

BA-929
Bowen-Dabney-Marty House
7525 Bellona Avenue
Ruxton
c. 1800-1820, 1926, c. 1962
Private

The Bowen-Dabney-Marty House is located at 7525 Bellona Avenue in Ruxton, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The house sits at the edge of a ridge that slopes down steeply toward Bellona Avenue and the house faces southwest toward Bellona. The house is a 2 ½-story, seven-bay by two-bay structure with a two-story, three-bay by two-bay ell on the northeast. It has a rubble stone foundation and board and batten siding over both log and frame construction, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. Attached to the southeast side of the northeast ell is a long one-story wing that is four bays by two bays. It has board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The main block consists of a center stair passage with one room to the northwest and one room to the southeast. The northwest room is in the log section. The northeast wing contains a modern kitchen that was formerly divided into two rooms, but the partition wall has mostly been removed.

The Bowen-Dabney-Marty House, known by several names, including “Samuel’s Hope,” the Bowen Homestead, and “Montrose,” has a very complicated history. The many Bowens in the area with the same several first names cause part of the confusion. The house is on part of the property owned by Solomon Bowen, Sr. and willed to his son Nathan in 1804. It seems most likely that the log house on “Montrose” was not standing in 1798. Nathan Bowen sold the land in 1813 to his brother, Solomon Bowen, Jr. Since Solomon had other property and houses, it seems unlikely that he was living here. In

Solomon Bowen, Jr.'s will, dated 1833, he left all of his possessions to his wife, Jemima, for life. This is apparently the farm that was offered for sale in 1852, described as 134 acres “. . . a good and comfortable dwelling house, with porches on each side; a new barn, 60 by 40 feet; a stone stable, with a loft that holds fifteen tons of hay, for ten horses; a new corn house, two dairies, blacksmith shop, cider house, hay barracks, with several other minor improvements; two lime kilns that will burn thirteen hundred bushels of lime each; lime stone of prime quality, about one hundred yards from the kiln.” The farm was being occupied by one of the grandsons, also named Solomon. It changed hands often in the following fourteen years until bought by William and Sarah Ellicott in 1866, at which time it was only 13 acres, and had probably evolved from a farm to a country place for a wealthy Baltimore businessman. During their ownership the farm was known as “Montrose.” In 1899, after their death, the Ellicott's children sold “Montrose” to William and Mary Roberts.

Dr. William Dabney purchased the property in 1926 and was responsible for significant changes to the house. Good documentation exists for the house beginning with the ownership of the Dabneys, who hired Baltimore architect William Gordon Beecher to make alterations to the house. The house was evolving again, from summer house to full time residence. The northwest section was to get a double dormer, but instead was given a large gabled wall dormer, which looks very much like a mid-nineteenth century feature and has been interpreted as such by others. A large sunroom was added to the southeast end of the ell. The ell roof was a long “catslide” that sloped down to the northeast, continuing the pitch of the gable on the southeast section. The roof on this section was

raised to the same height as the center and northwest sections, and the ell was raised to a full two stories, given matching board and batten siding, and given a gable roof with a ridge that runs southwest to northeast. A new chimney was constructed at the northeast end of the ell, and the second story was cantilevered out at this end to cover this chimney. The stone and wood wing underwent significant changes, too. In 1962 Kenneth Marty bought the property and again made changes to the house by adding historic building fabric from other buildings. Plans for many of these changes exist and are stamped "The Property Construction Company," but are not dated. The biggest change came to the center section, which became a stair hall. The present owners have made some further modifications.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-929

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Bowen-Dabney-Marty House
 other Bowen Homestead, "Samuel's Hope", "Montrose"

2. Location

street and number 7525 Bellona Ave. not for publication
 city, town Ruxton vicinity
 county Baltimore County

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

name Joshua Hall 3rd & Leigh McDonald Hall
 street and number 7525 Bellona Ave. telephone 410-583-1102
 city, town Towson state MD zip code 21204-6644

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 69-248
 city, town Towson liber 13270 folio 340

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
- Other MIHP, Wayne Nield, n.d.

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<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>1</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

The Bowen-Dabney-Marty House is located at 7525 Bellona Avenue in Ruxton, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The house sits at the edge of a ridge that slopes down steeply toward Bellona Avenue and the house faces southwest toward Bellona. The house is a 2 ½-story, seven-bay by two-bay structure with a two-story, three-bay by two-bay ell on the northeast. It has a rubble stone foundation and board and batten siding over both log and frame construction, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. Attached to the southeast side of the northeast ell is a long one-story wing that is four bays by two bays. It has board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge.

On the southwest elevation, the first story has, from west to south, a six-over-six sash in a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frame with an ogee back band, and blinds; a two-panel door with a quirked ogee and bead back band, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge; a window identical to the west bay; two six-over-six sash with head-cut trim, wood sills, and blinds; and the two southern bays each have French doors with board shutters. The battens have beaded edges. The three western bays of the first story of this elevation have beaded-edge vertical board siding, as does the first story of the northwest elevation. The three west bays have a shed-roof porch that wraps around on the northwest and has a hip roof with wood shingles. It has square posts, and above the porch soffit there are bare logs with chinking that was never whitewashed or finished in any discernable manner, and apparently never sided. The second story, from west to south, has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim and blinds; no opening; a six-over-six sash matching the west bay window, two pair of casements with head-cut trim and blinds; and two six-over-six sash with head-cut trim and blinds. All of these windows have wood sills. The attic story, from west to south, has an interior brick chimney; a gabled wall dormer with a new four-over-four sash set over the three west bays; a gable roof dormer between the two center bays, containing a new four-over-four sash and board-and-batten siding; an interior brick chimney; and another gabled roof dormer at the south like that between the two center bays.

The southeast elevation is five bays. On the first story, the south bay has a pair of eight-light casements with head-cut trim and blinds. The second story of this bay has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim and blinds. Above the second-story sash is the ghost of a shallow gable ridge that was centered on the windows. The fascia boards for this earlier ridge are still in place beneath later battens. The gable end has a pair of eight-light casements. The fascia board is now cut off, but would have gone through the top corner of the second story, south-center-bay sash, which has a six-over-six sash. The center bay of the second story has a Queen Anne sash and the east-center bay has a one-light opening. The first story of the three center bays has a sun porch addition attached. This has a rubblestone foundation topped by one course of brick, board-and-batten siding, and a three-sided bay attached to the southeast end of the sun porch with new windows consisting of two one-light casements with semi-circular transoms on each side of the bay. The porch has a shed roof. The east bay is a two-story, projecting, shed-roofed addition with board-and-batten siding, a six-light sash on the first story and a six-over-six sash on the second story.

The southwest elevation of the southeast wing has an enclosed porch on the first story with a shed roof of standing-seam metal and board-and-batten siding. There are three eight-light casement windows to the west, a six-panel door, another eight-light casement, and a small one-light sash to the south. The second story has a large one-light sash to the west, a four-light sash, and no other openings. There is a one-story wing attached to the southeast end of the southeast wing. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. This one-story wing also has an enclosed porch on the southwest elevation, with chamfered posts and six six-light sash. The southeast elevation of the southeast wing has an exposed basement with a garage door, five six-light casements to the south on the porch and a six-over-six sash to the east.

The northeast elevation of the one-story wing has a door with four lights over two panels set to the north. The northeast elevation of the southeast wing is three bays. The first story has triple eight-light casements to the east, a four-panel door in the center, and a rubblestone wall with triple eight-light casements to the north. The center bay has a one-bay, one-story porch with a gable roof, wood shingles, square posts to the front of the porch, and engaged half columns against the house. The door has pintels in the wall. The second story has an eight-over-eight sash in the east bay, a four-over-four sash in the center bay, and an eight-over-eight

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sash in the north bay, all with board-and-batten siding. There is a narrow bay of infill between the southeast wing and the northeast ell, with a new door on the first story and a pair of three-light casements on the second story. This infill is covered with a gable roof that has a lower gable ridge than either the ridge of the southeast or the northeast ell.

The northeast elevation of the northeast ell has an exterior brick chimney on a concrete foundation in the center of the first story, with a six-over-six sash to each side. The second story is cantilevered, with small brackets at each end, and it has board-and-batten siding that covers the fireplace. The end bays each have a six-over-six sash, and there is a gable end with the fireplace chimney centered on the ridge here. The northwest elevation of the northeast ell has, on the first story, a six-over-six sash to the north, then a pair of six-over-six sash and two six-over-six sash to the west. The second story has two pair of three-light casements to the north, no openings in the two center bays, and a pair of eight-light casements in the west bay. The northeast elevation of the main block is five bays. On the first story, the two bays to the east have rubble stone with two six-over-six sash that have wood sills and wide frames that are not mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. Set between these two windows is a door that has two tall panels, and this is placed beneath a shed-roofed porch. The center bay has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim and blinds. To the east of this is a storm door with eighteen lights. The architrave has an ogee back band, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge. The east bay has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim and blinds. The second story has a pair of eight-light casements to the north, a pair of eight-light casements next to it, a six-over-six sash, no opening, and another six-over-six sash. All of the windows have head-cut trim and blinds. There are gabled dormers in the two end bays that match those on the southwest elevation. The northwest elevation of the main block has no opening on the first or second story, and has two four-light sash in the gable end.

The cellar under the northwest room is only accessible from under the porch on the southwest. The walls are rubble stone and there is a stone buttress in the center of the southwest elevation, though it is not clear what this is for. On the northwest is a stone fireplace support with an opening in the center, and wood lintels support the stone above. Several of the wood lintels have rotted and collapsed, and some of the stone above the lintels have come down. There is a bricked-in circular opening in the stone for the boiler stovepipe. The floor framing is covered with plastic and insulation and is not accessible for examination. In the west corner, there is much patching that suggests the possibility that there was a stairway here, though this is not certain. A steel I-beam running northwest-southeast has been added under the joists. The southeast elevation has a tall opening that now has insulation in it, but it appears it may have been for a window. The southwest elevation, to the south, has a wide opening with infill of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards and a two-panel door that matches those on the first-story northwest room. It has a mortise lock with a decorative cast iron escutcheon and a foliate iron knob. There are no panel moulds and no ghosts that there ever were any, and the panel margins are much narrower than those on the first-story doors. The butt hinges have ball finials, and are screwed into the interior face of the door and jamb.

The main block consists of a center stair passage with one room to the northwest and one room to the southeast. The northwest room is in the log section. The floor is random-width old boards that are not original to this section. These boards extend out to the center stair passage landing and they do not align with the boards beneath the stairway in the west corner of the room. This fact suggests that the stairway is original. The northwest elevation has an enclosed winder stair in the west corner with a six-panel door that has slightly raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pegged and was originally hung on butt hinges, but is now hung on H-L hinges. There is a beaded-interior-edge surround except on the northeast jamb, where a new piece has been added. Beneath the stairway is a closet with a six-panel door that has slightly raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. It too is mortised and tenoned and pegged and was hung on butt hinges but now has new H-L hinges. Neither door has evidence of hand planing. The closet door has a beaded-interior-edge surround. There is one lying panel above the door and its details are identical to the door. It has a large round piece cut out of the center, then glued and puttied back into place. Inside the closet, the logs are exposed. To the north of the closet is a fireplace with a brick hearth laid in Portland cement. The hearth bricks are laid straight across, with very short pieces on the ends, and there are no wood trim boards around the hearth. The firebox has splayed brick jambs laid in Portland cement, and there is a steel lintel with no jack arch. The surround is exposed brick and there is no gap

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where plaster could have been beneath the mantel. The mantel consists of wood architrave, with an ovolo back band, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge. Above the mantel is a large panel in the center above a lying panel, with a narrow two-panel door to each side. All of the panels have slightly raised triple fields with ovolo panel moulds. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pegged with smaller pegs than are used on the closet and stair doors. The doors above the mantel have new H hinges and have old cabinet locks inside. There is no evidence of other hinges. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pegged, but there are no clear hand-planing marks. These panels do not match the stair and closet doors, and they do not fit together well with the closet. There is an infill board between the mantel and the closet stile, and this board is set forward of the plane of the closet stile. In addition, the mantel stile is set forward of the plane of the infill board. North of the fireplace is a closet with a six-panel door that has slightly sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged at the corners, but not on the center rails, and the pegs are barely noticeable. The top rail tenon has been cut thin to make the door fit the opening. The door had been hung on small butt hinges, but now has H-L hinges. There is board infill to the west of the door, consisting of two vertical boards that have chatter marks on their reverse sides. There is a single lying panel above the door, and it has a circular hole cut through it like the panel above the stair closet, with it then being filled so as not to be noticeable. The ceiling is covered in new sheetrock. The southwest elevation has a center door with two tall panels that have sunk fields. They apparently had panel moulds that were removed, as there are ghosts all the way around. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and has a piece patched on the top. This door had a mortise lock that has now been patched on the present hinged side and has a rim lock now. The door also had two butt hinges originally, but is now hung on new H-L hinges with fake strap hinges on the exterior. The architrave has two patches on the south jamb for the hinges, with no patch in the center, and one center patch on the west jamb where the door is now hinged. The architrave has a quirked ogee and bead back band and a broken field, with a beaded interior edge. The windows have 7-inch x 9-inch lights with wide muntins, and the window sash is hung on tapes. The architrave here has an ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. The chair rail has ogee under the shelf like the back band and a bead in the bottom edge. The northeast elevation has been studded out to strengthen it, and the openings have new architrave and new chair rail. There is a narrow cornice consisting of two cavettos. On the southeast elevation is a doorway with miter-cut architrave that has a beaded interior edge.

The center room has a three-run stair in the north corner that was installed by the Marty family. It consists of old, re-used material, and has turned, tapered newel posts, rectangular balusters, and a ramped, moulded handrail. On the southeast elevation is a fireplace with a brick hearth set in mortar and with wood trim around it. The bricks are set straight across in a running bond pattern, with short pieces on one end, and it appears that this could be an original hearth. The wood mantel has paneled pilasters, a plain frieze with a band above it that has a pattern of five reeds with spaces between them, and a large bead bed mould. The mantelshelf edge has a cavetto and bead. The surround is parged and a wood stove covers the opening. This room has half-paneling. The paneling on the southeast elevation is old, but is added and rests on top of the baseboard. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged and the rails are set inside the stiles. The paneling on the southwest and northeast elevations is different. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged but the stiles are set between the rails here. All of the paneling has double-bead panel moulds. There is chair rail above the half paneling that has an ogee on the bottom edge. The windows contain new sash. The architrave is mitered, with a beaded interior edge. The walls sound hollow, even on the northeast elevation where the exterior wall is stone. There is a closet beneath the stairway that has a new door. On the northeast elevation the door between the two windows has new miter-cut trim with a beaded interior edge. The two panels on the door are identical to the northwest room southwest door. There is a new brass rim lock that is fastened to a rail added to divide one of the panels in two. The door has metal butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints and also has fake strap hinges. The tenon on the top rail has been cut through. There is random-width flooring that runs northwest-southeast, and it does not line up with the floorboards under the bathroom in the south corner of this room. There is marble tile in the south corner that suggests that the existing floor is of old, re-laid boards. South of the fireplace is a door with mitered architrave and a beaded-interior edge and it has four panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. It has new H-L hinges that replace earlier butt hinges and a new latch. This door leads to the southeast room.

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The southeast room has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The floor is patched in the north corner where the stairway formerly was. A wall removed in this location and there is a ceiling beam set northeast of center that runs northwest-southeast. The French doors on the southwest elevation have mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge and they are pieced at the bottom. The room has new cornice. There is a doorway on the southeast elevation, set to the east, which leads to the sun porch. The door and hinges are now gone, but the door formerly swung into the southeast room. There is a catch for a Suffolk latch on the northeast jamb that may be original. The opening for the door has been raised about 1½ inch. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. It was probably added or replaced when the door height was raised.

The northeast wing contains a modern kitchen, with a new floor, new windows, and new ceiling. It was formerly divided into two rooms, but the partition wall has mostly been removed. There is a fireplace on the northeast end that appears to have been rebuilt from old brick. The firebox has straight brick jambs with fire brick on the back wall, and there is a new raised hearth. The wood mantel matches that in the center passage, but the shelf, reeding, and possibly the frieze are all new. The fireplace opening has a steel lintel. On either side of the fireplace is a new window sash with head-cut trim that is probably original. On the southeast side of the northeast kitchen wing is a pantry area and mudroom in the connection between the northeast wing and the southeast wing. In this pantry, the northwest end of the stone outbuilding has a closed-off window opening.

The southeast wing southwest elevation is now enclosed inside the porch. This wall has board-and-batten siding to the south of the stone outbuilding wall that has been incorporated into the wing. There is a four-panel door that has been added into an earlier opening. It has sunk double fields, a cast iron rim lock, and butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The south jamb has pintels for strap hinges. The southeast wing has a center vestibule with one room to each side and a small modern bathroom in the center with a stairway behind the bathroom that is not accessible from this vestibule. At the southeast end of the southeast wing is the kitchen wing and porch. The entrance door to the southeast wing has four panels with sunk double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints and a new lock. The head-cut trim is narrow. On the southwest side of the entrance vestibule is the door to the bathroom. It also has four panels, with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles each and has a new lock. The architrave is head cut. The floor is 2 ¼-inch-wide painted wood that runs northwest-southeast. On the southeast is a doorway with mitered architrave but no door. It leads to the southeast room of the southeast wing.

The southeast room floor is identical to that in the vestibule. There is random-width beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot on the southwest elevation and new wainscot on the other walls. The southeast elevation has a fireplace in the center that has straight brick jambs, exposed brick surrounds, and a steel lintel. The hearth appears to be a hard mortar. The wood mantel has fluted Doric columns, a small bead and reel near the bottom of the frieze, and a quirked Greek ogee and bead bed mould. The doors and windows all have plain mitered trim. There is a closet on the southwest that has a two-panel door. The windows on the northeast have eight-light casements hung on butt hinges with two knuckles.

At the southeast end of the southeast room is the one-story wing. The northeast end of this wing has a narrow modern kitchen. The door on the northeast elevation of this kitchen has been altered to be four lights over two panels, and is hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. There is head-cut trim. The door from the southeast room to this kitchen is a new six-panel door with head-cut trim. Southwest of the kitchen is the enclosed porch. The six-light casements here are hinged at the top. The northeast wall has board-and-batten siding, a beaded-edge, vertical-board door to the north, and two four-light sash to the east.

The northwest room is a stone outbuilding now incorporated into this wing. The floor is 3-inch pine that runs northeast-southwest and is raised above the level of the other floor. The northeast elevation of this room has eight-light casements hung on butt hinges with five knuckles and loose joints. The northwest elevation has a four-over-four double-hung sash that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and is set in splayed jambs. The southeast elevation is a hollow wall, suggesting that the stone here has been taken

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down. There are two doors in this wall, each with four panels, sunk fields, ogee panel moulds, and head-cut trim. There is an enclosed winder stair to the upper story, with a new handrail.

The second-story floor plan generally follows that of the first story. The northwest chamber has a winder stair to the attic in the west corner, and it is enclosed. It has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door that is hung on H-L hinges that are probably original, as there is no evidence of other hinges. There is a new Suffolk latch that replaces an earlier lock or latch here. There is a fireplace centered on the northwest elevation. The jambs are splayed and there are traces of parging with red paint and white penciling creating a faux brick. This was apparently added on top of earlier whitewash. The fireplace opening has been lowered and a steel lintel inserted, with several courses of brick added and a new damper installed. The brick hearth is laid in mortar and the bricks are in a running bond pattern with trim boards around them. The wood mantel is probably original, and has architrave with an ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. There are fluted blocks on both ends and in the center, and a cavetto and bead under a fillet for the bed mould. To the north is a closet that has ogee back band and a beaded-edge, vertical-board door hung on new butt hinges with fake L hinges. There are ghosts of earlier H or H-L hinges on the architrave and door. The butt hinges have three knuckles and loose joints. The closet is now lined with cedar. The room has chair rail with a cavetto and bead beneath the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge. The window sash is hung on tapes and has 7-inch x 9-inch lights with wide muntins. The architrave has an ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. There was formerly a wall running northeast-southwest, but this was taken out by the current owners. They also added the new dogleg stair to the attic in the east corner. A smaller room was created in the south corner of this room, with a four-panel pocket door. The chair rail and sash in this smaller room are identical to the rest of the room. On the southeast is a door to the center chamber. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has two panels with no panel moulds. The door appears to have been shaved down on top, as a tenon has been cut through, and on the hinge side, as there are filled screw holes but no hinge mortises. There are also no mortises on the jambs so the door could be moved to this location. On the other hand, the architrave, which is mitered and has a beaded-interior edge, appears to be new so the old hinge mortises may have disappeared when the trim was replaced. The door is hung on new H-L hinges. It has a cast iron rim lock with a brass seal that contains an eagle, and is labeled "No 60 IMPROVED LOCK." There are four patches in the door above the lock, probably for earlier knobs and keyholes.

The center chamber is one step down from the northwest chamber and has random-width flooring that runs northwest-southeast and is face-nailed with cut nails. There is a fireplace on the southeast elevation with a hearth that appears to be slate. It sits high, but is flush with the brick bottom of the firebox, which appears to be of firebrick. The jambs are straight and consist of uneven brick on the northeast jamb and possibly stone and brick on the southwest jamb. The back wall of the firebox is firebrick, and the opening has a steel lintel and a damper. The wood mantel has paneled pilasters and paneled impost blocks. The frieze is plain and has been altered. Above it is a band with reeding, and the sections of reeding are spaced about 1 inch apart on centers. The cornice has a band of gouge work with a cavetto and bead above, and an ovolo at the top. The wall behind the mantel is paneled, and they are sunk and flat with ovolo panel moulds. There is one narrow panel on each side of the mantel, one tall, wide panel in the center above the mantel with a narrow panel to each side, and the mantel practically covers one panel, being applied to it and not designed with it. The paneling also covers the end of a bookcase built in along the northeast side of the fireplace. Though the mantel is old, the paneling is new. It is not clear whether the mantel was moved here, or simply pulled off and put back after the paneling was added. The fireplace surround between the mantel and the opening of the firebox is a little too wide for the size of the mantel, though the jambs have obviously been altered. To the southwest of the fireplace is a closet with a door that has two tall panels that are sunk and flat, and new trim that is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The floor here has been patched. The door is a pocket door. In the north corner is the stairway from the first story. The windows have paired eight-light casements and hinges with ball finials. They have plain trim with plain corner blocks and are pedimented at the top. There is a doorway to the southeast chamber and a passage that has new mitered trim and a beaded interior edge. There is no evidence of a door ever having been hung here. There is a small step down into a passage that runs along the northwest side from the southwest end to the northeast end of the northeast ell. On the southeast side of this passage is a door that leads to the southeast chamber. It has two panels with

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sunken fields and no panel moulds, and has new hinges and a new knob.

The southeast chamber has new windows with mitered architrave that has a beaded interior edge. On the southeast elevation the east bay window has new trim of this pattern, while the west bay has old trim of the same pattern. The southwest elevation has old sash that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, has narrow muntins, and has 9-inch x 12-inch lights. The sash is hung on tapes and has mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. To the northeast of this room is a new bathroom that contains a Queen Anne sash on the southeast. Northeast of the bathroom is a passage and closet with a new sash that has head-cut trim.

The northeast wing chamber has two pair of three-light casements, hung on hinges with two knuckles, on the northwest elevation. The architrave has a plain lintel with a narrow cornice and an ovolo above a cavetto. The side architrave has a pulvinated frieze. The northeast end has a new six-over-six sash with the same architrave as on the northwest. There is a fireplace on the northeast that has a brick hearth, straight brick jambs, and a brick surround. It has a new wood mantel with fluted pilasters, a plain frieze, and a bed mould with a cavetto below an ovolo. This mantel appears to be a stock 20th century Colonial Revival piece. There is a bathroom off on the southeast that has a pedestal sink marked "Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company Baltimore." The door architrave to this room matches the windows, and the four-panel door was apparently new when the room was done.

The northwest chamber in the southeast wing has the same flooring as the first story and it runs northwest-southeast. The northeast elevation has a new eight-over-eight sash with head-cut trim. In the center is a modern bathroom with a four-panel door like those on the first story, hung on butt hinges with two knuckles, and with a cast iron rim lock. The southeast chamber in this wing has a random-width pine floor that runs northwest-southeast. It, too, has a typical four-panel door with two-knuckle butt hinges and a cast iron rim lock that may be original. A closet has been built in on the northwest, and there is a new eight-over-eight sash on the southeast. The southeast elevation has two four-light casements hung on two-knuckle butt hinges, with head-cut trim.

The attic was completely finished, with the exception of exposed collar beams, by the present owners. These collar beams once had lath and plaster. There is built-in storage in the eaves, which precludes examination of any of the roof structure at this time. There is a five-lying-panel door in the attic.

About 50 feet south of the house is a large two-car garage with a CMU foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The northwest elevation has beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board doors hung on rollers.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-929

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 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 industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	n/a	Architect/Builder	W. Gordon Beecher
Construction dates	c. 1810, 1926		

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The Bowen-Dabney-Marty House, known by several names, including "Samuel's Hope," the Bowen Homestead, and "Montrose," has a very complicated history. The many Bowens in the area with the same several first names cause part of the confusion. The house is on part of the property owned by Solomon Bowen, Sr. and willed to his son Nathan in 1804. It is commonly believed that Solomon Bowen's house is the building standing on the GBMC hospital grounds, and the 1798 tax list for Back River Upper Hundred lists a frame dwelling house, 20 by 39 feet, and a log kitchen 18 by 24 feet, but no other log houses. On the other hand, the same tax list notes several dwellings on Solomon Bowen, Jr.'s 98-acre tract. Since the land records suggest he did not own the "Montrose" property yet, one would assume that these were on another tract. The first log house is not the same size as the log section on "Montrose." Another log house on the property was two stories, and 18 feet by 26 feet, the exact size of the existing log section here. Other buildings associated with this house included a one-story stone dwelling, 12 feet square. This is very close to the size of the stone outbuilding that has been subsumed within the expanded existing house, which is 12 by 13 feet. This seems very small for a one-room dwelling, but regardless of its use, the size is close enough to the existing to suggest that they could be the same building, if there was some kind of arrangement where Solomon Bowen, Jr. was using the "Montrose" property and paying the taxes. If there were such an agreement, though, it would seem unlikely that the land would have been willed to Nathan rather than Solomon, Jr. Also, there is the possibility that there was more than one building of the same size. Thus, it seems more likely that the log house on "Montrose" was not standing in 1798. (1)

Nathan Bowen sold the land in 1813 to his brother, Solomon Bowen, Jr. Since Solomon had other property and houses, it seems unlikely that he was living here. In Solomon Bowen, Jr.'s will, dated 1833, he left all of his possessions to his wife, Jemima, for life, and left his real estate to his grandsons, Solomon Bowen (III), Amos Bowen, John Wesley Bowen, and Nathan Bowen. The 1850 Sidney & Browne Map of Baltimore County notes it as the property of J. Bowen, which must be Jemima Bowen, and she was probably living there now, as there is no other property on the map with her name. This is apparently the farm that was offered for sale in 1852, described as 134 acres with about 30 acres in meadow, 10 acres in woodland, and the rest in fields and orchard. The land had been "... improved by the application of one hundred and fifty bushels of lime per acre, in a few years past..." The buildings on the farm were described as "... a good and comfortable dwelling house, with porches on each side; a new barn, 60 by 40 feet; a stone stable, with a loft that holds fifteen tons of hay, for ten horses; a new corn house, two dairies, blacksmith shop, cider house, hay barracks, with several other minor improvements; two lime kilns that will burn thirteen hundred bushels of lime each; lime stone of prime quality, about one hundred yards from the kiln." The farm was being occupied by one of the grandsons, also named Solomon. (2)

Thomas Lanahan purchased the Bowen farm, but immediately sold it. It changed hands often in the following fourteen years until bought by William and Sarah Ellicott in 1866, at which time it was only 13 acres, and had probably evolved from a farm to a country place for a wealthy Baltimore businessman. Joe Coale, in his study of Ruxton, offered a good explanation for this

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change. "With the proposed construction of Lake Roland to supply the needs of an ever-growing Baltimore and the railroad providing efficient access, the property came under increasing development pressure." Lake Roland provided a picturesque amenity that the Bowen house would overlook, and the railroad made travel to a country home in Ruxton quick and reasonably priced. The Ellicotts added a four-acre parcel later in 1866. During their ownership the farm was known as "Montrose." The 1876 tax assessment notes that Ellicott had furniture and livestock combined worth \$755, and a library and silver plate that combined totaled \$260, both rather large sums that suggest he was more than just a farmer on his 18 acres. In 1899, after their death, the Ellicott's children sold "Montrose" to William and Mary Roberts. Dr. William Dabney purchased the property in 1926 and was responsible for significant changes to the house. In 1962 Kenneth Marty bought the property and again made changes to the house. The present owners have made some further modifications. (3)

The house is sited on the top of a hill that drops off fairly steeply to the southeast and southwest, toward a stream, and the immediate landscape is not one that seems conducive to agriculture. The house faces southwest, toward Bellona Avenue, and the northwest end, which is of log construction, is considered to be the oldest section. Numerous dates have been given for when this section was built. Wayne Nield II, who inventoried the property, felt strongly that it was built before 1776, and Joe Coale, citing this study, has suggested the possibility that it dates to before 1752. Architect Jeff Lees has stated that it dates to the late eighteenth century. The window sash and architrave, which has an ogee back band, are consistent with a late eighteenth century date, so the fact that this building corresponds in size to the second log house on Solomon Bowen Jr.'s farm in the 1798 tax suggests the possibility that it could be that building, if there was some sort of arrangement that is as yet unknown. It should be kept in mind that it could also date to the early nineteenth century, for example, shortly after the 1813 sale of the property to Solomon Bowen, Jr., and could be a new structure replacing a burned building on the earlier foundation. Nail evidence could answer this question. The enclosed winder stairway in the west corner of the room is also original to the house, but the nails were too deteriorated to examine. The center room would appear to have been added next, but there are too few original details to determine a date range. This section is odd because the northeast wall is stone on the first story and board and batten above, and the southwest elevation is board and batten on both stories. The southeast room and the ell appear to have been added at a later, unknown date. The doorway on the southeast, leading to the sun porch, has been raised in height and the door removed. The original door had a Suffolk latch (the catch survives on the jamb), uncommon in the nineteenth century for exterior doors because rim locks were becoming so readily available. However, with so little original material available, one can draw no conclusions, especially considering all the changes made to this house. This doorway gave access to a wine closet added in the 1920s, and this catch probably dates to that period change. The wall construction for this section is also unknown. The southeast gable end wall has eave boards in place beneath the battens of the siding that clearly show that this section was originally not as tall as the other two sections, with a gable roof that had a lower pitch than the present roof. (4)

In the first quarter of the twentieth century William Roberts had a fire insurance survey map made of his property, and it survives in the possession of the current owners. This map gives the footprint of the house, showing that the northwest and center sections were 2-½ stories, and that the present porch on the southwest and northwest ends was already existing. There was also a porch on the northeast side of the northwest section. The southeast section was only two stories, as the physical evidence mentioned above suggests, and the ell behind it was shorter than at present and only 1-½ stories. There was a porch along the southeast side of this section and ell. Just to the east of the ell stood the stone structure that is now subsumed within the house, and attached to the southeast of it is a one story wood structure that has a small, one story wood wing on the southeast end. This rambling section had a porch along the southwest that attached to the porch on the southeast of the ell, and a porch on the northeast.

Good documentation exists for the house beginning with the ownership of the Dabneys, who hired Baltimore architect William Gordon Beecher to make alterations to the house. Beecher had been a member of the firm of Beecher, Friz & Gregg, who were

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responsible for the well-known automobile dealership in Baltimore, now part of the University of Baltimore. Beecher also designed the Catonsville Presbyterian Church in the 1920s, but his work has of yet not been studied. Beecher's plans survive in the possession of the owners, and are undated, but a landscape plan that shows Beecher's changes to the house is dated 1929, and was likely executed in response to the changes to the house. Probably at the same time, plans of the house as it existed were also made, likely by Beecher's office, though they are unsigned and undated. These, then, give one a clear idea of what existed and how it changed, though not all of Beecher's plans were carried out. The house was evolving again, from summer house to full time residence. The southeast section was divided into two rooms, with a stairway in the northeast half that led up to a small chamber, bathroom and passage on the second story. The second story of the northwest section was divided into a passage in the west quarter, off of the winder stair, a bathroom in the south quarter, and a long room along the northeast half. The ell contained two rooms, with an exterior chimney on the northeast for a range set in front of it. Above these two rooms was only a loft. The stone building to the east had a window on the northwest, which still exists, and a doorway on the southeast. It has been assumed that this building was a smokehouse, but the presence of a window, rather than vents, suggests that this was not likely. The floor level of the stone building was 3 feet, 3 inches above the floor level of the wood section attached to the southeast of it, and as a result, there was an interior stairway connecting these two levels. The wood section had a bathroom to the southwest of the stairs, and the southeast room had a fireplace on the southeast end, which still survives. There was a loft in the stone building, but it was apparently not accessible.

Beecher's plans called for adding a dormer window over each section on the southwest elevation, but no real other changes here. The northwest section was to get a double dormer, but instead was given a large gabled wall dormer, which looks very much like a mid-nineteenth century feature and has been interpreted as such by others. The southeast section partition wall was removed to make this a larger dining room, and a stairway to the basement was added under the stairway on the northeast end. A large sunroom was added to the southeast end of the ell, necessitating the removal of the porch here. A sleeping porch was planned above the sunroom, but this was never carried out. The ell roof was a long "catslide" that sloped down to the northeast, continuing the pitch of the gable on the southeast section. The roof on this section was raised to the same height as the center and northwest sections, and the ell was raised to a full two stories, given matching board and batten siding, and given a gable roof with a ridge that runs southwest to northeast. A new chimney was constructed at the northeast end of the ell, and the second story was cantilevered out at this end to cover this chimney.

The stone and wood wing underwent significant changes, too. A full second story containing servant's rooms was added to the buildings, with board and batten siding and a new gable roof. On the first story the doorway to the stone section was closed off and a new one cut through to the northeast. Southeast of the stone building a new stairway was constructed connecting the two levels and giving access to the second story. The southeast room was converted to a doctor's office, and a triple sash placed in the northeast wall of this room. It was intended to build a garage attached to the porch on the northeast of this wing, with a covered roadway between the building and the new garage, but this was never constructed. The triple window on the northeast wall of the stone building was probably added at this same time, as a result. A connection was to be provided between the ell of the house and the range of buildings to the east by creating a flagstone patio with a three-sided wall with arched openings between the two buildings. Since the garage wing was not built, this wall with openings in it also could not be built.

The Martyrs made significant changes again in the 1960s by adding historic building fabric from other buildings. Plans for many of these changes exist, too, though they are not as detailed. These plans are stamped "The Property Construction Company," but are not dated. The biggest change came to the center section, which became a stair hall. As planned, there was to be a large stairway across the northwest and southwest walls, but this was not executed, perhaps because the Martyrs were able to get an old staircase with a different configuration. This three-run stairway to the second story was installed in the north corner of the room, and a lavatory added in the south corner. Paneling in this room was probably added at this time, and is certainly not original to

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the house, as it is set on top of the baseboard. Some of this paneling is old material, and some seems to have been made to fill out missing gaps. The door on the northeast was added between the windows, and the existing sash replaced with new sash. This and most of the fireplaces were partially rebuilt, and the mantels were either reused or old ones brought in from elsewhere. On the second story of this section there is new paneling placed behind an old mantel, with the latter covering parts of the panels.

The stairs are set with the first landing level with the floor in the northwest section, which is several feet higher than the rest of the house. The northwest section floor was replaced at this time, as the floorboards here continue through the doorway as part of the stair landing. The only original flooring that survives in this room is under the winder stairway in the west corner. The paneling on the northwest wall was likely added at this time, or even later, along with the closet in the north corner. This closet is not shown on either Beecher's plans or on the Marty plans. The paneling is very old, but the fields of the panels do not match the panels of the original stair, and there are plain boards added to each side of the paneling as infill where the paneling did not quite fit the space required. In addition, most of the hardware in this room was added at this time. The H-L hinges that are often cited as evidence of the early age of the house are actually twentieth century pieces, and the doors were all originally hung on butt hinges, as the hinge mortises all remain. The southwest door was also added at this time, and the door architrave, which does not match the windows, but is consistent with the period of the door, was also likely added at the same time, too. This door is the same as the door added to the center section, both probably dating to the 1840s or 1850s. In the second story the wall between the passage and the northeast chamber was removed, and a wall was added closing off the east corner.

In the southeast section the stairway along the northeast wall was removed. The windows on the southwest were converted to French windows, though this is not shown on the plans and may have come as part of an even later remodeling by the Marty's. The second story had a stairway to the attic, but this was removed along with several partition walls that opened up the chamber. The stone and wood east wing was also altered again. The c. 1929 stair was removed and the existing stair put in, as well as the bathroom next to it. Another doorway was cut through the stone section to give access to the new stairs, and the floor level must have been dropped at this time. The porch along the southwest side was enclosed, and a wall was added between the stone building and the ell on the northeast side, thus making this one large, rambling building. Some alterations were also made to the c. 1929 era second story of the ell.

There have been a few recent changes to the house made by the current owners. The partition in the first story of the ell was partly removed. In the northwest chamber, a new stairway to the attic was added in the east corner and the wall added c. 1929 was removed. The attic was completely refinished, concealing from examination the siding that was reportedly once visible here. The exterior of the house, however, is still predominately the same as it was after the renovations of c. 1929, which is the most significant period of the house. Those changes respected the original plan and materials of the house for the most part, while enlarging it. Beecher's work fits comfortably into the Colonial Revival, but instead of creating something new, he worked sympathetically with the old structure.

Notes:

(1) For the Bowen family, see Robert W. Barnes, *Baltimore County Families, 1659-1759* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989), pp. 61-3. Baltimore County Land Records, TK D-432, WG AA-206. Solomon Bowen will, DMP 14-403. George J. Horvath, Jr., *The Particular Assessment Lists of Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1986), p. 32. Part of the Back River Upper Hundred, including Solomon Bowen, Sr.'s holdings, is missing from this book and must be seen on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives. Also on Solomon Bowen, Jr.'s property were a log

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meat house, 12 feet square, and a log hen house, 8 by 10 feet. For all of the Bowen family holdings, see Joseph M. Coale III, *Middling Planters of Ruxton, 1694-1850* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society Press, 1996), pp. 11-21.

(2) Baltimore County Land Records, WG 123-622. Solomon Bowen Will, DMP 14-403. Sidney & Browne, Map of Baltimore County, Maryland, 1850. Baltimore County Advocate, 31 July 1852.

(3) Coale, *Middling Planters of Ruxton*, p. 19. Baltimore County Tax Assessment, 1876, Maryland State Archives. Baltimore County Land Records, HMF 3-157, HMF 4-496, HMF 6-359, HMF 17-336 (108), GHC 24-84, JHL 48-87, NBM 243-277, WPC 577-165, WPC 633-179, WJR 3980-50.

(4) Coale, *Middling Planters of Ruxton*, pp. 11-21. Wayne Nield II, *Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, BA-929, "Bowen Homestead."* Baltimore County Department of Planning, note in the Marty House file, BA-929.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 7 A.

Acreage of historical setting 7 A.

Quadrangle name Cockeysville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries used were the current property lines, which incorporates all the historic structures on this parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____ date 01/17/2003

street and number 610 Register Ave. telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212-1915

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 not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
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See endnotes

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"Samuel's Hope" ("Montrose")

7525 Bellona Ave.

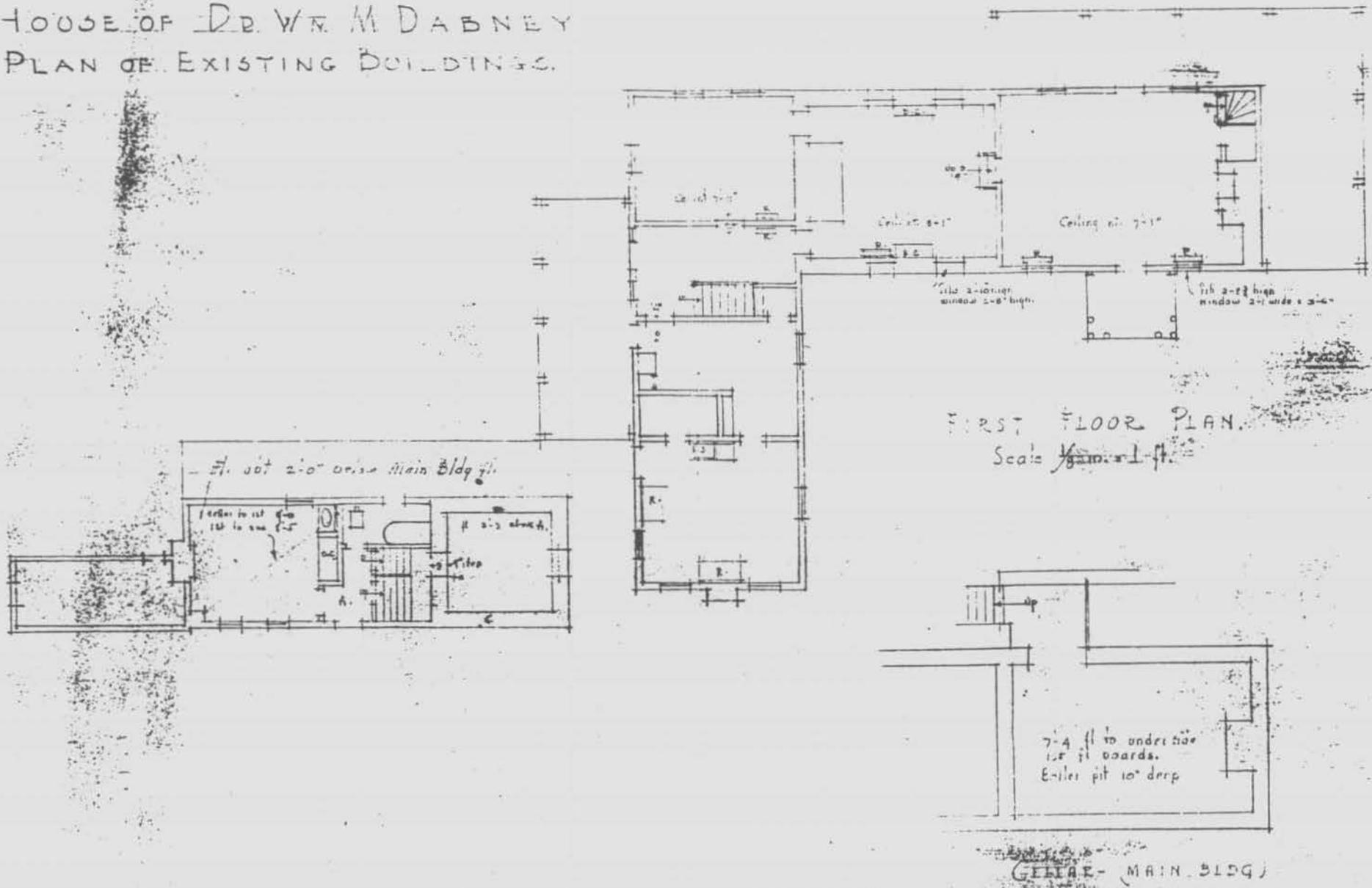
CHAIN OF TITLE

					3986	50		
James D. Harrison I. Crosson Cooper execs of Elizabeth L. Dabney	?	Kenneth P. Marty Truf Beatrice	Balto Co	4 May 1962	WJR 3986	50	Deed fees.	\$55,276 703A pt of below Wm. D. d. 20 Apr. 1949
Safe Deposit & Trust Co of Balto, trustee & Ella Coleman Roberts	MD Corp. Balto. City	William M. Dabney & Elizabeth	Balto City	18 Jun 1926	WPC 633	179	Deed fees.	\$41,199 13.733A. Wm. R. d. 15 Apr. 1924
William M. Roberts et al	Balto Co.	Safe Dep & Trust Co trustee	MD Corp.	31 May 1923	WPC 577	165	Deed	Mary M. Roberts w/o of John B. Roberts of Balto. C. Ky will give prop. to husb for life & then to son Wm. M. for life & then to be divided \$5.00
								includes country place @ Lake Station to Cityres. @ 116 N. St. Paul St. 23 A [No prev. mg]
Thomas P. Ellicott et al heirs of Sarah P. & Wm. M. Ellicott	Balto. Co	Mary M. Roberts	Balto. City	25 Oct. 1899	NBM 243	277	Deed fees.	18A @ Lake Roland "Montrose" \$5.00 2 deeds to S.P.E.
Sarah P. Ellicott		William M. Ellicott		probated 16 Jun 1891	Wills Wills		Bequest	All prop to husband includes "Montrose". Country seat @ Lake Roland
William M. Ellicott		children & grandchildren - Thomas P. Ellicott, et al.		probated 19 Sept. 1899	Wills		Bequest	divide into 5 parts, including "Montrose"
Franklin Metzger & of Sallie A. James Stevenson & of Maria S.	Balto. City	Sarah P. Ellicott w/o of Wm. M. Ellicott	Balto. Co	19 Mar. 1866	JHL 48	87	Deed fees.	\$7,000 "Montrose" lot 13 + A Deed fr Stevenson to Metzger was destroyed by fire - made 31 May 1861, destroyed 23 24 Aug 1861
Henry Reese & of Mary Anne	?	Sarah P. Ellicott w/o of Wm. M. Ellicott	?	14 Apr. 1866	J. H. L. 48	261	Deed Indenture	\$1,200 pt. Samuel's Hope alias Carr's Pleasure 4 + A.

①

②

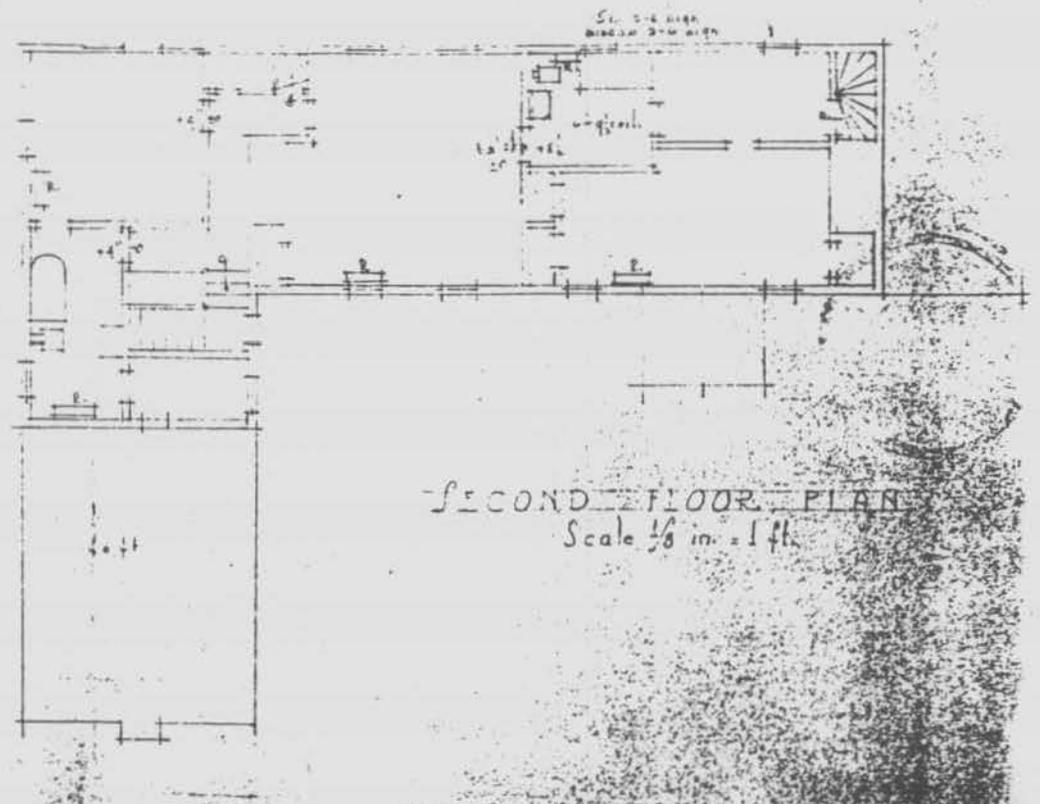
HOUSE OF DR. W. M. DABNEY
PLAN OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.



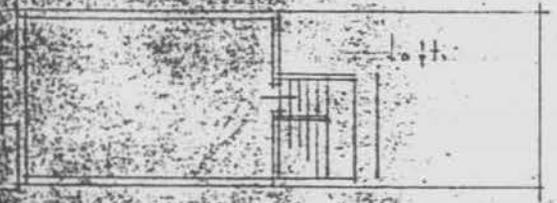
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

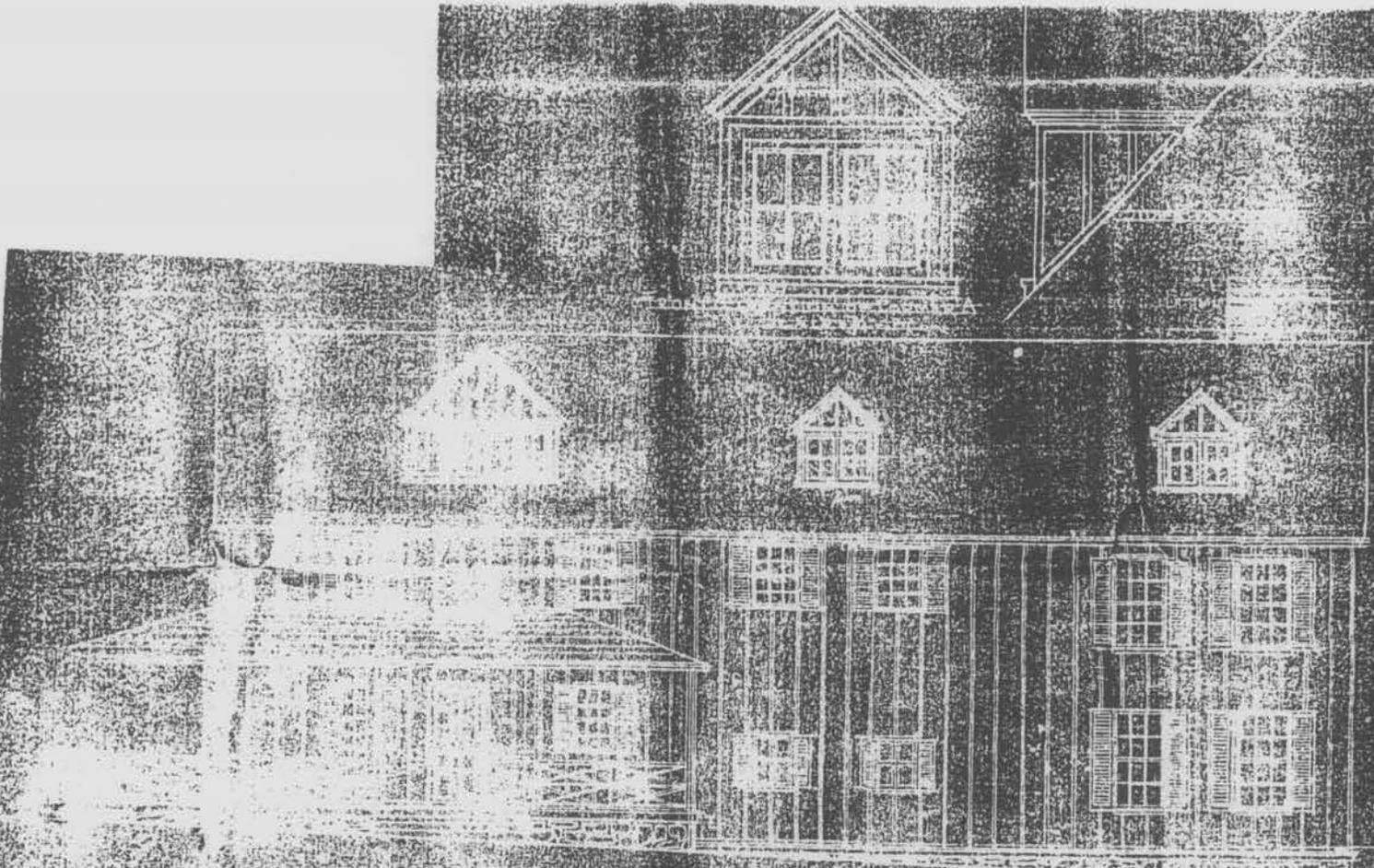
CELLAR - (MAIN BLDG.)

HOUSE OF DR. WM. M. LABNEY
PLAN OF EXISTING BUILDING



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8 in. = 1 ft.



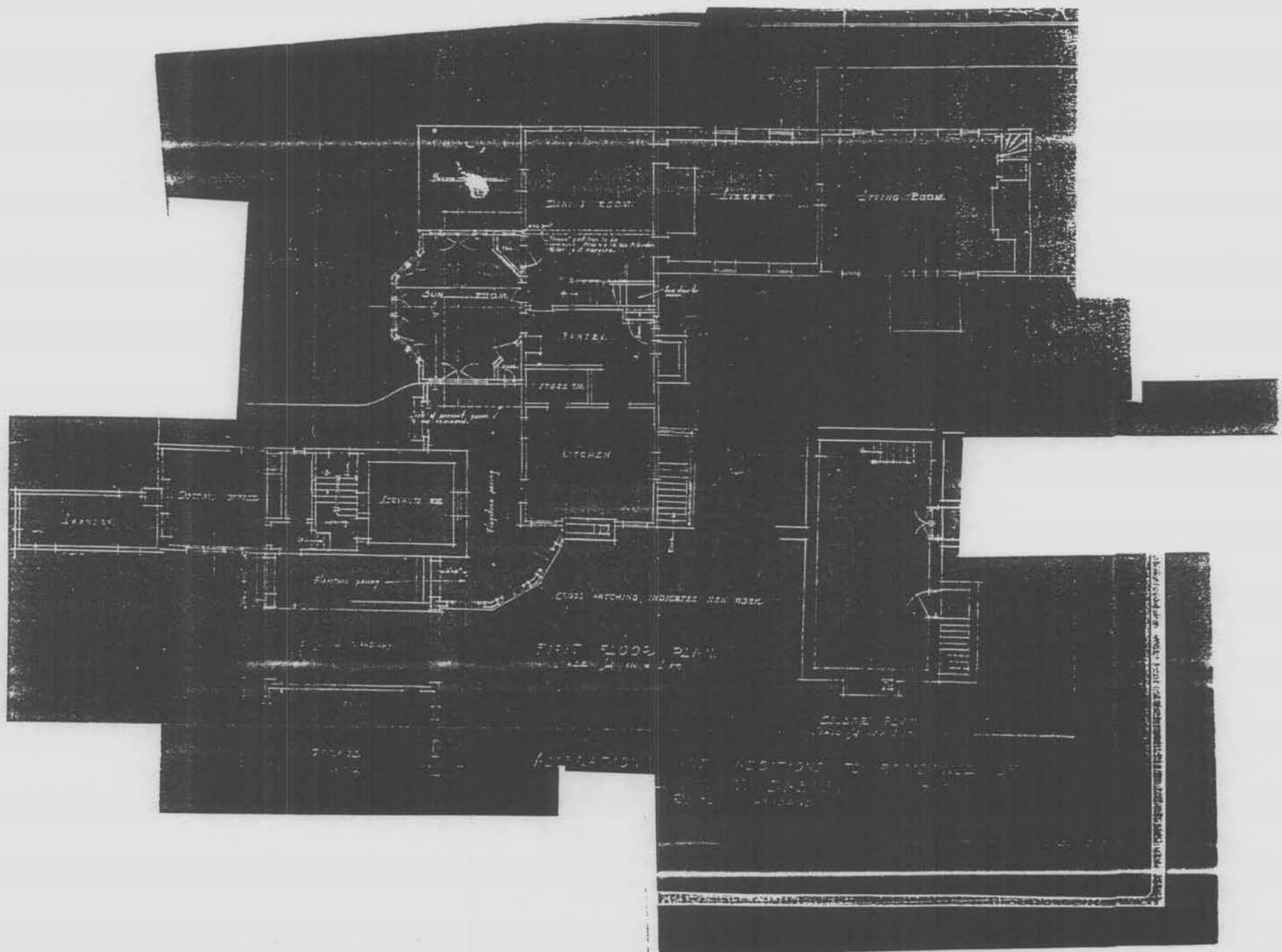


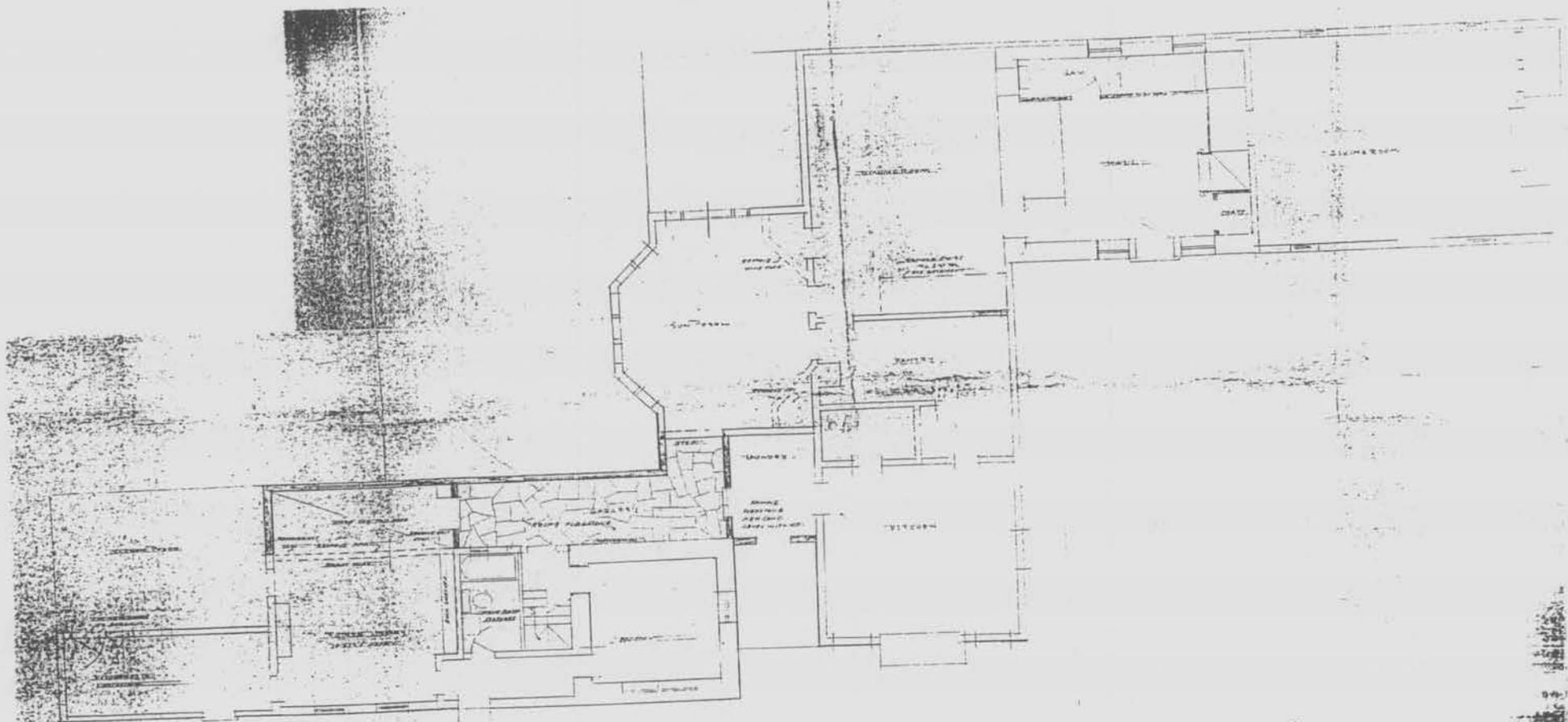
IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO RESIDENCE OF

DR. WM. M. DABNEY
RUXTON, MARYLAND

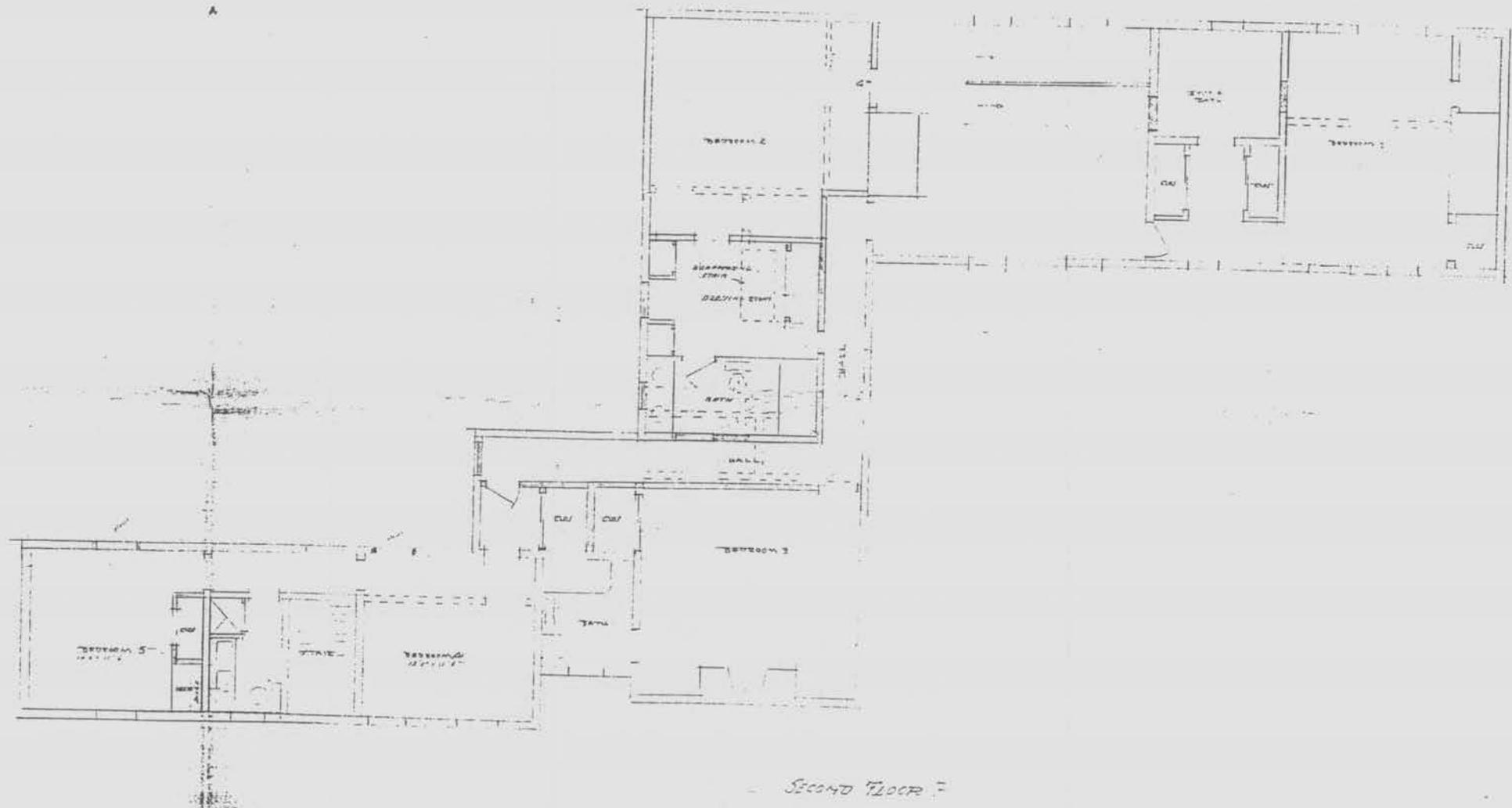
WM. GORDON DECHER
ARCHITECT
BALTO. MD.

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Mrs. Mrs. Leiyeth Ward
 1912-13



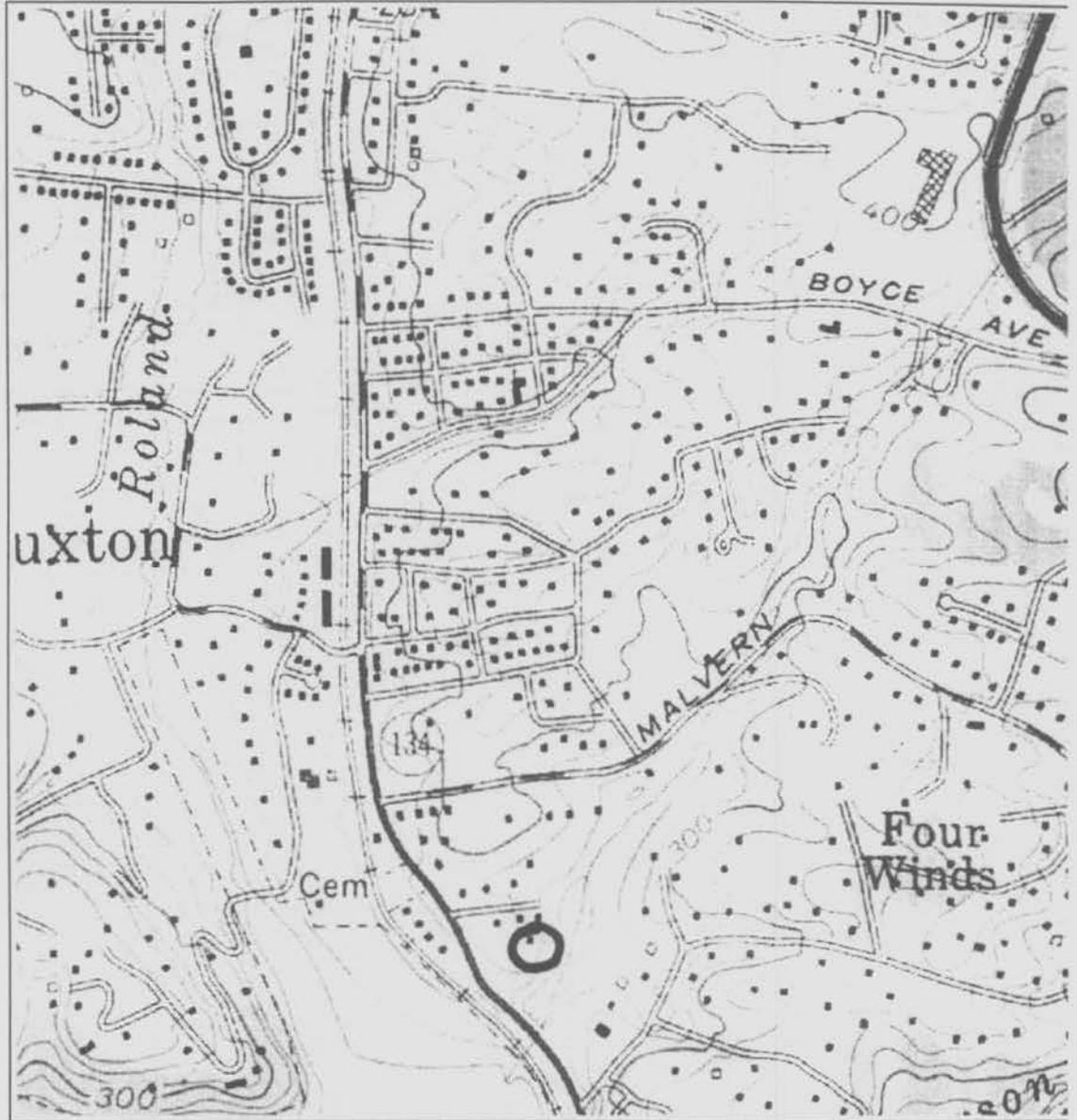
SECOND FLOOR

MERLIN Online Map

Base Maps

3.75' Quarter Quad
Grid

Cockeysville Quad 7.5'
Topo



N 192420.02m E 431056.47m



Coordinates at center of image in Maryland State Plane, NAD 1983 meters

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Created with TNTserver™ from MicrolImages, Inc

BA-929
Bowen-Dabney-Marty
House
7525 Bellona Ave.



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney-Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Start

Nov. 2001

Southwest elev.

1/9



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney-Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Ken Short

Nov. 2001

southeast elev

2/9



BA-929

Bowen - Dabney - Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave

Ba Ho. Co., MD

Ken Short

Nov. 2001

Northeast elec, fr east

3/9



BA-929

Bowen - Diabney - Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

Nov 2001

MD SHPO

Northwest elev, fr. north

4/9



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney - Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Nov. 2001

MD SHPO

Northwest rm, northwest elev.

5/9



BA-92a

Bowen-Dabney-Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Nov 2001

M.O.S.H.P.O.

Center rm. mantel

6/9



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney-Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Nov 2001

MD SHPO

Center rm, vw North

7/9



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney - Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Nov. 2001

MD SHPO

Center chamber mantel

B/q



BA-929

Bowen-Dabney-Marty House

7525 Bellona Ave

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Nov 2001

Northwest Chamber, northwest elec.

9/9

CAPSULE
BOWEN HOMESTEAD

Although conclusive evidence has yet to be found there is good reason to see the log portion of this building as pre-Revolutionary. Its plan and materials and its presence on the 1798 tax list prove it to be 18th century. This same evidence plus the chain of title and Bowen family history point strongly towards a pre-1776 construction date.

The present structure is a huge Victorian board-and-batten house which in its complex evolution has concealed the 18th century log house, its stone addition, a 19th century frame addition and even an early stone outbuilding. Construction technique, wrought hardware, the style of the interior paneling and archival research suggests that the log section was a free standing 18 foot by 26 foot house with a hall and parlor plan. It could date back to the mid-18th century.

At the end of the century and certainly no later than the first quarter of the 19th century the house was expanded to the South by a one up/one down stone addition. What is believed to have been a stone meat house (now incorporated into the present kitchen area) probably dates from this same period. Successive frame additions all through the 19th and early 20th century and finally integrated with board-and-batten siding all over resulted in a mansion sized residence.

The continuous growth of this building which begins as a log house in a British colony and grows through several periods into a Victorian mansion in a United States railroad suburb makes it a profound symbol of the American architectural experience.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

7525 Bellona Ave.

CITY, TOWN

Towson

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Ninth

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Kenneth B. Marty

Telephone #: 821-9580

STREET & NUMBER

7525 Bellona Ave.

CITY, TOWN

Towson

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21204

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Courts Building

Liber #: 3986

Folio #: 50

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE		CHECK ONE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE Jan., 1979
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED			
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

One of the sites appearing on the Taylor map of 1857 which is still standing is the Bowen Homestead. It was an old structure at that time, for at least one portion of the house was standing in the late 18th century. This giant dwelling has over 6000 square feet of enclosed space which is the result of having connected and incorporated different structures of different periods into one that is uniformly covered with board-and-batten siding. The end result of this evolution is a building which can teach us a great deal via physical evidence of many of the major developments in American architecture from the Colonial period through the Victorian era. In a single building one finds log, stone, and two kinds of frame construction as well as stylistic elements from the 18th century, early and late 19th century, and the early 20th century. The evolution of a dwelling from a log house in a British colony into a Victorian mansion in a late 19th century railroad suburb creates what is in effect a symbol of American domestic architecture. It is possible that this dwelling is that symbol. The symbol speaks strongly of socio-economic growth and of a succession of life styles.

Log House

Physical evidence, primarily in the attic and foundation areas, suggests that the earliest portion of the house is the log section on the north end. When it was a single building it formed a two story dwelling with one principal room downstairs, one up, plus an attic and full cellar. There is no proof of attached wings although they are a possibility. The present exterior measures 18' 4" along the north end and 26' along the west side. The height and these measurements make this log structure more than a "cabin."

That this building was intended to be greater than the lowly structures which log houses are often supposed as being is suggested by the fact that it has an orientation to the Southwest on a hill which gives it a command over a relatively large stream valley. The later event of the creation of Lake Roland may have increased the picturesque quality of the site, but today it reduces the area of human activity over which this house once had visual command. With some of its additions and outbuildings appearing to be early there is the further suggestion that growth was intended from the start. Log houses are sometimes seen and often were temporary constructions that met basic needs until "better" accommodations were possible. Having served that purpose the cheaply built little houses were then converted into kitchens, outbuildings or eventually destroyed. In this instance, however, it may be that the log house was intended as a core for later construction. Not only the site but the size of the building itself and its large and functional foundation suggest permanency.

The cellar under this section has a ceiling with exposed log joists that are 6 1/2' above the ground. The walls are made of stone (uncoursed rubble) and were whitewashed. There is no interior access to this area.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input 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 Pre-1776 to 1798

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although conclusive evidence has yet to be found there is good reason to see the log portion of this building as pre-Revolutionary. Its plan and materials and its presence on the 1798 tax list prove it to be 18th century. This same evidence plus the chain of title and Bowen family history point strongly towards a pre-1776 construction date..

The present structure is a huge Victorian board-and-batten house which in its complex evolution has concealed the 18th century log house, its stone addition, a 19th century frame addition and even an early stone outbuilding. Construction technique, wrought hardware, the style of the interior paneling and archival research suggests that the log section was a free standing 18 foot by 26 foot house with a hall and parlor plan. It could date back to the mid-18th century.

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The continuous growth of this building which begins as a log house in a British colony and grows through several periods into a Victorian mansion in a United States railroad suburb makes it a profound symbol of the American architectural experience.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Land Records
Baltimore County Will Records
Baltimore County Tax Assessment Records
1798 Particular List - Tax Assessment, Back River Upper

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attachment

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

WAYNE L. NIELD, II
HISTORIC TOWSON, INC.

ORGANIZATION

DATE
January 1979

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

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

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

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

It is entered by a door in the west wall via sunken steps. In the middle of the north wall a rectangular arched chimney support protrudes into the room. It projects 31" from the wall, is 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, and has an opening 46" wide, 32" deep and 51" high. The arch is spanned by a thick squared log. The support for the hearth above can be seen as well. The guts for the hearth are lap-joined at right angles to the joists. The finished appearance of this area, the single room above with its formal fireplace and the flue-tap in the upper left portion of the support suggests a living area and cause speculation about a basement kitchen. The stone support looks like a fireplace, however, there are no signs of it having been anything more than support for the brick chimney above.

An unusual feature of this area is a single stone buttress against the west wall. It is truncated and made of the same stone as the walls and is 2' by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' in thickness. The support is load bearing for two of the joists.

If the first floor of this section was subdivided there is as yet no evidence of this possibility and it appears that this single room has had a certain formal quality to it since the Federal era. This formality is derived from such decorative features as the door and window mouldings, a small crown moulding, the ovolo chair rail and related wainscotted north wall. The chair rail is 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and is placed 32" above the floor. Incorporated into the raised paneling of the north wall are shallow cupboards and a simple fireplace surround. There is no mantel shelf as such. The fireplace is set off instead by pronounced ovolo moulding and beaded opening. Hand made nails with struck heads and points suggest that this paneling is early if not original. The northwest corner of the room contains an enclosed, almost hidden, string stairs. Again early hand fashioned nails are employed on the construction of the steps.

The distance between the floor and present ceiling of this room is 81". The fenestration is identical in the east and west walls. A centrally located door is flanked on either side by a 6/6 sash window. These windows contain early glass that is bubbled and wavy. Both windows of the west wall have panes with names and initials carved into them including Benjamin Bowen. This same name is indicated as the owner of this property by the 1877 Atlas.

The doors contain what appear to be early box locks and the doors of the cupboards and stairs on the north wall are like others in the house in that they operate on H-L hinges fastened with square bolt head screws.

It is in the closet beneath the stairs that one can see exposed log walls. The logs are hewn; they vary in size but average 11" - 12" in width. There is an average of 3" of plaster and chinking in the spaces between.

Aged random width flooring which the present owners say was here when they purchased the property (they have made alterations and installed authentic early 19th century materials in places) in the 1960's adds to the "early" quality of this room.

On the second floor the Federal period survives in a single room with flooring moulding, etc. like that below. The dominant element, however, is a small fireplace in the north wall made decorative by a mantel with a 6" shelf "supported" by fluted trusses. The closet which is on the west side of the fireplace has hardware like its counterpart below. Also corresponding to the first floor arrangement are the corner stairs leading to the attic.

Structural analysis suggests that the finished quality of this level (plastered knee walls, ceiling, etc) is a product of a Victorian renovation. A crawl space in the west wall, however, allows one to see plain clapboards

BA-929

attached to a heavy frame with hand made nails. It is concluded that prior to the 19th century renovation there was an open attic beneath a gable-end roof. The clapboards when seen from the north end are of varying width with $4\frac{1}{2}$ " - $9\frac{1}{2}$ " showing. Nails with forged heads, beaten points and irregular shanks were pulled in this area.

In its present form this area is typified by its trapezoidal ceiling which incorporated the cross gabled "dormer" of the west facade. One can see the upper portions of the north chimney in this area as it exhibits its asymmetry. There is a casement window on the west side of the chimney which is small and somewhat awkward in placement.

Stone Portion:

The available literature on early American house plans suggests that two of the earliest plans were the "single room - end chimney" and the "hall and parlor" with twin end chimneys. Although it is admitted that there is no proof of this possibility, an evolutionary relationship is implied between the two.

Although later than the 17th century plans illustrated by Morrison and others, the first two stages of this house illustrate the two plans. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ story log house, inspite of any possible partitions, was essentially a single room with a chimney on the north end. With its "tucked away" stairs in the southeast corner between the fireplace and outer wall the plan appears typical of the earliest plans of both the North and South.

The only datable feature of the stone addition to the south end of the log house are its Federal period mantels. The first floor mantel is said to be a replacement taken from another house of the same period but that of the second floor appears to be original. If it is original this wing was added some time between 1790 and 1820. Like its log neighbor this building is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story structure with a one room down/one up plan. With its chimney on the south end and the earlier log house on the other this addition resulted in a hall-and-parlor plan. There were two rooms down/two up in a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story structure consisting of a log wing and a stone wing beneath a single roof.

A 1960's renovation dislocated the original stairs (southeast corner?) and opened up the present stairway as well as having altered the fenestration of the east facade.

This addition added approximately 16' to the south end of the log house. Its walls are 20" thick.

There is only a crawlspace beneath this wing. When walking into it from the log wing (on its high basement) one must step down at least three steps.

This "step down" relationship is repeated on the second floor. Random width floor boards are on this level as is a Federal style mantel-piece with an unusual storage compartment.

The finished attic has the trapezoidal shape of its counterpart in the log wing and is typical of early houses. In this instance, however, the framing for the knee walls appears modern. The Victorian renovation and modern insulating techniques make examination of the roof construction difficult. In a crawlspace random width purlins were observed as well as a nail with a cut shank and an irregular head. It is possible that it was a cut head beaten out of shape by the carpenter driving it.

Outbuilding:

Thirty-two inches off of the southeast corner of the stone addition is another stone portion. Although now incorporated into this enormous residence this building was once an outbuilding measuring 10' x 13'. Originally there were c. 10' between the eaves and the ground. A tall single chamber existed over top of a cellar room. Although the shape, size, location and construction of this building is similar to several meat houses in this county the presence of the cellar at least contradicts the possibility of this being a "smokehouse." Salt cured meats and/or other items could have been stored over a root cellar or ice house.

Modern alterations prevent accurate descriptions of the original fenestration although it must have included at least one opening in the north wall as well as the entrance on the west facade. (This structure should be compared with the outbuildings at Turkey Cock Hall and the stone structure on the southeast corner of Falls Road and Seminary Avenue.)

Frame:

The rest of the house is of relatively modern frame construction although the presence of board-and-batten siding on the entire exterior suggests that the latest stages are Victorian. The prominent cross gable on the west facade, the acute end gables, as well as the siding have a verticality which provides a nice balance to the sprawling horizontal movement of the plan.

There is physical evidence to suggest one other stage of development and it is on the south end of the northern half of the building. At a height equivalent to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ story sections is a line in the wall that interrupts the boards but not the battens. It is 14" wide. It has the appearance of a roofline with the off center shape of a catslide. Interior examination of this area revealed two sawn off studs which rise only a few inches above the attic floor. They are quite thick and measure $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4". They offer no support for the huge gable above.

This feature is suggestive of an earlier and shorter frame section which then had its roof raised in the Victorian renovation. We may conclude then that there is an early and late framing in this building as well as the presence of log and stone construction.

Springhouse-

Down the hill South of the house stands a spring house believed to be part of the original estate. This stone structure faces North and measures 12½' by 12' 4", or approximately 12' square. The walls are 16" thick and have been topped by a replacement roof (in 1946).

A centrally located entrance occupies the north wall and has a wooden lintel above. Large loop end hinges hold a batten door and are attached with cut nails.

There is a small opening on each of the other three sides which measure 2' 8" long by 2' high. Each opening contains wooden louvered vents and a mortise-and-tenon-and-trunnel frame.

CHAIN OF TITLE FOR BOSLEY HOMESTEAD
Parcel 248, Map 69

<u>LIBER</u>	<u>FOLIO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>
3986	50	May 4, 1962	James D. Harrison et al Exec.	Kennith B. Marty & wife

Beginning...northeast side of Bellons Ave. and the third line of a parcel - 633/179 conveyed by Safe Deposit and Trust Company to William M. Debney June 18, 1926...South 16° East 24.79'...South 16° East 32.71' South 12° 15' min. East 150' South 19° East 225' southeasterly by a line curving having radius of 273.42' for a distance of 114.08'...Containing 7.03 acres.

Also - Beginning northeast side of Bellons Ave. at the end of the seventh line of parcel - 633/179...containing .39 acres.

633	179	June 18, 1926	Safe Deposit & Trust Company	William M. Debney
577	165	May 31, 1923	William M. Roberts	Safe Deposit & Trust Company

Beginning...northeast side Bellons Ave...containing 13.733 acres.

(relocation of Bellons Ave. along the northeast side of Northern Central Rail Road...filed in County Roads Book 9/98)

243	277	October 25, 1899	Thomas P. Ellicott et al	Mary M. Roberts
-----	-----	------------------	--------------------------	-----------------

The children of Sarah and William Ellicott and the children of their son William M. Ellicott, Jr. are the heirs at law of the estate - divided into five equal parts - one part containing the county seat at Lake Roland known as "Montrose" together with the furniture, library ornaments...in the dwelling house thereon... All these children confirm full ownership to Mary M. Roberts.

Part of two deeds:

1) 48	87	March 19, 1866	Franklin Metzger & wf.	Sarah Ellicott
-------	----	----------------	------------------------	----------------

...intersects the middle of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road
Containing 13 acres 2 roods and 20 sq. perches.

		May 1, 1861	James T. Stevenson	Franklin Metzger
--	--	-------------	--------------------	------------------

(Deed destroyed by a fire before recorded.)

24	84	September 3, 1858	William J. Boyson & wf.	James T. Stevenson
17	336 333	February 1, 1857	James L. McDaniel James McConkey	William J. Boyson
6	359	October 31, 1853	John L. Reese, Jr. et al	James L. McDaniel
4	496	March 3, 1853	Thomas M. Lanahan & wife	John L. Reese
2) 48	261	April 14, 1866	Henry Reese & wife	Sarah Ellicott
		Part of "Samuels Hope" alias "Carrs Pleasure" Containing 4 acres, 2 roods and 20 sq. perches		
41	393	July 13, 1864	Samuel S. Clayton	Henry Reese
		See 17/336 (333) and continuing:		
3	157	October 11, 1852	Solomon Bowen et al	Thomas M. Lanahan
WG 123	625	June 19, 1813	Nathan Bowen	Solomon Wheeler
		Part of Plantation		
WG 123	622	June 19, 1813	Nathan Bowen	Solomon Bowen
		By way of Will- Solomon Bowen to son Nathan Bowen		
WG 82	373	June 23, 1804	William Bowen et al	Solomon Bowen
		Part of the tract "Samuels Hope"		
TK D	432	September 22, 1752	Thomas Carr, Jr.	Solomon Bowen

Tax Assessments

Particular List- Beck River Upper October 1, 1798✓ Solomon G ? Bowen, Junior

1 log dwelling house - 2 stories 18' (12?) x 26'

1 stone dwelling 18' (12?) x 12'

1 log meat house 10' x 12'

1 log hen house 2' x 10'

Part - Samuels Hope 98 acres.

1 log stable 12' x 32'

1 frame barn 24' x 32'

Nathaniel Bowen

1 old frame dwelling house 1 story 20' x 21'

1 old frame kitchen 14' x 16'

1 log meat house 10' x 12'

Part of Samuels Hope

1 log stable 12' x 12'

1 stone barn 24' x 32'

Tax Assessments

1876 Tax Assessment Record for Baltimore County District 9

Benjamin Bowen

Tract "Samuels Hope" Adj. Sheppard Asylum 113 acres

Improvements \$1,925

Furniture

Implements & Carriage

Live Stock

Plate

LAST WILL & TESTAMENT - BENJAMIN BOWEN, 1742

Benjamin Bowen

Last Will & Testament, Will Book 22 Folio 477
January 14, 1742

Wife: Sarah Bowen

Children: Benjamin Bowen
Solomon Bowen
Josiah Bowen
Nathan Bowen

To son Benjamin - "part of that tract of Land lying on Brittam Rio (?) called Samuel's Hope begining at the Begining Tree of said tract and running West from the said Tree to a Bounded Hickory of the Land I Bought of Samuel Hooker then North to the Negro Spring Branch till it intersects the Great Run thence with the Run to the Beginning."

To son Solomon - "...all the remaining part of...tract...Samuel's Hope I bought of Samuel Hooker..."

To son Josiah - "...tract of land called Jonah's Outlet...129 acres... also...my now Dwelling Plantation after the Decease of my wife Sarah Bowen..."

To son Nathan - "...part of...Samuel's Hope..."

LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF SOLOMON BOWEN, 1804

Solomon Bowen

Last Will & Testament: Will Book WB 7 folio 293
June 3, 1804

Wife: Temperence Bowen

- Children: Solomon
- Benjamin
- Josias
- William
- Matnan
- Elijah
- Elizabeth
- Ruth
- Temperence

To son Solomon - "...tract of land called Samuel's Hope (where on he now resides) which was bought of Thomas Carr..."

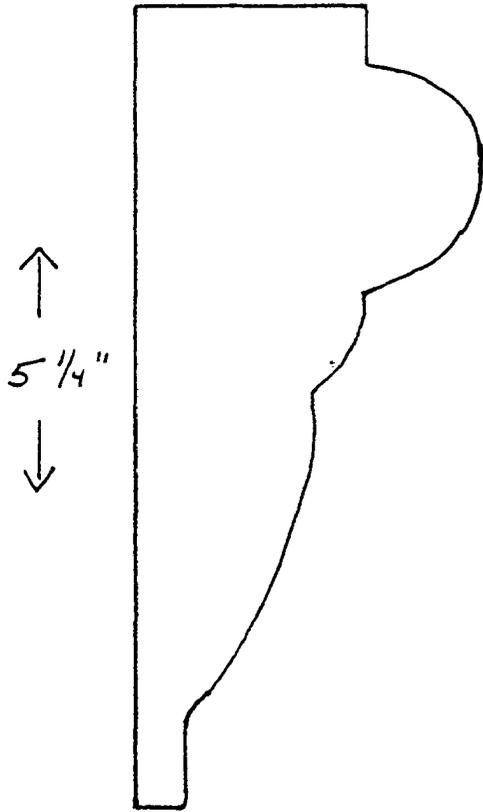
To son Benjamin - "...the place whereon I now live...Beginning...fourth boundary of a tract of land called Samuel's Hope...running ...to the fourth line of the great run...down to the north fork...up the north fork about 10 perches to a... Poplar tree standing on the west side of the said Fork ...to a stone marked IB...at the northeast corner of lot.. devised to Josias Bowen...to the northeast corner..to the northwest corner...south to the great run until it intersects the land bought by Thomas Carr...North to the third line of Samuel's Hope...East to the fourth boundary of Samuel's Hope."

To son Josias - " Beginning...stone...marked IB...to the northeast corner... to road...to beginning."

To sons William, Josias & Elijah - "Beginning...end of third line...that part...of Samuel's Hope bought by Benjamin Bowen of Samuel Hooker... North to a rock stone marked 1786 standing on the south side of the great run...North 54^o East 29 perches untill it intersects the given line of the land sold by Hooker...to the great run...to the fork...up the north fork...to...Poplar tree to stone...IB...standing at the northeast corner of lot of land...given to Josias Bowen...thence with the road...bounding..

Josais Bowen's lot to the southwest
corner thereof...intersects Carrs' land
...South to Negro's Spring Branch...to
beginning"

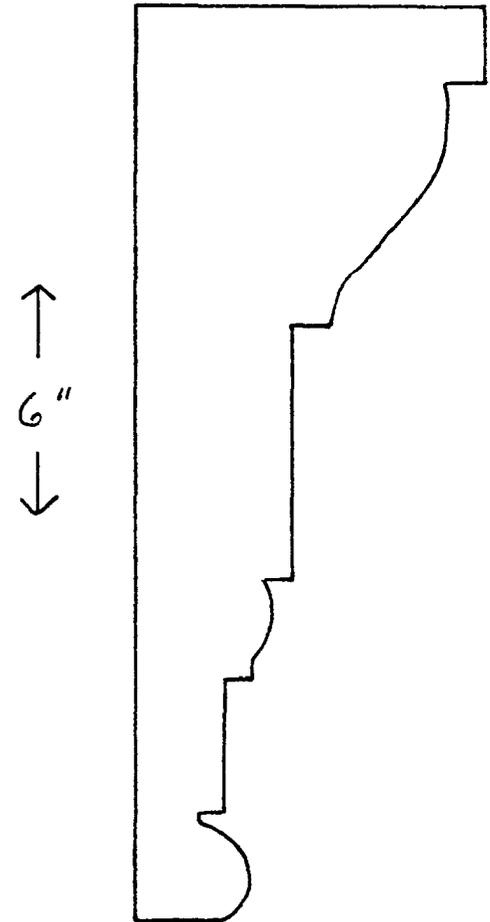
To son Nathan - "Beginning...second boundary of Samuel's Hope...North until
it intersects the land I bought of Thomas Carr thence East
with the line of Carrs land to the mouth of the Negro's
Spring Branch thence with the lines of Nathan Bowen son of
Nathan's land and binding thereon to the first line of
Samuel's Hope...to Beginning."



CHAIR RAIL
CROSS SECTION -
LOG PORTION

FIREPLACE SHELF
CROSS SECTION -
LOG PORTION

← 2 1/4" →



of Baltimore in fee and common Burgage by fealty only for all manner of Services
yielding and paying therefore yearly unto us and our Heirs at our Receipt
at the City of Saint Marys at the two most usual feasts in the Year Viz
the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael
the Archangel by even and equal Portions the Rent of One pound Sterling in
Silver or Gold and for a fine upon every Alienation of the said land or any Part
or Parcel thereof one whole years Rent in Silver or Gold or the full Value
thereof in such Commodities as we and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers as shall
be appointed by us and our Heirs from Time to Time to collect and receive the
same shall accept in Discharge thereof at the choice of us and our Heirs or such
Officer or Officers as aforesaid Provided that if the said sum for a fine for
Alienation shall not be paid unto us and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers
as aforesaid before such Alienation and the said Alienation entered upon
Record either in the Provincial Court or in the County Court where the said
Parcel of Land hath within one month next after such Alienation the said
Alienation shall be void and of no Effect Given at Annapolis under our
greater Seal at Arms this tenth Day of November One thousand six hundred
twenty five Witness our trusty and well beloved Councillor Henry Darnall Treasurer
of our said greater Seal in our said Province of Maryland

The Eighth Day of June One thousand six hundred ninety four as appears
 in our Land Office and upon such Condition and Terms as are expressed in the
 Conditions of Plantations of this our Province bearing Date the five Day
 of April One thousand six hundred eighty four and remaining upon Record in
 our said Province of Maryland We do therefore hereby grant unto him
 the said Thomas Hooker all that Tract or Parcel of Land called Samuel's
 Hope lying in Baltimore County in the Woods Beginning at a bound white
 Oak standing by a Spring called The Surveyor's Spring it being a bound
 Tree of John Cutton's and Nicholas Harles' and running along with a Line of
 a Parcel of Land of Job Swans' and James Murray's West three hundred
 and twenty four Perches to a bound Hickory then North two hundred and
 fifty Perches to a bound Red Oak then East three hundred twenty four Perches
 and then with a direct Line to the first bound Tree containing and now laid
 out for five hundred Acres of Land more or less according to the Certificate
 of Survey thereof taken and returned into our Land Office dated June the
 twelfth One thousand six hundred ninety four and there remaining together
 with all Rights Profits Benefits and Privileges thereunto belonging Royal
 Mines excepted To have and to hold the same unto him the said Thomas Hooker
 his Heirs and Assigns forever to be holden of us and our Heirs as of our Manor
 of Baltimore in fee and common Service by Fealty only for all manner of Services

Cont^d 500 Acres County for two thousand Acres of Land being
O.C.C. The eighth Day of June One thousand six hundred
and fifty four These are to certify that I have laid out for the said Hooker a
Parcel of Land called Samuel's Hope lying in Baltimore County in the
Woods beginning at a bound white Oak standing by a spring called The
Surveyors Spring it being a bound Tree of John Cartons and Nicholas
Harles and running along with a line of a Parcel of Land of Job Evans's
and James Murray's West three hundred and twenty four Perches to a bound
Richory then North two hundred and fifty Perches to a bound Red Oak then
East three hundred twenty four Perches to a bound red Oak then
with a direct line to the first bound Tree containing and now laid out
for five hundred Acres of Land more or less to be held of the Manor of Bal-
timore of me

Examined of me Richard Smith Surveyor Genl.
C. Tho. Richardson Deputy Surveyor

Ditto Patent } Charles Absolute } To all Persons }
Know ye that for and in Consideration that Thomas
Hooker of Baltimore County in our said Province of Maryland hath due
unto him five hundred Acres of Land within our said Province being
due unto him by Virtue of a warrant for One thousand Acres granted unto

the Year next the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael the Arch Angel by even and equal Portions the Part of One Pound Sterling in Silver or Gold are for a fine upon every Alienation of the said Land or any Part or Parcel thereof one whole Year's Rent in Silver or Gold or the full Value thereof in such Commodities as we and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by us and our Heirs from Time to Time to collect and receive the same shall accept in Discharge thereof at the Charge of us and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers as aforesaid Provided that if the said sum for a fine for Alienation shall not be paid unto us and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers as aforesaid before such Alienation and the said Alienation entered upon Record either in the Provincial Court or in the County Court where the said Parcel of Land lieth within One Month next after such Alienation the said Alienation shall be void and of no Effect Given at Annapolis under our greater Seal at Arms the tenth Day of December One thousand six hundred ninety five Witness our trusty and well beloved Councillor Henry Darnall Treasurer of our said greater Seal in our said Province of Maryland



June 12th 1694.
 Tho: Hooker's Cert.
 Emuel's Slope

Baltimore County By Virtue of
 a Warrant granted unto Thomas Hooker of Baltimore
 County for the Survey and Survey of Lands bearing Date

HOUSE OF DR. WM. M. DABNEY PLAN OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

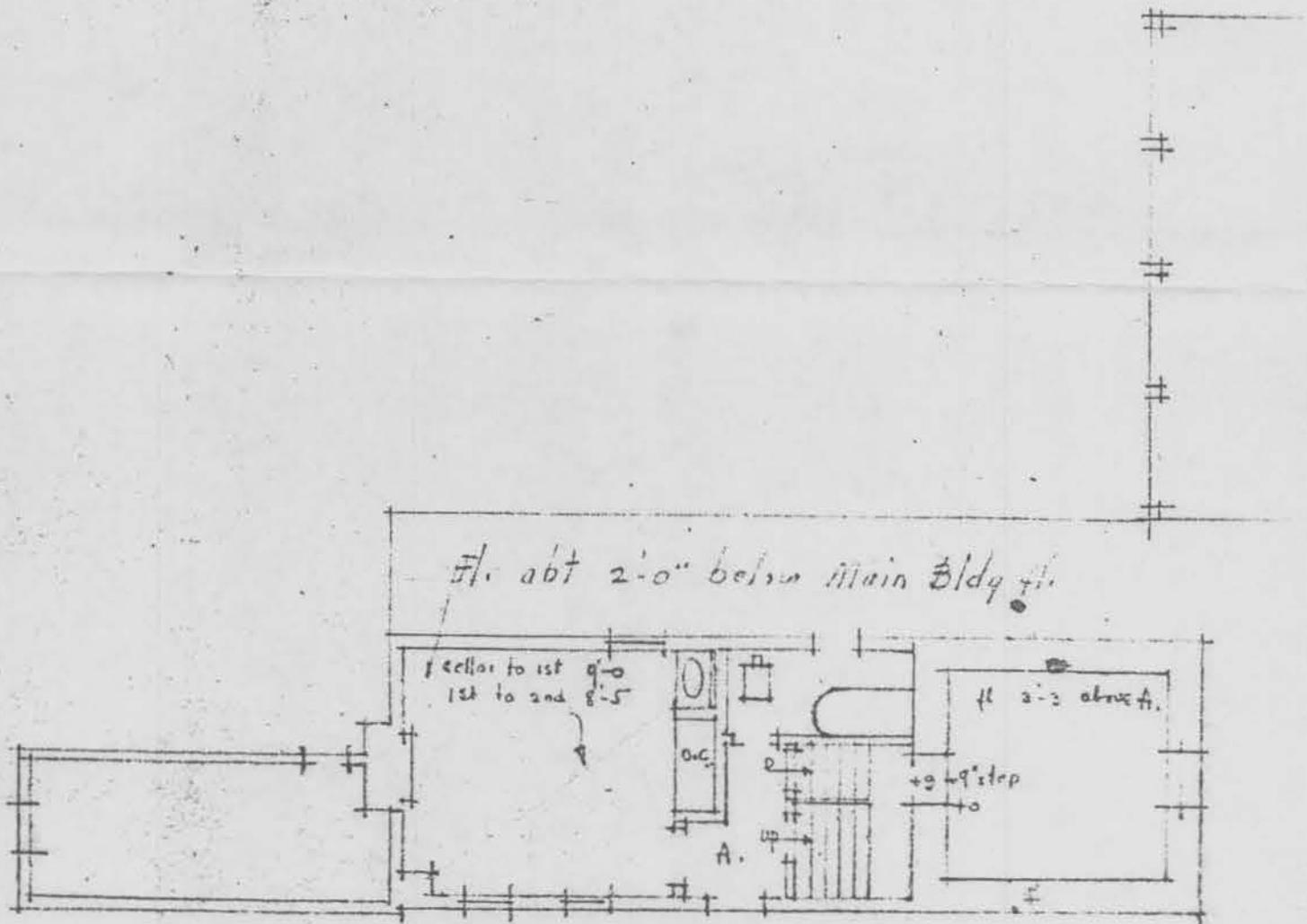


Table of Areas

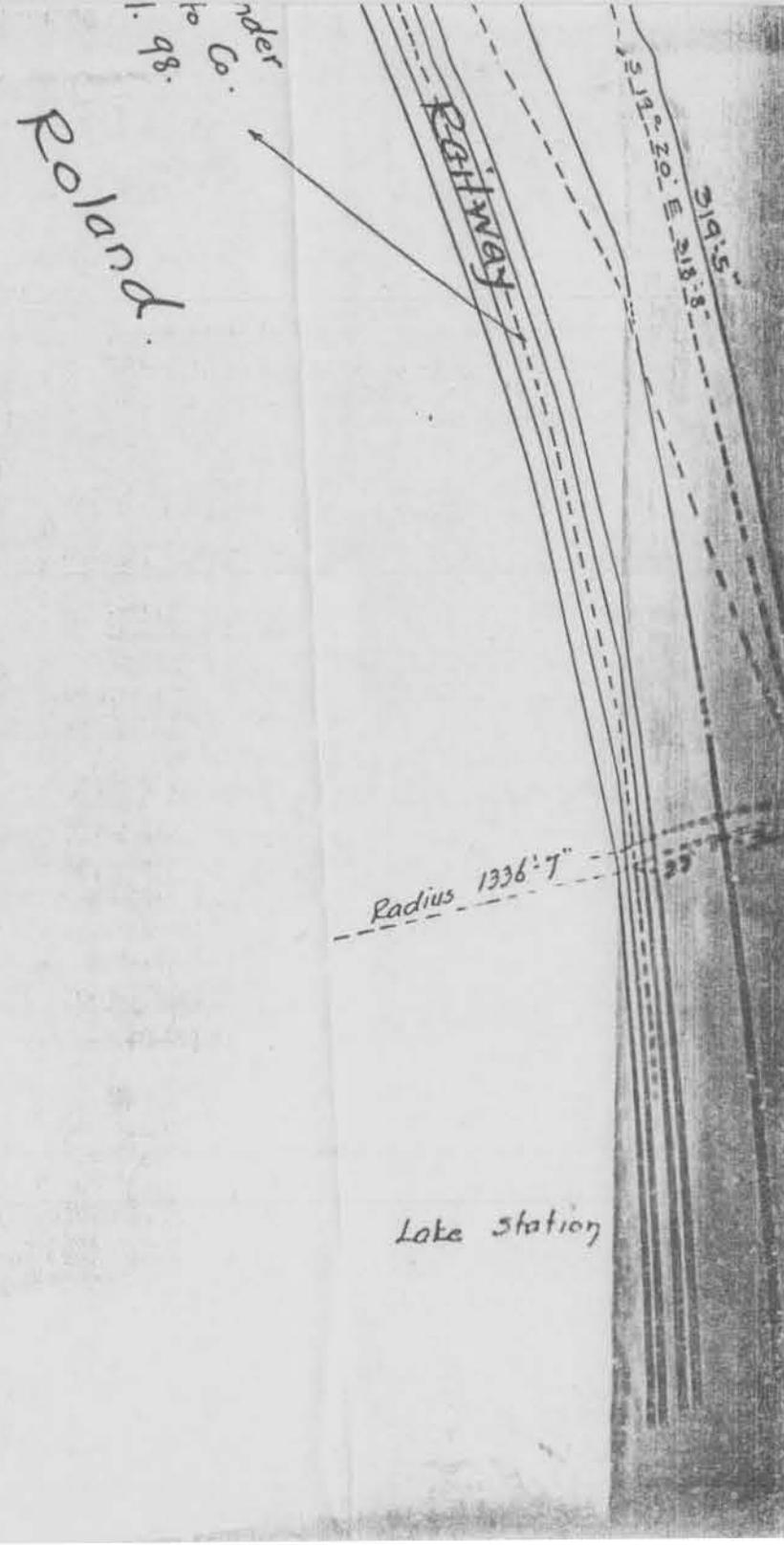
13A-929

Total Area in Brown Shade $17 \frac{863}{1000}$ Acres.

Area of Parcel N^o 1, including lot owned by Mayor & City Council under Inquisition proceedings. filed in Judicial Records E.H.R. 29-201 $14 \frac{122}{1000}$ Acres.

Area of lot owned by Mayor and City Council under above proceedings $0 \frac{389}{1000}$ Acres. , Part of Parcel N^o 1.

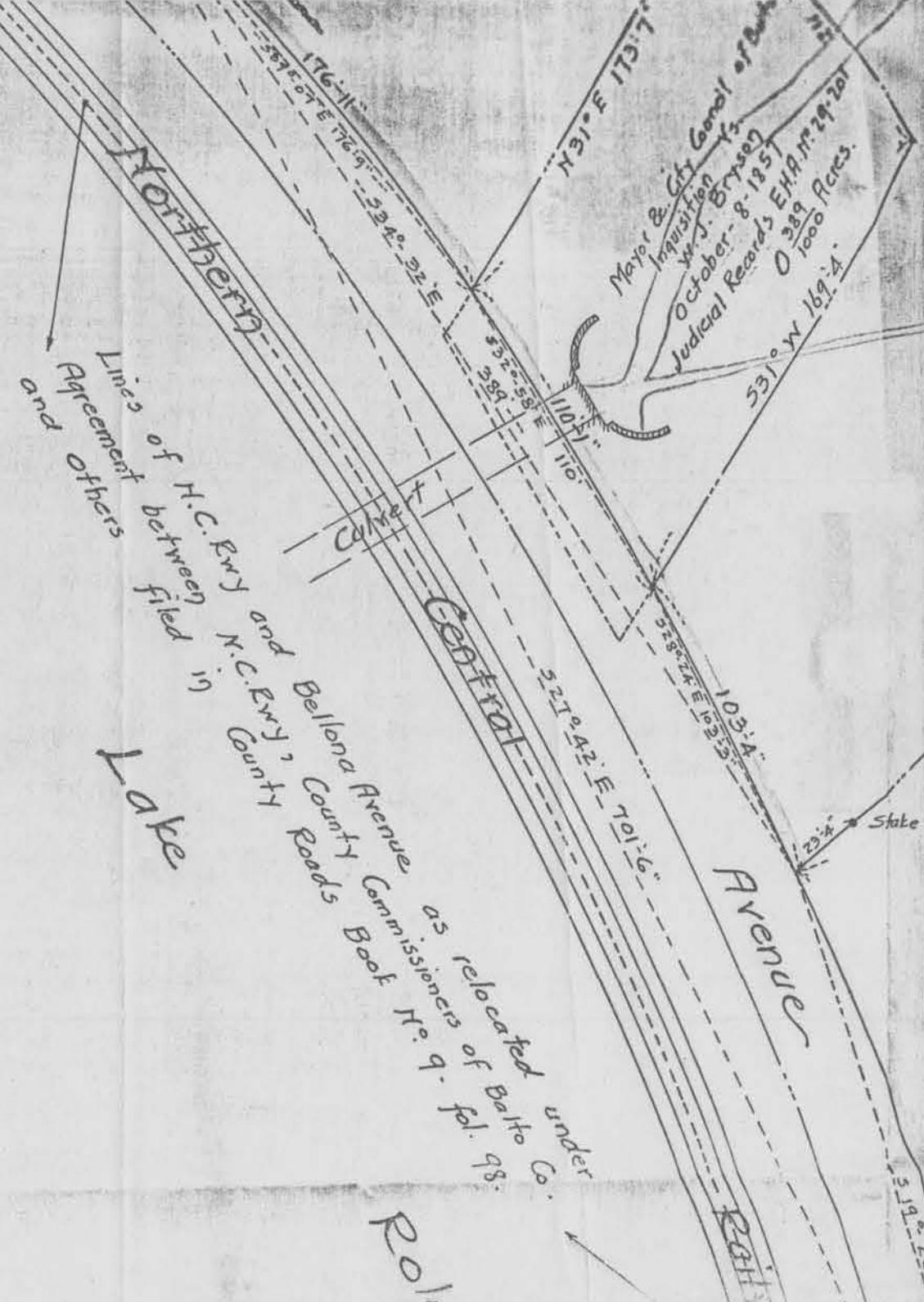
Area of Parcel N^o 2. $3 \frac{741}{1000}$ Acres.



under Co. 1.98.



Radius 1336'



Lines of H.C. Ewy and Bellona Avenue as relocated under Agreement between filed in N.C. Ewy, County Roads Book No. 9. fol. 98. and others

Mayor & City Council of Baltimore
 Impassioned by
 W. J. Bryson
 October - 8 - 1851
 Judicial Records E.H. 9. 11. 29. 201
 O 389
 1000 Acres

Table of Areas
 Total Area in Brown Shade $17 \frac{863}{1000}$ Acres.

Area of Parcel No. 1, including lot owned by Mayor & City Council under BA-929

Roll



BA-929

Bellona

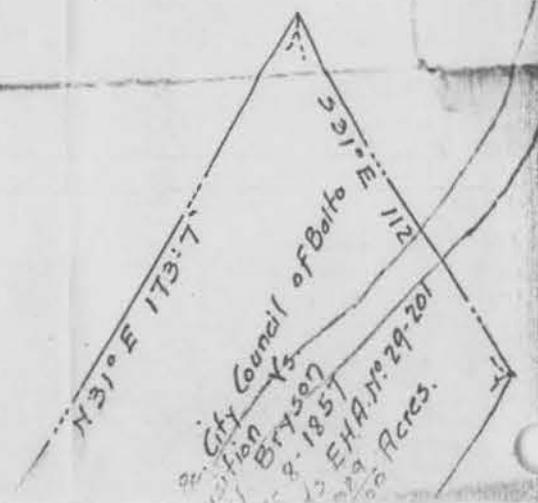
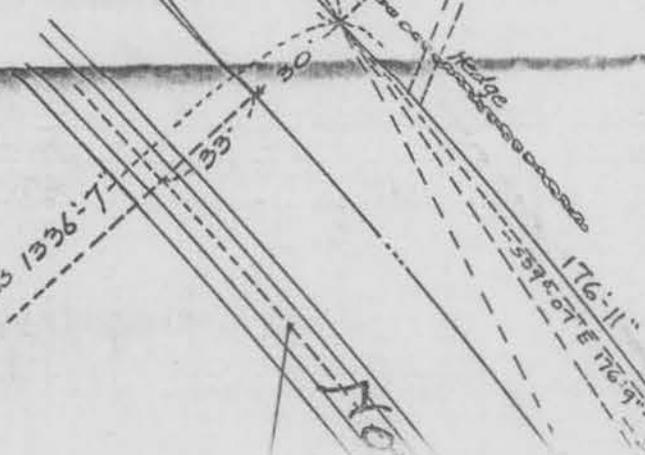
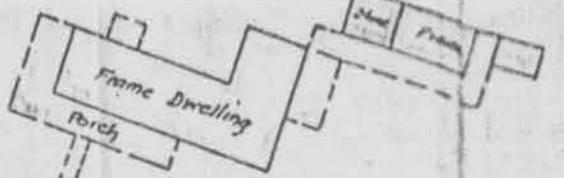
S 19° E 225'

Radius 213 Ft. 5 ins

S 30° 51' E 113' 3"

Radius 1336' 7"

Path



267'9"

BA-929 --- S 89° 59' W 1022.6

-- 264'9" ± --

Post Correct on line
1 Ft. 6 ins. off Avenue

Stone
2 1/2 Ft. 1/2 ins.
South of line

Corner Strip
11 Ft. 3/4 ins.
South of line

S 24° E 100'

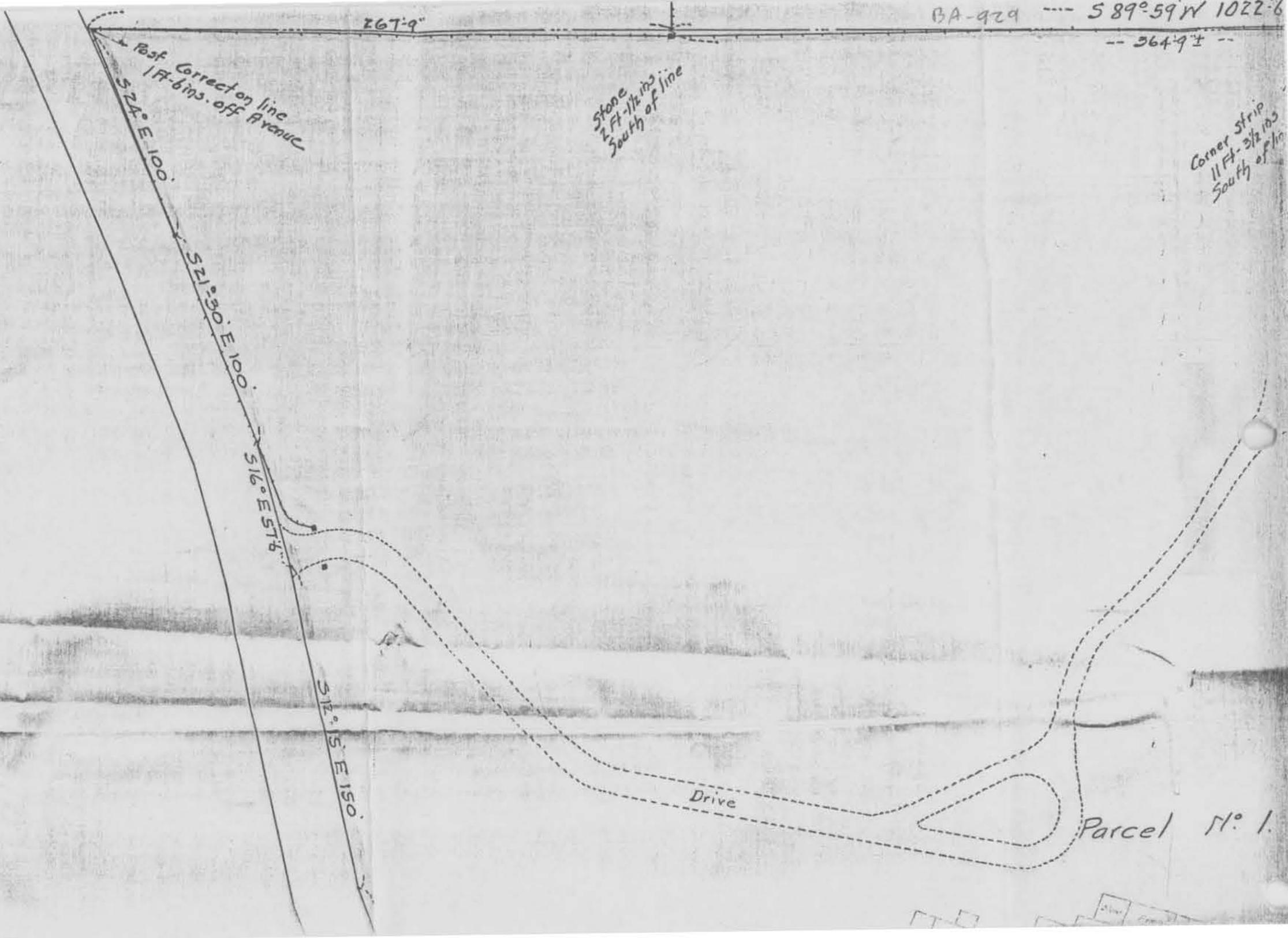
S 21° 30' E 100'

S 16° E 57 1/2'

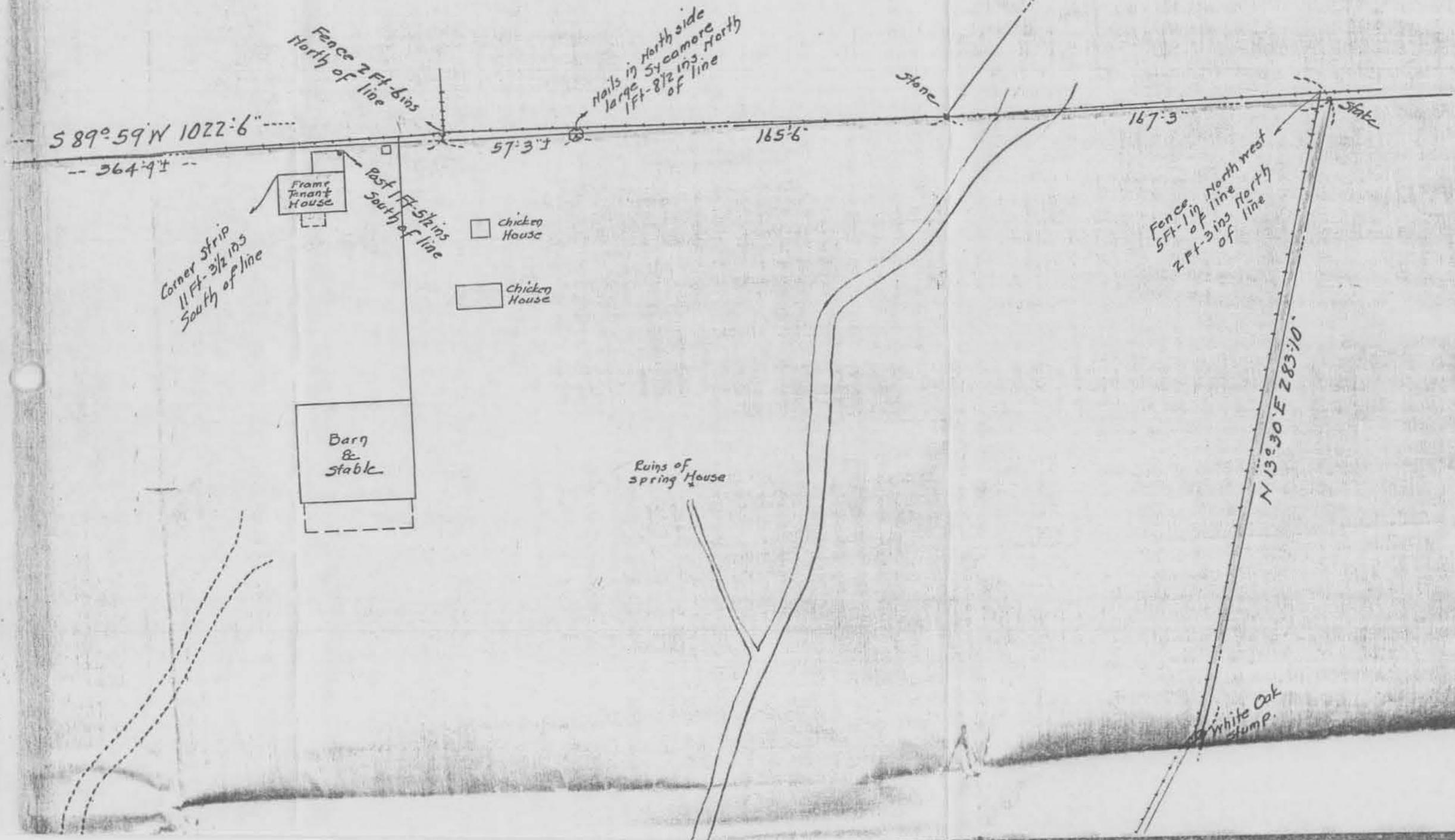
S 1° 15' E 150'

Drive

Parcel No. 1.



BA 929



S 89° 59' W 1022' 6"

-- 364' 9" --

Corner Strip
11 Ft. 3/2 ins
South of line

Frame
Tenant
House

Post 1 Ft-5 1/2 ins
South of line

Chicken
House

Chicken
House

Barn
&
stable

Ruins of
spring House

Nails in North side
large Sycamore
1 Ft-8 1/2 ins North
of line

Stone

57' 3"

165' 6"

167' 3"

Stone

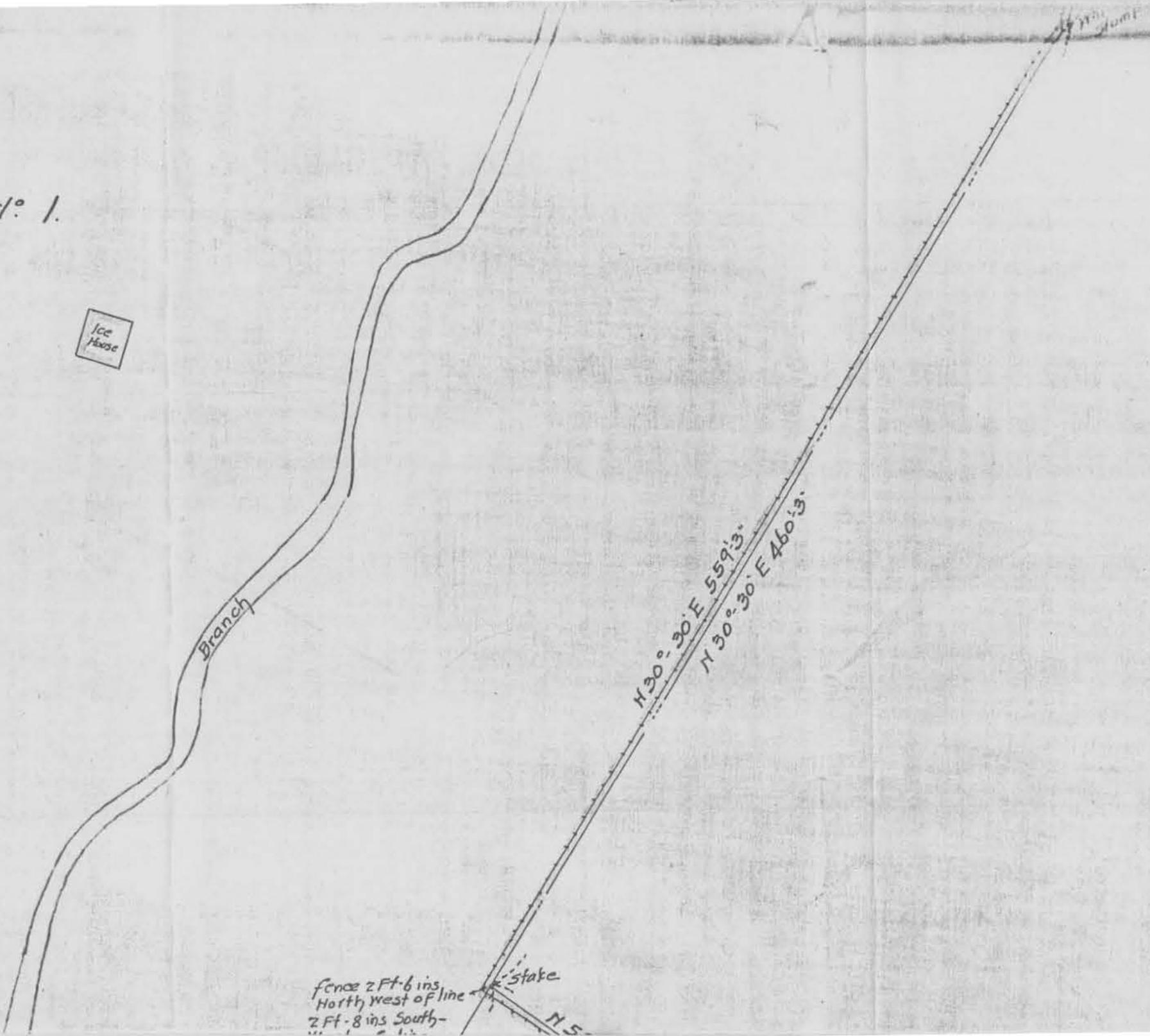
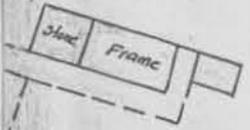
Fence 1 in line North west
5 Ft-1 in of line North
2 Ft-3 ins of line

N 13° 30' E 283' 10"

White Oak
stump.

BA-929

Parcel No. 1.

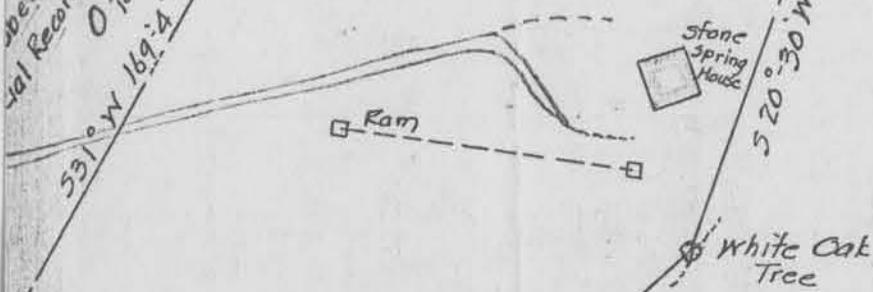


fence 2 Ft. 6 ins
North west of line
2 Ft. 8 ins South-
stake

N 5

BA-929

Journal of Balto
Bryson
ber. 8-1857
al Records EJA. No. 29-201
0 289
1000 Acres
531° W 169.4'



Pig Oak Tree
(Original boundary Tree)

White Oak Tree

Parcel No. 2

Avenue

Road

531° E 112'

531° W 169.4'

548° 15' W 198'

520° 30' W 136'

530° 30' W 99'

15 W 161° 8'

N 45° 45' W 238.6'

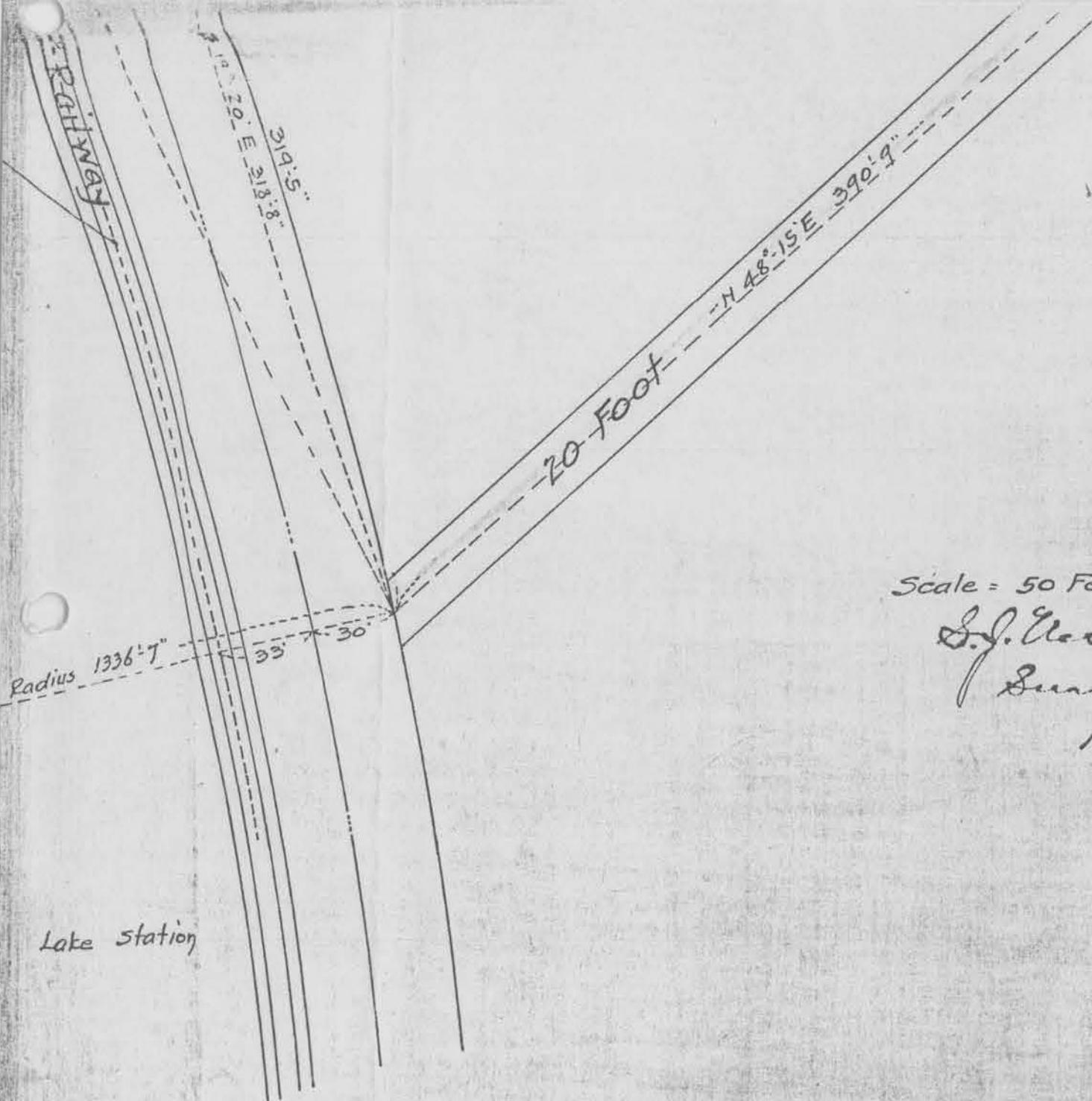
N 50° 15' E 198'

Fence 2 ft 8 ins I
North east of line

stake

stake

stake

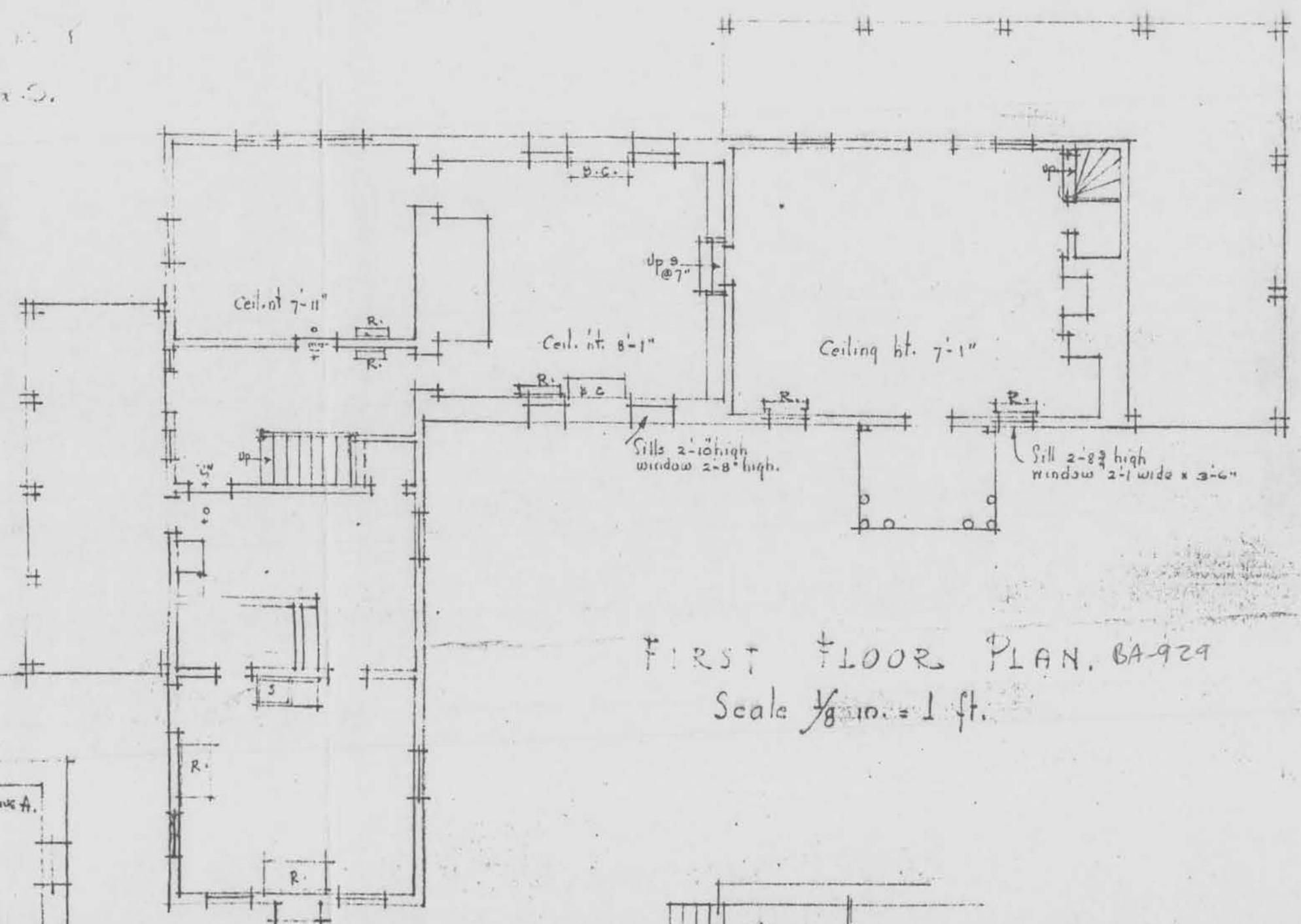


BA-929

Scale = 50 Feet to one inch.

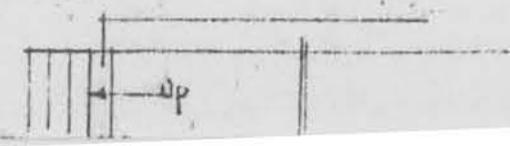
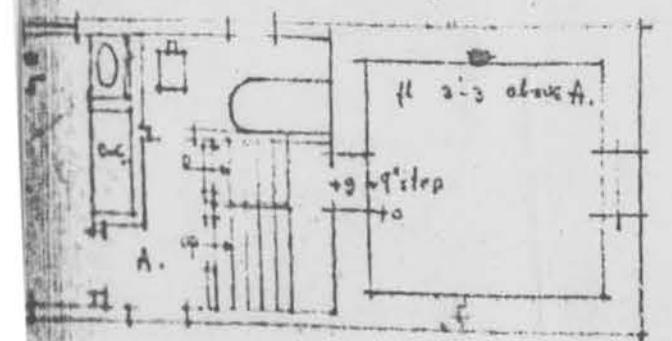
S. J. Cartwright & Co.
 Surveyors & Civil Engs.
 Boct. Dec. 19-1923

W. H. ...
 N. O. ...

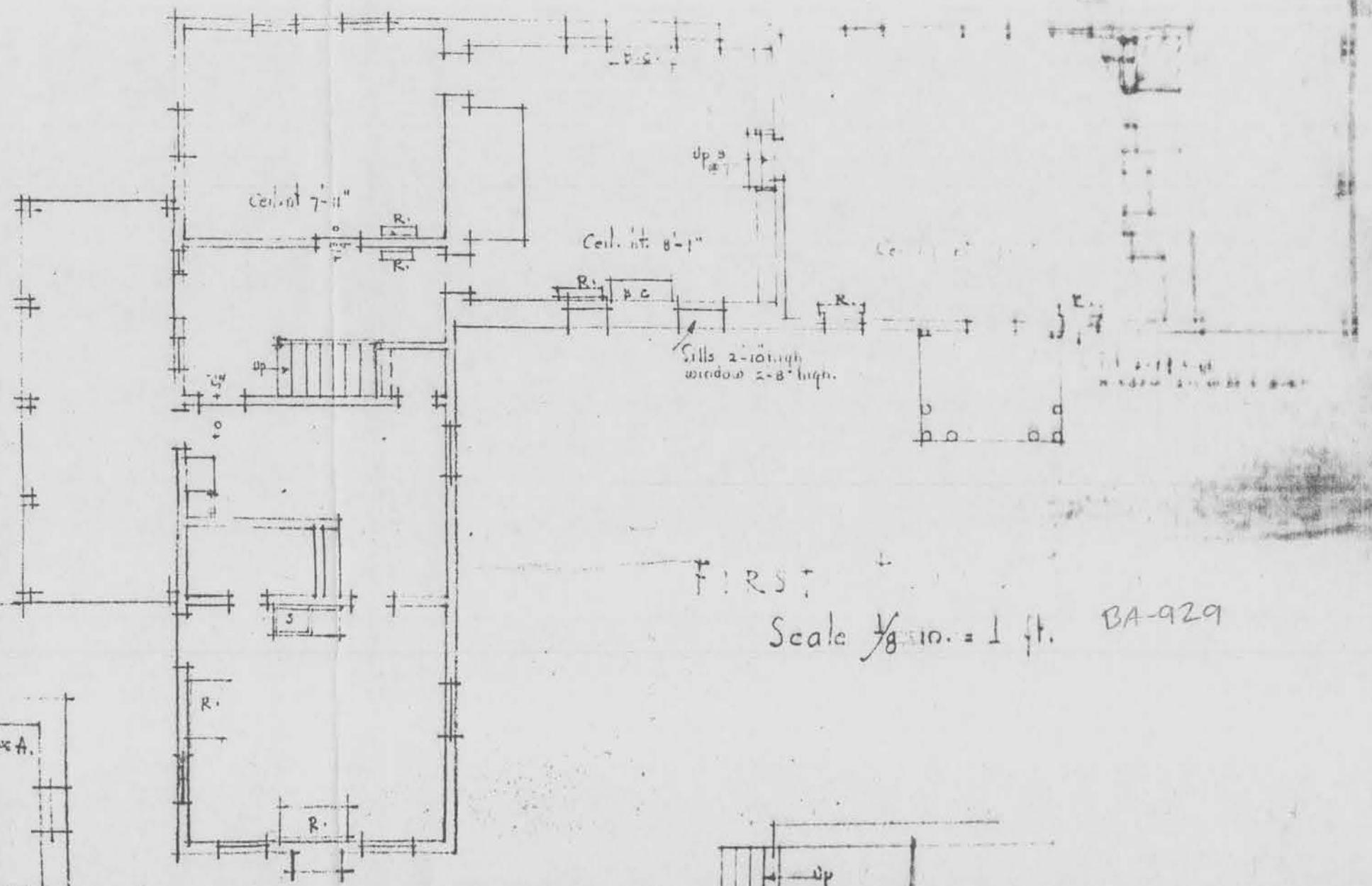


FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BA-929
 Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.

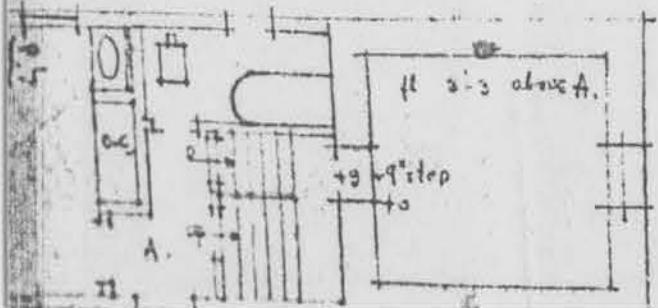
2'-0" below main Bldg fl.



WM M DABNEY
 ARCHITECT
 BUILDINGS.

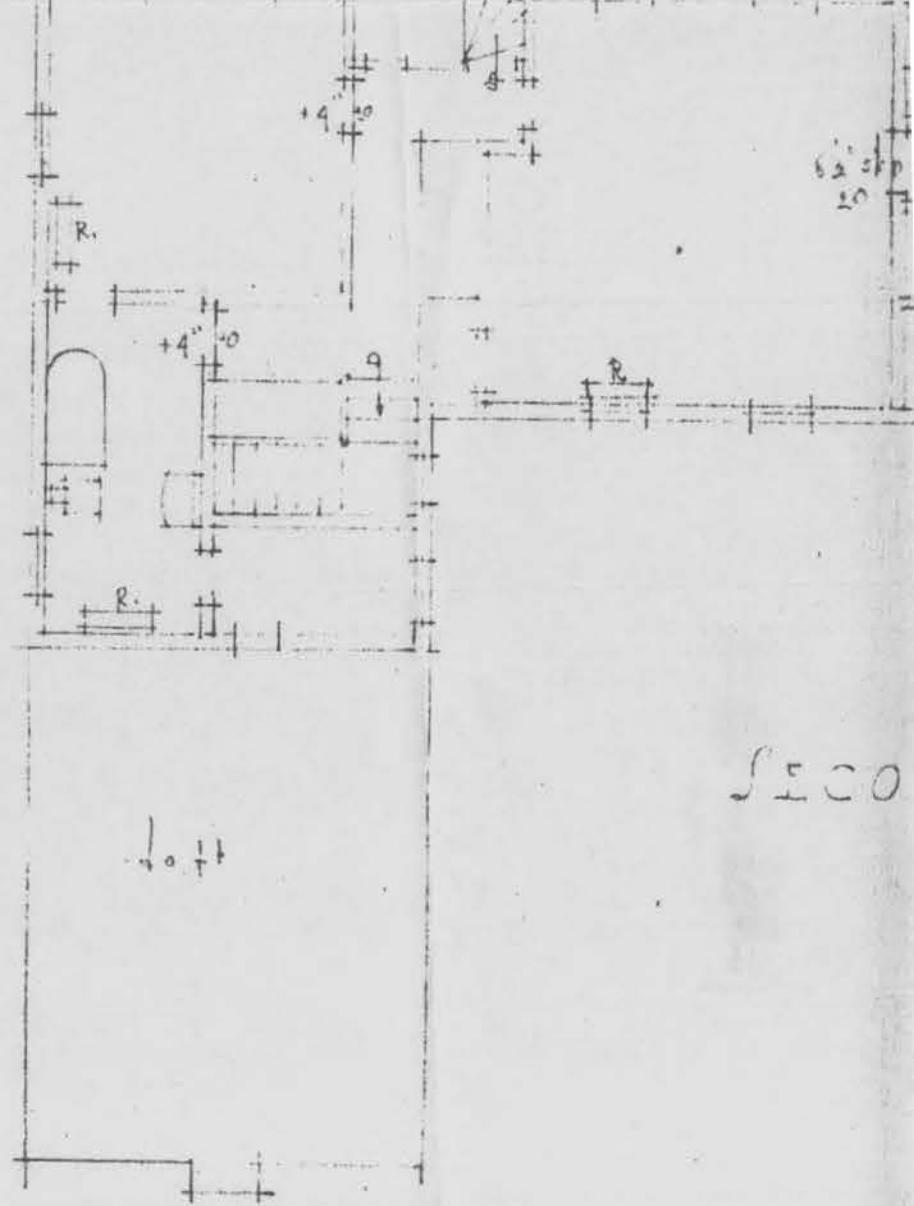
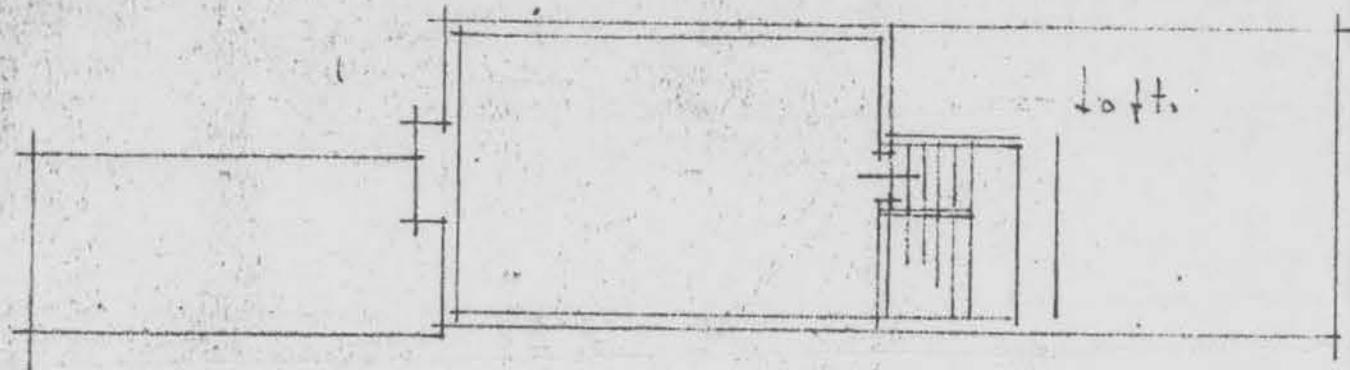


2'-0" below Main Bldg fl.

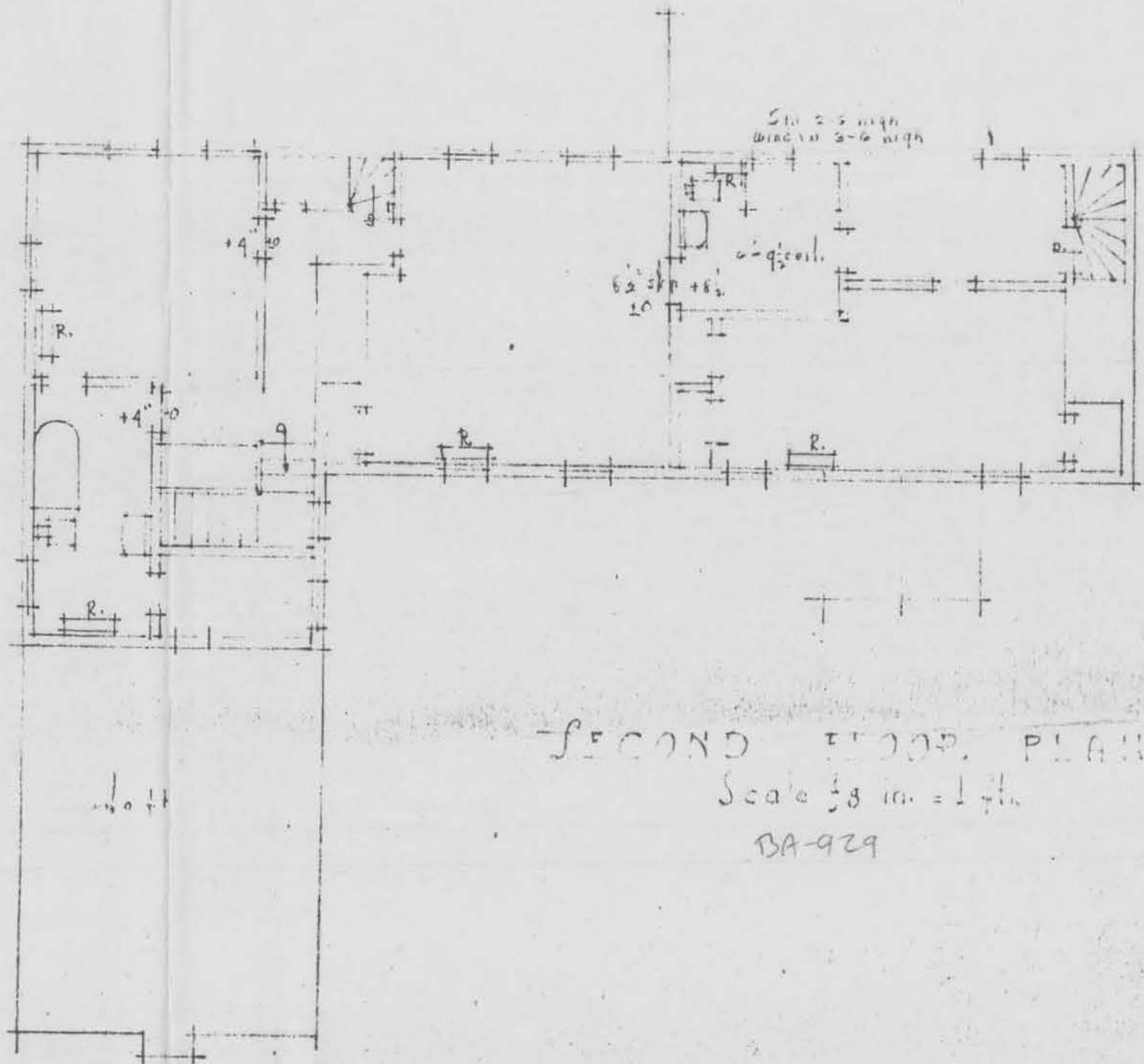


FIRST
 Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft. BA-929

BA-929



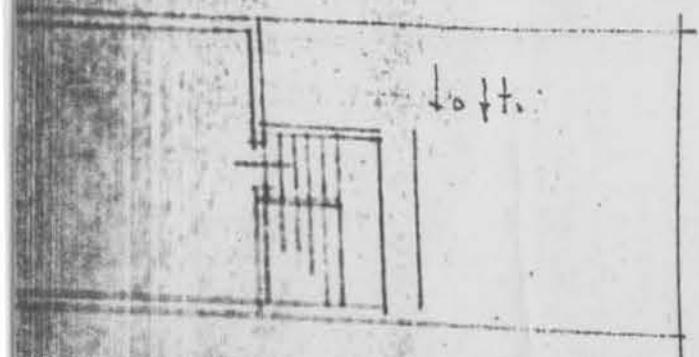
Wm M. DABNEY
STING BUILDING

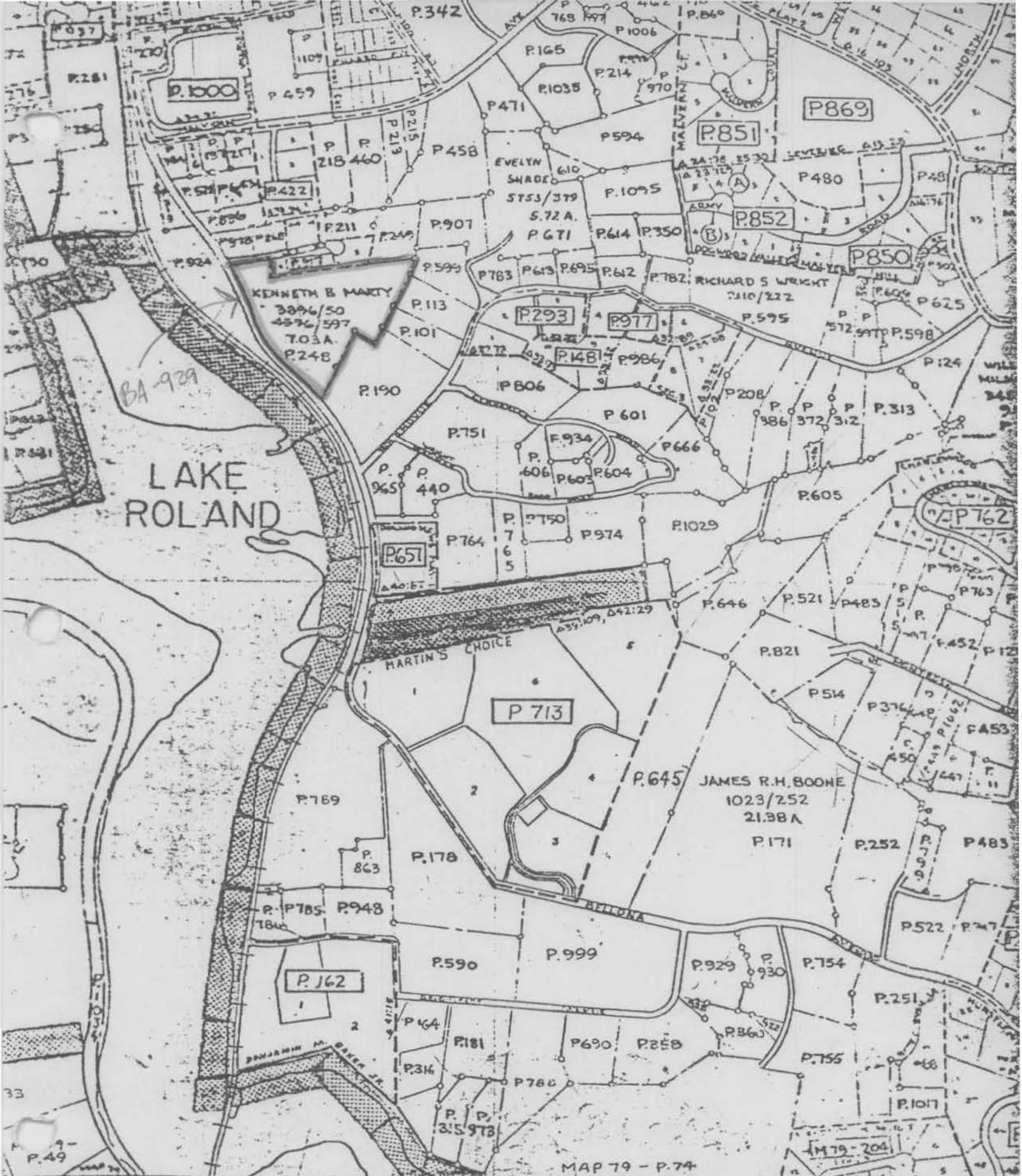


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Scale 1/8 in. = 1 ft.

BA-929





LAKE ROLAND

KENNETH & MARTY
3896/50
4596/597
T.03A
P.248

MARTIN'S CHOICE

P. 713

JAMES R.H. BOONE
1023/252
21.98A
P.171

P. 162

MAP 79 - P. 74

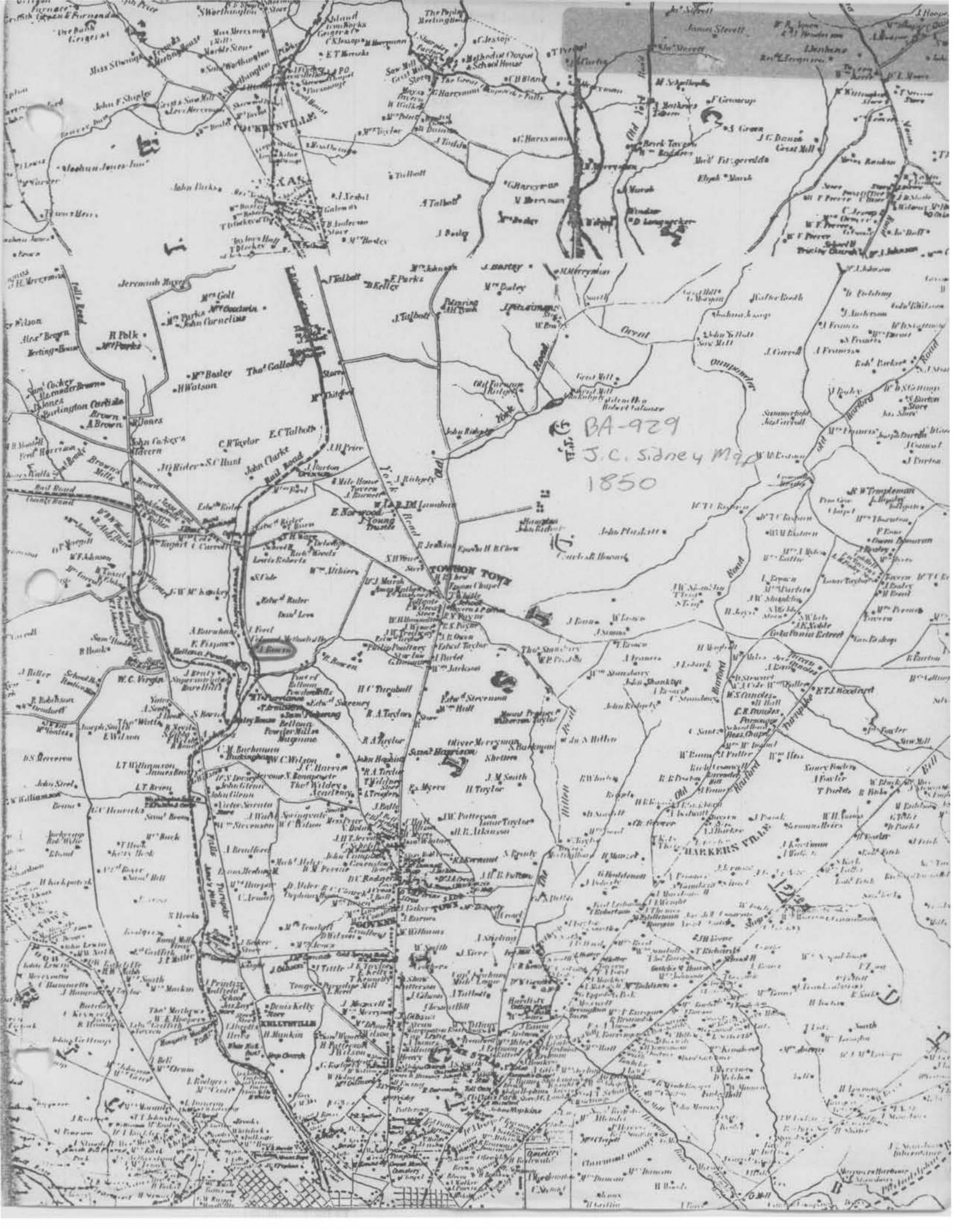
OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
TAX MAP DIVISION

FORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED
BY DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY
DO NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS
SHOULD BE ADVISED TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY LINE
SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP
PARCEL NUMBER

P. 349 (ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND INDEX OWNERSHIP. MUST BE PRECEDED

69



BA-929
J.C. Sidney Map
1850

TOWSON TOWN

HARRIS VILLAGE

12



USGS
BA 929

Country Club
Park

Brooklandville

Lutherville

Valley

Riderwood

Rockland

Ruxton

Four Winds

LAKE ROLAND
PARK

Bare Hills

Woodbrook

Ranchleigh

Cochrans Pond

40' BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. I) 5 MI

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 1958-NS
MR 4887
359000m.F
BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. I) 4.5 MI
97°37'30"



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

W. FACADE

W. NIELD

3/79



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

S.W. CORNER

W. NIELD
3/79



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

S.W. CORNER

W. NIELD
3/79



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

E. FACADE

W. NIELD

3/79



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

W. FACADE

W. NIELD
3/79



BA-929

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

N. E. CORNER

W. NIELD
3/79



BA-929-A

SPRING HOUSE -

BOWEN HOMESTEAD

N.W. CORNER

W. NIELD

3/79



BA-929

ROWEN HOMESTEAD

E. FACADE
DETAIL

W. NIELD
3/79