

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland QA-7	
COUNTY: Queen Anne's County	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME
COMMON: **Bowlingly**

AND/OR HISTORIC: From 1798 for a brief period, "Neale's Residence"; from 1905 to 1914, "The Ferry House"; 1914, reverted to Bowlingly;

2. LOCATION **Bollingly**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Queenstown

STATE Maryland (21658)	CODE 24	COUNTY: Queen Anne's	CODE 035
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Helen H. Burgess (Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess)

STREET AND NUMBER:
Bowlingly

CITY OR TOWN: Queenstown	STATE: Maryland 21658	CODE 24
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Queen Anne's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Centreville	STATE: Maryland 21617	CODE 24
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: **1970** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Queen Anne's
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	Restored after War of 1812			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bowlingly was built in 1733 by Ernault Hawkins, the fifth owner of the property which had been patented in 1658 to James Bowling, an Englishman. (There is no record to show what, if any, dwelling stood here prior to 1733.)

The brick house stands on a high bluff facing a wide expanse of water on the east side of the Chester River at its mouth. It is an example of an early type of Maryland plantation architecture. Similar to its Dutch forebears, it stands two stories with an attic and depends for decoration on the balance of its fenestration and the skilled elaboration of its brickwork. Nine windows, nine-over-six panes, with ornamental brick arches are flanked on each end of both stories by a narrow window. There is a chamfered water table and an ornamental string course, part of which was destroyed about 1900 during Bowlingly's brief period as a hotel. The outstanding feature of the western (main) front is the brickwork laid up in Flemish bond with all headers glazed. High on the south end, the date 1733 is laid in glazed headers above diamond shaped patterns in a darker brick below.

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Bowlingly is described as follows: "Brick dwelling house, 55' x 20', with a one-storey addition 45' x 20'," thus giving Bowlingly its length of 100 feet. The inventory also mentioned another addition of 17' x 17'.

By the time of the War of 1812, Bowlingly had been inherited by Richard Hall, who, being a man of property and owning several estates, retired to a less exposed inland dwelling and lent Bowlingly to the local militia for its headquarters. At dawn on August 2, 1813, a surprise British landing party appeared on the west lawn; the militia fled forthwith; and Bowlingly was left defenseless. The invaders vandalized it so thoroughly--the stairs and doors were ripped out, paneling was torn away, paintings slashed, etc.--that it apparently remained uninhabitable for several years. It is known that Mr. Hall was unable to get reparations from Congress for his war damages to Bowlingly.

Bowlingly changed owners again in 1817 when it was conveyed to James Massey. Between then and 1820, as attested by coins found in a later restoration and by certain architectural details of the reconstruction, Bowlingly entered on a new phase of its existence. A graceful antler staircase was installed. The main doorway was rebuilt, and a second story was added to the long addition. A two-story service wing has been added on an east-west axis at the north end, thus giving the house its present "L" shape.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate) early

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **Patented, 1658; House built, 1733;**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate) 1813, British attack

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	osophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Bowlingly holds a significant place in architectural history owing to its undisputed date of construction: "1733" appears in glazed header brick on the southwest gable. Its scale and size are indicative of the significance of the house at the time of its construction. Bowlingly has a further importance to architectural historians as an example by which to date other structures in the region.

Bowlingly--according to the contemporary account of a local militia officer, Major Thomas Emory--was pillaged by the British during the War of 1812. At dawn on August 13, 1813, a flotilla of English ships landed at Bowlingly's wharf. The British troops severely damaged the house before encountering the local militia north to Centreville. Other accounts maintain that the British landed across the creek from Bowlingly at Blakeford. The local militia, separated from the numerically superior British force by Queenstown Creek, had enough time to retreat toward Centreville. This account appears in Frederick Emory's Queen Anne's County, Maryland Its Early History and Development (Baltimore, 1950), 430-436, and J. Thomas Scharf's History of Maryland from Its Earliest Period to the Present Day, 3 vols., reprint (Hatboro, Pennsylvania, 1967), III, 48-51.

The 1733 house, built by Ernault Hawkins as a dwelling, was located on a tract called Bowlingly that his father had purchased in the seventeenth century. He chose a site for his house in close proximity to the eighteenth-century county seat, Queenstown, laid out in 1709 on the same tract of land.

Hawkins died in 1738 investing his estate with his wife who remarried almost a decade later. Her husband, Edward Neale, consolidated her inheritance into one tract: Neale's Residence. After Neale's death the house and land became the property of his daughter and son-in-law. Neale added two one-story wings indicated in his inventory of 1763 and in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. Neale's grandson Richard Hall was the owner during the War of 1812. Hall sold it to James Massey in 1817.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Burgess, Helen H. Notes on Bowlingly. Files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland Its Early History and Development. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1950;

Federal Direct Tax Assessment of 1798. Queen Anne's County. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	38 ° 59' 36"	76 ° 09' 37"		0	0	
NE	38 ° 59' 41"	76 ° 09' 30"				
SE	38 ° 59' 36"	76 ° 09' 23"				
SW	38 ° 59' 31"	76 ° 09' 30"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **sixteen (16) acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Staff** and **Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess**
Bowlingly, Queenstown, Maryland

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **May 22, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER: **94 College Avenue**

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title Maryland State Liaison Officer

Date **May 23, 1972**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Queen Anne's County	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Bowlingly

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Queen Anne's County Historic Buildings Survey

1970-71 Local

c/o James W. Valliant
Corsica Neck
Centreville, Maryland Code: 24

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

In about 1895, Bowlingly began a brief period of use as a hotel, and became known as "The Ferry House." It served to take care of the passengers who arrived from Baltimore by ferry to the Bowlingly wharf, whence transportation to Easton existed via a narrow gauge railroad. The hotel management did great damage by installing 220 feet of covered porch around the house at the level of the string piece, knocking off the two top courses to hold the roof of the "piazza."

Either at this time or shortly before, in order to conform to the fashion of the time, Bowlingly was painted yellow so that the decorative brickwork was entirely covered. Thus observers had no idea of the beauty that lay beneath it. This accounts for several references during this period that the brickwork at Bowlingly was unduly simple or "plain."

Bowlingly reverted to private ownership at the turn of the century, but it was not until the present (1972) owner took possession in 1953 that the disfiguring yellow paint was finally scrubbed off with muriatic acid and the original brilliance of the brickwork reappeared unimpaired. It was also in 1953, under the guidance of the architectural historian, William Dewey Foster, that other work was undertaken to restore Bowlingly so far as possible to its original appearance. The remaining sections of the hotel porch were removed, and so was an elaborate Victorian cornice which, with a flat roof, had been added to the two long wings. By restoring this to the sharply pitched roof line of the 1733 original building, the roof of the whole house was brought back into balance. Details for the front door (west), which had never been replaced since the British

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Bowlingly

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

attack in 1813, were worked out in accordance with drawings of Maryland architecture of the early eighteenth century.

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Whether or not Bowlingly was pillaged by the British, the house was altered after the War of 1812 during the occupancy of James Massey. He purchased the house and its considerable acreage in 1817. Massey was a county politician and sometime minor office holder. He belonged to the Federalist and later to the Whig parties. After Massey's death (1847) Charles J. B. Mitchell, another large land owner in the county, held Bowlingly. After Mitchell's death the house became a hotel serving passengers of the Baltimore-Queenstown ferry.

In the mid-twentieth century, Bowlingly was returned to its earlier appearance under the skilled direction of Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess.

The chain of ownership of Bowlingly begins with the original 200 acre patent on January 7, 1658, to James Bowling and continues unbroken to the present (1972) owner--a period of over three centuries.

While the overall size of the property has varied from time to time as successive owners bought or sold off separate parts of it, the original area of 200 acres where the house stands has never been interfered with. This has resulted in a park-like area where some of the greatest trees in the country have been able to grow and attain majestic size. These are described in Besley's "Big Tree Champions." He refers to the largest willow oak in the United States of America, now 21 1/2 feet in circumference, the largest catalpa, and the largest American linden. Unfortunately, the linden was uprooted and destroyed by a severe windstorm three years ago (1969).

The chain of ownership is as follows:

1658, James Bowling -- 1668, John & Stephen Tully -- 1680, John Hawkins -- 1717, Ernault Hawkins -- 1737, Elizabeth Hawkins, his wife -- 1746, Edward Neale, her second husband (buried at Bowlingly) -- 1761, Martha Hall, his daughter (buried at Bowlingly) -- 1767, Francis Hall, her husband -- 1789, their children -- 1790, Francis Hall, Jr., acquired her other children's interests -- 1798, Richard Hall, son of above -- sold to - 1817,

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Bowlingly

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

James Massey -- 1843, William Stevens & Louisa Massey Stevens, widow and son-in-law of above -- 1851, Charles Mitchell -- 1884-97, various children of Mitchell's, inheritance -- 1897, bought by Queenstown Land and Development Company of Baltimore City, hotel period began -- 1914, S. E. W. Friel -- 1941, Friel's widow and children -- 1944, Caroline Jelke -- 1953, Helen Hamilton Woods.

#9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, Maryland: the author, 1934.

_____. Early Maryland Architecture. Tidewater Publishers, p. 24.

An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland. Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, 1877.

Queen Anne's County. Certificates of Survey. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Queen Anne's County Debt Books. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Queen Anne's County Land Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Queen Anne's County Probate Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. 3 vols. reprint. Hatboro, Pennsylvania: Tradition Press, 1967.

Besley, Fred W. "Big Tree Champions of Maryland", bulletin of Md. Forestry Association and Department of Forests and Parks, 1956 ed.

ADDENDUM

Bowlingly: The Granary
QA-7
7133 First Avenue, Queenstown
History Matters, LLC
August 2007
Sections 3, 4 Page 1

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

name James F. Friel, Jr. and Robert U. Friel
street and number 7133 First Avenue telephone
city, town Queenstown state MD zip code 21658-1380

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County liber SM 1404 folio 372
city, town Centreville tax map 51A tax parcel 23 tax ID number 05-006333

ADDENDUM

Bowlingly: The Granary
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Section 7 Page 1

7. Description

Summary

Located in Queenstown on the shore of the Little Queenstown Creek, the Granary is a good example of a nineteenth-century warehouse. The three-and-one-half-story, side-gable structure features coursed, cut granite walls on the lower two stories surmounted by stuccoed, frame upper stories. A one-story porch, a two-story garage and porch, and a three-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed structure to the north were added after the granary was converted into a dwelling in the 1930s.

Description

Located in the northeast corner of a 29,000-square-foot (0.67-acre) lot that slopes down to Little Queenstown Creek, the granary is built into the bank along the creek. An asphalt driveway extends north from First Avenue in Queenstown, along the west side of a property, then turns east along the rubble bulkhead that lines the shore. The grassy yard has scattered mature trees. A boxwood-lined walk of irregularly shaped, poured-concrete pavers extends from a gate in the picket fence along First Avenue to the southwest corner of the house. The walk forms a circle in the middle of the lawn around a decorative feature composed of a sundial on top of a cannon barrel that is placed vertically in the center hole of a mill stone; the cannon barrel and millstone have historical connections to Queenstown, and were installed when the landscaping was completed in the 1930s.

Exterior

The three-and-one-half-story, side-gable structure is constructed of coursed, cut granite on the lower two stories; the upper stories are of frame construction and clad in stucco. A two-story, single-pile garage/porch addition to the north consists of a coursed, cut granite, first-story garage and a frame, enclosed porch on the second story. A shed-roofed, screened porch extends from the center of the north elevation on the third story. A three-and-one-half-story, single-pile, gable-roofed addition on the east side of the house features granite random rubble construction on the first two stories, and a stucco-covered frame structure on the upper stories. The gable roofs of the main block and addition are clad in wood shingles, and have a boxed wood cornice with returns.

The two-bay façade (west elevation) is divided by a centered, exterior, granite chimney with three flues. On the first story, a coursed, cut granite retaining wall located north of the chimney runs perpendicular to the west elevation. To the north of the wall are double, vertical board doors with two small lights and metal strap hinges. To the south of the retaining wall, the land slopes upward; the base and steps for the entry stoop occupy the southern half of the first story. The second story incorporates an eight-light, wood, double casement window north of the chimney, and a front door to the south of the chimney. The door is constructed of horizontal wood boards 5 ½ inches wide with a beaded lower edge. The third story has a six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash window on each side of the chimney. The windows and doors on the façade have fixed wood louvered shutters, granite lintels, and poured concrete sills.

On the south gable end, only the second and third stories are above ground level. The two-bay second story features a window opening that contains two, paired, six-light, wood, double casement windows with slim wood mullions on the west side, and an opening with a paired, six-light, wood, double casement window on the east side. The window trim consists of wide, inner-beaded, wood surrounds; granite lintels; and poured concrete sills. The third story contains symmetrically placed, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows with solid wood lintels and square-edged wood surrounds. The centered window in the gable matches the third story windows.

The east elevation of the main block is covered by the three-and-one-half-story addition. On the north elevation, the garage/porch addition covers the first and second stories. The third story features two six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows that flank a centered, shed-roofed porch. A four-light-over-three-panel wood door with a nine-light wood storm door is centered in the third story

ADDENDUM

Bowlingly: The Granary

QA-7

7133 First Avenue, Queenstown

History Matters, LLC

August 2007

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and provides access to the screened porch. The gable contains a single, centered window that matches those on the story below. A wood post with a hook at the end projects from the roof peak.

The garage/porch addition that is attached to the north elevation of the main block was constructed in two phases. The garage, which occupies the first story of the addition, was completed circa 1950. Its coursed, cut granite walls are pierced on the north elevation by two sets of paired, six-over-six, wood sash windows. A four-light, wood garage door occupies the west elevation of the garage. The 1960s enclosed porch over the garage addition features double, wood, single-pane sliding windows on the east, north and west elevations, and square wood posts on the corners. The frame porch and garage stories are divided by a concrete sill. The flat-roofed porch has a boxed wood cornice.

The single-pile, three-and-one-half story, gable-roofed addition to the east of the main block was constructed in 1980. It contains a three-story elevator shaft. All of the windows in this addition are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash. The north and south elevations each have a single window on each story. The east elevation contains two windows in each of the three stories; one is placed in the center and the other to its north. A one-story, shed-roofed addition occupies the corner between the elevator addition and the garage. Constructed at the same time as the elevator addition, it covers most of the east elevation of the garage. A nine-light-over-two-panel, non-historic door is located in its north elevation; the east elevation features a single, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl window.

Interior

The second floor is the main living space in the house. Its three-room plan encompasses a living room in the western half of the main block, an enclosed stair and a kitchen in the southeast corner, and a dining room in the northeast corner. An enclosed porch, accessed from the dining room, extends along the entire north wall of the main block. The elevator addition, also entered from the dining room, extends the length of the east wall, and contains the elevator shaft, a bathroom, and two small rooms.

The front door, with its large metal case lock and metal drop latch, opens into the southwest corner of the living room. The living room features four- to five-inch molded baseboards and eleven-inch-wide, pine floorboards that run north-south and are surface-nailed with square-head nails. The wood-paneled walls are composed of vertical planks with an interior bead on each side. The wood paneling was installed in the 1930s when the granary was converted to a house. According to the current owners, the wood for the paneling was taken from the granary pier. Iron radiators of various sizes provide heat. Windows are placed near the outside edge of the thick stone walls, and have wide, wood interior sills with a beaded apron under the sill. The window and door surrounds have narrow, molded, wood trim. A floor-to-ceiling, built-in corner cupboard in the southwest corner has the same crown molding as the rest of the room. The fireplace, which is centered on the west wall, consists of a coursed granite firebox, brick hearth, and rough-hewn wood mantel. The north wall features built-in cabinets that flank two centered windows with a built-in window seat. In the southeast corner of the room, two steps on the east wall lead up to a small stair landing. A railing with simple turned newel post, molded rail, and turned posts is attached to the north side of the steps. Steps on the east side of the landing lead down to the kitchen, while boxed stairs to the north run behind the east wall of the living room and lead up to the third floor. The wide, cased opening between the living and dining rooms contains different molded trim on each side. The floor, baseboard and paneling in the dining room are the same as the living room. Crown molding with dentils lines the ceiling. Built-in cupboards with arched tops with keystones and ogee-molded trim occupy the northeast and northwest corners of the room. The northwest cabinet has shaped shelves and no doors. The northeast cabinet has double, five-light doors. Between the cupboards are non-historic, double, ten-light wood doors with ten-light wood sidelights; these doors provide access to the enclosed porch. Double, ten-light doors on the east wall of the dining room lead to the elevator addition. The south wall contains a 1930s kitchen door made of vertical, beaded boards similar to those used in the wall paneling.

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Bowlingly: The Granary
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The kitchen contains historic cabinets that may date to the 1930s renovation. The wood cabinets feature ogee-shaped crown molding and a variety of hardware, some of which may be original. The kitchen has a vinyl floor and a square-edged, wood baseboard on the north wall. A wood, vertical-board door with a porthole window and an iron box lock with a porcelain knob is located in the northwest corner and leads to the first floor. The window trim is consistent with the living room.

Carpeted steps lead up to the third floor hall, which features narrow, pine floorboards, four- to five-inch molded baseboard, and plain, mitred, wood surrounds on the doors and windows. The third floor consists of a center hall with two bedrooms to the east and one bedroom and a bathroom to the west. The doors match the door between the dining room and kitchen. A door in the north end of the hall leads to a small, screened porch that has a wood balustrade, wood floor and ceiling, and built-in wood benches on the east and west sides.

The attic level consists of single room in the main block. A short hall on the east leads from the attic room to a bathroom located in the elevator addition.

Large wood joists original to the granary are visible on the first floor; steel posts and beams provide additional support for the floor above. The first floor has a poured concrete floor.

The north porch addition features a slate tile floor, wood board ceiling, and wood sills that function as window seats under the sliding windows. The walls below the sills are uncoursed cut granite. The elevator addition has slate tile floors, wood baseboards, ogee molded window and door trim, and wood crown molding with dentils; the second and third floors feature wide, four-panel, wood elevator doors.

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Bowlingly: The Granary
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8. Significance

Statement of Significance

The granary is a good example of a nineteenth-century warehouse that was converted into a dwelling in the 1930s. Along with the wharf that extended in front of the granary into Little Queenstown Creek, the granary illustrates the growth of Queenstown as a port for transporting goods to Baltimore in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. By World War I, major commercial ventures bypassed Queenstown, and the granary was no longer in use as such. Renovated as a house in the 1930s, the building also reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival movement on domestic architecture in Queen Anne's County.

Narrative

In 1707, Queenstown was established as the first county seat of Queen Anne's County; it was created on Bowlingly Plantation land along Coursey Creek (later named Queenstown Creek). Although the county seat was moved to Centreville in 1782, Queenstown continued to develop through the nineteenth century as a shipping terminus for agricultural and maritime goods produced on the Eastern Shore. Goods were shipped to Baltimore by sail, and then increasingly by steamboat. By 1850, three steamboats, in addition to sailing vessels, plied the Chester River, traveling between Baltimore and points on the Eastern Shore including Queenstown.¹

Soon after purchasing Bowlingly in 1853, Charles J.B. Mitchell constructed the granary and a steamboat wharf on the western portion of that estate and on the south bank of Little Queenstown Creek.² The wharf allowed local residents to travel and ship goods to Baltimore without having to go to Wye Landing, located in Talbot County along the Wye East River. The granary provided storage for goods coming from and being shipped to the larger ports.

By the 1870s, Mitchell developed financial problems. In 1873, he sold the wharf to the Chester River Steamboat Company.³ The Chester River Steamboat Company, organized from an earlier steamboat line in 1868, made daily round trips to Baltimore.⁴ Included with the sale were provisions that Mitchell, his family, and his servants be given free passage on steamers making trips to and from the wharf, and that he or a lessee of the granary could use the wharf for freighting purposes. The deed also specified that any goods shipped by vessel to or from the wharf had to be first received and deposited in the granary. This arrangement guaranteed Mitchell, or anyone to whom he leased the granary, a share of the shipping profits.⁵

Mitchell's financial problems continued, and, in 1882, Thomas J. Keating and D. Palmer Keating, trustees for Mitchell, advertised the building for sale. The Keatings' advertisement in a local paper described the property as "The Stone Granary at Queenstown Wharf with the Wharf Privileges."⁶ Although the granary may have been initially constructed as a two-story stone building, the frame upper floors were in place by the late nineteenth century and may be original to the structure. A circa 1890 photograph, taken from the wharf looking back toward the shore, shows the granary at its current three-and-one-half-story height.⁷ As a commercial structure associated with maritime shipping, the granary was oriented to the water. The photograph shows two windows flanking a large, centered opening in the gable of the north elevation. A blurry 1920s photograph shows the entire north elevation with a large center

¹ Harry C. Rhodes, *Queenstown: The Social History of a Small American Town* (Queenstown, MD: The Queen Anne Press, 1985), pp. 11, 53, and 92.

² Rhodes, p. 104.

³ See Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet 8-3, for this and all subsequent deed references.

⁴ Rhodes, p. 103.

⁵ Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JW 4, folio 82, 4 May 1873.

⁶ Copy of advertisement provided by the current owner.

⁷ Rhodes, p. 315.

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door on the ground floor, and a single opening centered in the gable.⁸ To use the upper stories of the warehouse, a pole with a pulley or hook would have extended from the gable peak in order to lift goods from the ground through the large opening and into the building. The current house features a similar ridgepole with a hook that may date from its commercial use in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Both photographs give the impression that a hoist on a movable arm was attached to the northwest corner of the building.

In 1882, Daniel Friel purchased the property. Friel was master of the two-masted schooner, the *William McKenny*, and was involved in the grain trade. Initially sailing out of Centreville, he moved his home and business to Queenstown by the time he purchased the granary. Friel's success in the grain trade with Baltimore enabled him to purchase several properties in Queenstown. The 1900 Federal Population Census listed Daniel Friel as a captain of a "sail vessel"; he lived in Queenstown with his mother Margaret, son Samuel, brother Thomas, and sister Catherine. In 1913, Daniel Friel conveyed the granary and use of the wharf to his son, Samuel, who owned a basket factory among other businesses.⁹

In 1917, Samuel sold the "building formerly used as a granary" to Joseph G. and Louisa B. Goff of Philadelphia.¹⁰ By the mid 1910s, major commercial ventures bypassed Queenstown, and the granary was no longer in use as such. The Goffs apparently resided in Philadelphia during their ownership of the granary, so their use of the building is not known.

In 1930, after Joseph's death, his wife Louisa sold the granary to Henry C. Onley. Onley, a widower at the time, worked as a farm manager and lived with Charles Bishop in Queenstown when he purchased the property.¹¹ Also in 1930, Onley purchased the wharf and the parcel to the south, which would become the front yard.¹² By that time, the railroad no longer carried passengers, and freight operations by steamboat and rail had significantly declined, reducing commercial activity on the Queenstown waterfront. Onley converted the granary into a house, re-oriented the building to face west, added the fireplace, and finished the interior spaces. Reportedly using wood from the old steamboat pier, Onley added wood paneling to the living and dining rooms, and constructed built-in corner cupboards and shelving.¹³

Onley married again, and in 1942, he and his wife Elizabeth sold the granary to Samuel E.W. Friel, Jr. and his wife, Margery Holland Friel. The Friels installed lighting fixtures in the living room made from the ship lanterns from Daniel Friel's ship, the *William McKenny*.¹⁴ The Friels also made substantial additions to the house. The third-story, screened porch on the north elevation was the first of their additions. A one-story, stone garage was added sometime in the late 1940s or early 1950s. In the 1960s, an enclosed porch was constructed on top of the garage. The last addition, which contains the elevator, was built in 1980.¹⁵ The house remains in the Friel family.

⁸ Rhodes, p. 113.

⁹ 1910 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Queenstown, Enumeration District 70, Sheet 19-B.

¹⁰ Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WFW 10, folio 494, 19 July 1917.

¹¹ 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Queenstown, Enumeration District 18-9, Sheet 2-A.

¹² Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber ASG Jr. 6, folio 394, 18 August 1942.

¹³ Information from the current owner as conveyed through the family.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Photographs and information from the current owner.

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Chain of Title

20 May 2005	James R. Friel, Jr., rep. of estate of Margery Holland Friel, to Robert U. Friel Liber SM 1404, folio 372 One-half interest in 3 lots reduced into one lot improved by a dwelling house converted from a building once used as a granary called the Henry C. Onley Property or The Granary; 3255 square yards
18 August 1942	Henry C. & Elizabeth H. Onley to Samuel E.W. Friel Jr. & Margery Holland Friel Liber ASG Jr. 6, folio 394 Same property description; 3255 square yards. Citations for 3 lots purchased in 1930-31
13 May 1930	Louisa B. Goff of Philadelphia (widow) & Joseph G. Goff to Henry C. Only [sic] Liber BHT 11, folio 177 All that building formerly used as a granary; Joseph G. Goff died intestate and property vested in Louisa (widow) & Joseph (only descendant)
19 July 1917	Samuel E.W. Friel & Martha W.D. Friel to Joseph G. Goff of Philadelphia Liber WFW 10, folio 494 Building formerly used as a granary.
8 January 1913	Daniel Friel to Samuel E.W. Friel Liber WFW 4, folio 481 Parcel 1—Granary & land upon which building is built at the foot of the wharf formerly owned by the Chester River Steamboat Company but now owned by Maryland Delaware and Virginia Railway Co., known as "Queenstown Wharf" including use of wharf for freighting purposes who may ply or run a sailing vessel or sailing vessels from and to Queenstown Creek
20 December 1886	Thomas J. Keating & D. Palmer Keating, trustees for Charles J.B. Mitchell to Daniel Friel Jr. Liber SCD 9, folio 296 Granary and land with right to use wharf by owner or lessee of Granary for freighting purposes
4 May 1873	Charles J.B. Mitchell & George Mitchell (husband and wife) to Chester River Steamboat Company Liber JW 4, folio 82

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	<p>Deed and contract for \$5,000; Mitchell, family and servants each have free passage on steamers making trips to and from wharf; price for wharf and wharf property on Queenstown Creek (2 roods & 24 perches); reserves to Mitchell the Granary House on Lot No. 1 and use of wharf for freighting purposes by owner or lessee of Granary with restrictions that no grain or other country produce is to be delivered on board of said vessel or vessels from said wharf except the same if first received and deposited in said granary and where grains or other country produce is conveyed from said granary to said vessel or vessels over said wharf not more than twenty bushels is to be conveyed at any one load, all back freight is to be landed from said vessel or vessels on the shore except hogsheads which can be landed on said wharf, not to remain over twenty four hours; any and all of said vessels must give place for the Steamers of the said Chester River Steamboat Company...</p>
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ADDENDUM

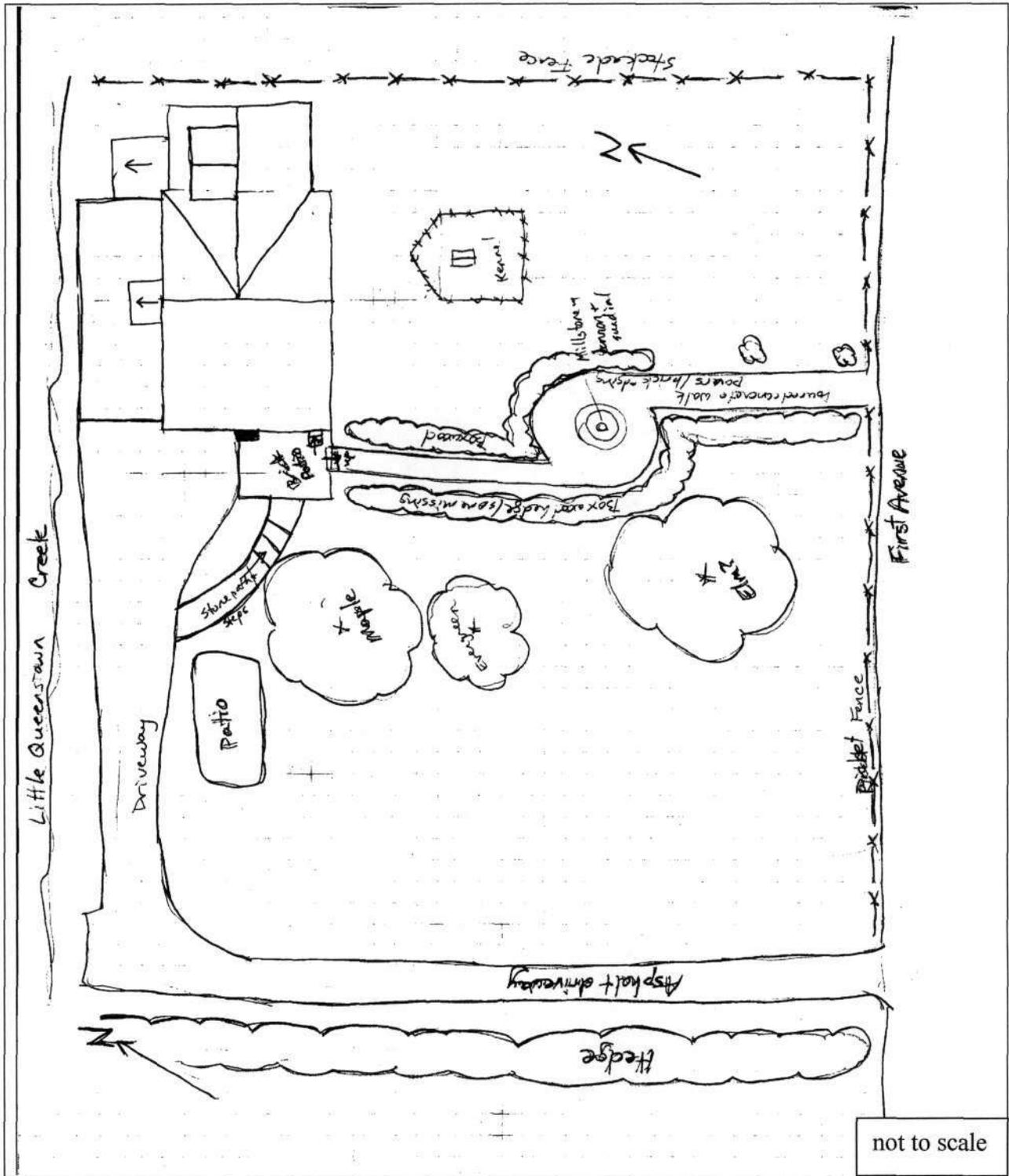
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Rhodes, Harry C. *Queenstown: The Social History of a Small American Town*. Queenstown, MD: The Queen Anne Press, 1985.
U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 1910 and 1930.

11. Form Prepared by

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city or town	Washington	state	DC



Site Plan
 QA--7
 Bowlingly—The Granary
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 Queenstown
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

