

HO-1173
Bowling Green
1485 Underwood Road
Private

Description:

Bowling Green consists of an historic frame house, a second house built in 1952, a frame bank barn and a stone springhouse, plus numerous modern farm buildings. There is also a family cemetery on the farm, referred to as the Hood Family Cemetery (HO-173). The house faces south and is a 2 ½-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding under later asbestos shingles. There is a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal roofing and an east-west ridge. It has a cross gable on the front (south), and a 1 ½-story frame ell on the rear that is two bays by one bay. The ell has a rubble stone foundation with some CMUs thrown in on the east wall. It has wood-shingle siding and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a center entrance on the first story with a pair of two-panel doors. They have bolection mouldings, the upper panels are round-arched, and there is a three-light transom. The cross-gable has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash. There is a brick chimney to either side of the center bay. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the north, set to the east. The passage doors have four panels with two-light transoms. The walls have a very hard, smooth white plaster that was never painted, with the remains of one layer of wallpaper that is apparently the original wall treatment. This is a naturalistic print of jungle foliage. The ell was rebuilt c. 1945. The second story plan is double-pile, with smaller chambers on the north side, and the northeast chamber extends into the ell.

Significance:

John T. Ridgely was born in 1842, joined the Confederacy when the Civil War broke out, serving through to the end of the war, and in 1868 married Sarah Ann Jervis. In August 1873 Sarah's mother, Sarah Jervis, died. Sarah Ann and John Ridgely divided the property with her younger sister, Mary Davis, and Mary's husband, Samuel. The Ridgelys retained the Bowling Green house on 164 acres, while the Davises took 140-acre and 50 ½-acre tracts. In the 1876 tax assessment the Ridgely's improvements, combined, were valued at only \$800. However, a program of improvements to Bowling Green was clearly in the works, apparently beginning with the house. The assessments note unspecified new improvements worth \$600 between 1876 and 1886 and must reflect the rebuilding of the front of the house, which the family has traditionally dated to the early 1880s. The house is constructed with a hewn, heavy-timber braced frame, a traditional construction technique that had been replaced with a hybrid of balloon framing after the Civil War and had virtually been completely abandoned in house building after 1880. The last addition to the farm seems to have been the barn, which was valued at \$500 in March 1899. The Ridgely's oldest son, Jervis, remained at home working on the farm with John and Sallie. One of their daughters, Lorena, had married Ludowick Jones and after his death c. 1921 she moved back to Bowling Green with her young son, Ridgely Jones. After the Ridgelys death Lorena Jones purchased portions of Bowling Green and she, her son Ridgely, and her brother Jervis continued to farm there, though Jervis died in 1946. It was around this time that the old ell on the house was taken down and rebuilt. Lorena Jones continued to live in the 1880s house until her death in 1970, at which time the house sat vacant.

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Inventory No. HO-1173

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Bowling Green

other _____

2. Location

street and number 1495 Underwood Road not for publication

city, town Sykesville vicinity

county Howard

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

name Indian Cave Farm LLC

street and number 2921 Greenway Dr. telephone _____

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21042

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 16053 folio 65

city, town Ellicott City tax map 9 tax parcel 12 tax ID number _____

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>3</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<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>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-1173

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered House renovated 2020

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

Summary:

Bowling Green consists of an historic frame house, a second house built in 1952, a frame bank barn and a stone springhouse, plus numerous modern farm buildings. There is also a family cemetery on the farm, referred to as the Hood Family Cemetery (HO-173). The house faces south and is a 2 ½-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding under later asbestos shingles. There is a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal roofing and an east-west ridge. It has a cross gable on the front (south), and a 1 ½-story frame ell on the rear that is two bays by one bay. The ell has a rubble stone foundation with some CMUs thrown in on the east wall. It has wood-shingle siding and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a center entrance on the first story with a pair of two-panel doors. They have bolection mouldings, the upper panels are round-arched, and there is a three-light transom. The cross-gable has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash. There is a brick chimney to either side of the center bay. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the north, set to the east. The passage doors have four panels with two-light transoms. The walls have a very hard, smooth white plaster that was never painted, with the remains of one layer of wallpaper that is apparently the original wall treatment. This is a naturalistic print of jungle foliage. The ell was rebuilt c. 1945. The second story plan is double-pile, with smaller chambers on the north side, and the northeast chamber extends into the ell.

Description:

Bowling Green is located at 1495 Underwood Road in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The farm consists of an historic frame house, a second house built in 1952, a frame bank barn and a stone springhouse, plus numerous modern farm buildings. There is also a family cemetery on the farm, referred to as the Hood Family Cemetery. The house faces south and it and all of the other farm buildings are set well back from the road in the middle of the farm. The farm lane comes in from the west and runs to the south of the house.

Note: The house was vacant when first examined in 2016 and had been for several decades. Subsequent and more detailed examinations were made in 2018 and 2019. The house then underwent the beginning of a significant renovation and remodeling in late 2019 and 2020, during which some features were removed, and others exposed for examination. The renovation work has been paused at this time.

House, exterior

The house is a 2 ½-story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding under later asbestos shingles. The shingles were removed, as were several rows of siding at the bottom of the wall, which were replaced. On the east and north elevations of the main block this exposed mortar behind the baseboard with the impressions of brick, and some fragments of brick, indicating that there were several

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courses of brick nogging at the base of the wall. The other elevations were not observed prior to the replacement of the siding. The shingles were removed early in the renovation work. There is a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal roofing and an east-west ridge. It has a cross gable on the front (south), and a 1 1/2-story frame ell on the rear that is two bays by one bay. The ell has a rubble stone foundation with some CMUs thrown in on the east wall. It has wood-shingle siding and a gable roof with inverted-v-seam metal and a north-south ridge.

The south elevation has a center entrance on the first story with a pair of two-panel doors. They have bolection mouldings, the upper panels are round-arched, and the doors are grained, apparently in imitation of oak. There is a three-light transom, and the transom bar has dentils with points on the bottom edges. The door frame has a small quirked bead on the inner edge. There is a one-bay porch with a concrete deck, two wood Doric columns with new bases, a plain frieze, and a deep overhanging soffit. There is a gable roof with standing seam metal and it has a north-south ridge that creates a tympanum on the front of the porch. There are two large windows to each side of the doorway, and they are boarded up. They have the same frames as the door, with wood sills set close to the floor level, and have shutter hinges. The second-story center bay has paired one-over-one sash that are flanked by two two-over-two sash to each side, with shutter hinges. There is a wood box cornice with no bed mould, a deep overhang with an ogee cornice, and with returns. The cross-gable has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash. There is a brick chimney to either side of the center bay.

The west elevation has a boarded-up window opening in the center of the first and second stories; the second-story opening is shorter than the first. The gable end also has a boarded-up opening in the center.

On the north elevation of the main block the two eastern bays are covered by the ell. The first story has a door in the center bay with four panels that have sunken double fields. It has a typical frame. There are no other openings. The second story center bay has no opening. There is a nine-over-six sash centered between the west-center and west bays.

The west elevation of the ell has a four-light casement to the north and a two-light modern sash to the south on the first story. The upper story has two four-light casements, both of them set to the south of the first story openings rather than aligning with them. There is a seam in the wood box cornice about 3 feet north of the intersection with the main block. The north elevation of the ell has no openings.

The east elevation of the ell has a doorway in the foundation. The first story has a large boarded-up window to the south, a door in the center, and a small window in the north bay. The upper story has a small boarded-up window opening in the center. About 3 feet north of the main block the ell cornice has a seam. There is German siding under the shingles south of this seam. The wood box cornice has no

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mouldings. There is an interior brick chimney at the north end, set east of the ridge, and it is built with twentieth-century brick. East of the ell is a large concrete pad.

The east elevation of the main block has the foundation partially exposed because the ground slopes away to the east. The basement has a boarded-up window to the south and a doorway to the north with a vertical-board door. There was a gabled enclosure covering the exterior stairs, and it went up before the asbestos shingles were added. The first story has a boarded-up window opening in the center. The second story has two window openings, the south one boarded up and the north one with a new sash. The gable end also has a window with a new sash.

House interior, first story

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the north, set to the east.

The passage flooring is tongue-and-grooved pine that runs east-west and is primarily 3 ½ inches wide, though one board is 3 ¼ inches and another is 5 inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked ogee-and-bevel at the top. The architrave is plain and head-cut, with a small quirked bead on the inner edge; it is grained a dark brown. The doors have four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two small pins at each corner and two on each end of the lock rail. They are grained a dark brown. The doors are hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with pins and have plain cast iron rim locks with porcelain knobs. There are two-light transoms above the east and west doors. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and are hinged at the top, with a barrel spring latch at the bottom, and they open into the room. There is a pivoting wood catch on the passage side, at the top, to prop the sash open. The front doors are paired, with two panels each that have sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel panels moulds on the interior. These doors are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The hinges match the other doors, and the cast iron rim lock has a metal knob and is a replacement for a larger, earlier rim lock. There is a stairway on the west wall that ascends to a landing on the north. It has an open stringer with jigsaw scroll brackets that appear to be stained dark brown. The turned balusters are oak, and the newel is turned, with a vasiform base and a tapered barrel in the center. The handrail is ovoid in profile. There is a closet under the stairs. The rear (north) door matches the east and west doors. The landing is set well above the top of the door, but there is no transom here. The ceiling is 9 feet, 4 ¼ inches high.

The walls have a very hard, smooth white plaster that was never painted, with the remains of one layer of wallpaper that is apparently the original wall treatment. This is a naturalistic print of jungle foliage that includes palm fronds. It is very faded, shades of brown now, with some cream-colored highlights and some pale, faded red flowers. There are trumpet-shaped flowers and clusters of three flowers that have long, curling petals with long stamens. There is a 5-inch border at the top with similar foliage and colors, and it has a narrow band at the top and bottom that is ornamented with circle and arc shapes. The sides of the wallpaper consistently overlap 1 inch. The ceiling is also papered, with a greyish-green

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field that has gold crescent moons and circles with circles, dots, and/or a "+" inside them. They are all small, thin, and randomly placed. This paper was installed before the walls, and it is carried down the wall about 1 inch, and is covered by the paper on the wall, which runs up to the edge of the ceiling. For the wall running up the stairs the same paper was used, then a plain brown paper was laid over it from the baseboard up to 3 feet, 9 ½ inches above. A 2 ½-inch border paper separates the two papers where they meet. It is mostly a brown ground with a geometric pattern in cream, black, yellow and white.

The west room flooring and baseboard match the passage. The architrave has a narrow rabbet in the center and a quirked bead on the inner edge. It is mitered at the corners and is grained. The south windows are two-over-four single-hung sash with ovolo muntins and wide vertical muntins. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, with parting beads, sash weights, and pulleys. They extend down to the baseboard and have pockets in the soffit to open the bottom sash evenly with the top. The west window is a two-over-two single-hung sash. The east wall has a stove chimney that is boxed out for a wood mantel with bevel-edge pilasters that have applied oval plaques. The frieze has coved corners and an applied keyhole-shaped plaque. The bed mould has a torus above a cavetto, and the shelf is moulded. There is a barrel-shaped cast iron stove here that is of the period of the rest of the house; the front has a damper and is labelled "NORMAN" and "N^O 27". The ends both have doors with mica windows, and there are parapets at the top of the ends. There is incised geometric decoration on the front and sides. The pipe comes off the top center and turns to the rear. The stove is set to the south of the mantel, rather than being set in the center of it.

The walls are plaster with wallpaper that has a cream background with tan foliage and flowers that have gold highlights. There is a ceiling border at the top of the wall that has a dark brown ground and grey foliage, though all of the papers have faded, perhaps significantly. The ceiling also has a border that is about 9 inches wide, of a plain grey-green paper. The rest of the ceiling has a paper with a cream ground and gold starbursts. Most of the paper is down, but at least in the corners there are yellow roses with green foliage, with a fan pattern behind them that has a grey-green ground; the center of the fan is a dark brown tear-drop shape. There is also a simple geometric border between the center paper and the border at the edge of the ceiling.

The east room has the same flooring and baseboard as the passage. The architrave is plain and cross-topped, with a pediment at the top. The plaster walls and ceiling are painted. The south windows are identical to those on the south elevation of the west room, while the east window is a two-over-two single-hung sash. There is a fireplace on the west elevation, with a brick firebox that has splayed jambs. The hearth appears to be one piece of stone. The mantel is marbleized slate, with a round-arched opening and incised triangles in the spandrels. It is polychromed a reddish-brown, with sections of black. There is a flat, upside-down keystone in the center and a straight mantel shelf. This mantel was removed, along with brick infill behind it, revealing earlier painted surrounds painted black. It is not clear whether the cream and yellow marks on it are marbleizing or marks caused by later work, though

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the former appears to be more likely. The splayed brick jack arch is supported by an iron lintel that is flat on either end, with a semi-circular arch in the center for a stove pipe to pass under. Most of this arch was covered by the slate mantel. The brickwork above the jack arch contains some sloppy mortar that could indicate an alteration to the jack arch, though this is not certain. There is a large stove that is oval in plan and of sheet iron, with a cast iron foliate dome on the top of one end. This end of the stove has an applied label at the top with "EXCELSIOR" and a cast iron damper at the bottom that is labelled with "ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & C^O" and "AIRTIGHT N^O 26". The bottom of the stove is also a cast iron plate. The stove pipe comes off one long side; the stove is set to the south of the fireplace, with a long pipe running into the firebox. The north wall has a four-panel door with sunken double fields. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned with two pins at the corners and two on each end of the lock rail. It is grained and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. The butt hinges have three knuckles and pins. There is a two-light transom.

The ell was rebuilt c. 1945. It has a kitchen at the south end, with four doors on the north wall. The western door leads to a small room or pantry. The west-center door is an old beaded-edge vertical-board door to a closet under the stairs. The east-center door is also an old beaded-edge vertical-board door to the stairway up, and there is a winder at the north end of the stairs. The east door, which has three panels with a narrow lying panel in the center, is to a bathroom. There is a straight crack in the walls and ceiling, 3 feet, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the south wall, where the addition to the south met the earlier ell. There is a cast iron cooking stove with a warming box on top that is marked "STEWART". A front door is labeled "FULLER & WARREN C^O, TROY NY", while the main oven door, which has two lights, is labelled "IDEAL STEWART." There is a thermometer in the top center of this door. Some nickel plating survives on parts of the stove.

House interior, second story

The second story plan is double-pile, with smaller chambers on the north side, and the northeast chamber extends into the ell.

The center passage has random-width flooring that varies between 3 and 5 inches and runs east-west. The baseboard is plain. The wallpaper from the first story continues throughout this space, as do the stair balusters and handrail. The landing is one step lower than the passage and second floor level. There is an enclosed straight stair to the attic on the west wall, with a beaded vertical-board door hung on butt hinges with five knuckles and pins. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "PAT. MAR. 30 1869," with a porcelain knob. The stairs to the attic are steep. The architrave is plain and is crosssetted on the sides and top. The four-panel doors have sunken double fields with ogee panel moulds and are grained dark. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins at each corner and each end of the lock rail. They have cast iron rim locks, with porcelain knobs on all but one, which has a mineral knob. The southeast, northeast, and northwest door locks are labeled "PAT. MAR. 30 1869," while the southwest

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door lock is labeled "RE C" in a triangle. There are paired one-over-one sash at the south end, with no parting beads, and they are not hung on weights.

The southwest chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the second-story passage. The two-over-two sash have no parting beads or pulleys. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and have wide center muntins. The bottom sash are drilled for spring latches, and there is a hole drilled in the jamb above, with a metal cover to it, for the latch to catch in. There is wallpaper that is a plain, dark brown, with a border at the top with large, dark brown leaves. The ceiling also has a dark brown paper with mica in it. There is a wood mantel on the east elevation that has beveled pilaster strips and a frieze with coved corners at the bottom. The bed mould has a torus above a cavetto, and there is a moulded mantel shelf. There is a stove here that is identical to the Issac Sheppard Excelsior stove in the east room. A narrow doorway has been added to the north wall, set to the east. The door has beaded vertical boards and the architrave is reused pieces of walnut that have an incised leaf decoration. This opening was reportedly cut through in the c. 1960s.

The southeast chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the second-story passage and the sash are the same as the southwest chamber. There is a stove chimney on the west that has a bracketed mantel shelf only. The oval stove is sheet metal, with only cast iron feet, and it is not labeled. There is a doorway on the north elevation with typical architrave and a two-panel door that has sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is hand-planed. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with one pin in each top corner and two each at the bottom corners. The back side of the door has quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds and is grained. There are butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a piece has been added to the hinge stile. The door has a cast iron rim lock with "RE C" in a triangle, and has porcelain knobs. This is not the original lock, which was set higher on the door and oriented horizontally, and the door must be reused, either replacing an earlier door here or the opening was added later.

The northwest chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the second-story passage. A closet is built-in at the east end and has been altered. The north window is a nine-over-six with thin ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and no parting beads. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners.

The northeast chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the second-story passage. The walls have traces of a pink paper with small sprigs of flowers and leaves in white, about 5 inches apart. There is a border of swags of pearls, with flowers at the top of the ends of the swags, and this is also white on pink. The north half of the ceiling is angled to follow the ell gable rafters and collars, because it is within the ell. There is a short, low window on the west wall, just north of the door. The west eave line is 10 ½ inches higher than the east eave line. The east window is missing its sash. There is a closet in the southwest corner with a four-panel door that has sunken, flat panels and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There are two pins in each corner and on each end of the lock rail. The interior face of the

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panels is flush work. This door only ever had a cabinet lock. The north doorway opening was originally set just west of center but has been moved further to the west. The baseboard ends where it was, and the plaster is patched here. The architrave matches the rest of the room. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards, with a cast iron rim lock labeled "PAT. MAR. 30 1869," and butt hinges with five knuckles and pins.

The ell chamber is one open room with the stairway in the north-center that does not have a balustrade. There is a chimney stack on the north elevation, next to the stairway. Most of the floor has been replaced with circular-sawn butted boards.

House interior, attic story

The attic also has a center passage, with one room to each side. The passage flooring is random-width, tongue-and-grooved pine that runs east-west and varies between 3 ½ and 5 ½ inches. There is plain baseboard and head-cut trim. The balustrade around the stairs is three horizontal rails. The front sash is a two-over-two with the top sash being round-arched, but set in a square opening. The wood spandrels have three pegs in each side, and the center muntin is wide and pinned. There are no parting beads and no sash weights. The walls and ceiling are lathed and plastered. The east door is two vertical boards, with a bead run in the center. It has a cast iron Suffolk latch and butt hinges with five knuckles and pins; it appears to be made with stamped metal plates. The west door has three vertical boards, with no beads run on them. The hinges match those of the east door, and it has a Norfolk latch.

The east attic room has the same flooring, baseboard, architrave, and plastered finishes as the attic passage, but has new sash. The lath is circular-sawn and has cut nails. One rafter is accessible and is circular-sawn, is 2 ¾ inches wide, and is 3 ½ inches deep. There is a cast iron stove here that is a rectangular box with five half-columns across the front, and four arch-topped panels between that contain foliage. There is a frieze at the top which has shields above the columns and laurel wreaths above the panels. Each side has three matching columns, with matching frieze and ornaments above; on the right side the panels and center column are incorporated into a door. Its original location is unknown.

The west attic room also has the same flooring, baseboard, architrave, and plastered finishes as the attic passage. It also has a trim board at the top of the knee wall where it meets the rafters; this board is plain and wider than the baseboard. There is a two-over-two sash on the west elevation that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the wide center muntin. It has no parting beads and no sash weights.

House, basement

The basement door to the main block is hung on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. It originally had a large stock lock that measure 6 ½ by 11 ½ inches, and also has a later Carpenter-style iron rim

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lock labeled "N^o. 60 IMPROVED." There is a dirt floor and rubble stone walls. The north wall has a low rubble stone wall inside of the foundation wall, and it is topped with boards. The eastern half of this wall is about 16 inches high while the western half is much higher, at about 4 feet. Most of the joists are three-quarter round logs that run north-south, but several are re-used hewn timbers. One of them has wrought T-headed flooring nails on one side. There is a large stone stack under the east fireplace and a small stone stack under the west chimney. There is a summer beam set into them that is hewn and re-used; the western half has several abandoned mortises in the bottom of it.

The ell basement has a dirt floor. The joists are dimensional 2 by 8s and they are supported by a beam against the south wall. The new joists butt up against a hewn sill that still has studs in place in the wall and may be from the earlier ell that was taken down and rebuilt in the twentieth century.

North of the ell are stacked stone walls in a square that appear to be from an earlier ell foundation. This appears to have had a large fireplace on the north wall. The east and west walls of the foundation appear to have been robbed out, probably to supply additional material for the current foundation walls of the ell. About 50 feet northeast of the ell is a rubble stone foundation that is 6 feet wide by 8 feet, 7 inches deep and is probably the remains of the bake oven that family members have described behind the house. Just northwest of this foundation is the remains of a larger foundation of rubble stone that is 12 feet, 6 inches long and its depth could not be determined.

House construction, addendum

In December 2019 the lath and plaster was removed from the partition wall between the main block and ell on both stories. The ceiling lath and plaster was also removed from the second-story northeast chamber, most of the wallpaper was removed from throughout the house, and the stoves were taken out, in preparation for possible restoration of the dwelling. Several significant features were revealed in this process. The plaster in the passage had no finish below the existing wallpaper, and there were ghosts of the wallpaper pattern on the plaster, indicating that this was the original wall treatment. The framing consists of hewn, heavy-timber posts, plates and girts that are mortised and tenoned and pegged together, and there is no evidence that any of this primary structural material is re-used. There are also circular-sawn down-braces on the first story and up-braces on the second story that are tenoned and pegged. The studs are circular-sawn, are generally 3 by 4 inches, and are tenoned into the girts on the first story, but toenailed to the girts with cut nails on the second story. There was a hyphen that was part of the main block construction and was built up against the ell. The wall on the first story had been removed, but there was clear evidence of it in the ceiling of the first floor once the second-story joists were exposed. The east wall of the hyphen had a tall window on the first story that was removed and replaced with the existing paired sash. The second story of the hyphen has a single course of brick nogging, laid in mortar, on top of the plate. The attic joists were exposed, consisting of much re-used material, and revealed a significant survival of what appears to be an earlier stud that was possibly notched for siding, with a single nail hole at the upper end of each notch. The notches were not cut

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smoothly and evenly, however, raising some question about this interpretation, but also not providing a better one. Another joist appeared to have been a similarly notched stud that had had the notches cut back to square off the timber. The second-story partition wall contained a piece of door trim re-used as a stud, with the ghost of a backband on one side and the ghost of H (or H-L) hinges on the other side. The trim was painted a medium olive green. There are roof sheathing boards that are also re-used, some of which are painted, have a bead on one edge, and a narrow unpainted strip on the opposite edge. These appear to be weatherboards, though they are wider than the notches in the stud. However, too little re-used material was exposed to draw any firm conclusions about the possible nature of the previous construction, assuming this material came from the earlier main block of the house known to have been taken down and rebuilt.

Furnishings

Stored within the house when initially examined, and later moved into the barn, was a collection of furniture that was apparently original to the house and thus worthy of note for understanding the house. It appeared to be of oak and may have had its original red velvet upholstery. The settee had paired upholstered backs that were rounded on the bottom and joined at the top by a straight rail that was covered with upholstery and braid. There were stylized, foliate scrolls below the bottom of each back, sitting on the bottom rail. There were also scroll brackets under each arm. There was a matching arm chair and also a rocking arm chair that matched the settee. Another matching arm chair was upholstered in a gold velvet to the same design, and there was a side chair in gold velvet that was similar in style to the settee and arm chairs, but the scrolls below the cushioned back were of a different pattern. Most of this furniture was sitting in the west room, or parlor, and was probably purchased for this room. There was also an oak wheelchair with a caned seat and back. The northwest corner of the west room contained a square grand piano manufactured by "Philadelphia Manufacturing Co. Hunt, Felton & Co." The feet were of an octagonal, inverted vasiform profile. In the east room was a Gothic Revival bookcase with a pair of glazed doors with ogival arches and trefoils at the top. It had a crest rail on the top that had sawn trefoils with a squat profile. Below each door was a short drawer. Also in the house were several Gothic Revival wood chairs with spool-turned legs and backs, a wood seat, and a sawn crest rail with two cusped trefoils cut on the bottom edge and a carved finial on top in the center. Sitting in the passage upstairs were two pine porch chairs with the inclined back and front legs made from a single board with jig-sawn cut-outs. They have a single rear leg and two brackets to support the board seat. On the back of each of these was a label with "W. W. Maughlin & Sons, Established 1848. Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c. Factory and Planing Mill: E. Falls Avenue. Lumber yard: Cor. Pratt & Exeter Sts. Principal Office and Warehouse Cor. Prat[t] [and] President Sts. near Pratt St. Bridge. Baltimore, Md." Also stored in the east room is a safe reportedly from a family business in Sykesville. It is labeled "R. H. Hood" on the top front edge and on the door is labelled "Mosler Safe Co. Hamilton, O.," and has a landscape scene painted on it.

Bank Barn

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The bank barn is located about 325 feet southeast of the house and is banked into a hill on the northwest, with the overshoot facing southeast. It is a two-story structure with a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story with vertical-board siding. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal roofing and a northeast-southwest ridge. The rafters are lapped over top of the siding, suggesting that the entire roof has been replaced. The northwest elevation has a ramp in the center of the lower story and a window opening to each side of the ramp. The upper story has a pair of vertical-board doors on rollers in the center. The north bay has two wood louvered vents above two more vents, while the west bay has no vents. The upper story of both gable ends has two rows of three round-arched wood louvered vents, with two more identical vents in the gable. The southeast elevation of the upper story is covered by v-seam metal so all the vents are gone, but it originally had a doorway in the center with a vent above, and two rows of two vents in each end bay. The lower story has the stone foundation walls carried out to the end of the overshoot on both ends, but the west corner has had some stone fall out. The original frame wall has been removed and a low concrete wall built under the plane of the upper story wall, with a wood sill and studs, all deteriorated, filling in above the concrete wall, to the bottom of the upper story. The wall plate survives and has a beveled lap scarf joint with undersquinted haunches and four face pegs. It is painted white and has red vertical stripes on the exterior side, suggesting that it had slats at the top of the wall at one time. These presumably were not original, because they would have covered the white paint. After they were removed the plate was painted a cream color, and much of this cream paint has worn off. The posts were mortised and tenoned and pegged to the plate. A shelter shed has been added to the northeast end of the barn.

The lower story has a circular-sawn summer beam running northeast-southwest, with a beveled lap scarf joint with undersquinted haunches and a bolster and post below the joint. The joists are three-quarter round logs. The space is now entirely open.

The upper story has a circular-sawn heavy-timber braced frame, but the tie beams are hewn. The barn has three bays, a center threshing floor with hay mows to either side. There is a granary in the center of the southwest bay. The center bents have three posts, with long down-braces from the end posts and short up-braces on all of the posts. There are two girts, with the top one being dropped flush with the tops of the end posts. The purlins are supported by canted Queen posts. There are half-lap scarf joints with four face pegs. The rafters are 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge, and they support shingle lath. Some framing is still in place in the center of the roof for a ventilator box. The vents are rectangular and are set behind openings in the siding with round-arched tops. There is a wood hay track in the ridge, but the hay fork is missing. The northeast gable end has a high platform and the southwest gable end has a high ladder with which to reach the fork.

There is a newer Gothic barn with CMUs added to the west corner of the bank barn. It has shed additions on the southeast and southwest.

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Springhouse

The springhouse is located about 225 feet northeast of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rectangular structure of rubble stone with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs southwest-northeast. There is a doorway in the center of the southeast wall, steel around the top of the stone wall on the exterior, and the northeast and southwest gable ends are wood. The southwest elevation has a small opening with horizontal diamond-in-section wood louvers and the northwest elevation has a similar-sized opening, but only the frame, cut for similar louvers, survives. At the southwest end is a round concrete well or cistern or springhead cover that is about 2 feet above the ground and has a round concrete lid. This area is very overgrown and it was not clear if it had any physical connection with the building. The interior has been parged with a Portland cement, some of which has fallen away, exposing whitewashed stone. There is a concrete band around the top of the wall. The roof has been completely rebuilt with dimensional lumber and plywood. There is a dirt floor with no traces of troughs.

Cemetery

The cemetery is located 565 feet southwest of the house, in the middle of a field, and is completely enclosed by a split rail fence. It contains members of the Hood, Ridgely, Jervis, Jones, and Woods families, and the burials date primarily to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was separately listed on the historic sites inventory as HO-173.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-1173

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

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates c. 1882, c. 1945

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

John T. Ridgely was born in 1842, joined the Confederacy when the Civil War broke out, serving through to the end of the war, and in 1868 married Sarah Ann Jervis. In August 1873 Sarah's mother, Sarah Jervis, died. Sarah Ann and John Ridgely divided the property with her younger sister, Mary Davis, and Mary's husband, Samuel. The Ridgelys retained the Bowling Green house on 164 acres, while the Davises took 140-acre and 50 ½-acre tracts. In the 1876 tax assessment the Ridgely's improvements, combined, were valued at only \$800. However, a program of improvements to Bowling Green was clearly in the works, apparently beginning with the house. The assessments note unspecified new improvements worth \$600 between 1876 and 1886 and must reflect the rebuilding of the front of the house, which the family has traditionally dated to the early 1880s. The house is constructed with a hewn, heavy-timber braced frame, a traditional construction technique that had been replaced with a hybrid of balloon framing after the Civil War and had virtually been completely abandoned in house building after 1880. The last addition to the farm seems to have been the barn, which was valued at \$500 in March 1899. The Ridgely's oldest son, Jervis, remained at home working on the farm with John and Sallie. One of their daughters, Lorena, had married Ludowick Jones and after his death c. 1921 she moved back to Bowling Green with her young son, Ridgely Jones. After the Ridgelys death Lorena Jones purchased portions of Bowling Green and she, her son Ridgely, and her brother Jervis continued to farm there, though Jervis died in 1946. It was around this time that the old ell on the house was taken down and rebuilt. Lorena Jones continued to live in the 1880s house until her death in 1970, at which time the house sat vacant.

Significance:

The Hood family were millers in eighteenth-century Maryland, with older brother James running a mill along the Patapsco River that would be sold, after his death in 1768, to the Ellicott brothers in 1774. Younger brother John Hood, Sr. built his mill further west on the Patapsco, west of present-day Sykesville, in an area that is known to this day as Hood's Mill. It is believed that John lived near the mill, on property that his wife, Elizabeth Shipley, had inherited and brought to the union. Hood family

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history conjectures that John's son, John Hood, Jr. was the first to live on the Bowling Green farm and built the original house there; however there are several reasons to doubt this. In December 1770 John Hood Sr. conveyed 442 acres of land to his son, John Jr. This farm was in five parcels comprising the land patents called The Hurry, Conclusion, Littleworth, and Worthless. None of these parcels were part of the land that would become Bowling Green. Conversely, one of the Bowling Green parcels, part of Good Neighborhood Enlarged, was part of a lease that John Hood, Sr. executed to Edmund Hickey, a leather breeches maker, in 1782. This was only for 20 acres, so it might not have been part of the land that was, or would become, Bowling Green, but it suggests the likelihood that John Hood, Sr. was leasing other parts of this land to others. A further search of land records might confirm this, though leases were not necessarily recorded in the land records. In 1775 John Hood, Jr. purchased an additional farm of 326 acres that was part of the tract Poverty Discovered and seems to have lain along present-day Frederick Road.¹

In August 1784 John Hood, Jr. deeded his 442-acre farm to his oldest son, Thomas Hood, who had been born in 1779. At 15, Thomas would have been too young to run a farm, but there was probably something else going on here, as will be suggested below. John Hood, Sr. died in 1786 and left his real estate to his grandsons and granddaughters, all of them the children of his only surviving child, John Hood, Jr. Of the grandsons, Joshua received 1,067 ¼ acres, John received 912 acres, Benjamin received 1,014 ½ acres, and Thomas, 331 acres plus a tract of unrecorded size. The last tract could have been as much as 600-700 acres, though this is unlikely. One tract in Benjamin's allotment was 750 acres, but most of the tracts that made up each grandchild's bequest were less than 50 acres. If John Jr.'s 442-acre farm is added to the 331 acres allotted to Thomas, the total rises to 773 acres, plus the unknown acreage, and thus the grandsons likely were all given relatively equal portions of land. Differences in the acreages given each grandchild likely reflected varying quality in portions of the land and the improvements on them. Thomas, as the oldest, probably received his father's home farm, and Joshua received the tracts that were to make up Bowling Green. These included parts of The Schemer is Defeated, Long Bottom, Red Oak Spring, Good Neighborhood and Lucy and Rachel's Lott. Thus, the sale of John, Jr.'s farm to his teenage son was probably related to a plan for the division of John Sr.'s estate amongst all his grandchildren that was being developed by both of the John Hoods, senior and junior, in the early 1780s. Sarah received 449 acres, plus a tract of undisclosed acreage, and Elizabeth received 425 acres. Whether either granddaughter had already received some land, or other property, from her father is not known at this time. John Hood, Sr. also included a provision in his will that if any of the grandchildren were to die before they reached their majority, their lands would be divided amongst the surviving brothers. This would prove important, since Joshua, who was born in 1780, died

¹ Achsah Carrier and Ann Jones, "1700-1820: Early Family History," typescript, n.d. Anne Arundel County Land Records, IB 2-295, NH 2-187, IB 5-180.

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prior to 1795. All of these lands were held in trust by John Hood, Jr. for the benefit of his children, and no doubt many of them were being leased to tenant farmers or were quarters run by overseers.²

John Hood, Jr. wrote his own will in August 1794 and it was probated in February 1795 after his death. All of his children were still minors, so even at this time they did not control the farms that they had inherited from their grandfather. These farms were later supplemented with the real estate that their father left them. Benjamin Hood, whom the Hood family has always believed lived at Bowling Green, inherited 388 ½ acres in Baltimore County (most of that tract was known as Mount Pleasant), along with 52 ½ acres in Anne Arundel County that were near the Bowling Green farm. Benjamin married Sarah Wayman in 1797 and by that time must have been living on his own farm. Since he only had a one-fourth interest in the lands of his late brother, Joshua (which lands were or would become Bowling Green), one would assume that he was living in Baltimore County, and the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records confirm this. He had two farms in Baltimore County, one of 627 acres under the tenancy of Joshua Hipsley, and the one on which he lived, which was 655 acres. His own farm contained a two-story stone dwelling of 40 by 22 feet, with a one-story stone kitchen that was 18 by 16 feet. There were also several outbuildings and barns, one of which was also a two-story stone structure of 50 by 20 feet. The lands that would become Bowling Green were assessed to James, John, Benjamin, and Thomas Hood, and were occupied by Thomas Flahearty. They were improved with a one-story framed dwelling, 24 by 16 feet; an old log kitchen, 18 by 20 feet; a log meat house, 12 feet square; a log hen house of the same size; a log barn, 40 by 24 feet; two frame tobacco houses, each 44 by 24 feet; and a log house, 30 by 20 feet that probably functioned as a slave quarter. In 1932 Mary Waters Reeve made a "Rough Sketch of Bowling Green as I Remember It" which very likely illustrates the dwelling that Flahearty was inhabiting, along with several later additions. She included an annotated sketch of the upper floor plan, as well, creating a good impression of the house as it stood, probably in the 1870s. To the left is a side-passage, double pile house of one and one-half stories and a porch across the front, though it seems unlikely that the house was originally built this way, since the porch was likely added later. The use of a center door in a three-bay front was more common, though the center passage plan began to be used in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. This portion of the house is very believable to be about 24 by 16 feet. The right-hand portion of the house in the illustration appears to be a narrow, one-story structure with a large gable-end fireplace that was added to the earlier house, and a two-story section (possibly 1 ½ stories) was added to the rear. A second illustration of the earlier house exists in the family collection but is unsigned and undated. It agrees in general with the illustration by Mary Reeves, but differs in some details, showing shed-roofed dormers rather than gable-roofed dormers. It also shows the porch continuing over the whole front, including the east bay, and a door instead of a window

² John Hood, Sr. Estate, Will, TG-1 (volume 34)-340, Register of Wills, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

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in the east bay. The porch and door could reflect a later change to the building, but the discrepancies are more likely to be the result of imperfect memory.³

In March 1813 Benjamin Hood, who was still living in Baltimore County, purchased the interests of his three surviving brothers in the Bowling Green lands, which totaled 602 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Another 140 acres of these lands were conveyed to another of the brothers, Thomas Hood, at the same time. Thomas was married to Sarah's older sister, Rachel Wayman, and they reportedly lived on a farm adjoining Bowling Green. According to family history, Benjamin was made a deacon in the Methodist Church shortly after his marriage and is referred to by the family as Reverend Benjamin Hood, though it is not clear whether he was actually ordained. In any case, it would appear that he moved his family to Bowling Green shortly after acquiring the property, since the family still possesses a letter from Benjamin and Sarah's daughter, Mary Ann (born 1800) addressed to Sarah at Bowling Green in Anne Arundel County. Mary Ann had married Wesley Woods in 1814, and they were in Baltimore City in 1816. Just why Benjamin and Sarah would have left their Baltimore County farm for Bowling Green is not clear, unless they provided the old farm as a dowry for their daughter. According to a recent family history, Benjamin and Sarah do not appear in the 1800 or 1810 census, but they do in 1820. At that time they had eight children in the household, five of them their own. They also owned 19 slaves, and there was a free black boy living in the household.

Rev. Benjamin Hood died in 1848, at the age of 70, and the inventory of his personal property suggests that he was a middling farmer or slightly above, with his best furniture made of mahogany and other furniture of walnut. His livestock consisted of three horses, two cows, and 14 hogs with 18 shoats, a modest amount that suggests that he had pretty much given up farming. His crops included wheat, corn and hay, and at some time he must have been growing tobacco because he had tobacco spears on which to hang the leaves to cure. He still held a complete set of farm implements, including numerous ploughs, several cultivators, a harrow, a wheat fan, and numerous hand tools. It is not clear whether his four cider barrels were filled or empty, but his possession of some part of a cider mill suggests that he was once producing the beverage, if only for use on his farm. In his will he ordered all of his property to be sold and, after his debts were paid, any remaining cash was to go to paying off debts against his son Benjamin Hood, Jr., and his daughter Sarah Jervis. Presumably, his other children had already received their share of his estate while he was still living. Apparently, the land was not sold, but was rather divided between Benjamin and Sarah, with the former getting 160 acres and the latter 140 acres. Sarah

³ John Hood, Jr. Estate, Will JG 1-466, Register of Wills, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Achsah Carrier and Ann Jones, "1700-1820: Early Family History," typescript, n.d. Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Delaware Lower Hundred, Baltimore County; Elk Ridge and Elk Ridge Landing Hundreds, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Maryland State Archives. Mary Waters Reeve to Andrew [J. Young, Jr.], 22 November 1932, Ridgely Jones Family collection.

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and her husband, John Jervis, were living in Baltimore County and may have remained there, though they could not be located in the 1850 census.⁴

Benjamin Hood, Jr. was a doctor, and his portion of the lands contained the Bowling Green house. His farm had 130 acres improved and the remaining 34 were unimproved, making it an average-sized farm of the period. His livestock holdings were a little above the average, though, with six horses, four milch cows, two other cattle, 14 sheep and 34 hogs. His crops included mostly corn, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. The doctor died young, at age 43, in 1855. The inventory of his estate gives a better picture of his farming operation, and included five slaves, two men, a woman, a boy and a girl. His livestock consisted of six horses, a mule, a bull and seven cows, 15 ewes and 24 lambs, four sows with 37 pigs, and 16 other hogs. Both wheat and oats were stored in the barn and/or stacked nearby. Farm equipment included a couple of old seed ploughs, a couple of single shovel ploughs, a woodcock plough, a couple of cultivators, an "A" harrow and a diamond harrow, a corn sheller, a cider press, a four-horse wagon, a one-horse cart, plus partial interest in a grain rake and a threshing machine. For personal use he had a buggy and a carriage. His house was also furnished with some mahogany and walnut furniture, with carpeting and window curtains, mirrors, pictures, a map and an "old painting" on the walls, two desks, and two bookcases. These are not surprising given that the doctor was an educated man. His dining room was well-appointed, with a mahogany table, numerous chairs, a sideboard, silverware, china, pitchers, waiters, and a decanter. Sleeping accommodations included a French bedstead, a double bedstead, two single bedsteads, and a trundle bed, plus two bedsteads listed after the kitchen equipment that may have been in a back chamber for servants. The kitchen had a cooking stove, a kitchen safe, two kitchen presses, plus the usual kitchen table, handful of chairs, and other accoutrements necessary for food preparation. There were 2,000 spare cypress shingles available for any of the building roofs. He also had an assortment of medicines, surgical instruments, and medical books.⁵

Dr. Hood did not leave a will and his widow, Hannah, was left with young children (including young John Mifflin Hood, who would become president of the Western Maryland Railroad) so she probably did not have the help needed to run the farm. Thus, in 1856 a trustee offered Bowling Green for sale, noting:

⁴ Benjamin Hood of John Estate, Inventory 2-28, 6 November 1848, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Benjamin Hood of John Estate, Will 1-188, probated 31 October 1848, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Land Records, 9-29, 9-150.

⁵ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 June 1855, p. 2. Dr. Benjamin Hood, Jr. Estate, Inventory TBH 3-146, 24 July 1855, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

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“It contains about one hundred and sixty acres of land, thirty of which are in wood, the whole well watered, and divided into fields of convenient size. The fences are in good condition, and the soil has been improved to a high degree by lime and other fertilizers, and yields abundant crops.

“The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling, a large and well constructed barn, and other suitable out buildings.”

John Jervis, husband of Dr. Hood's sister, Sarah, purchased the 160-acre farm for \$5,690.31, and this began a long trend where Bowling Green was passed through the distaff side of the family. Sarah, of course, had already inherited 140 acres. Though the deed was not executed until 1863, the Jervises undoubtedly moved to Bowling Green in 1856. The 1860 census places them in Howard County, and in February of that year John advertised a reward for a horse and harness stolen from his stable. By this time Bowling Green had been expanded to about 354 acres (50 acres being part of Indian Cave Farm, HO-409), and the Jervises had four horses, two milch cows, seven other cattle, and 22 hogs. Sheep farming, potatoes, and butter production had been abandoned, but corn and oats continued to be the primary crops, with some wheat and rye being raised. Ten years later, however, the strategy had shifted somewhat. The Jervises now had six horses, but more importantly, seven milch cows and five other cattle, with no sheep or hogs. The focus was still on corn, with some oats, rye and buckwheat, but wheat production had been increased, potatoes reintroduced, and large amounts of butter were being made for the market. At age 80, John Jervis may still have been making the decisions on the farm, but he had clearly turned over much of the operation to his son-in-law, John Ridgely, and his daughter, Sarah Ann (Sallie) Ridgely, who were living with them. They also had a number of black or mulatto laborers living somewhere at Bowling Green, including a cook (Kitty Pelton) and a domestic (Eliza Norris), as well as farm labor. In late December 1872 John Jervis died at the advanced age of 83, and in August 1873 Sarah Jervis died at the age of only 55. Sarah and John Ridgely divided the property with her younger sister, Mary Davis, and Mary's husband, Samuel. The Ridgelys retained the Bowling Green house on the 160 acres, along with a small parcel of 4 5/8 acres, while the Davises took the 140-acre and 50 1/2-acre tracts. The latter parcels were accessed by a farm lane through the Ridgely's parcel, which ran "to near the dwelling house, barn and dairy on said premises." This arrangement is clearly indicated on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Howard County, and this continues to be the primary farm lane through Bowling Green and on to Indian Cave Farm to this day. In 1886 the Davises sold their half of Bowling Green back to the Ridgelys for \$5,000, thus reuniting all the land.⁶

⁶ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 357. *Baltimore Sun*, 10 September 1856, p. 3. J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 474. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. *Baltimore Sun*, 2 February 1860, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 February 1860, p. 3. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 January 1873, pp. 2, 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 2 August 1873, p. 2. Howard County Land Records, 32-539. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1878).

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John T. Ridgely, the son of Dr. Charles C. Ridgely, was born in 1842 at Springfield, just north of Clarksville. He joined the First Maryland Cavalry of the Confederacy when the Civil War broke out, serving through to the end of the war, and in 1868 he married Sarah Ann Jervis. In the 1876 tax assessment the Ridgely's 164 acres were valued at \$2,788 and all the improvements, combined, at only \$800. However, a program of improvements to Bowling Green was clearly in the works, apparently beginning with the house. The assessments note unspecified new improvements worth \$600 but give no date. They clearly came between 1876 and 1886 and must reflect the rebuilding of the front of the house, which the family has traditionally dated to the early 1880s. In 1886 a new barrack was noted, worth \$160, and two years later another new barrack and other improvements worth \$300. Another hay barrack was assessed at \$150 in 1890. The last addition to the farm seems to be the barn, which was valued at \$500 in March 1899, while the old barn was released, having apparently been taken down. Not surprisingly, the Ridgelys holdings of livestock were increasing at the same time. In 1876 they held six horses, six cattle and nine hogs, and in 1893 had an additional six cattle. They also had nine children, ranging in age from 31 to seven, so they had a lot of help on the farm. In addition to the farm, John Ridgely was also a director of the Sykesville Bank and one of the incorporators of the Sykesville Realty and Investment Company. In 1910, when John was 68, the Ridgely's oldest son, Jervis, age 41, was still living at home and working on the farm, helped by his youngest brother, Benjamin Hood Ridgely, and two black farmhands. Benjamin died in 1915 and by the 1920 census only Jervis was at home and working on the farm with John and Sallie. One of their daughters, Lorena, had married Ludowick Jones in 1902, and after his death c. 1921 she moved back to Bowling Green with her young son, Ridgely Jones.⁷

The front half of the house that the Ridgelys rebuilt in the 1880s is a center-passage, single-pile plan that was still very common for farmhouses in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and it has a central gabled wall dormer that, though introduced several decades earlier, did not become popular in Howard County until this time period. The architectural finishes inside and out are very much of the period, as well. The house originally had a porch across the front of the first story that the jib windows provided access to, and it can be seen in early family photographs. There were square boxed posts and railings that had crossed balusters between vertical ones. The house was primarily heated with stoves, and many still survive inside. They are set to one side of the mantels, rather than directly in front of them, requiring longer pipes to connect to the flue. This arrangement appears to be a later contrivance, as

⁷ *Sykesville (Maryland) Herald*, 12 December 1929, at sykesvilleheraldproject.com. Warfield, *Founders*, p. 417. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1900. *Baltimore Sun*, 10 April 1906, p. 10. *Baltimore American*, 5 November 1907, p. 8. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1910. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 March 1915, p. 8. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1920. *Baltimore County (Maryland) Union*, 10 January 1903, @ <http://files.usgwarchives.net/md/baltimore/vitals/marriages/bcul19030110.txt>. Accessed 4 December 2019.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Inventory No. HO-1173

Name Bowling Green
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

though they were not originally placed in these locations, though this is not certain. The west room apparently functioned as the parlor and the east room as the dining room, with the only fireplace in the new section. Most striking is the survival of portions of the original Aesthetic Movement wallpaper treatments for the rooms, which were the height of style in the 1880s. The passage has a bold jungle print of large leaves and flowers. It is greatly faded to several shades of brown but was probably originally several shades of green. Accent colors include red and cream. At the top of the wall is a border paper with a similar treatment of large leaves and flowers, in the same palette. The ceiling has a paper with a cream ground and small freehand figures in gold. On the wall ascending the stairs there is a plain dark brown dado paper with a narrow band at the transition that has a geometric print in dark brown, with accents of black, yellow, cream, and pale green. These two papers appear to be laid over top of the jungle print, perhaps to cover damage to the original paper. The parlor papers are also faded, with the walls covered in a more traditional floral print of moderately-sized leaves and flowers. The ground is cream, with the leaves and flowers now in tan and a medium brown. There is a border print with a reddish-brown background and twining cream-and-tan leaves. The ceiling had lost much of its paper, but was more extravagantly treated, with a plain border in tan or faded green and the bulk of the ceiling apparently with a cream ground that contained simple geometric figures. In the corners was another paper with yellow roses. Whether there was a different paper in the center could not be determined since nothing was left there. These fragmentary survivals are interesting in part because they illustrate the penetration of new aesthetic tastes into rural areas. The Jervises and Ridgelys were educated and economically above-average farmers, but they still lived in a conservative rural community. This reality might explain why the exterior of Bowling Green was very traditional in form, not showing the Aesthetic Movement traits that were found on the interior. Some of the furnishings in the house were likely purchased as part of the decoration and fit very much within the Aesthetic Movement. The combination of the wallpapers and the furniture would have provided a great deal of pattern, color and texture to the experience of the rooms. The east room, which must have functioned as the dining room, had its mantel replaced with a marbleized slate mantel of a form and finish that was very popular in the 1850s and 1860s, though numerous farmhouses and suburban houses in rural Maryland have been seen with similar mantels that appear to have been added at a later date. The walls of this room were painted, and it seems likely that they might have had an Aesthetic Movement paper originally that was removed for a more conservative treatment.

The house is constructed with a hewn, heavy-timber braced frame, a traditional construction technique that had been replaced with a hybrid of balloon framing after the Civil War and had virtually been completely abandoned in house building after 1880. In contrast to the house frame, the barn frame is completely constructed with circular-sawn timber. It employs canted purlin struts to support the roof and has some affinities with the barn at Doughoregan Manor Tenant Farm 43 (HO-22-1), which has a datestone of 1889. The tax records for John T. Ridgely assess him for a new barn in March 1899, so this building was probably built the year before. Bank barns started to be built in Howard County in the mid-nineteenth century, but they did not become common until the last quarter of the century. They are,

Maryland Historical Trust

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Inventory No. HO-1173

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sadly, rare in the county today. Family photographs show several outbuildings around the farm that no longer survive, including a one-story, square frame building behind the kitchen ell and another building behind it, down the hill, that appears to have a large chimney stack. Northwest of the existing barn was a large frame building that was likely a hay barrack and was constructed after the barn was built.⁸

Sallie Ridgely died in 1927 and John two years later. Both are buried in the family cemetery, along with most of the other owners of Bowling Green, in a field to the west of the house. This cemetery was previously placed on the historic sites inventory as HO-173. Bowling Green passed through equity court and a trustee sold the 160-acre and 50-acre tracts (the latter now reduced to 36 acres) in 1933 to Lorena Jones. She, her son Ridgely, and her brother Jervis continued to farm there, though Jervis died in 1946. It was around this time that the old ell on the house was taken down and rebuilt. Ridgely Jones purchased the 140-acre tract in 1939 and purchased a partial interest in the rest of the farm from his mother in 1964. Ridgely Jones married Helen Stromberg of Sykesville in 1934 and they built a brick Cape Cod on the farm for themselves in 1952. Lorena Jones continued to live in the 1880s house until her death in 1970, at which time the house sat vacant. It has remained vacant to this day, but renovation work on the house began in 2019.

⁸ Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1896-1910.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-1173

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5.5 A
Acreage of historical setting 140 A
Quadrangle name Sykesville Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of a rough rectangle with the northern boundary being the stream and tree line, with the western boundary being just west of the new and old houses, the eastern boundary being just east of the barns, and the southern boundary being just south of the Gothic barn, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features associated with this farm. There is another house on the site (1500 Underwood Rd.), to the north, that was part of a separate farm, though related through family with Bowling Green.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	April 2021
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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

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

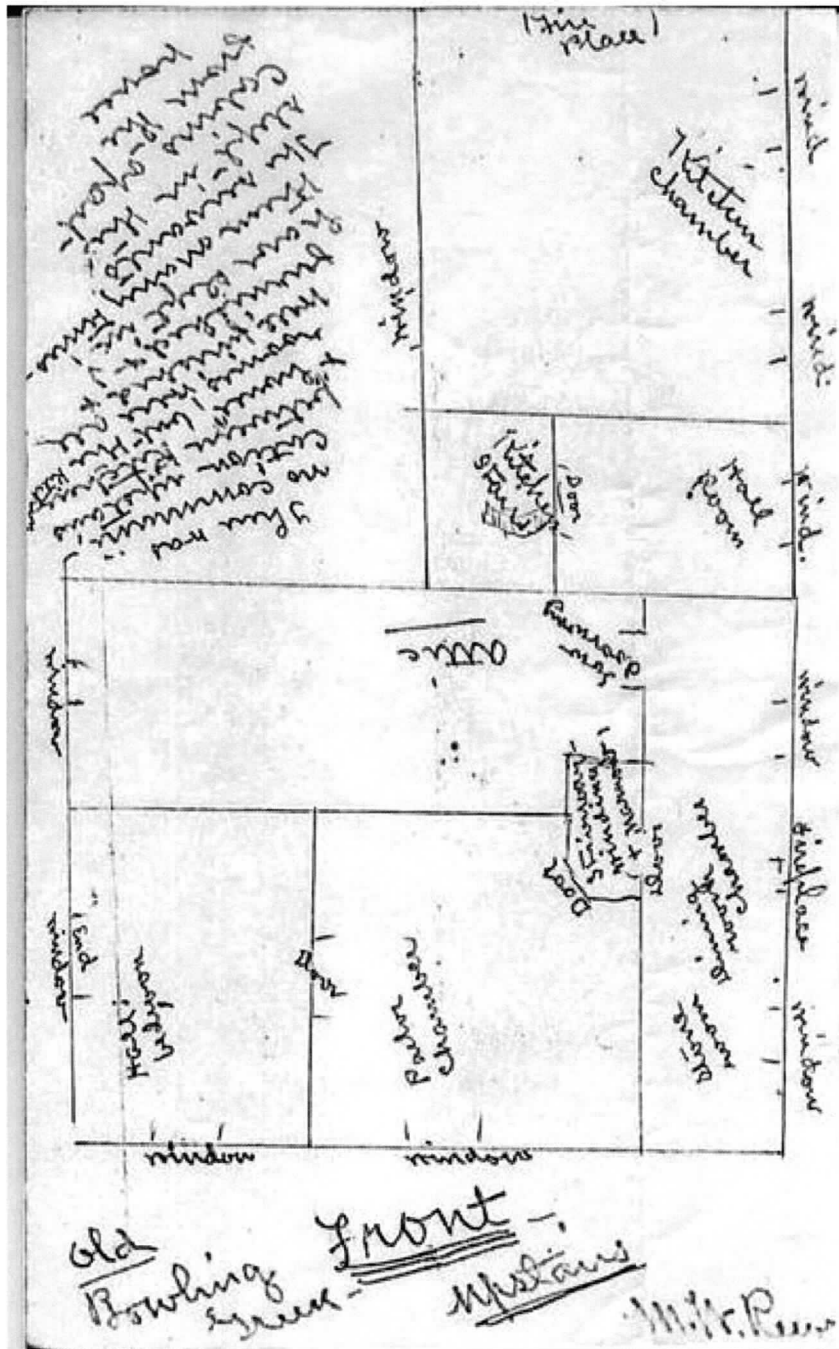
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Bowling Green
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Maxine Waters Reeve, "Old Bowling Green Upstairs," 1932. Ridgely Jones Family collection.

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Number Historic Images Page 3



Bowling Green, undated photograph, Ridgely Jones Family collection. Original porch shown. Note chair to right of door, which survives in the house.

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Name Bowling Green
Continuation Sheet

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Bowling Green. The John Thomas Ridgely and Sarah Ann Jervis Ridgely family, undated photograph, Ridgely Jones Family collection. . Lorena Ridgely is on the far left. Note the original polychromed treatment of the porch.



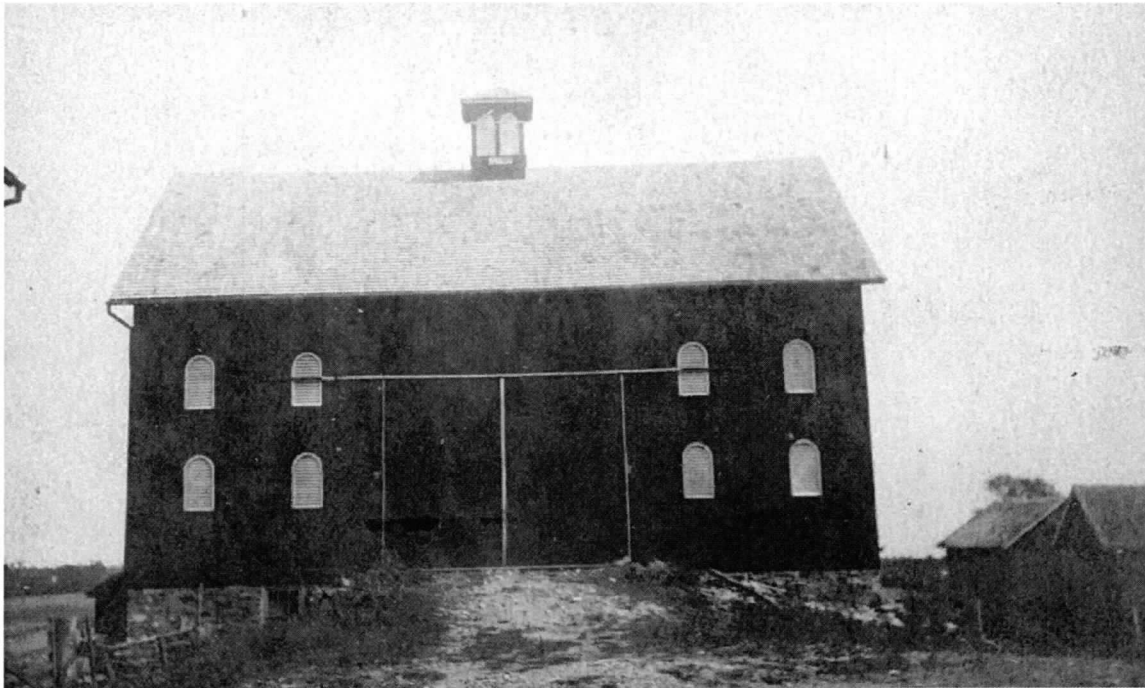
Bowling Green, side elevation showing the earlier ell and an outbuilding. Undated photograph, Ridgely Jones Family collection.

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Name Bowling Green
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Bowling Green, barn with original cupola, and several outbuildings that no longer survive. Undated photograph, Ridgely Jones Family collection.



Bowling Green, outbuilding to east of barn that no longer survives. Undated photograph, Ridgely Jones Family collection.

Bowling Green (HO-1173)
1495 Underwood Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRUMENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
James Philip Jones Ann Holmes Jones / ?	Indian Cave Farm LLC / MD	1 February 2015	WAR 16053-65	Deed - Fee Simple	\$0	199.125 A	Grantors are sole members of LLC H.S.J. died 27 February 2011
J. Philip Jones Ann Holmes Jones Koch Helen S. Jones	Helen S. Jones – Life Tenant James Philip Jones Ann Holmes Jones, remaindermen	29 October 2001	MDR 5892-484	Deed - Fee Simple	\$0	199.125 A	Parcel 12 in below
J. Philip Jones Ann Holmes Jones Koch Pers. reps, estate of Ridgely Jones / Howard	J. Philip Jones Ann Holmes Jones Koch, trustees & remaindermen	17 June 1998	MDR 4331-698	Deed - Fee Simple	–	[348.1375 A.]	R.J. died 9 October 1996 3 parcels – Bowling Green Farm
Ridgely Jones & wife Helen S. / ?	Howard Co, Maryland	15 October 1987	CMP 1743-167	Confirmatory Deed	\$510,553	Parcel 2: 135.2125 Parcel 12: 1. 163.125 A 2. 50.5 A – 14.5 A Parcel 13: 15.8 A. -1A	Ag preservation easement exact acreage was unknown Total: 348.1375A
Ridgely Jones & wife Helen S. / ?	Howard Co, Maryland	24 November 1986	CMP 1564- 107	Agreement	\$1,475.00 per acre \$512,599 at settlement	Unknown	Ag preservation easement
Mildred E. Van Aelst John J. Noyes Harvey W. Noyes George H. Noyes, Sr.	Ridgely Jones & wife Helen S.	26 December 1972	CMP 628- 162	Deed & Agreement	\$1.00	–	Establish boundary lines where there is a conflict
Lorena Ridgely Jones, widow / Howard	Ridgely Jones & wife Helen S. / Howard	16 May 1964	WHH 418- 434	Deed - Fee Simple	\$6,250 mortgage owed to grantees	1. 4 5/8 A & 160 A -1 1/2 A 2. 50 1/2 A - 14 1/2 A	43.22% Interest to grantees
Lorena Ridgely Jones, widow / Howard	Ridgely Jones & wife Helen S. / Howard	16 May 1964	WHH 418- 437	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5.00	1. 4 5/8 A & 160 A -1 1/2 A 2. 50 1/2 A - 14 1/2 A	56.78% interest to grantees

Bowling Green (HO-1173)
1495 Underwood Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRUMENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
J. Riggs Donovan / Howard	Ridgely Jones	16 March 1939	BM Jr. 163- 145	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5.00	136.04 A	Parcel 2
Richard Dorsey, Trustee	Lorena Ridgely Jones	24 July 1933	BM Jr. 146- 48	Deed - Fee Simple	\$1.00	1. 4 5/8 A & 160 A -1 1/2 A 2. 50 1/2 A - 14 1/2 A	Howard County Circuit Court, Equity 3215 Richard Dorsey v. Charles Henry Ridgley 1. Bowling Green Farm where Sarah Ann Ridgely lived. 2. Adjoins Bowling Green and now used as part of it – originally part of Indian Cave Farm.
Mary O. Davis & husband Samuel E. / Howard	Sarah Ann Ridgely & husband John T. / Howard	1 January 1886	LJW 50- 183	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5,000.00	X. 50 1/2 A Y. 140 A	(2)
Sarah Ann Ridgely & husband John T. Ridgely Mary O. Davis & husband Samuel E. / Howard	–	25 September 1873	WWW 32- 539	Partition - fee simple	–	A. 4 5/8 B. 160 A C. 50 1/2 A D. 140 A	S.A.R. & M.O.D. are children & heirs of John Jervis & wife Sarah M. H., dec'd kids are dividing their farm. A. Part of Oakland B. Part of Poverty in Reality, Red Oak Spring, Good Neighborhood Enlarged, Invasion, Long Bottom & The Schemer is Defeated A&B to S.A.R., with right of way to M.O.D. on wagon road from public road, over this land “to near the dwelling house, barn and dairy on said premises” C&D to M.O.D. [no previous reference]

Bowling Green (HO-1173)
 1495 Underwood Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

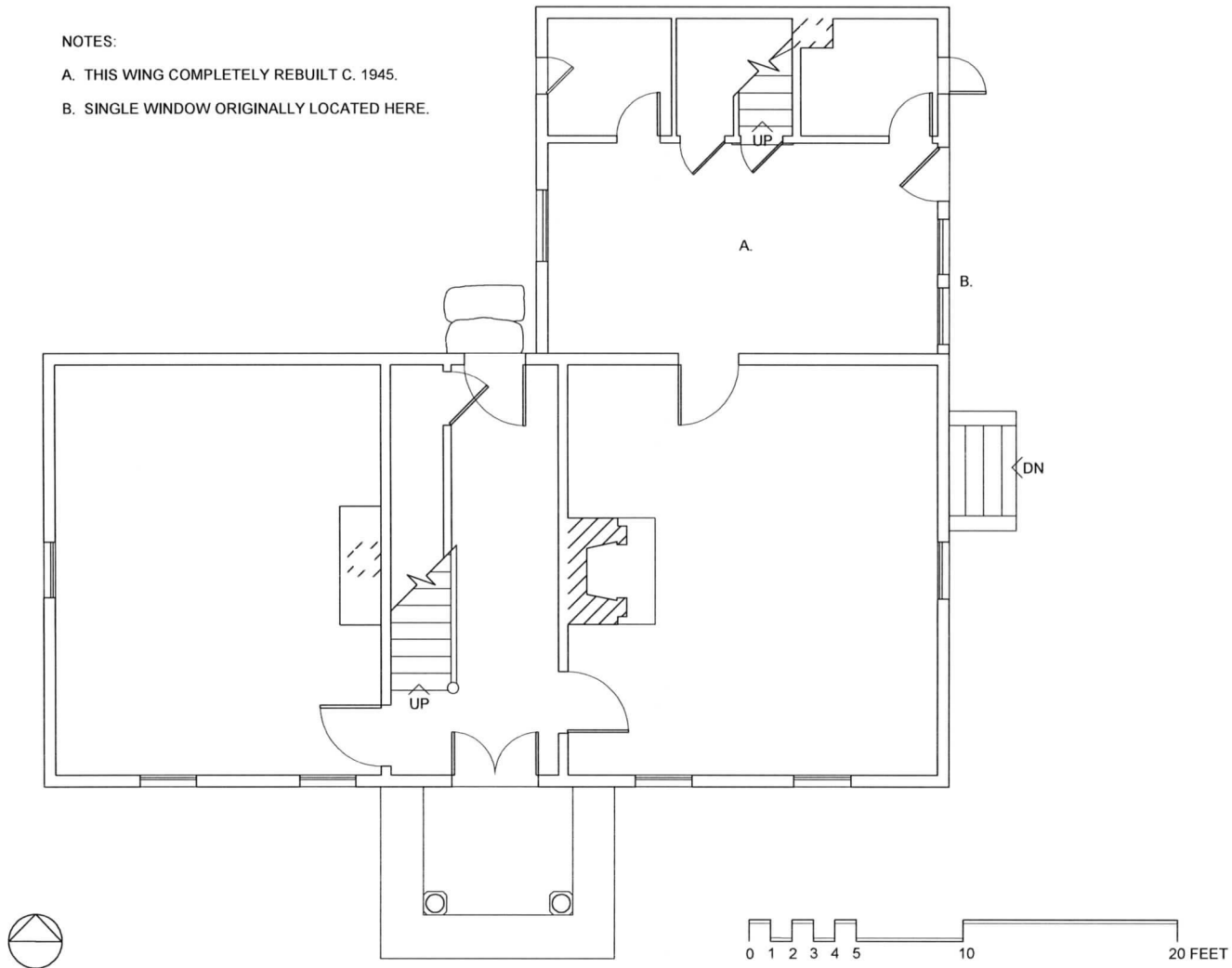
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRUMENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Thomas Donaldson, Trustee	John Jervis / Howard	6 November 1863	WWW 23- 42	Deed - ?	\$5,690.31	A. 4 5/8 A B. 160 A - 1/2 A used as family burying ground reserved to Hood Family	Howard County Circuit Court- Equity 1 July 1856 Hannah M. Hood, next friend of John M. Hood v. J. M. Hood [no previous reference]
Dr. Benjamin Hood & wife Hannah M. / Howard District, Anne Arundel Co.	Sarah M. H. Jervis / Baltimore County	29 August 1848	9-150	Deed – indenture	\$5.00	140A +/-	[no previous reference]
John Jervis & wife Sarah M. H. / Baltimore County	Dr. Benjamin Hood / Howard District, Anne Arundel Co.	29 August 1848	9-29	Deed – indenture	\$100.00	160 A	Part of Poverty in Reality Part of Red Oaks Springs Part of Good Neighborhood Enlarged Part of Invasion Part of Long Bottom Part of The Schemer is Defeated, Beginning on Old Frederick Road [no previous reference]
James Hood of John / Baltimore County John Hood / Anne Arundel Co. Thomas Hood / Anne Arundel Co.	Benjamin Hood / Baltimore County	6 March 1813	WSG 2-254	Deed –	£ 0.5.0	602 3/4 A	Long Bottom, The Schemer is Defeated, Invasion, Red Oake Spring, Good Neighborhood Enlarged, Lucy & Rachels Lott “Beginning... on the old road heading from the dwelling house of the late John Hood Senior deceased to the Poplar Spring Chapel.”



HO-1173
Bowling Green
1485 Underwood Road
Site plan

NOTES:

- A. THIS WING COMPLETELY REBUILT C. 1945.
- B. SINGLE WINDOW ORIGINALLY LOCATED HERE.

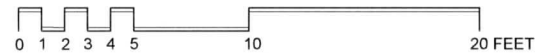
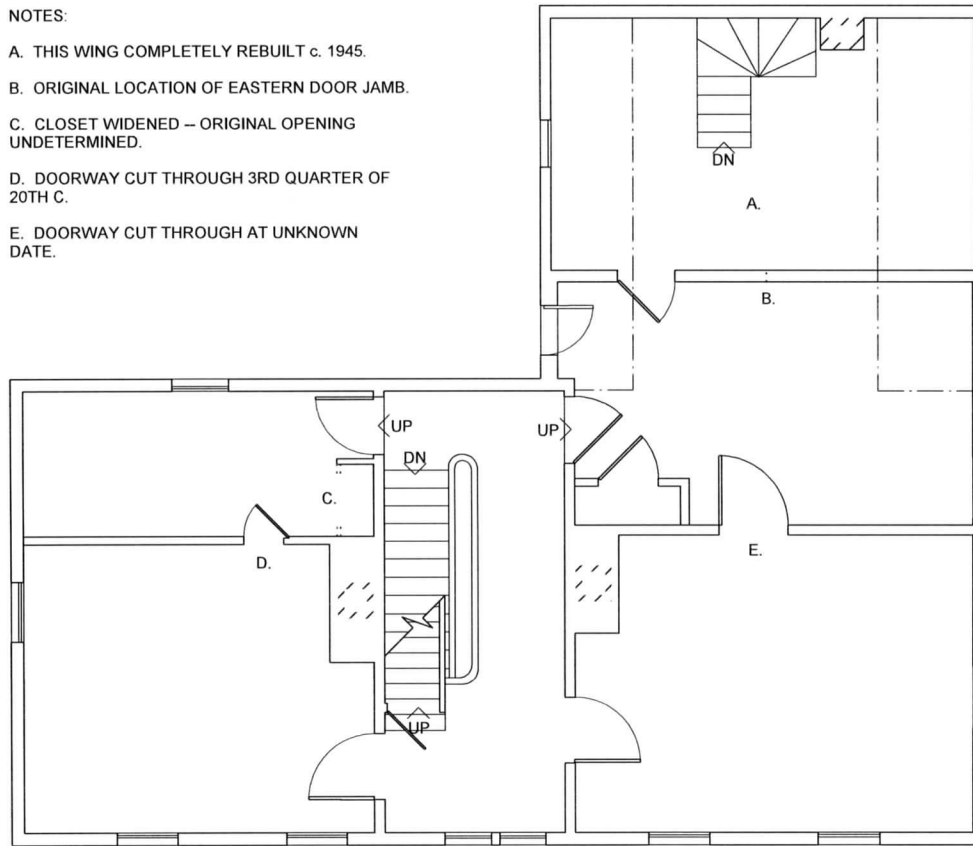


HO-1173 BOWLING GREEN 1495 UNDERWOOD ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & ANN JONES -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2018

NOTES:

- A. THIS WING COMPLETELY REBUILT c. 1945.
- B. ORIGINAL LOCATION OF EASTERN DOOR JAMB.
- C. CLOSET WIDENED – ORIGINAL OPENING UNDETERMINED.
- D. DOORWAY CUT THROUGH 3RD QUARTER OF 20TH C.
- E. DOORWAY CUT THROUGH AT UNKNOWN DATE.

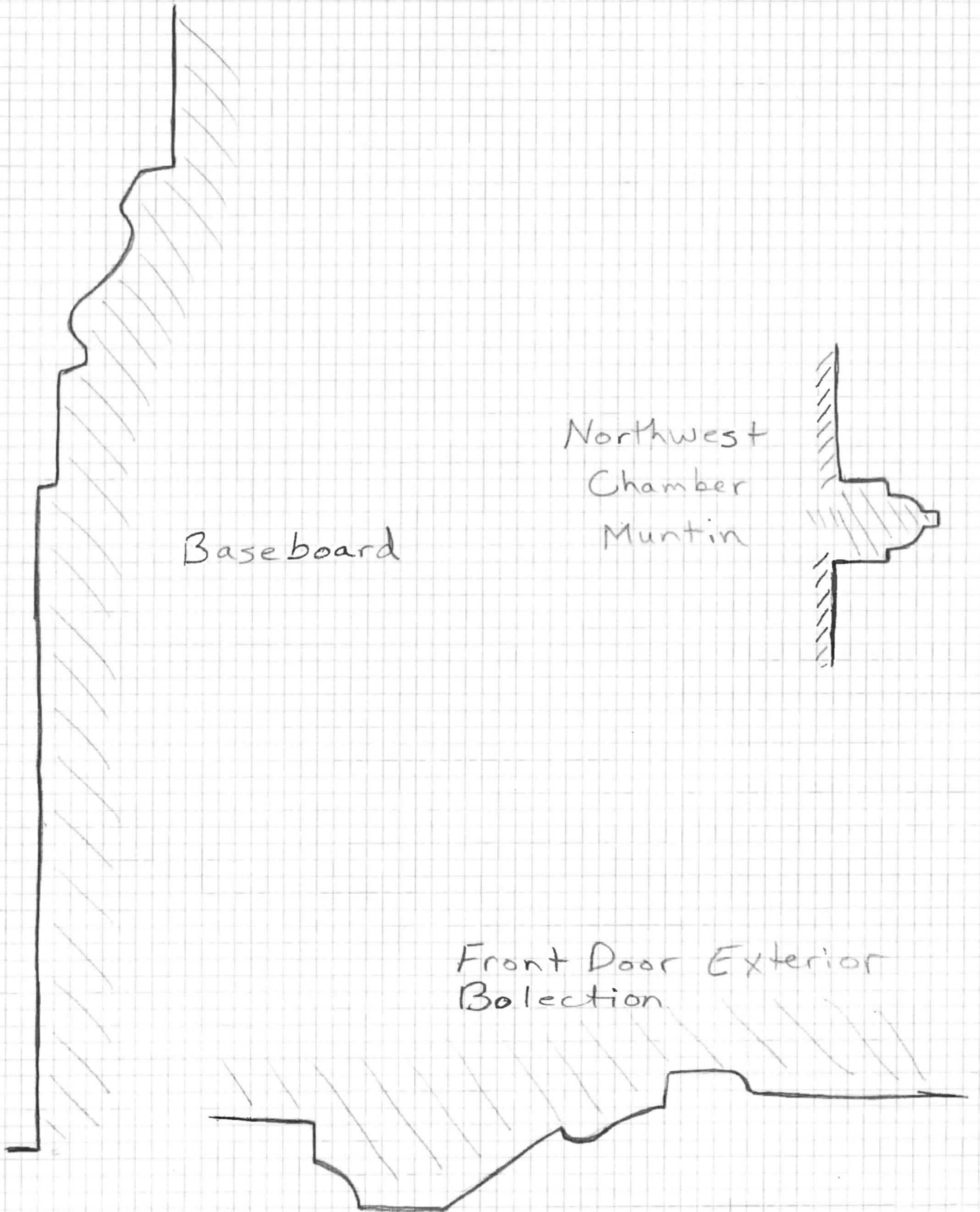


HO-1173 BOWLING GREEN 1495 UNDERWOOD ROAD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & ANN JONES -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2018

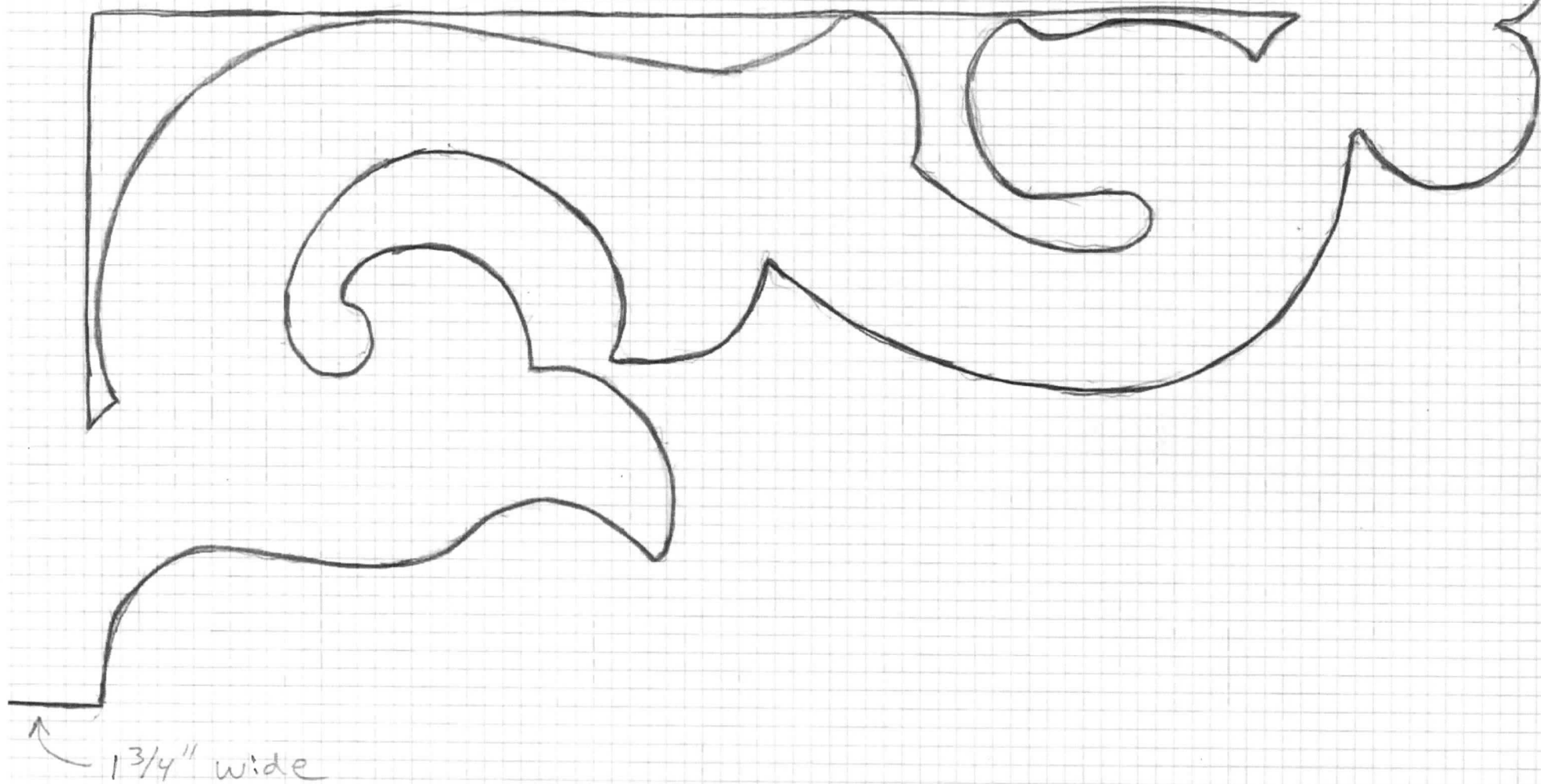
1/3 Bowling Green (HO-1173)
Moulding Profiles

KMS
27 Apr. 2018



2/3 Bowling Green (HO-1173)
Stair Bracket

KMS
27 Apr 2018

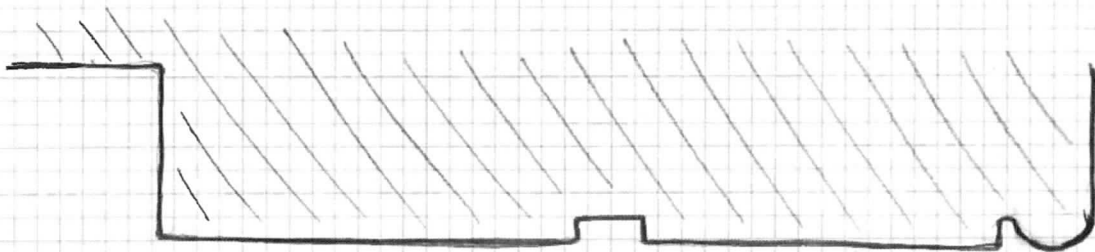


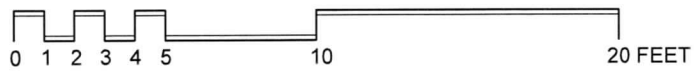
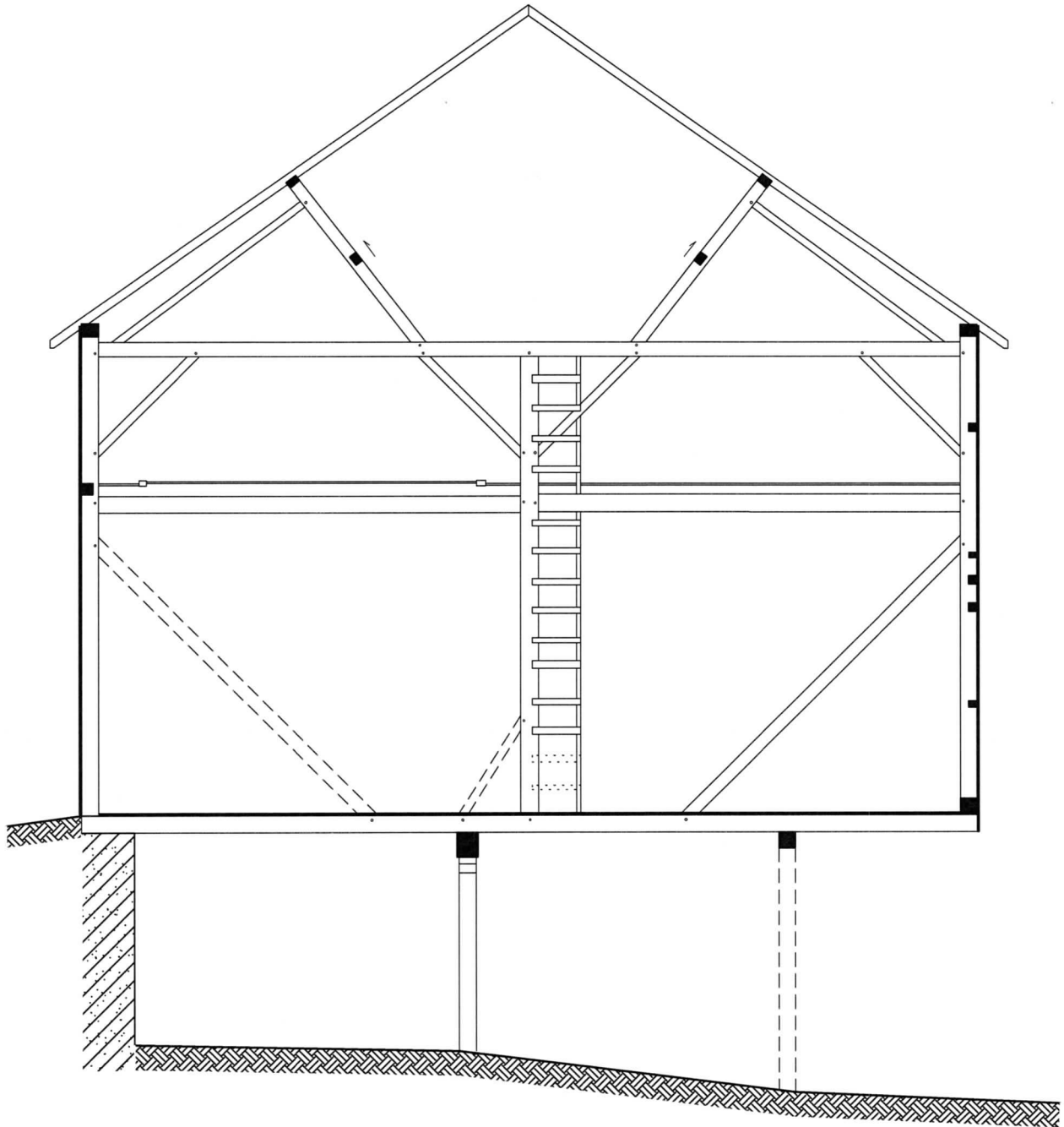
3/3 Bowling Green (HO-1173) (1173)
Moulding Profiles

KMS

3 Apr. 2019

West Room Architrave





NOTES;

HAY TRACK, SHINGLE LATH, DOOR TRACK, DOOR, NEW FLOORING, AND NEW WALL UNDER OVERSHOOT NOT SHOWN.

RAFTERS LAP OVER SIDING.

CABLE ABOVE GIRTS ADDED EARLY, IF NOT ORIGINAL.

HO-1173 BOWLING GREEN 1495 UNDERWOOD ROAD

BARN FRAMING SECTION -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & PETE MORRILL -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MARCH 2021



HO-1173
Bowling Green
1495 Underwood Road
Maryland 6-inch Modern aerial



HO-1173
Bowling Green
1495 Underwood Road
Sykesville USGS quad

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Name: "Bowling Green"
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Photo 1 of 24: South elevation. 3/20/2019

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Photo 2 of 24: South elevation, front door. 11/16/2016

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Name: "Bowling Green"
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 3 of 24: North & west elevations. 3/20/2019



Photo 4 of 24: East elevation. 3/20/2019

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Photo 5 of 24: Passage, view north. 12/27/2019

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Photo 6 of 24: Newel. 12/27/2019

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Photo 7 of 24: Passage wallpaper. 4/27/2018



Photo 8 of 24: Passage wallpaper ceiling border & ceiling paper. 11/16/2016

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Continuation Sheet

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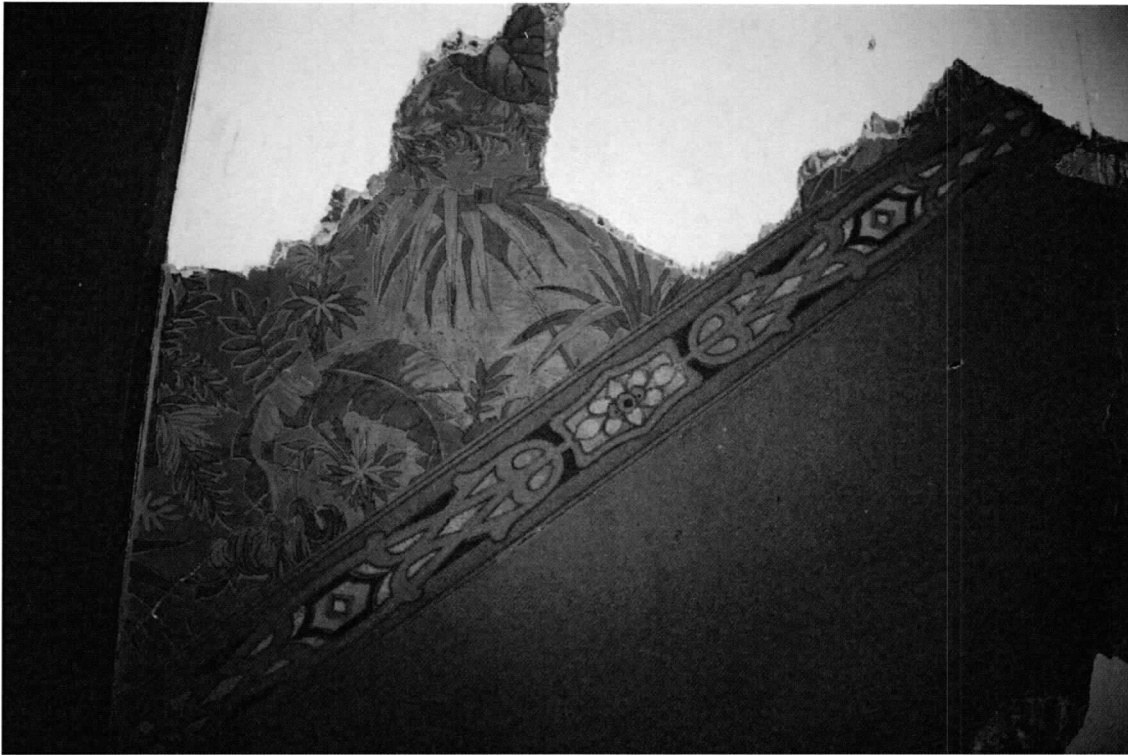


Photo 9 of 24: Passage wallpapers and dividing border on stairway. 11/16/2016

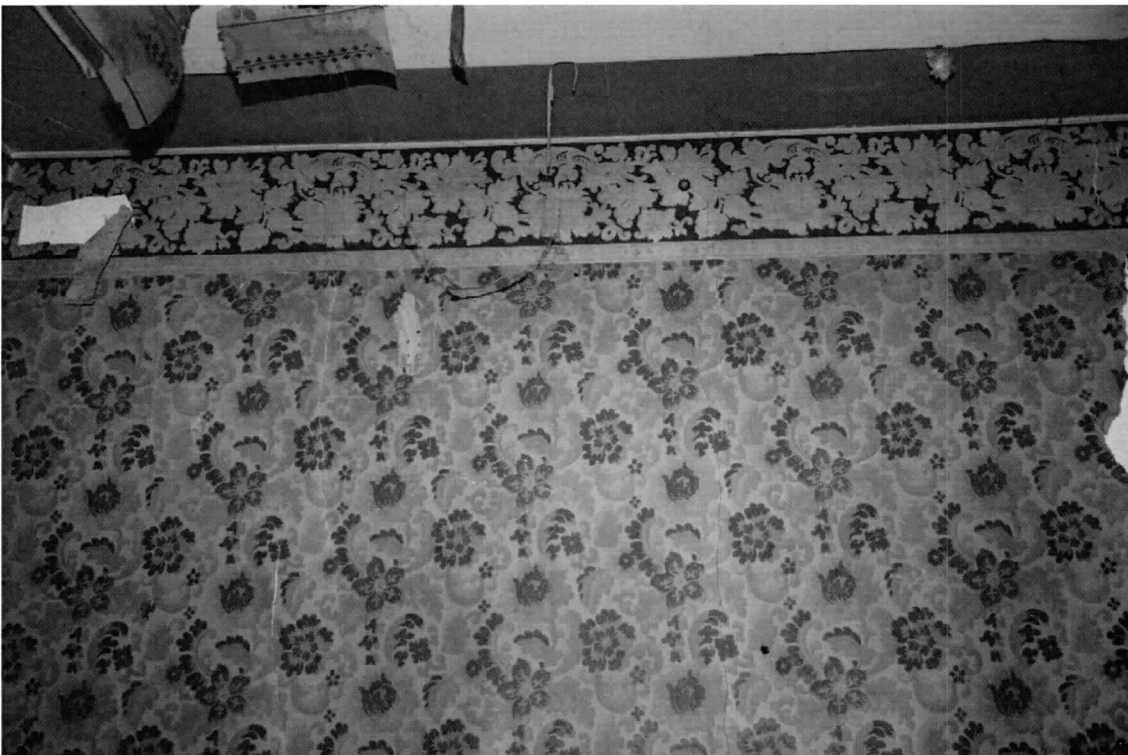


Photo 10 of 24: West room wallpaper and ceiling borders. 11/16/2016

**Maryland Historical Trust
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Name: "Bowling Green"
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 11 of 24: West room ceiling papers. 3/20/2019



Photo 12 of 24: West room mantel. 3/20/2019

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Photo 13 of 24: West room stove. 3/20/2019



Photo 14 of 24: East room mantel. 11/16/2016

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Continuation Sheet

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Photo 15 of 24: Kitchen stove. 3/20/2019

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Historic Properties Form**

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Name: "Bowling Green"
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 16 of 24: Second-story passage, view north. 3/20/2019

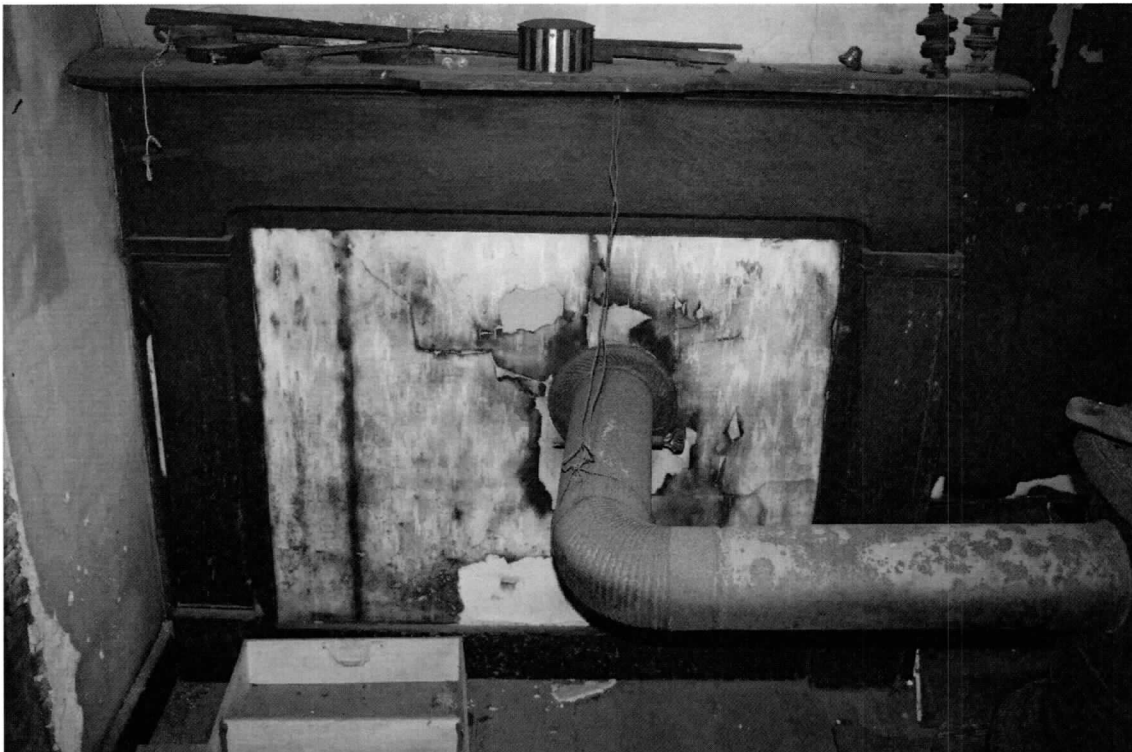


Photo 17 of 24: Second-story west chamber mantel. 3/20/2019

**Maryland Historical Trust
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Continuation Sheet

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Photo 18 of 24: Second-story west chamber stove. 3/20/2019

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Photo 19 of 24: Second-story west chamber wallpaper and ceiling border. 3/20/2019



Photo 20 of 24: Stove stored in attic. 11/16/2016

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Photo 21 of 36: Wing east wall framing for original window, heavy timber braced frame of main block, and overhanging joists from main block. 12/27/2019

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Photo 22 of 36: East room fireplace with mantel removed. 3/13/2020



Photo 23 of 36: Parlor sofa. 3/13/2020

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Photo 24 of 36: Parlor arm chair. 3/13/2020

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Photo 25 of 36: Parlor side chair. 3/20/2019

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Photo 26 of 36: Parlor rocking chair. 3/20/2019



Photo 27 of 36: Parlor piano. 11/16/2016

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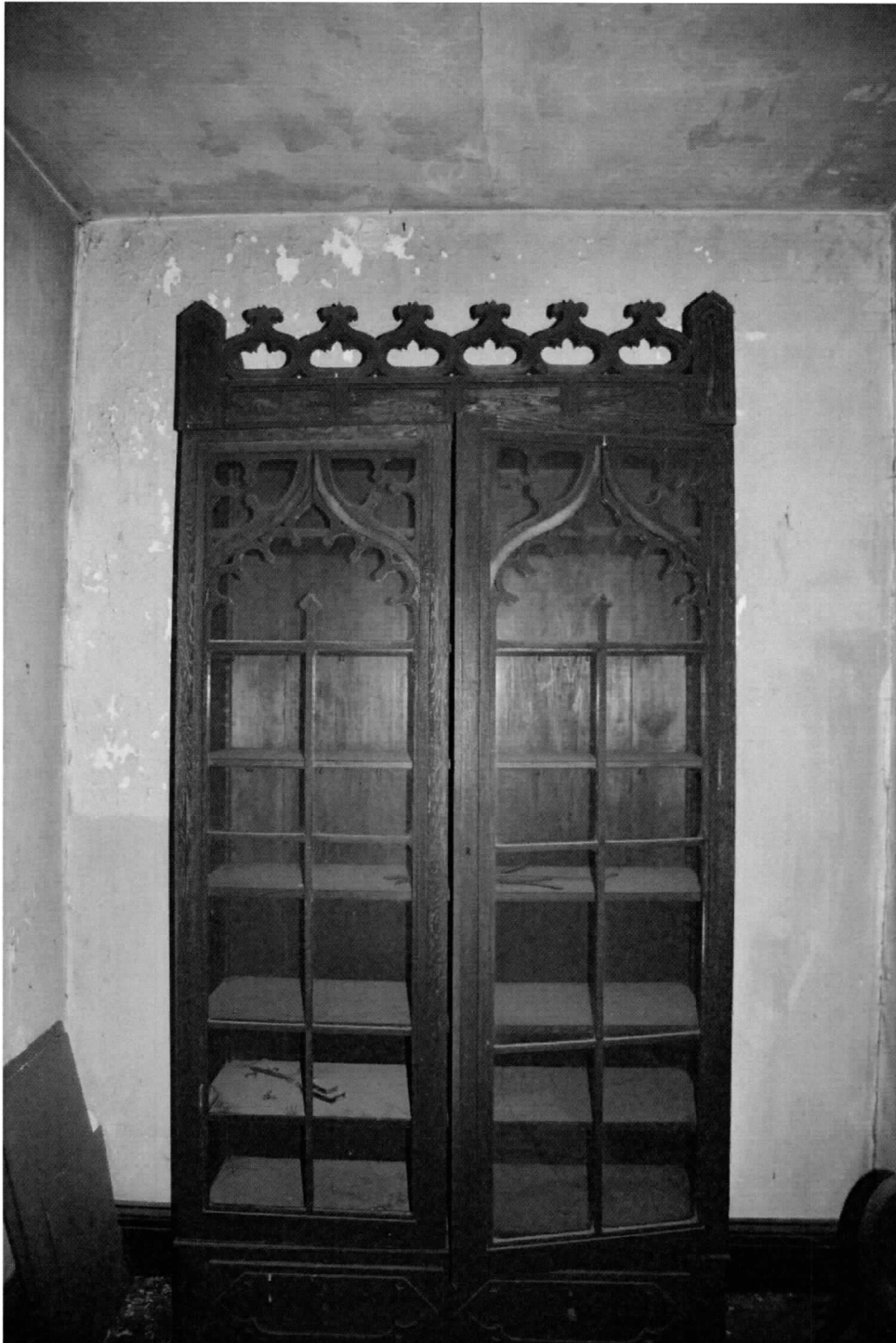


Photo 28 of 36: Bookcase. 3/20/2019

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Photo 29 of 36: Gothic Revival chairs. 3/20/2019

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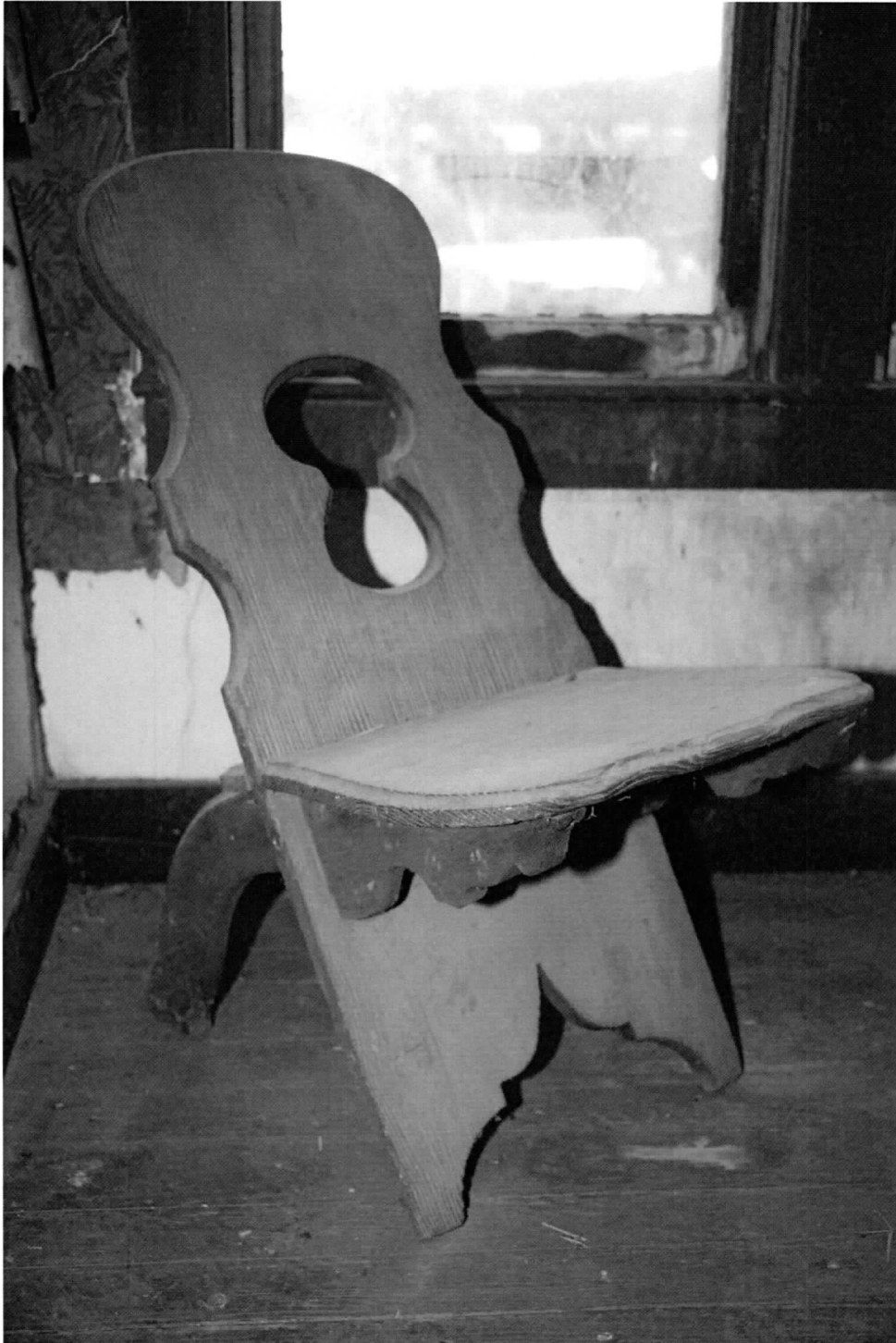


Photo 30 of 36: Porch chair. 7/16/2018

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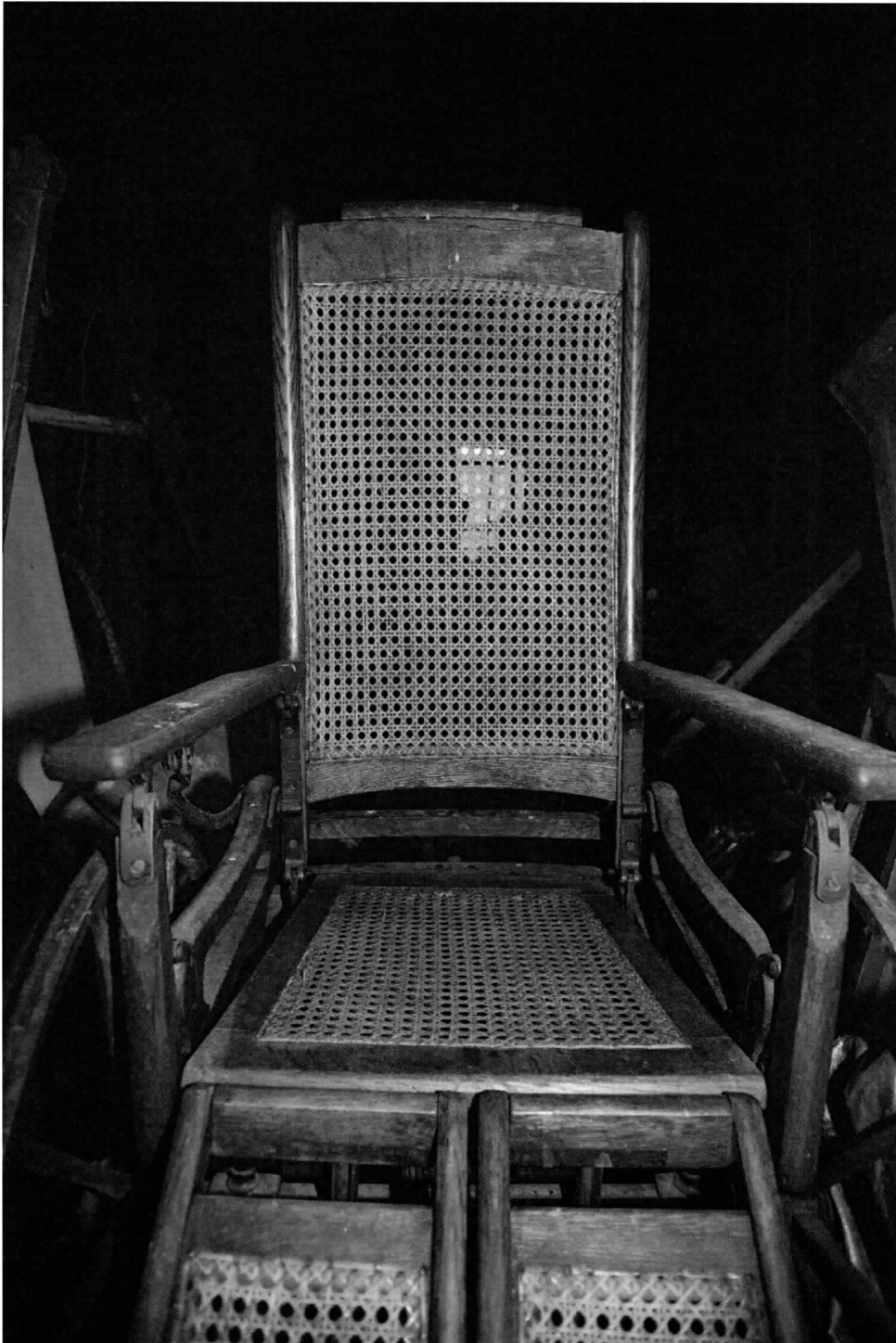


Photo 31 of 36: Wheelchair. 3/13/2020

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Photo 32 of 36: Hood family safe. 3/20/2019

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Photo 33 of 36: Bank barn, east & north elevations. 3/20/2019



**Photo 34 of 36: Bank barn, scarf joint and paint ghosts on south elevation lower story.
3/13/2020**

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Photo 35 of 36: Bank barn, upper story framing. 11/16/2016



Photo 36 of 36: Springhouse, west & south elevations. 3/20/2019

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PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: Ken Short
**Date of Photographs: 16 November 2016, 27 April & 16 July 2018, 20 March & 27 December 2019,
13 March 2020**
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.

Photo 1 of 36:
South elevation.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_01.tif

Photo 2 of 36:
South elevation, front door.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_02.tif

Photo 3 of 36:
North & west elevations.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_03.tif

Photo 4 of 36:
East elevation.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_04.tif

Photo 5 of 36:
Passage, view north.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_05.tif

Photo 6 of 36:
Newel.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_06.tif

Photo 7 of 36:
Passage wallpaper.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_07.tif

Photo 8 of 36:
Passage wallpaper ceiling border & ceiling paper.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_08.tif

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Photo 9 of 36:
Passage wallpapers and dividing border on stairway.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_09.tif

Photo 10 of 36:
West room wallpaper and ceiling borders.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_10.tif

Photo 11 of 36:
West room ceiling papers.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_11.tif

Photo 12 of 36:
West room mantel.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_12.tif

Photo 13 of 36:
West room stove.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_13.tif

Photo 14 of 36:
East room mantel.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_14.tif

Photo 15 of 36:
Kitchen stove.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_15.tif

Photo 16 of 36:
Second-story passage, view north.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_16.tif

Photo 17 of 36:
Second-story west chamber mantel.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_17.tif

Photo 18 of 36:
Second-story west chamber stove.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_18.tif

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Photo 19 of 36:
Second-story west chamber wallpaper and ceiling border.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_19.tif

Photo 20 of 36:
Stove stored in attic.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_20.tif

Photo 21 of 36:
Wing east wall framing for original window, heavy timber braced frame of main block, and overhanging joists from main block.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_21.tif

Photo 22 of 36:
East room fireplace with mantel removed.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_22.tif

Photo 23 of 36:
Parlor sofa.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_23.tif

Photo 24 of 36:
Parlor arm chair.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_24.tif

Photo 25 of 36:
Parlor side chair.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_25.tif

Photo 26 of 36:
Parlor rocking chair
HO-1173_2019-03-20_26.tif

Photo 27 of 36:
Parlor piano.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_27.tif

Photo 28 of 36:
Bookcase.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_28.tif

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**Photo 29 of 36:
Gothic Revival chairs
HO-1173_2019-03-20_29.tif**

**Photo 30 of 36:
Porch chair.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_30.tif**

**Photo 31 of 36:
Wheelchair.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_31.tif**

**Photo 32 of 36:
Hood family safe.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_32.tif**

**Photo 33 of 36:
Bank barn, east & north elevations.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_33.tif**

**Photo 33 of 36:
Bank barn, scarf joint and paint ghosts on south elevation lower story.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_34.tif**

**Photo 35 of 36:
Bank barn, upper story framing.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_35.tif**

**Photo 36 of 36:
Springhouse, west & south elevations.
HO-1173_2019-03-20_36.tif**