelf. These touches were probably added by Robinson as his own personal signature. In a similar vein are the jig-sawn

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. Howard County Land Records, WWW 29-397. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1871, Maryland State Archives. Simon J. Martenet, Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland (Baltimore, 1860). F. E. A. Robinson, "Ellicott City" map, 1873. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for bringing this to my attention.

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bargeboards with pendant drops on the eaves. These gave a touch of distinction to what was otherwise a rather simple, plain structure, and probably also served as an advertisement for Robinson's abilities as a carpenter. The cross gable on the front was also stylish for the 1860s, though at this point it has not been determined whether this was an original feature or, like so many others, was added later. Perhaps most unexpected about the house is that it was built for central heating from the beginning, and the existing radiators could be the originals. In Baltimore City central heating was becoming fairly common for new construction for middle class housing, but it was not at all common yet in rural towns. Given that he was a builder, Robinson was probably not only more familiar with the systems than the average homeowner, but had probably become comfortable with them and their operation and reliability. The Robinson House, then, is an important dated example of the taste of middle-class artisans right after the Civil War, and illustrates how they worked within the system to finance such a building.

After Elizabeth Robinson's death, William and their children sold the house in 1908 to Frank and Maude Bowman. An addition was made in the angle of the ell on the back of the house in the first quarter of the twentieth century, but it is not clear whether Robinson made it to accommodate some children who may have been living at home, or whether the Bowmans added it shortly after buying the property. Bowman was a Virginian in his early 30s and worked for the B. & O. Railroad as an agent. The Bowmans sold the house in 1920, after moving to Washington County, Maryland. Frank Bowman was probably transferred to Hagerstown by the railroad. The house passed through the Scaggs and Richard families in the mid-twentieth centuries. It is now owned by the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks, is vacant, and may be demolished soon.²

² Howard County Land Records. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1910.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.431 Acres
Acreage of historical setting 84 sq. perches
Quadrangle name Ellicott City Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 25, parcel 203.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	May 2009
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.

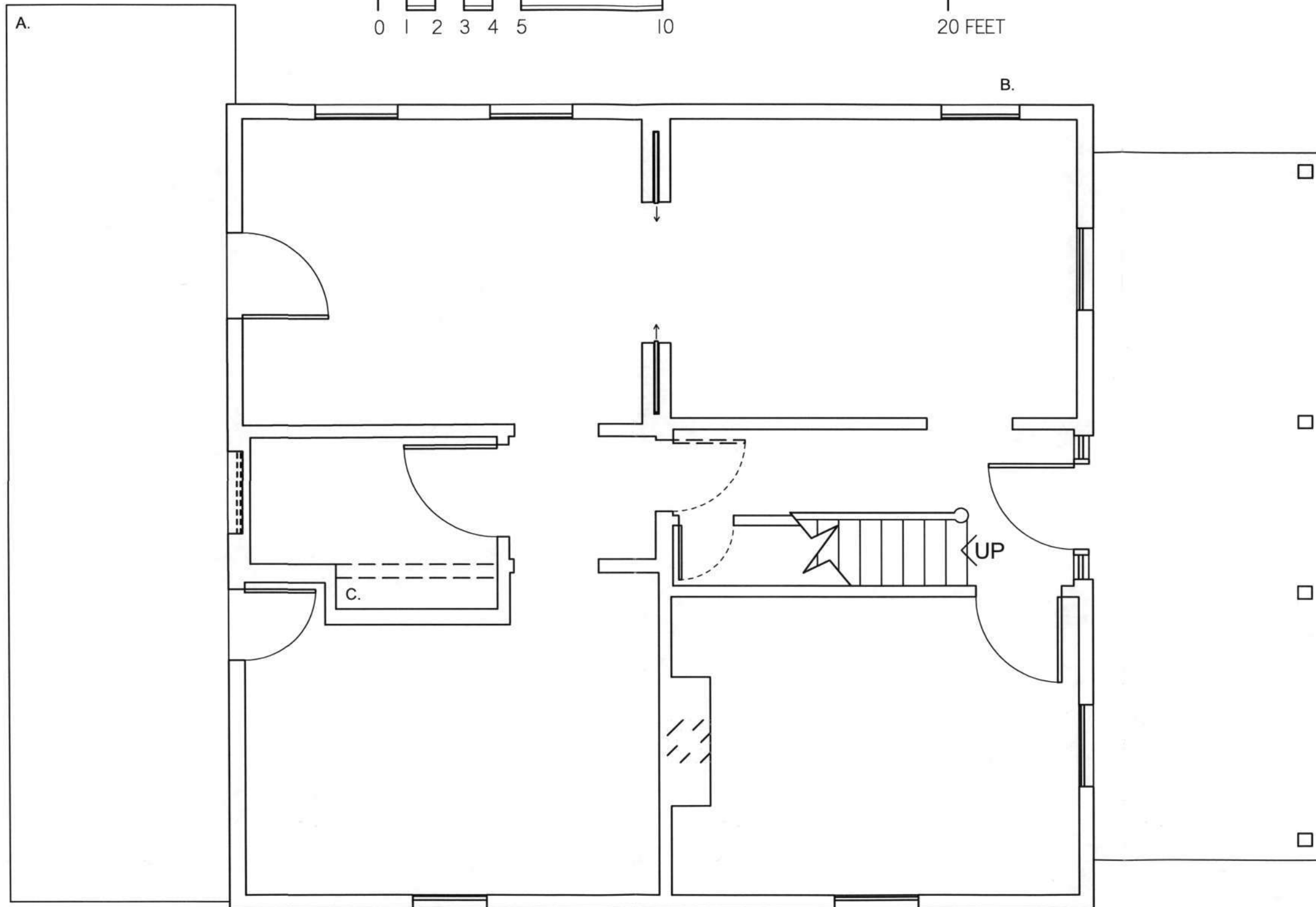
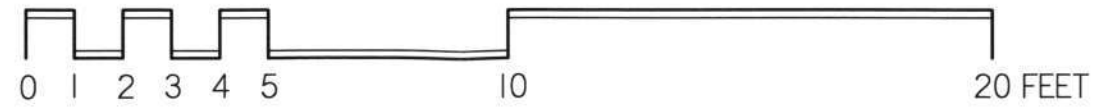
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

William and Elizabeth Robinson House (HO-979)
3646 Fells Lane, Ellicott City
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Howard County, MD	Howard County MD	17 October 1995	MDR 3800-277	Adjoiner Deed – fee simple	\$0	2.431 A	map 25, Parcels 200, 202 and 203
Walter N. Miles, Sr. & Peggy L. (H/W)?	Howard County, MD	4 October 1991	MDR 2411-24	Deed – fee simple	\$140,000	.3098 A	
Dennis C. & Christine A. Widman (H/W)/Howard	Walter N. Miles, Sr. & Peggy L. (H/W)?	20 April 1977	CMP 821-99	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	84 sq. p - .23 A	3640 Fells Lane
James M. & Kathleen C. Roche (H/W)?	Dennis C. & Christine A. Widman (H/W)?	8 October 1973	CMP 656-562	Deed – fee simple	\$10.00	84 sq. p - .23 A	EMR d. 17 May 1964
Frederick A. Richards Frederick A. Richards trustee of Elsie May Richard/ Howard	James M. & Kathleen C. Roche (H/W)?	24 March 1973	633-737	Deed – fee simple	\$10,100	84 sq. p - .23 A	
Elsie May Richards, widow/Howard	Frederick A. Richards (son) Frederick A. Richards, trustee	15 May 1964	419-544	Deed – fee simple	\$1.00	84 sq. p.	½ interest to each grantee A. R. d. 21 July 1944
Clinton W. & Mary C. Scaggs (H/W)/Balto. Co.	Andrew & Elsie May Richards (H/W)?	16 Feb. 1931	HSK 140-466	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	84 sq. p.	On Jonestown Road
Frank S. & Maude E. Bowman (H/W)/Washington Co., MD	Clinton W. & Mary C. Scaggs (H/W)?	4 February 1920	HBN 109-264	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	84 sq. p.	
William J. Robinson/ Howard, et al Husband & kids of Elizabeth H. Robinson	Frank S. Bowman/Howard	8 July 1908	WWLC 85-658	Deed – fee simple	\$2,150	84 sq. p.	
George M. Rinehart & wf. Isabella/Howard	Elizabeth H. Robinson, wf. of William J./Howard	23 March 1870	WWW 30-234	Deed – fee simple	\$1,800	84 sq. p.	
James Sunderland & wf. Ann E./Howard	Isabella E. Reinhart, wife of George M./Howard	4 Sept. 1869	WWW 29-396	Deed – fee simple	\$300	84 sq. p.	
Charles A. Cooke / Franklin, N.H.	James Sunderland/Balto. Co.	14 Dec. 1868	WWW 28-527	Deed - ?	\$1,000	1-2-20 ARP	p/o Rebecca's Lot
Gerard Marischen & wf. Elizabeth / Howard	Charles A. Cooke / Balto. City	28 Nov. 1865	WWW 24- 472	Deed - ?	\$800	1-2-20 ARP	p/o Rebecca's Lot
Enoch G. Thompson, trustee /?	Gerard Marischen / ?	20 Mar. 1860	WWW 20- 515	Deed - ?	?	5-0-20 ARP	Equity, 25 Mar. 1857, Enoch S. Brown, et al v. Annie

William and Elizabeth Robinson House (HO-979)
3646 Fels Lane, Ellicott City
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							Brown, et al. John Lee Carroll appt'd trustee, Thompson substituted in 1858



NOTES:

A. PORCH NOW ENCLOSED --MODERN DETAILS NOT SHOWN.

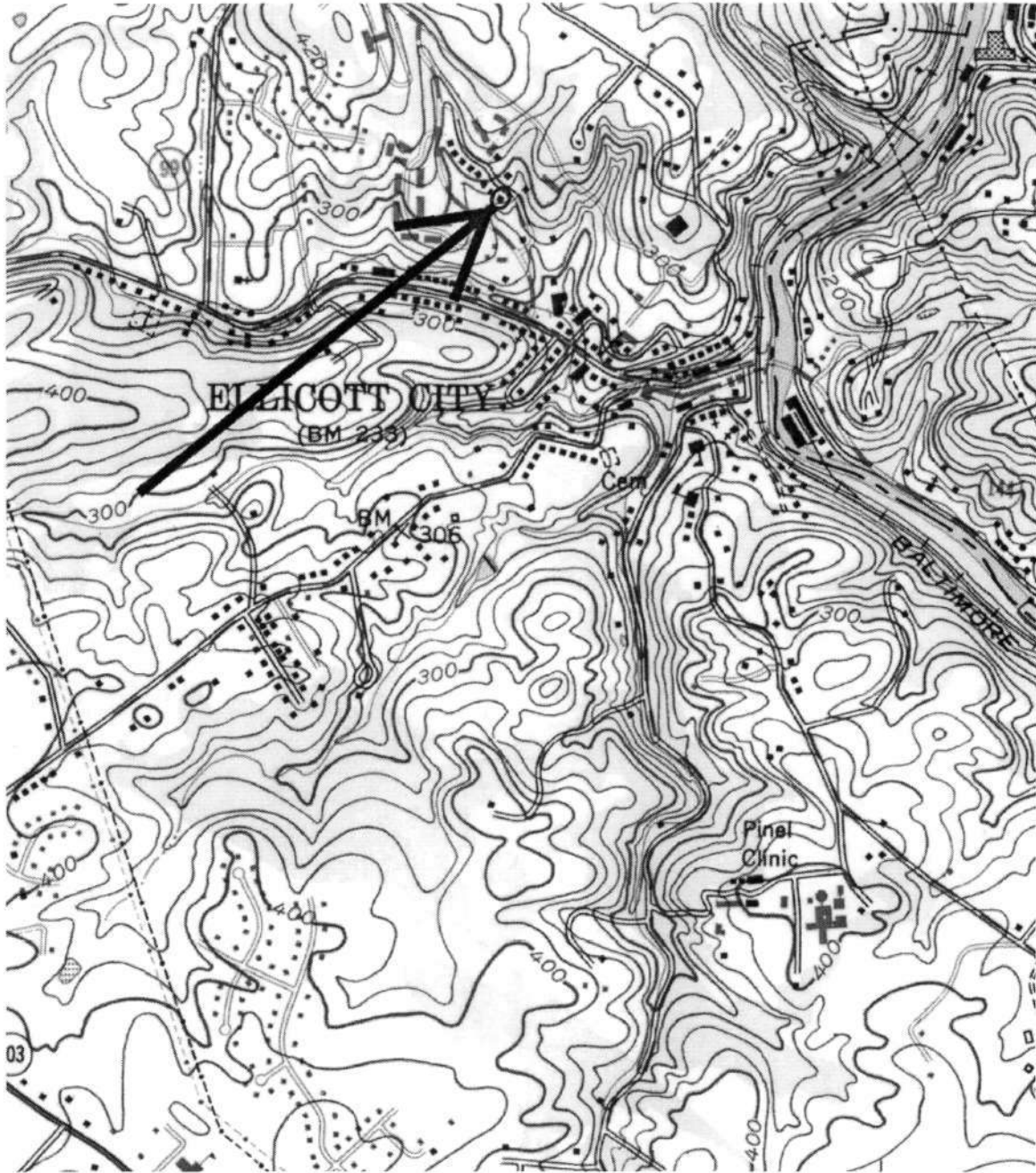
B. MODERN SASH -- OPENING PROBABLY MODERN.

C. WALL MOVED TO CREATE FULL BATH.



HO-979 WILLIAM & ELIZABETH ROBINSON HOUSE 3646 FELS LANE, ELLICOTT CITY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- FEBRUARY 2009



HO-979
William & Elizabeth Robinson House
3646 Fels Lane, Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad

HO- 979

William & Elizabeth Robinson House
3646 Fels Lane, Ellicott City
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0979_2009-02-20_01

Northeast elevation

HO-0979_2009-02-20_02

Northeast & northwest elevations

HO-0979_2009-02-20_03

Southwest & southeast elevations

HO-0979_2009-02-20_04

Southeast elevation, gable end bargeboard

HO-0979_2009-02-20_05

Center passage stair newel

HO-0979_2009-02-20_06

Center passage radiator

HO-0979_2009-02-20_07

South room mantel



3640

HO-979

William + Elizabeth Robinson House
3646 Fels Ln

Howard Co. Md

Ken Start, photographer

10 of 7

2-20-09

Northeast elevation



Ho-979

William + Elizabeth Robinson House
3646 Fels Ln.

Howard Co Md.

Ken Start, photographer

2 of 7

2-20-09

Northeast + northwest elevations





HO-979

William + Elizabeth Robinson House

3646 Fels Lane

Howard Co rd

Ken Short, photographer

3 of 7

2-20-02

Southwest + Southeast elevations





HO-979

William + Elizabeth Robinson House

3646 Fels Ln.

Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

Hof 7

2-20-02

Southeast elevation, gable end
bargeboard



— HO-999

William & Elizabeth
Robinson House

3646 Fels Ln.

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Start, photographer

5 of 7

2-20-09

Center passage stair newel



No-979

William + Elizabeth
Robinson House

3646 Fels Ln.

Howard Co. Md

6 of 7

2-20-09

Center passage radiator





H0-979

William and Elizabeth Robinson
House

3646 Fels Ln.
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

7 of 7

2-20-09

South room mantel

