

CE-1992

GENERAL TOWN SURVEY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Cecil
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON:

South Chesapeake City Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

CITY OR TOWN: Chesapeake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: Maryland

CDOE: 24

COUNTY: Cecil

COOE: 015

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple private and public owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Maryland

CDOE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Cecil County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Elkton

STATE: Maryland

CDOE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Cecil
ENTRY NUMBER:	
DATE:	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Chesapeake City Historic District is bounded on the northeast by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; on the southeast by the stream which runs to the canal from a point at which it intersects the east right-of-way line for Route 213 belonging to the State Highway Administration; on the west by the said right-of-way line until it intersects the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The existing buildings of architectural interest in South Chesapeake City reflect the nineteenth century appearance that existed when the town flourished as a center of activity adjacent to an important water artery between the Delaware Bay and the Chesapeake Bay.

Buildings from all periods of the nineteenth century dominate those few of the early twentieth century and those of recent vintage. The structure of interest extend from the Canal to Fourth Street, along Bohemia, George and Charles streets.

The earliest building type is the Federal or "Simplified Regency". The Harriott Hotel, located on the southeast side of Bohemia Avenue at the edge of the Canal, is the best example of the style. It is a two story brick structure above a full basement. The three bay long facade and two bay deep gable are laid in common bond. The entrance occupies the south-westerly bay of the facade and boasts a semicircular fanlight above the paneled door. The windows have twelve over twelve pane sash with paneled shutters on the first story and twelve over eight pane sash on the second story. There are no decorative arch supports above the windows. The cornice consists of four courses of corbeled brick. Across the southeast and northeast sides of the building is an open porch on the first floor with an enclosed area beneath, now used as part of the tavern. Behind the brick structure is a five bay long frame wing. A four bay concrete block structure has been built at basement level adjacent to the Canal. On the other side of the hotel is another house of similar design built of frame construction.

The Classic of "Greek Revival" flowered during an era of affluence that coincided with the flowering of the Canal and locks. The Classic was the international vogue; in America the focus was more strictly upon the "Greek Revival" which became a "National" style during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Numerous examples of the period exist two and three stories in height and are built of wood with clapboard siding. Dr. Smithers House, built in the 1840's is such an example. Its form is similar to the earlier Federal style, but having the small third story windows and bold dentil cornice below the relatively gently pitched roof, it more logically belongs in the category of Greek Revival. Bethel A.M.E. Church represents a more classic example of the style, with its bold paneled corner pilasters, full pedimented gable and bold paneled cornice. Its entrance architrave also has the aforesaid elements which give it a handsome appearance. One rather naive feature of the church is the bull's eye window between the door and cornice, more usually found in the center

(see continuation sheet #2)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	
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(Number all entries)

South Chesapeake City Historic District

Number 7. Description continued.

of the pediment. The Italianate style is best exemplified in the H. V. Davis House on George Street at Third Street. Its tall three story, five bay facade is decorated with window cornices and louvered shutters. Across three bays of the first story facade is a porch with pierced decoration in the balustrade and cornice, and brackets supporting the wide overhanging cornice. The same type brackets, in pairs above each bay, support the main cornice. On each side of the low-pitched hip roof is a small brick chimney. Located behind the house is a two story, four bay long wing with secondary entrance having a porch like the main entrance. The rear door has a handsome Gothic hood. The property is farther enhanced by a cast iron fence on two sides.

Two interesting commercial buildings to have survived in South Chesapeake City are the J. M. Reed Store, established in 1861, and the Masonic building constructed toward the end of the century. J. M. Reed's store building, with a four bay wide gable facade (originally three) retains original porch, display windows with paneled shutters and double entrance doors.

The first floor display windows of the three bay three story brick Masonic building are boarded up, but its architectural sophistication is in the second and third stories which bear semicircular arched window separated by pilasters representative of the Romanesque style of the late nineteenth century. Above the third floor is a pedimented gable with round wooden plaque intended originally for the emblem of the Masonic order. Loading doors are located on its First Street side. Both sides are divided into portions by pilaster strips, the northeast side having chimneys above the two inner pilasters. Behind the structure is a one and one half story wing with a mansard roof.

Examples of the "Post Civil War" era can be found. Pierced designs in wood from the time of the Philadelphia Centennial and the "Gothic Revival" exist. One such dwelling is the Rees House located adjacent Reek's Store. Its five bay facade is heightened by a tall gable above the three central bays. The first story porch has low arches with drop finials and a bracketed cornice. Above the three central windows cornices. Like the Davis House, the windows of the first story extend nearly to the floor and have paneled shutters and four over six pane sash while those above have four over four pane sash and louvered shutters. Behind the house is an addition almost as large as the main portion. Between the house and store is a tiny office building in the same style. Along the street is a handsome cast iron fence.

(see continuation sheet #3)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

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(Number all entries)

South Chesapeake City Historic District

Number 7. Description continued.

The mansard roof appeared during the post Civil War period. Examples are found on the Masonic building, mentioned before, and the Cooling-Conroy House (no illustration).

Two churches representing the Gothic style exist in Chesapeake City. On George street the Church of the Good Shepherd is indicative of the High Victorian Gothic style of the 1880's and on Third Street, Trinity Church typified the country version of the late Gothic Revival style. (no illustrations)

The late nineteenth century style known as the "Queen Anne" produce a few examples: The Kinter House on Bohemia Avenue at First Street and the Chesapeake City Bank. Both are exceedingly plain in comparison with the style in more urban areas.

Along George and Charles Streets between the Canal and Third Streets are rows of plainer houses of the late nineteenth century which add a certain period quality to the town.

The buildings and style mentioned have survived for the most part intact and in fair to good condition and some in excellent condition. The scale and quality produced by these buildings hopefully can be retained by careful preservation and restoration at a time when alterations, additions, and deletions are taking place.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #1

CE-1292

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Cecil	
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(Number all entries)

South Chesapeake City Historic District

Number 7. Description continued.

Historic Sites within the boundaries of the South Chesapeake City district.

- CE-118 H.V. Davis House, George Street at Third Street
- CE-119 Harriott Hotel, Bohemia Avenue at the Canal
- CE-120 Masonic Building, Bohemia Avenue at First Street
- CE-121 J.M. Reed Store, Bohemia Avenue at First Street
- CE-122 Rees House, Bohemia Avenue between, First and Second Streets
- CE-123 Cooling-Conroy House, Bohemia Avenue, between Second and Third Streets
- CE-263 Church of the Good Shepherd, George Street, between Third and Fourth
- CE-306 Walter Sharpless House, Bohemia Avenue east of First Street
- CE-307 Hotra House, Bohemia Avenue east of First Street
- CE-308 Staworoſky House, Bohemia Avenue east of First Street
- CE-309 Kinter House, Bohemia Avenue at First Street
- CE-310 Dutton House, Bohemia Avenue east of Second Street
- CE-311 Chesapeake City Bank, Bohemia Avenue at Second Street
- CE-312 Kenneth McLean House, Bohemia Avenue west of Second Street
- CE-313 Benson House, Bohemia Avenue west of Second Street
- CE-314 Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Bohemia Avenue at Third Street
- CE-315 Bennett-Read House, Bohemia Avenue west of Third Street
- CE-316 Onizuk-Coleman House, Bohemia Avenue, between Third and Fourth
- CE-317 Cooling-Egee House, George Street, between Third and Fourth Streets
- CE-318 Jewell House, George Street next to corner house north-west of Third and George Streets
- CE-319 Joseph Savin House, George and Third Streets
- CE-320 Bethel A.M.E. Church, Second Street between, Charles and George
- CE-321 Gaſſaway House, Charles Street between, Second and Third Streets
- CE-322 Rees' Store, Bohemia Avenue and Second Street
- CE-323 Dr. Smithers' House, Bohemia Avenue between, Second and Third Streets
- CE-324 Langner-Karsner House, Bohemia Avenue, between Second and Third
- CE-325 Levredge-Smithers' House, Bohemia Avenue, between Second and Third
- CE-326 Tatman-Smithers' House, Bohemia Avenue, between Second and Third
- CE-327 Cooling-Karsner House, Bohemia Avenue between, Second and Third
- CE-328 Dora Sherman House, Bohemia Avenue between, Second and Third Streets
- CE-329 James Kirk House, Bohemia Avenue between, Second and Third Streets
- CE-330 Whit oak House, Bohemia and Third Streets
- CE-331 Favazza-Lindsay House, Bohemia Avenue and Third Street
- CE-332 Johnson-Lindsay House, Bohemia Avenue between, Third and Fourth
- CE-333 Vouros-Lindsay House, Bohemia Avenue between, Third and Fourth Streets
- CE-334 McDonough-Barwick House, Bohemia Avenue between, Third and Fourth

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chesapeake City is located at what was once the end of one of the nation's early lock canals. The canal was built to connect the Delaware River with Chesapeake Bay via a meandering cut across the isthmus which begins the Delmarva Peninsula. It eliminated the need for a 285 mile river, bay, and sea journey between the commercial region around Philadelphia and that around Baltimore. It has since become a part of the Atlantic inter-coastal waterway.

Cecil County's founder, Augustine Herman, first saw the need for a canal in the late seventeenth century. In 1799 a corporation called the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company was formed and began surveying operations. Among the surveyors was the United States capitol architect, Benjamin Latrobe. Digging began in 1824 and was completed in 1829. The completed waterway was 36 feet wide and ten feet deep. Still, the canal bottom was ten feet above sea level. Locks were thus required to lift vessels 20 feet to float on the canal surface.

A town grew up around the locks because it was a loading and unloading point for ships and canal barges. Also, a mill landing farther up Back Creek which had been a local shipping point now shifted to the town.

By 1839, the new community was known as Chesapeake City. Here lived those who tended the canal. Warehouses and a lumber industry were of early importance. The town grew rapidly throughout the remainder of the century attaining a peak population of approximately 1,400.

In 1919, the Federal Government purchased the canal and operated it with an eye to eliminating its twists, bends and numerous accidents. This was a boon to long distance shippers but a blow to local commerce.

As soon as the locks were removed in a conversion to sea level depth the town ceased to grow. Time and progress passed it by. In 1943 a draw bridge connecting north and south Chesapeake City was destroyed and replaced by a overhead bridge to the west. Hence twentieth century traffic as we know it today was diverted away from the town and it has remained essentially unchanged.

(see continuation sheet # 4)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE	
Maryland CE-1292	
COUNTY	
Cecil	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

South Chesapeake City Historic District

Number 8. Significance continued.

Today, the largest remaining segment of the original town is found on the south side of the canal where several streets of almost unaltered mid to late nineteenth century buildings still stand. Overall, this area retains an authenticity impossible to recreate in any modern construction. It is a part of both national and local heritage, a vital anchor very much needed for the cultural health of the community and the public at large.

Number 9. Bibliographical References continued.

Charles B. Clark - The Eastern Shore (Lewis, N. Y. 1950) pp23, 1049, 1050, 18, 791, 1044, 1049

J. Thomas Scharf - History of Maryland, (Baltimore. 1879) Vol. 2, p. 524

Robert H. Burgess - This Was the Chesapeake Bay (Cornell, Cambridge, Maryland 1963) p. 113ff

Edward M. Vallandigham - Delaware and the Eastern Shore (Lippincott, Phila. 1922) p. 43ff

Hulbert Footner - Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore (Hatboro, Pa. 1967) p. 248

Number 11. Form Prepared by continued.

Michael O. Bourne, Survey and Inventory Coordinator
Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

CE-1292

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alice E. Miller - Cecil County, Maryland (C. & L. Printing & Specialty Co., Elkton, Maryland 1949) p. 45ff

George Jounston - History of Cecil County, Maryland (Elkton, 1881) p. 382ff

Files of Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton, Maryland

Maryland Guide, Works Progress Administration, p. 360

(see continuation sheet #4)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CDRNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	31'	44"	75°	48'	52"	0			
NE	39°	31'	40"	75°	48'	40"				
SE	39°	31'	29"	75°	48'	55"				
SW	39°	31'	30"	75°	49'	00"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF DESIGNATED PROPERTY: 15 acres

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

STATE:	CDDE	COUNTY	CDOE
STATE:	CDOE	COUNTY:	CDOE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CDOE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

James O. Reynolds (see continuation sheet #4)

ORGANIZATION

Cecil County Committee, Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

May 2, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:

"Rich Hill"

CITY OR TOWN:

Warwick

STATE

Maryland

COOE

21912

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name

Orlando Ridout, IV

Title

State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland

Date

January 11, 1974

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

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

HISTORY OF CHESAPEAKE CITY, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
CE-432

In June of 1793 final settlement of Augustine Herman's estate, Bohemia Manor took place. As a result of a suit brought by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Bohemia Manor was divided by the Delaware courts and the Maryland Courts in turn, because the huge tract lay in both states. Joshua Clayton and Richard Bassett of New Castle County, Delaware, and Edward Oldham of Cecil County were the representatives of the estate. Bohemia Manor was divided into four parts. Two of these went to Peter Lawson; one part went to Charles Carroll to satisfy his demands; and one part was shared by Joseph Ensor and Edward Oldham. Charles Carroll sold his share in Bohemia Manor to Joshua Clayton, Richard Bassett, and Edward Oldham, 5,000 acres for \$9,827. This is the area where Chesapeake City is located.

The Bayard family came to the county when the Labadists purchased four necks of land from Augustine Herman. Peter Bayard came with the original contingent but did not stay long. He returned to New York where he and his wife, Blandina Kierstede Bayard, lived on Broadway with their three children, Samuel, Peter, and Sarah.

Young Samuel, born in 1675, came to Bohemia Manor in 1698 and planned and built the "Great House". He married twice, Elizabeth Sluyter and at her death he married Susanna Bouchelle. Before his death in 1721, he fathered five children; four lived, James, Samuel, Mary Anne, and Peter.

His son James came into possession of the Great House at his death. Young James married Mary Asheton and twin sons were born in 1738, John B. and James Asheton. They also had a daughter who died at seventeen. The twins studied at West Nottingham Academy before going to Philadelphia at eighteen to further their education. John went into commerce like his father. James went into medicine.

John Bayard was active in the activities that preceeded the Revolutionary War. He served as a member of the Committee of Correspondence, in June, 1774. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention in January, 1775. He was identified with the Sons of

Liberty. He personally fitted out several privateers to harrass British shipping. When actual fighting began, John Bayard served as a Colonel of Infantry at Washington's Crossing of the Delaware, at Princeton, and at Brandywine and Germantown.

John and James Bayard did not make their homes on the estate in Cecil County although they maintained them for many years. John had to sell Bohemia Manor House in 1788 to Edward Foard, a prominent Cecil Countian

Augustin Herman had always been in financial difficulties from trying to live well and keep up his vast estates. According to gossip of the time, Augustine's second wife had a very unpleasant nature and alienated friends and family alike. The Herman establishment was under staffed and in constant need of repairs. To ease the situation, parts of the huge estate were sold off from time to time, the Foards and Bayards buying large tracts of land.

When Edward Foard bought Bohemia Manor House in 1788, he was already a large land holder in Cecil County.

The Bayard twins married sisters from Philadelphia; John Married Margaret Hodge and James married Agnes Hodge, John, always interested in politics, was elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, the first of six members of the Bayard family to serve in that body.

John Bayard married three times and fathered fifteen children, seven of which died in infancy. One of his sons, James A. Bayard served as U. S. Senator from Delaware and was instrumental in gaining federal aid for the Canal. The new republic was very much interested in the development of a canal system to get raw materials to mills and farm products to markets. Overland roads were difficult to build and impossible to maintain and canals seemed to provide the answers for transportation problems of the new republic.

Through marriage with the daughter of Governor Bassett of Delaware, James Bayard, son of twin, James, came into possession of the land where South Chesapeake City now stands. This was the portion of Augustine Herman's estate that was devised to Charles

Carroll and then sold to Joshua Clayton, Edward Oldham and Richard Bassett. Bassett's share was on Back Creek and included a portion of Peter Lawson's original share of the manor (17/405).

Augustine Herman paid rent to the Maryland authorities for his vast grant and in this tradition, the Bayards extracted land rent from the properties they leased in Bohemia Village, later Chesapeake City. Some properties were transferred with clear titles but several lots remain on ground rent to the Bayard heirs in 1976.

As early as the December Session, 1830, the State Legislature mentioned Chesapeake City. Until this time, the area on Back Creek was known as Bohemia Village.

In 1849, the legislature authorized incorporation of a town and in the January session, 1850, Chesapeake City was incorporated and authorized to annually elect five commissioners, who chose a president, appoint a town clerk bailiff, and an assessor. They were to set up the town boundaries.

In April of 1856, Dr. Joseph Wallace, a physician, Richard Bryan, a merchant, David H. Karsner, custom house officer, George M. Tyson, occupation unknown, and George Faulks, a carpenter, were appointed to lay off the define Chesapeake City. The chain carriers were John W. Hillingham and Francis Devallinger, local laborers, and the surveyor, James McCauley, from the Elkton area. The plot is recorded as they surveyed it in the Cecil County Land Records HHM 6/650 and 651.

In January, 1876, the legislature made some changes concerning the town government. Previous law was repealed and reenacted, allowing for the election of five commissioners annually, choosing of a President, appointment of a secretary who acts as treasurer, assessor, bailiff, collector. Power to lay out streets and boundaries was provided.

As needs have changed, adjustments have been made in the local government. The town was permitted to appoint any necessary officers in 1888. In 1904, amendments allowed for taxation, enlarged powers of the commissioners, etc.

No history of Chesapeake City would be complete without reference to the Bayard family, especially Richard Henry who married Mary Sophia, a grand daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Through their foresight the town was planned and became a bustling reality. Their generosity made possible the establishment of schools and churches in central locations.

The attached map, from the files of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, shows the development along the Canal route in 1830, one year after the Canal opened to traffic. Nothing at all is shown on the south side of Back Creek where the Chesapeake City Historical District is located. This points up the fact that the town growth was a direct result of the development of the Canal.

Beaston's Wharf is indicated in an area that would lie east of town, probably near the Steam Pump Building. In ten years time, wharves and warehouses appeared on both sides of Back Creek, some of them within the area encompassed by the Historical District. Until this time, the area was farm land and forest on tenant farms held by Augustine Herman, and his successors previously mentioned.

Advances in other areas of Cecil County have not affected Chesapeake City. During World War II, the Canal was constantly guarded and patrolled because of its strategic location, but the war did not bring the influx of population that other towns in the area enjoyed. Today the town is a quiet residential area with many citizens bearing the same family names as the citizens of one hundred years ago.

Bibliography

Lake's Atlas of Cecil County.

Gray, Ralph D., The National Waterway.

Johnston's History of Cecil County

Cecil Democrat Files.

Historical Society of Cecil County - tax records,
file on Chesapeake City.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports on C. & D. Canal.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

CE-1292

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
South Chesapeake City Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Chesapeake City

STREET AND NUMBER

east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

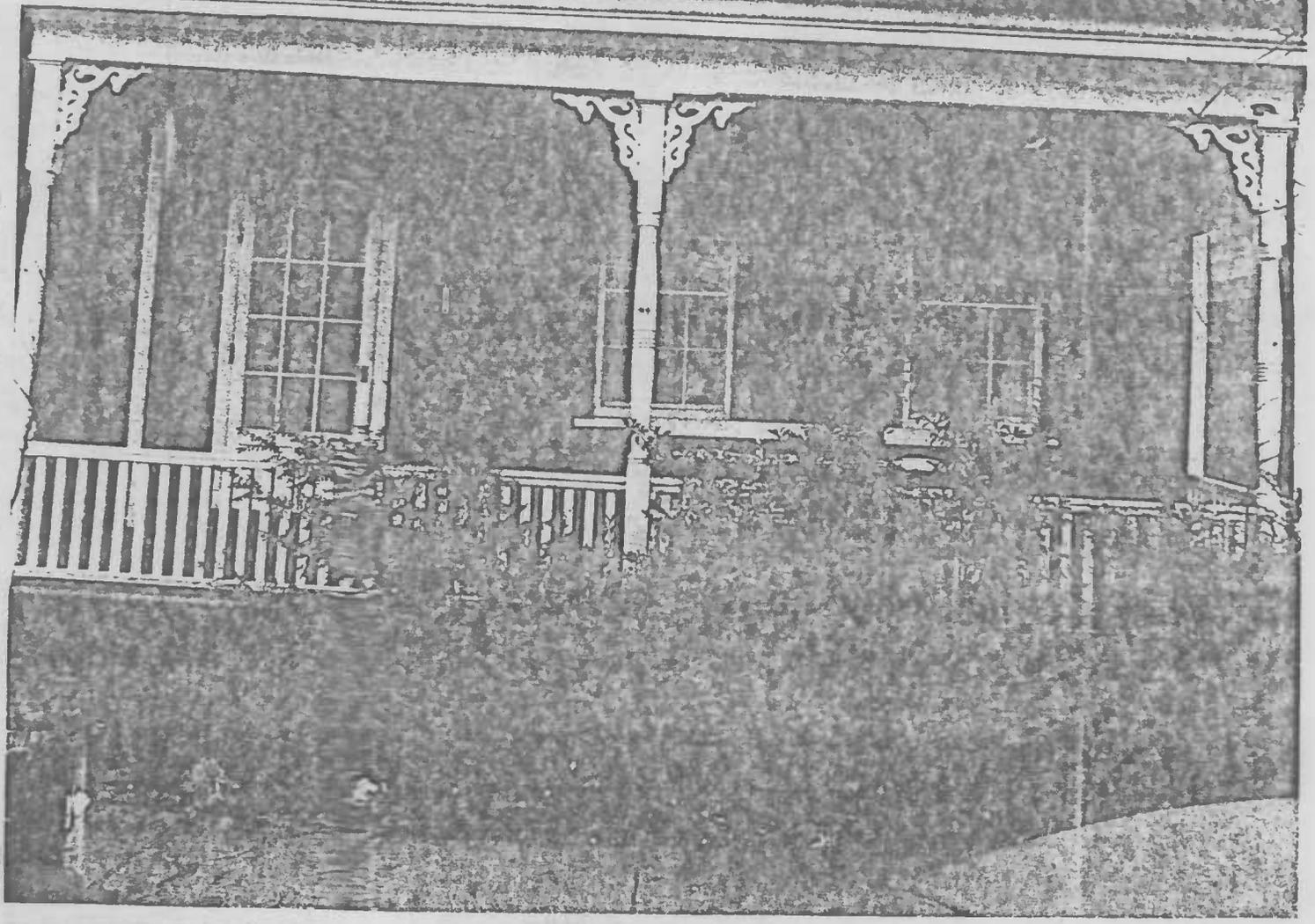
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Joe Stevens	May 2, 1973	North East, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Dr. Delmar Smithers house -
Bohemia Avenue and Second Street
Front view, facing east

CE-1292



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Joe Stevens	May 2, 1973	North East, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Harriott Hotel, Hole-In-The-Wall (Presnet Owner - Charles Battersby)
Bohemia Avenue, on the canal
Front view, facing west

CE-1292



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CE-1292

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
South Chesapeake City Historic District		

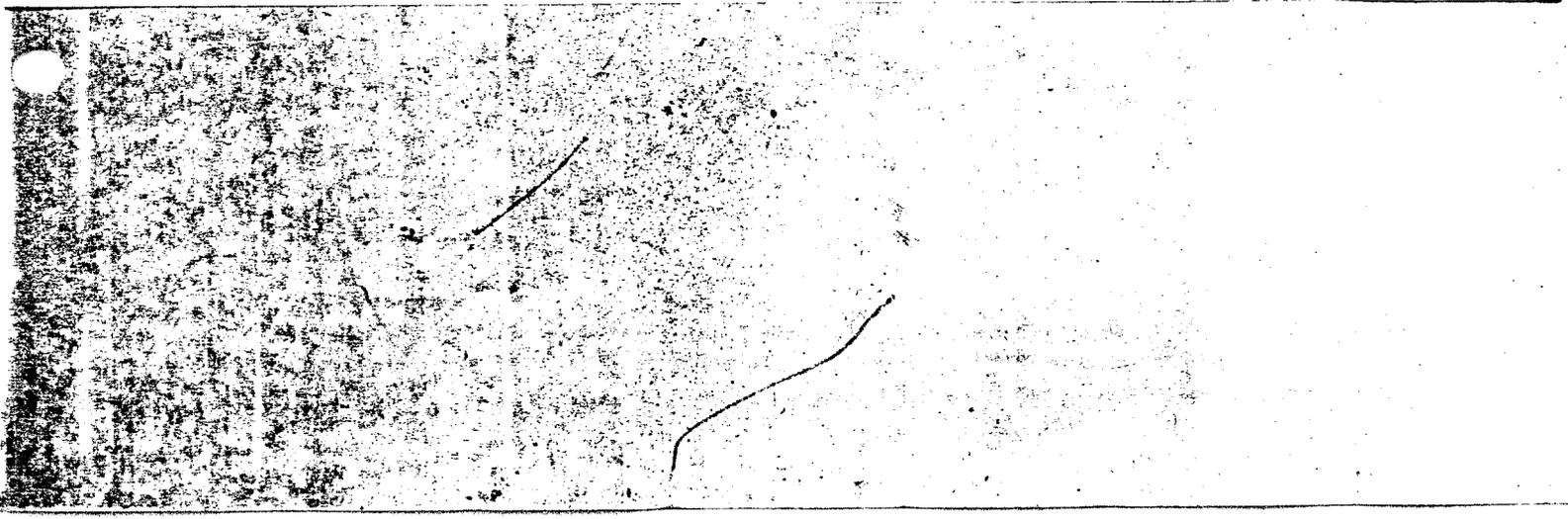
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Chesapeake City
STREET AND NUMBER		

east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Joe Stevens	May 2, 1973	North East, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Reed's Store (Present Owner - John Walter)
Bohemia Avenue
facing east





CC 1292

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Joe Stevens	May 2, 1973	North East, Maryland
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

The African Methodist Episcopal Church
Second Street and Charles Street
Front view facing north

CE-1292



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

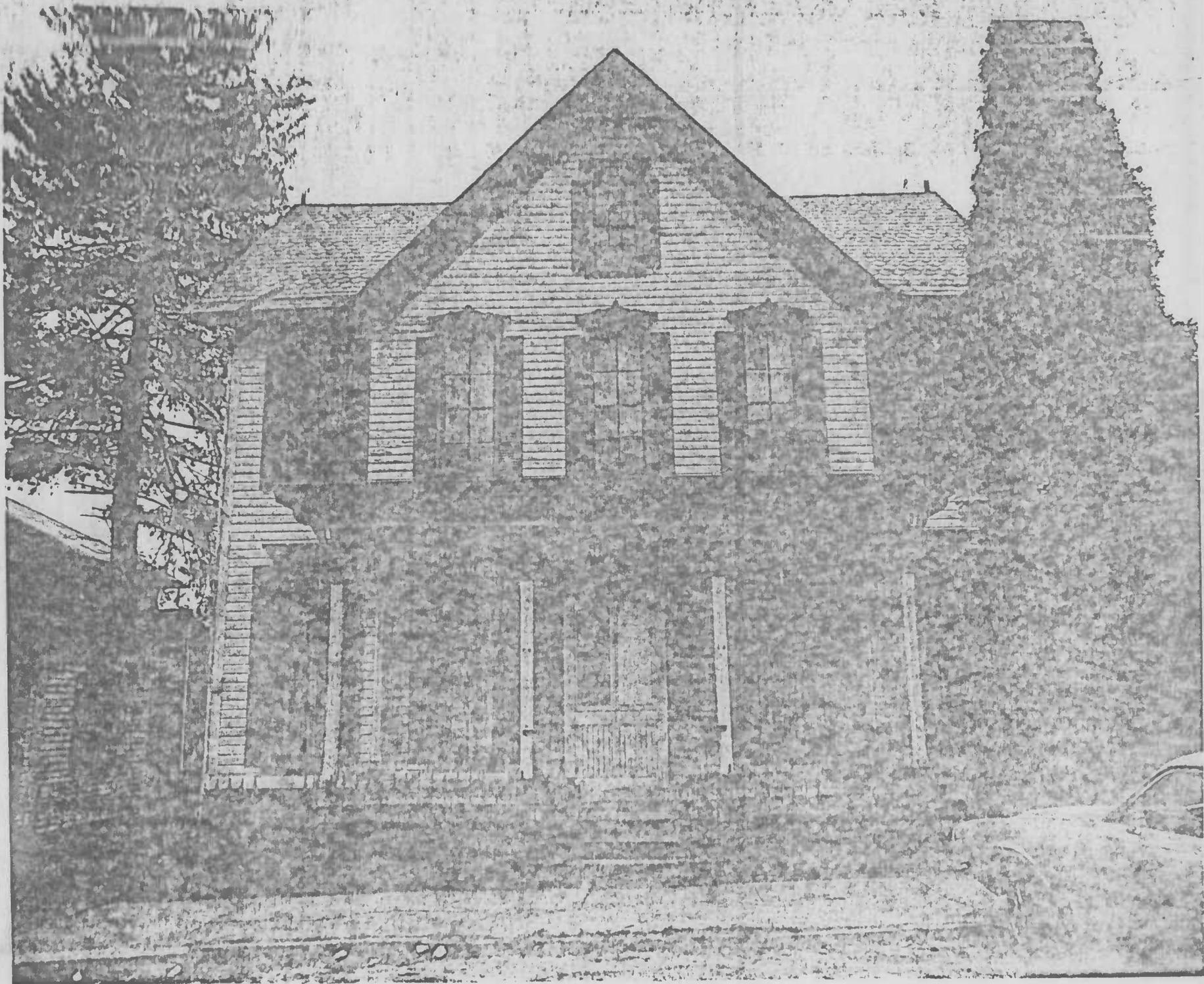
CE-1292

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
South Chesapeake City Historic District		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Chesapeake City
STREET AND NUMBER		
east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Joe Stevens	May 2, 1973	North East, Maryland
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Reese House' and/or Brady House
Bohemia Avenue and Second Street

Front view facing east.

CE-1292



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

CE-1292

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>South Chesapeake City Historic District</u>		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
<u>Maryland</u>	<u>Cecil</u>	<u>Chesapeake City</u>
STREET AND NUMBER		
<u>east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal</u>		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
<u>Joe Stevens</u>	<u>May 2, 1973</u>	<u>North East, Maryland</u>
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Masonic Hall
Bohemia Avenue, on the canal facing east

Side and front view, facing east and north

CE-1292



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

CE-1292

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME COMMON		AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<u>South Chesapeake City Historic District</u>			

2. LOCATION STATE		COUNTY	TOWN
<u>Maryland</u>		<u>Cecil</u>	<u>Chesapeake City</u>

STREET AND NUMBER
east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal

3. PHOTO REFERENCE PHOTO CREDIT		DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
<u>Joe Stevens</u>		<u>May 2, 1973</u>	<u>North East, Maryland</u>

4. IDENTIFICATION DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
<u>Davis House (Present Owner - Mrs. Eloise Davis)</u> <u>George Street and Third Street</u>
<u>Front and side view facing east and north</u>

2621-33

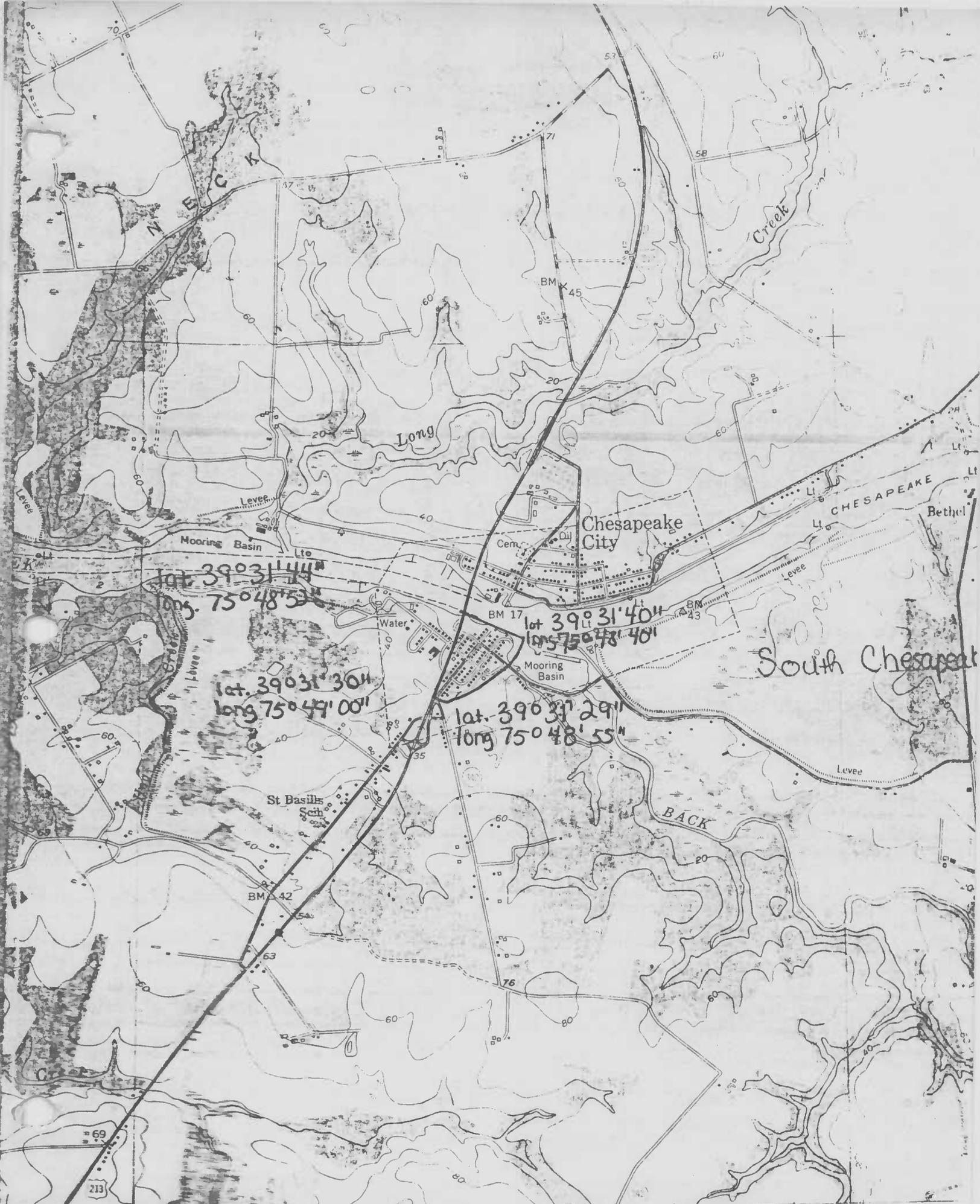


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

CE-1292

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
South Chesapeake City Historic District		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maryland	Cecil	Chesapeake City
STREET AND NUMBER		
east side of Route 213, South of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		
3. MAP REFERENCE		
SOURCE	DATE	SCALE
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map ELKTON QUADRANGLE	1953	1:24000
REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.		





South Chesapeake City

CE-1292

South Chesapeake City Historic District

Side Charles St. looking N to C+O Canal

Nancy Miller Apr 74