

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**

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

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**

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**

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**

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/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

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

(Continuation Sheet)

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

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,

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

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.

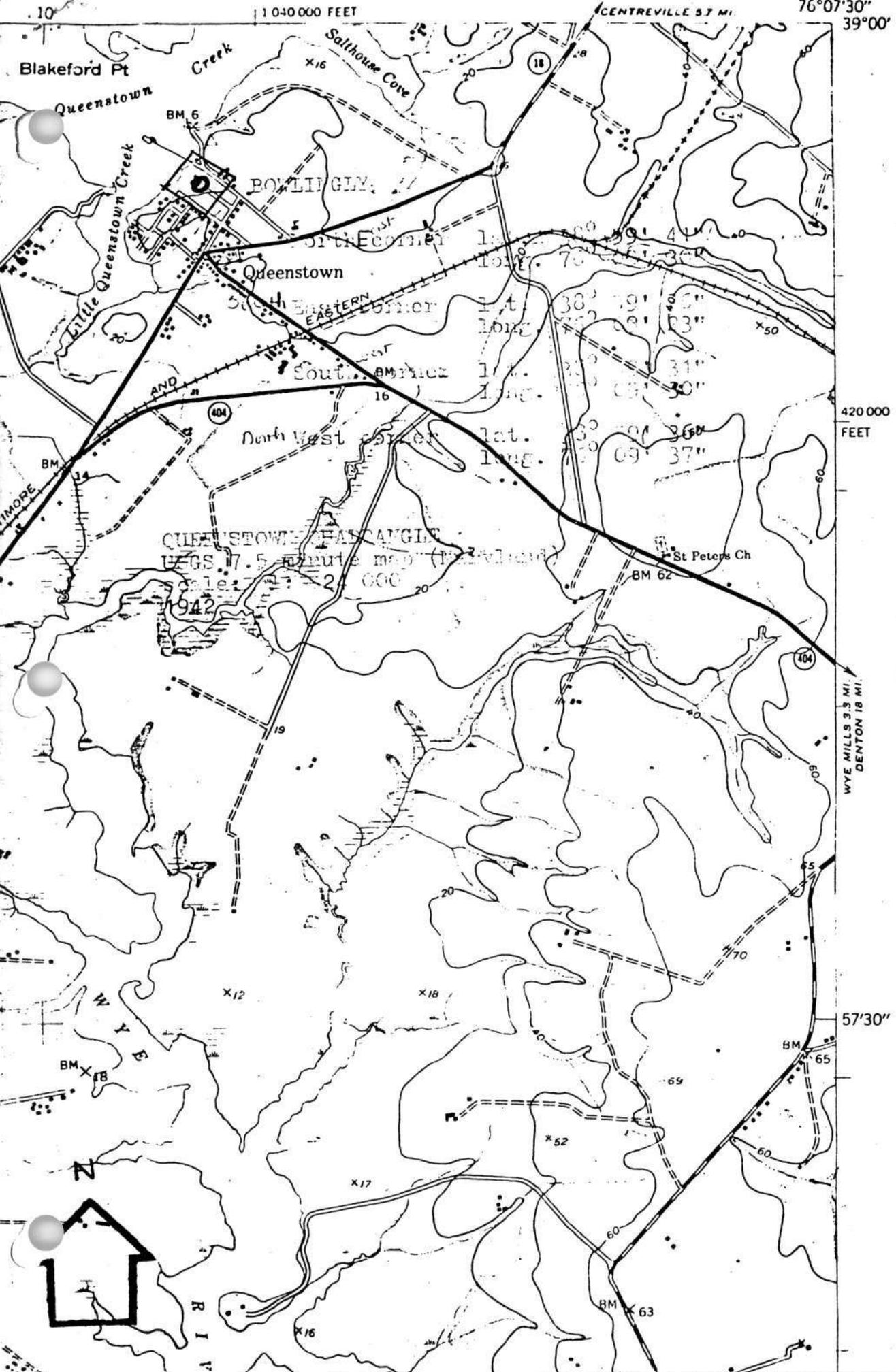
Queen Anne's County Debt Books. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

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.



76°07'30"
39°00'

1:40,000 FEET

CENTREVILLE 5.7 MI.

QUEENSTOWN REAR TANGLE
UEGS 17.5 minute map (1:25,000)
Scale 1:40,000

420,000
FEET

WYE MILLS 3.3 MI.
DENTON 18 MI.

57'30"

N



RIVER

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

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

Bowlingly

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

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"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Helen H. Burgess

(Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess)

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Bowlingly

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21658

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE

1970

_FEDERAL STATE _COUNTY _LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-7

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"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	Restored after War of 1812 and in 1954.	
DATE _____			

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

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 checked="" 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 Patented, 1658; House built, 1733.
 1813, British attack BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY sixteen (16) acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Staff

and

Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess

Bowlingly, Queenstown, Maryland

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

5/22/72

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

6.1 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Queen Anne's County Historic Buildings Survey

1970-71 Local

c/o James W. Valliant

Corsica Neck

Centreville, Maryland

Code: 24

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

brick below.

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Bowlingly is described as follows: "Brick dwelling house, 55' x 20', with a one-story 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.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

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.

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".

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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

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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, 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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

9.1 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Queen Anne's County Probate Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
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- Besley, Fred W. "Big Tree Champions of Maryland", bulletin of Md. Forestry Association and Department of Forests and Parks, 1956 ed.

Supplemental Architectural Description

Bowlingly is a large brick dwelling house constructed in 1733 and enlarged at an early date. The house has been renovated several times, and today includes features associated with at least five different periods of construction.

The original house, dated 1733 on the gable end, is a two story brick structure that is seven bays long and one room deep, with flush brick chimneys at either end of the pitched gable roof. At an early date, probably in the mid-18th century, the house was enlarged by a one story brick wing that projects from the northeast gable wall.

According to oral tradition (and at least partially confirmed by documentary evidence) the house was damaged considerably by British soldiers during the War of 1812. The interior of the house was extensively renovated circa 1820s-1830s, possibly a belated result of the damage.

In the mid to late 19th century the one story wing was raised to two stories with a shallow hip roof, the original first story openings were significantly altered, the interior trim was replaced with Victorian details, and a two story brick wing was added to the northwest corner of the earlier wing.

The most extensive changes to the house date to

Supplemental Architectural Description
Page 2

the 20th century, when the house was further enlarged, the hip roof of the early wing was replaced with a pitched gable roof and Colonial cornice, and interior renovations were undertaken in the 19th century wing.

The main house is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis with the principal facade facing northwest down Queenstown Creek to the Chester River. The entrance door is located in the center bay of the first story flanked by two 9/6 windows on each side, and narrow, original 6/4 windows at the extreme northeast and southwest ends of the facade. On the second story, there are five 9/6 windows ranged across the facade, also flanked by narrow 6/4 windows at either end. Three of these four windows are now blind windows with black panels behind the sash, but originally all four probably provided light to small gable closets. This unusual fenestration pattern is virtually identical to the front facade at nearby Cloverfields (QA-2), built circa 1730.

The front facade of the house is laid in very regular glazed header Flemish bond above a beveled water table and glazed header Flemish bond foundation. A three course belt course laid in the same bond is carried across the facade between the first and second story. The upper two courses of this belt course have been hacked off more or less flush with the facade. This

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Page 3

was probably done in the late 19th century in conjunction with the construction of a porch. The window openings have segmentally arched lintels 1 1/2 bricks high; glazed header bricks are used to accent both the arch and the jambs. Some early window frames survive; the door surround, cornice and roofing all date to the 20th century renovation.

The southwest gable wall is laid in random glazed Flemish bond above a plain square-section water table and Flemish bond foundation. The date "1733" is located in the center of the upper gable, delineated with carefully laid glazed headers. Part of the wall has been repaired to eliminate two gable windows probably added in the 19th century, but only the second and fourth numerals were affected by this work, so there is no reason to doubt the validity of this date. An unusual feature of this gable is the glazed brick "tumbling" of the gable eaves. All of the existing windows appear to be cut-in or altered. These include two 4/4 windows on the first story, two 4/2 windows on the second story, and a pair of vents in the upper gable. The molded rakeboards date to the 20th century restoration.

The southeast facade, facing inland, is not as sophisticated as the water facade. The principal entrance was originally offset slightly to south of

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center but was shifted circa 1830 to the north so that it now lines up with the center window on the second story. This six-panel door with four-light transom is flanked by a single 9/6 window on each side; three 9/6 windows are ranged across the second story. An original small window opening at the extreme northeast end of the first story has been bricked up. This window differs from the end windows on the water facade in that it is not the same height as the adjacent 9/6 window. The brickwork on this facade is laid in Flemish bond on the first story above a plain water table and Flemish bond foundation. There is no belt course between the first and second story, and the upper story brickwork is laid in English bond. This juxtaposition of different bonding patterns is more commonly found on a gable wall, where the preferred Flemish pattern is used at eye level and the more practical English bond or American bond is used above.

The northeast gable wall of the main house is almost entirely concealed by the raised two story wing.

The brick wing to the northeast has, as previously noted, undergone several major changes. The front or water facade is laid in glazed header Flemish bond on the first story above a plain water table. The later second story, probably dating to the mid- to late 19th

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Page 5

century, is laid in common bond. The first story brickwork has been extensively reworked, and three jib doors have been cut in, opening onto a modern screened porch. Three 6/6 windows light the second story.

The northeast end of the northwest or water facade and part of the northeast gable wall are covered by a later two story wing. The upper portion of the gable facade dates entirely to the 20th century, when the 19th century hip roof was changed to a pitched gable roof. The large three part window on the second floor probably dates to the mid-19th century and the single first story window is cut in.

The southeast or land facade is similar to the water facade, with glazed Flemish bond on the first story and common bond on the second. There are three jib doors on the first story and three 6/6 windows on the second story.

The interior of the main house consists of a center passage plan with an unusually broad stair passage originally flanked by a single room on either side. The northeast room was later partitioned to form one chamber on the water facade, a passage to the wing on the land facade, and a bath against the northeast gable wall.

The most significant feature of the interior is certainly the double stair that rises against the

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partition walls to a common landing at the northwest end of the passage and then continues up in a single flight to the second story. It is an open string stair typical of the period circa 1820-40, with delicately turned newels, square balusters and a simple, continuous ramped walnut rail. The stringers are decorated with scrolled stair brackets and the area below the carriage is finished with flat recessed paneling with ogee-astragal panel molds. A pair of small closets with paneled doors are located under the landing on either side of the front entrance. The architrave trim is also typical of the Greek Revival period, consisting of strongly molded pilaster reeding flanked by corner beads and terminated at the corners against turned bullseye corner blocks. It is interesting to note that the 19th century stair is oriented to the land entrance, while the original design of the house was oriented to the water, as was normally the case in the 18th century.

The fireplace in the southwest room is centered on the southwest gable wall and is fitted with a handsome mantel typical of the late Federal period. Fluted half columns flank the opening below oval gougework side and center blocks and a molded shelf with a Greek ogee profile. The window openings are splayed in this room and the interior door opening has paneled soffits and

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Page 7

jambs. The architrave trim is a simplified version of that found in the stair passage; the six-panel interior door is contemporary with the stair and the architrave trim.

The north room has been partitioned to form a small chamber, a bath and a passage; the fireplace has been blocked. Paneled window jambs and Greek Revival architrave trim are the only significant features.

The second floor of the main house is laid out in similar fashion, but with closets and baths added. A Greek Revival mantel in the south room and Greek architrave trim have survived in place.

The third story has been extensively renovated. The only original feature is a plaster partition that corresponds to the southwest partition of the stair passage below. An interior door opening in this wall is fitted with original Georgian architrave trim and a superb four-panel door hung on H-L hinges. Of particular interest is the yellow ochre paint still evident on the architrave trim and the ghost outline of a bolection mold chair rail on the lock rail of the door.

The first floor of the wing consists of one large room to the southwest and a smaller room now used as the kitchen to the northeast, with a shared chimney

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Page 8

stack in between. The fireplaces are fitted with unusual mantels that probably date to the mid-19th century alterations. The second floor of the wing has been partitioned into numerous small rooms. The outline of the earlier hip roof is outlined in the northeast gable wall of the main house, visible from the unfinished attic of the wing. The most notable feature of the cellar under the wing is the insulated plaster fill between the ceiling joists, a feature found only rarely in this area.

Orlando Ridout V

April 15, 1983

QA-7

TODAY'S DATE: 06/08/83

PAGE NO.: 7

HABS/HAER MONTHLY ACQUISITION REPORT
(MAY 31, 1983)

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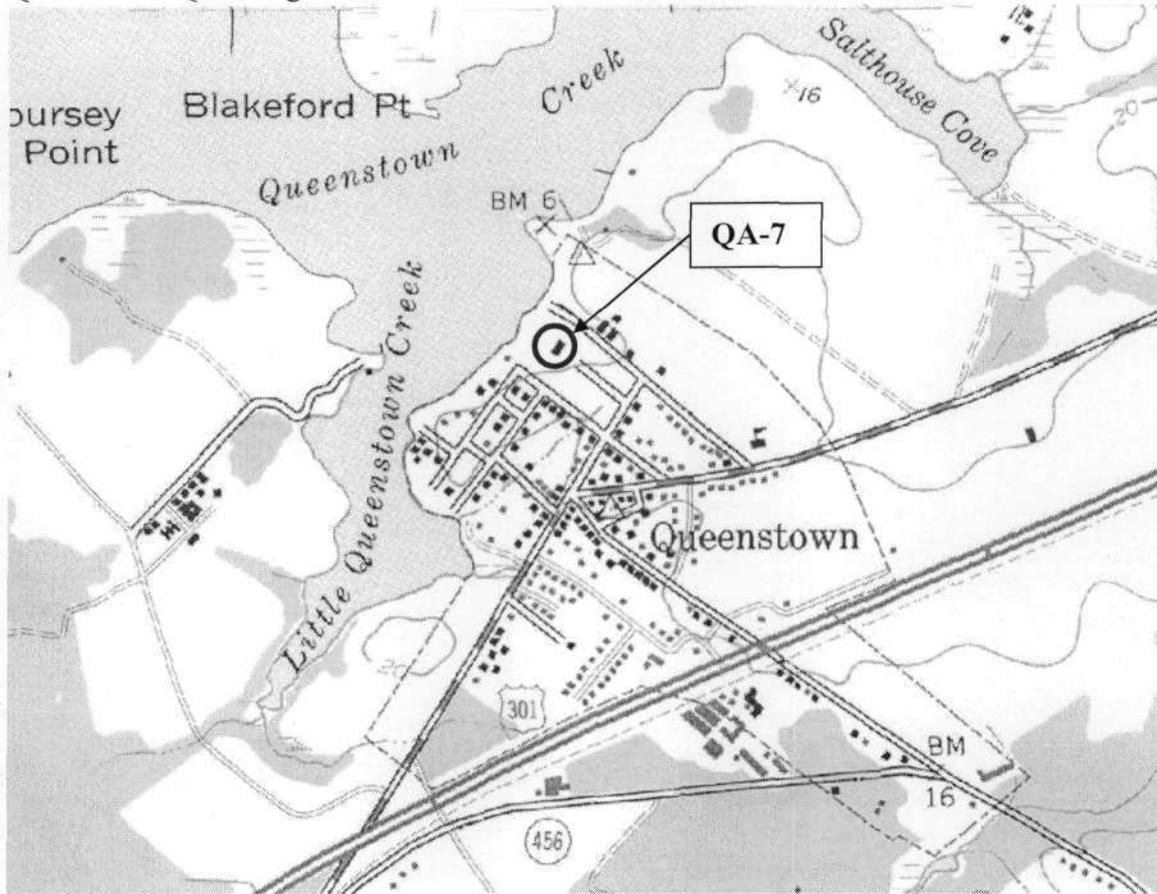
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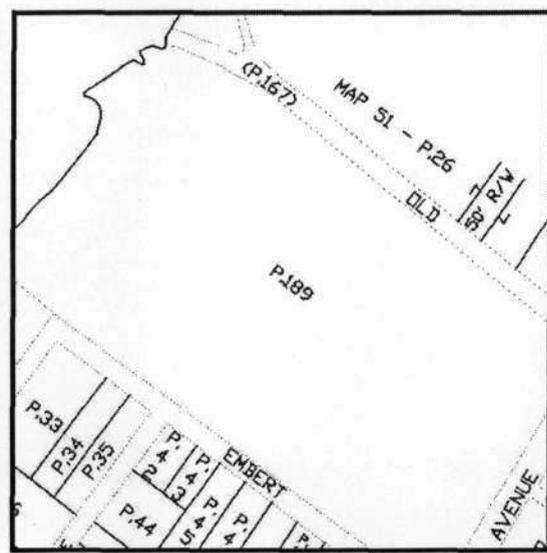
QA-7
Bowlingly
111 Bowlingly Circle
Queenstown Quadrangle



1992-95 Aerial Photo



Tax Map 51A

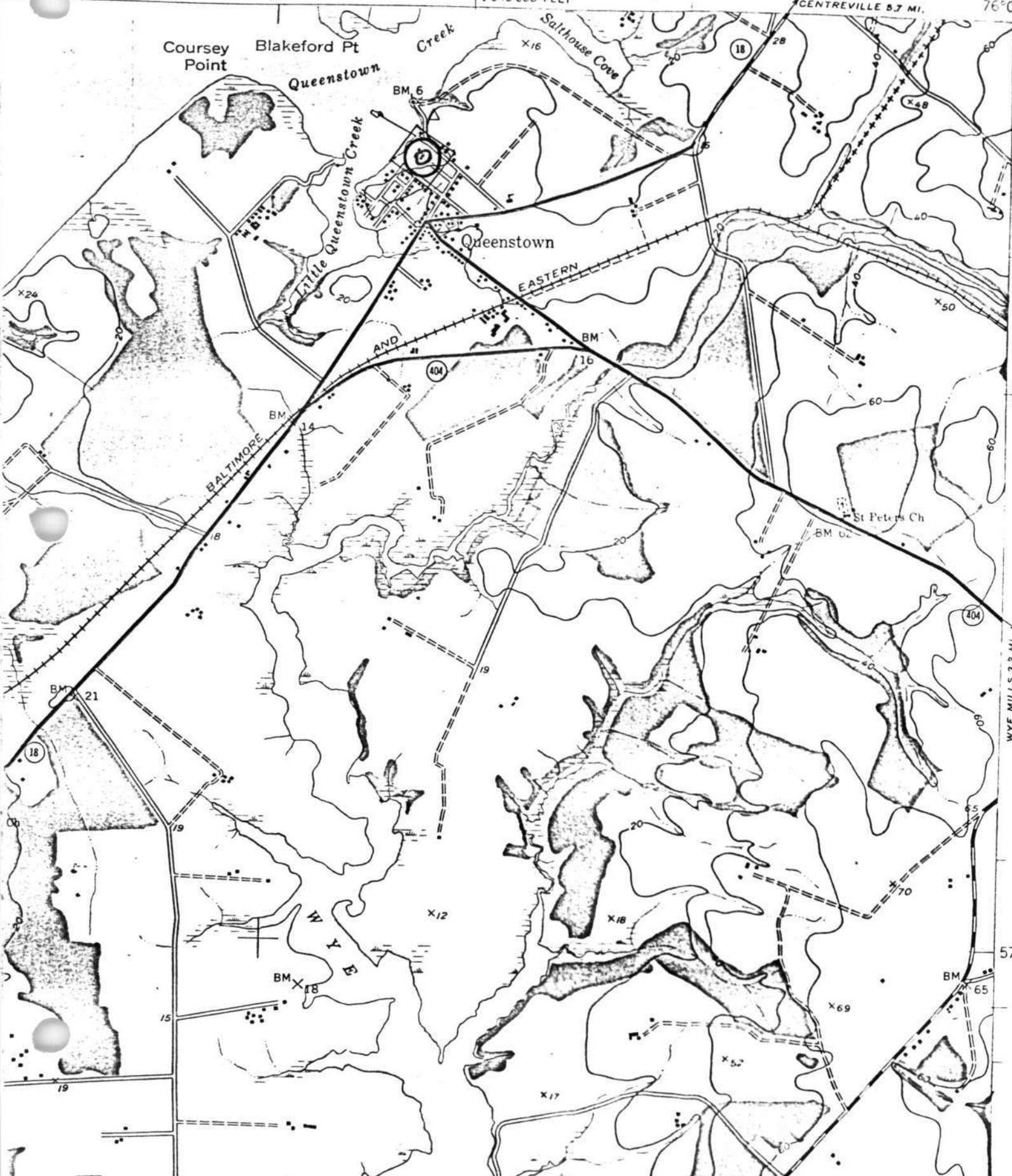


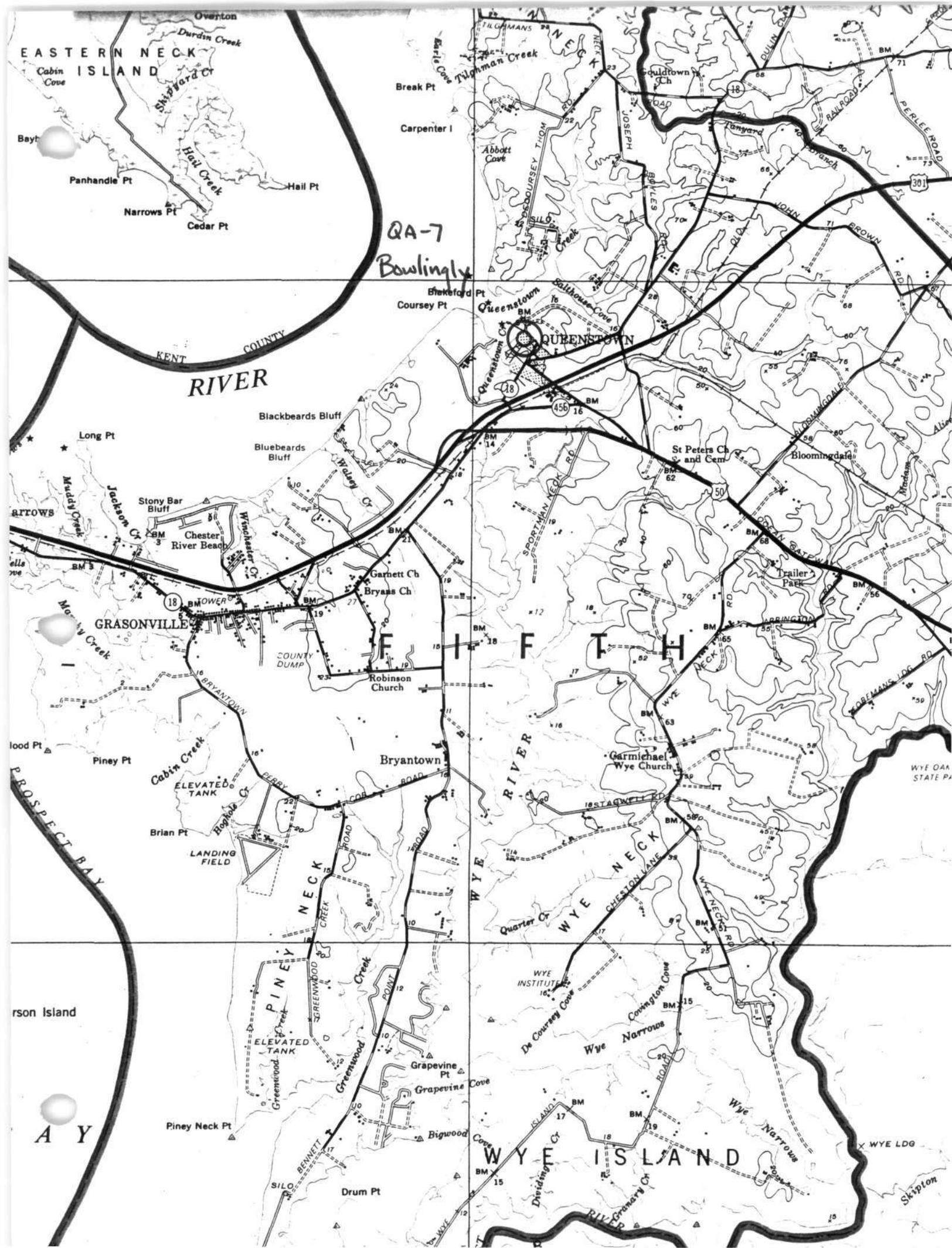
QUEENSTOWN QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 ST. MICHAELS 15' QUADRANGLE

QA-7 Bowlingly

10' 1:40,000 FEET

CENTREVILLE 5.7 MI. 76° 07'





EASTERN NECK ISLAND

Cabin Cove
Panhandle Pt
Narrows Pt
Cedar Pt
Hail Pt

KENT COUNTY
RIVER

Long Pt
Stony Bar Bluff
Chester River Beach
GRASONVILLE

PROSPECT BAY
Piney Pt
Brian Pt
LANDING FIELD

PINEY NECK
ELEVATED TANK
Piney Neck Pt

WYE ISLAND

QA-7
Bowlingly

QUEENSTOWN

Blackbeards Bluff
Bluebeards Bluff
Robinson Church
Bryantown

WYE RIVER
WYE NECK
WYE ISLAND

WYE ISLAND
WYE NECK
WYE ISLAND

St Peter's Ch and Cem
Bloomingdale

Garmichael Wye Church
WYE NECK

WYE ISLAND
WYE NECK
WYE ISLAND

QA-7
Bowlingly

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-7

Bowlingly

Queenstown, Maryland

Michael Bourne, March 1968

Southeast facade from South



QA-7

Bowlingly
Queenstown, Maryland
Michael Bourne, March 1968
West facade



QA-7

Bowlingly
Queenstown, Maryland
Michael Bourne, March 1968
Southwest Gable



QA-7
Stairway at
Bawdwinly
Queen Anne Co

Garden Tower Picture



Q.A. Co. 7

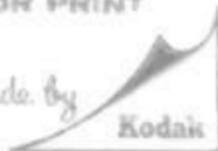
Bowlingly

A COLOR PRINT

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Bowlingly

QA-7

Md. Historical Trust
94 College Ave.
P.O. Box 38, Md. 21401

ed

Michael Burns Oct. 1971



"Bolingly" at about 1890.

QA-7, BOWLINGLY



GA-7
The House at "Bolingly" in Queenstown before the alterations done by the Railroad. This picture was probably taken about 1890. The Mitchells sold "Bolingly" in 1895.