

CECIL COUNTY REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM

Please refer to separate detailed instructions for completing this form.

Definition

"Property" refers to the entire geographic area being nominated. It may be an individual building, site, structure or object; or it may be a district consisting of numerous buildings, sites, structures or objects. An area consisting of several types of structures with different owners is also a property that is a district.

Nomination Information: Please Print or Type

1. Name of property: Cross Keys Tavern

2. Address of property: 1221 Calvert Rd, Rising Sun MD 21911

3. Tax Map: 11 Parcel Number: 396

For districts on more than one property, list tax map and parcel number of all properties in proposed Historic District.

4. Name, address, and telephone number of all property owners of record within the District:

Penny Woolley 410-920-0290
Timothy Woolley 410-920-0482

(Attach separate sheet, if necessary)

5. Description of property boundaries of the District:

See Exhibit A

6. Attach a map showing the boundaries and location of the site or District.

7. Please provide photographs or slides showing the important structures or features of the property.

8. Please check all designations that apply to this nomination. Add descriptive information for those checked. Is or has this property in any part been listed or nominated to:

 National Register of Historic Places? NO

Maryland Register of Historic Properties? _____

Cecil County Historic Designation? _____

Maryland or Cecil Inventory of Historic Properties? _____

_____ A preservation easement by any historic organization? Identify NO

_____ Are there any other easements or rights of way affecting the District? NO

_____ Other, explain _____

9. Please check all of the following criteria that apply to the property.

A. Historical or Archeological

The property has character, interest, or value as part of the development or cultural characteristics of the county, state or nation.

The property is the site of a significant county, state or national historic event.

_____ The property is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the county, state or nation.

B. Architectural

The property embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials.

The property represents the work of a master builder, designer, architect or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the county, state or nation.

The property embodies elements of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant.

The property embodies design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.

_____ The property has a unique location or singular physical characteristic that makes it an established or familiar usual feature.

The property has character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.

10. Attach a statement describing the property, its historical significance, and the reasons why it should be designated to the Cecil County Register of Historic Places. Describe in some detail the application of any criteria checked in #9 above. At the end of the statement, please list your sources of information, including bibliographic references.

11. Signatures of owner(s) of record consenting to this nomination. If there are more than two owners, please attach a separate sheet referencing item 11 and provide the information indicated.

A. Print name: Penny Woolley Date: 9/23/2014
Signature: Penny Woolley Date: 9/23/2014
B. Print name: Timothy Woolley Date: 9/23/2014
Signature: Tim Woolley Date: 9/23/2014

12. Name, address and telephone number of person submitting application:

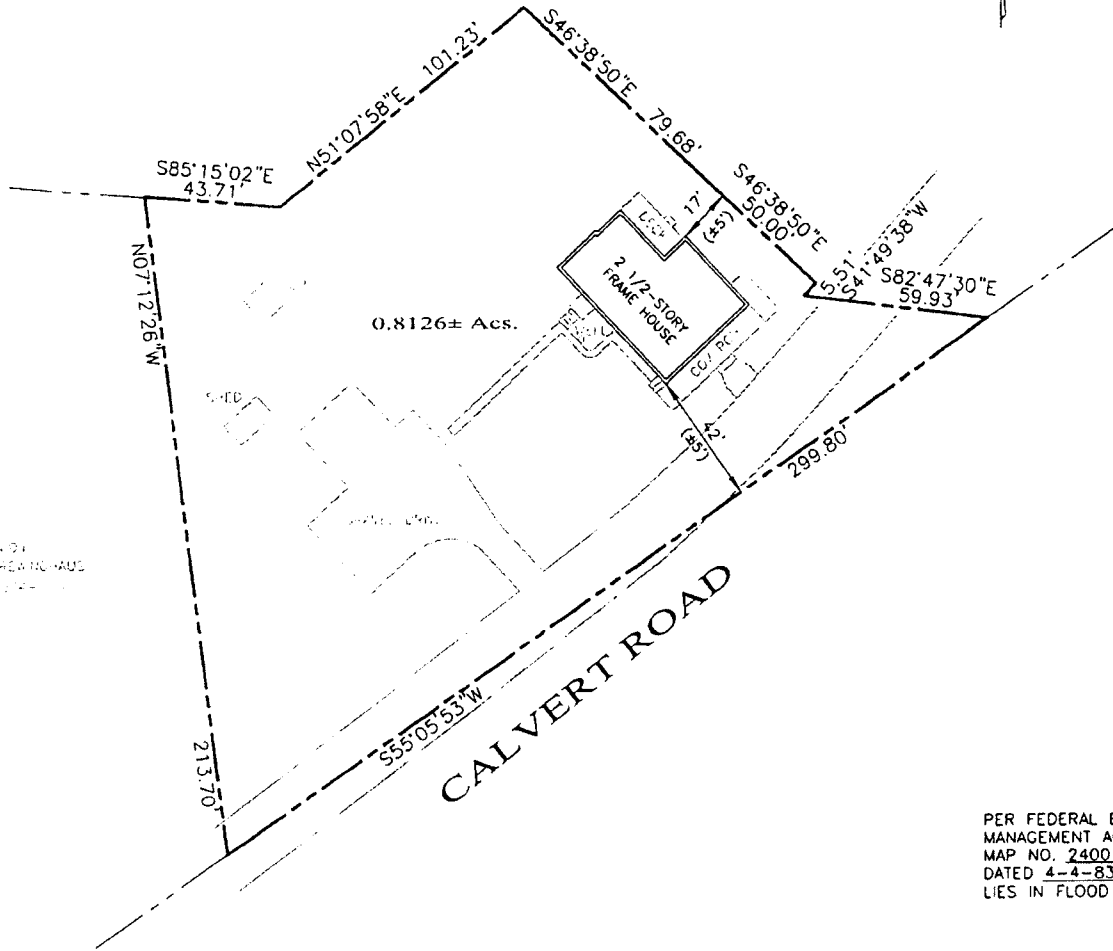
Name: Penny Woolley
Address: 1221 A Calvert Rd
Rising Sun MD 21911
Telephone Numbers: (Home) 410-920-0290 Hours Available: ALL
(Work) 410-392-5555 Hours Available: 9-5
Date: September 23, 2014

Official Use Only

Application Number:	_____	HDC Hearing Date:	_____
Date received:	_____	PC Hearing Date:	_____
Date of Public Notice:	_____	CC Hearing Date:	_____
Election District:	_____		
Zoning District:	_____		
Land Use District:	_____		
Tax Map:	_____		
Parcel(s):	_____		

ALL that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the Ninth Election District of Cecil County, State of Maryland and being more particularly described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING for the same at an iron pipe and aluminum cap now driven in the ground at the Northwesternly corner of the herein described parcel of land to be conveyed; said point of beginning being located on the Southerly boundary line of the Board of Education of Cecil County land which is recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County in Liber N.D.S. No. 22; said point of beginning being located at the end the following two (2) courses and distances from a "cross-cut" in the top of a large stone found set in the ground at the Southwesterly corner of the said Board of Education of Cecil County Lane: (2) South 82 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds East, 40.66 feet as measured along the Southerly boundary line of said Board of Education of Cecil County land to an iron pipe found driven in the ground at the point of intersection of two (2) old fence lines and the Northwesternly corner of the Hervey L. Haines, et al. land which is recorded in the Land Record Books of Cecil County in Liber W.A.S. No. 273, folio 195, and of which the herein described parcel of land is a part; (2) South 85 degrees 15 minutes 02 seconds East, 138.47 feet measured along the aforementioned Board of Education of Cecil County land to the point of beginning of the herein described parcel of land; thence leaving said point of beginning and running by and with said Board of Education of Cecil County land, the following three (3) courses and distances: (1) South 85 degrees 15 minutes 02 seconds East, 43.71 feet to an iron pipe found driven in the ground; (2) North 51 degrees 07 minutes 58 seconds East 101.23 feet to an iron pipe found driven in the ground; (3) South 46 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds East, 79.68 feet to an iron pipe found driven in the ground at a corner of the Corporation of Trustees for The Brick Meeting House lot in East Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland, land; thence running by and with the same the following three (3) courses and distances: (1) South 46 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds East, 50.00 feet to an iron pipe found driven in the ground; (2) South 41 degrees 49 minutes 38 seconds West, 5.51 feet to a point; (3) South 47 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds East, 59.93 feet crossing over said Road (a public road running Woodlawn to The Brick Meeting House in the Village of Calvert) to an iron pipe and aluminum cap driven in the ground; thence generally following along said Road, South 55 degrees 05 minutes 53 seconds West, 299.80 feet to a P.K. nail now driven in said Road; thence running along a new division line between the herein described parcel of land and other land reserved by Hervey L. Haines, et al., North 7 degrees 12 minutes 26 seconds West, 213.70 feet (crossing over an iron pipe and aluminum cap now driven in the ground at a distance of 30.00 feet) to the point of beginning. Containing in all 0.8126 acres of land, more or less.



PER FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
MAP NO. 240019-0015-A
DATED 4-4-83 THIS PROPERTY
LIES IN FLOOD ZONE C

IMPROVEMENTS LOCATION DRAWING
FOR LANDS OF
TIMOTHY & PENNY WOOLLEY
KNOWN AS
1221 CALVERT ROAD
LOCATED IN

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT - CECIL COUNTY - MARYLAND

American
Engineering & Surveying, Inc.
P O BOX 650
NORTH EAST, MD 21901
(410) 398-5000
(410) 287-3661 FAX

THIS PLAT DOES NOT ACCURATELY DEPICT THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY LINES, SHALL NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FENCES, BUILDING OR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND IS OF BENEFIT TO THE CONSUMER ONLY INsofar AS IT IS REQUIRED BY THE LENDER OR TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE CONTEMPLATED TRANSFER OR RE-FINANCING. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AS SHOWN - PROPERTY CORNERS WERE NOT SET - PROPERTY WAS PLOTTED FROM DEEDS AND PLATS

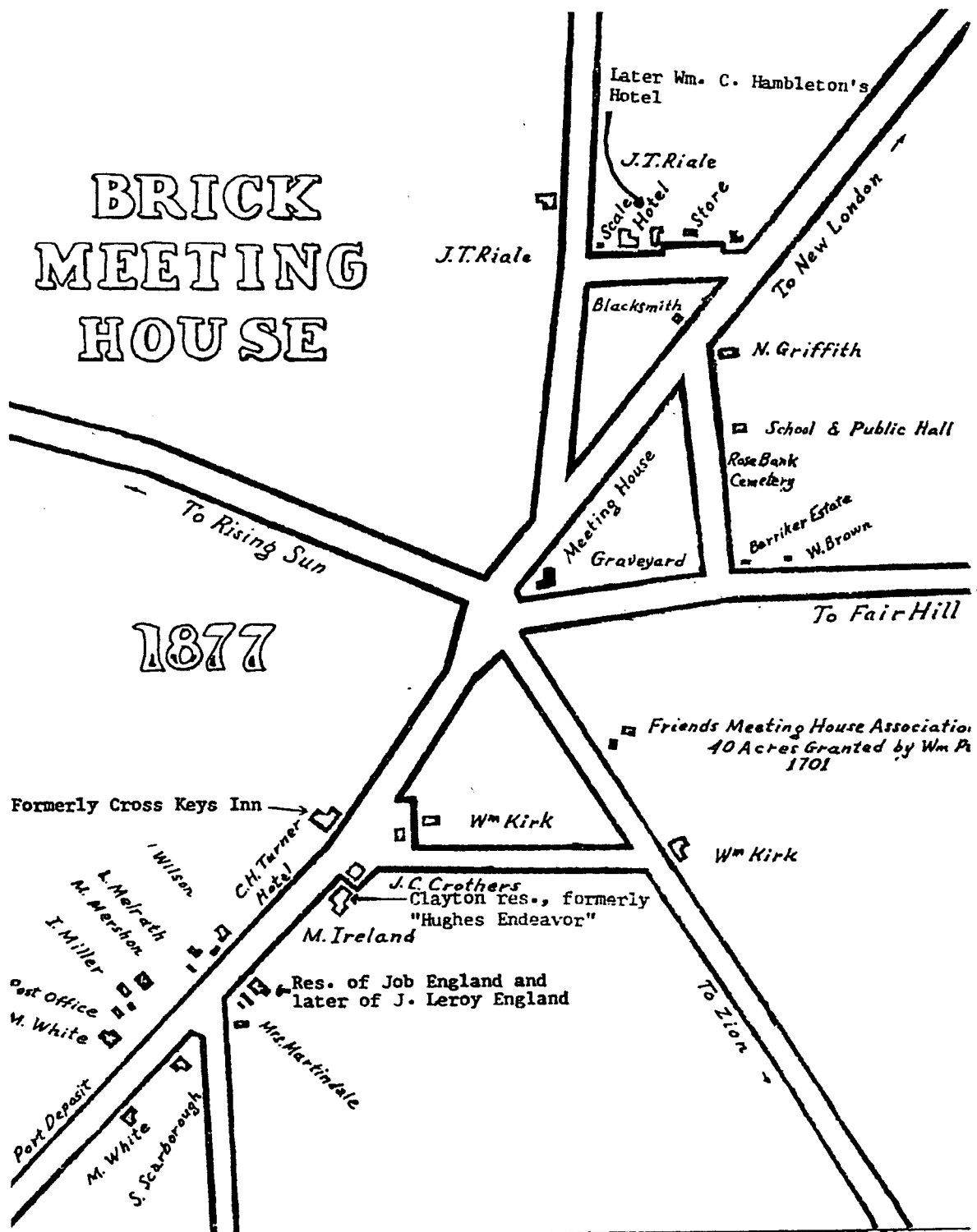
Stanley G. [Signature]
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR

DATE: 01 MAR '02
SCALE: 1"= 60'
DWG NO: 9125



Map 5. Village of Calvert and surrounding area in 1962 showing location of historic buildings. Drawn by and courtesy of Edward Plumstead. Not drawn to scale.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE



Map 4. Village of Brick Meeting House in 1877. Typed captions added.

1702. The tract extended east to west about 10 miles, the widest part being about three miles from north to south, with a road laid out through the middle parallel to the south line. The tract was divided by lines extending north and south from the road, resulting in 37 lots averaging about 490 acres each (plat 1). Each lot was numbered and selections were made by drawings, thus the purchaser of two lots had no assurance his lots would lay contiguous. These lots were commonly known as the "Nottingham Lotts."

Forty acres near the north end of Lot 30 (plats 2 and 3) were reserved by William Penn for building a Friends Meeting House and for a burial ground. Lot 29¹ was purchased by Robert Dutton and Samuel Littler.

In 1680 Charles Calvert granted to his cousin, Col. George Talbot, a large tract of land at the head of the Chesapeake Bay known as Susquehanna Manor, later called Connaught Manor. Talbot re-established the northern limit of his grant in 1683 by a line extending from the mouth of the Octoraro Creek on the Susquehanna River to the mouth of Naamans Creek on the Delaware River, a distance of 40 miles. He considered this line as the northern boundary of Maryland. Note on Plat 1 the Talbot Line runs through the Nottingham Lotts.

A meeting was held between William Penn and Col. Talbot at New Castle in 1684 to settle a dispute regarding movement of persons from Pennsylvania to Maryland. Talbot had tried to persuade certain Swedes and Finns to move to Maryland and live under Lord Baltimore because they did not have to pay taxes in Maryland for getting children, but must pay a crown per child in Pennsylvania.

Border Disputes — Lord Baltimore claimed the Talbot Line and William Penn claimed the south line of the Nottingham Lotts as the respective borders between their provinces. Since the lines overlapped (plat 1) disputes naturally arose, not only between Lord Baltimore and William Penn, but also between the land owners. William Penn went back to England 1 Nov. 1701 and never returned. He died 30 July 1718. "On the 17th of February, 1723 an agreement was entered into between Lord Baltimore of the one part, and Hannah Penn . . . (widow of William) . . . of the other part, suspending any further hostile action on either side for the space of eighteen months, by which time it was hoped a settlement could be effected." Disputes continued. "An agreement had been entered by the Penn and Baltimore proprietaries on the 10th of May 1732, by which a settlement of the border difficulties promised to become easy . . . but the commissioners of the two provinces failed to put the same interpretation upon it, and the troubles continued. So much interest was aroused in the subject here that Friends, as a body, were drawn to take part." The Quakers, at their Quarterly Meeting, held at Concord, Chester Co., Pa. 12 May 1735, drew up a petition and submitted it to King George II. This petition cited their past liberty in Pennsylvania and requested "that our King will be graciously pleased to continue to us the Liberty we have so Long Enjoyed." This petition was signed by Joseph England and others.

Mason-Dixon Survey — Disputes continued to arise. Finally the respective proprietors of the two provinces, Frederick Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore, and Thomas and Richard, surviving sons of William Penn, commissioned Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, eminent English mathematicians and astronomers, to survey and determine the

boundaries of the two provinces. They arrived at Philadelphia 15 Nov. 1763 and began work immediately. They established the eastern border (now Delaware-Maryland line) and proceeded westward from the northeast corner of Maryland, completing their assignment in Nov. 1767. A notation in their Journal made in Nov. 1767 states ". . . the distance to the north east corner of Maryland from the Post marked West was . . . 230 miles 18 chains 27 links . . ." The line did not become fully effective for several years thereafter. On account of the Indians the western portion was abandoned for many years. An item in the "Journal of Mason and Dixon" dated 29 Sept. 1767 states "Twenty-six of our Men left us. They would not pass the River (Monongahela) for fear of the Shawnees and Delaware Indians. But we prevailed upon 15 Ax Men to proceed with us; and with them we continued the line Westward."

Both Maryland and Pennsylvania were under the jurisdiction of a lord proprietary at the time the Mason-Dixon survey was completed. The resident land owners of those portions of the Nottingham Lotts that became a part of Maryland were afraid they might lose their land to new grantees. These land owners petitioned both states for permission to retain their land. Petitions were drawn, signed and submitted 14 Sept. 1787, 17 persons signing. The State of Maryland passed an Act in 1788 to confirm their lands to them and to grant them patents under certain conditions. The Pennsylvania Board of Property ordered a resurvey of the north ends of the lots prior to granting patents.

Brick Meeting House, the Village and the Local Area — In 1709 a meeting house was built of hewn logs on the 40 acres (plats 2 and 3.)² reserved for a place of worship. This structure was replaced by a two and one-half story brick building in 1724, hence the name Brick Meeting House. Houses were built and businesses were established in the area surrounding the meeting house, and within a short time a village had emerged which became known as "Brick Meeting House," but was referred to by local residents as "The Brick."

Thomas Hughes built the Hughes House as an inn about 1744 on Lot No. 30 supposedly adjacent to the south boundary of the 40 acres on which the meeting house was situated. See Plat 2, Hughes House. The following excerpt from East Nottingham Meeting records dated 5 mo. 1798 show he encroached on the meeting house land. "In the year 1744 or thereabouts, Thomas Hughes Inn-holder, being settled on Land adjoining the Southern fixed line of the said meeting-house Lot, began to build the brick House, now possessed by Abner White, and as the spot he had chose to build on, was close to the said established Line, we lear from good Authority, that Thomas Hughes was then warned by John Churchman, on behalf of the members of said meeting to guard against any encroachment on that which was their right, by setting any part of his building . . . over the Line; Notwithstanding this precaution or warning give in a friendly way . . . Incroachment was made, a Corner of the said Brick House, with part of the Kitchen etc, being incautiously put over the Line . . ." Rent was requeste

¹ Samuel England's plantation called Bethel was on Lot 2. See under Samuel (3).

² Note Samuel England's land was adjacent to the south end of Lots 29 and 30 (Plat 2) and also included a part of Lot 29 (Plat 3).

the use of the land. About 1798 Thomas' son, Elisha Hughes built an addition to the inn, also on or over the land, and again rent was requested. This inn later known as Cross Keys Inn, is shown on Maps 4 and 5. No record has been found indicating that rent was paid for the use of the land.

The main stage coach road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, approximately 100 miles distance, passed through "The Brick" which was mid-point between the two cities. "The Brick" was a convenient overnight stopping point. This inn, with stables for the horses, provided hospitable facilities for the travelers.

Prior to 1767 the address of local residents was Brick Meeting House, Chester Co., Pa. After the completion of the Mason-Dixon survey is was Brick Meeting House, Cecil Co., Md. A United States Post Office was established there in the latter part of 1802. On 12 May 1880 the U.S. Post Office Department changed the name of the post office to Calvert, and according to tradition the change was made to shorten the name. Far into the present century old residents continued to call the village "The Brick." On 13 Aug. 1908 the post office was discontinued and was replaced by rural delivery from Rising Sun, Md., Nottingham, Md., and North East, Md. Thus, three residents in the little rural village of Calvert may each have a different post office address, depending on the section of the village in which they live. See Maps 4 and 5. Note the farms of Joseph England (1) and Isaac England (86) are shown on Map 5. The village has changed little during the past 100 years except for the disappearance of its business establishments.

At one time more than 20 farms in Brick Meeting House District (now Calvert, No. 9) of Cecil County were owned and farmed by England families, the majority of these farms being on the "Old Nottingham Lots" (maps 1, 2,

3, 6). Map 1 shows the location of the Ninth District within the county. In 1872 the list of qualified voters in the Ninth District contained thirteen names beginning with the letter "E." All were Englands.

An article captioned "Old Maryland Family" appeared in the Oxford Press, 9 Apr. 1908. Excerpts from this article follow: "Standing upon a knoll in Cecil County almost every home seen is that of an England. Possibly the traveler would have to go miles further before coming upon a similar settlement in the name of one family. For almost two centuries Englands have been prominent in that part of proud old Maryland . . . This family owns almost 1000 acres of land from near White Oak school-house to near Zion: Job has two farms, his sons Howard and Clifford operating them; the next two are those of S. G. England, then Isaac H. England's, Joseph Leroy England's and J. Hopkins England's. They are progressive people and keep their properties in good condition." At one time every farm on both sides of the road from White Oak school house to Zion (England Creamery Road, map 6) was owned and farmed by an England or an England descendant.

Ref.: Johnston — History of Cecil County, Md., pp. 81, 82, 110-116, 147-150, 157, 158, 308-315; Radoff — The County Court Houses and Records of Maryland Part One, Publications No. 12, p. 55; Futhey and Cope — History of Chester County, Pa., pp. 17, 18, 20, 21, 40-44, 59, 196, 197, 235, 236; Westlager — Delaware's Forgotten River, pp. 137-144; Society of Friends, Bi-Centennial of Brick Meeting House, pp. 31-35, 40-42, 65, 79; United States Post Office Dept. Records in the National Archives, Record Group 28; Journal of Mason and Dixon from Nov. 15, 1763 to Oct. 4, 1767, pp. 1, 20, 206; Cecil Democrat, Elkton, Md., issue of 5 Oct. 1872; Oxford Press, Oxford, Pa., issue of 9 Apr. 1908; Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. III, pp. 21-32; Deed for E. Nottingham Friends 40 acres — Broadside Case, Chester Co. Hist. Soc.; E. Nottingham Friends Meeting records, in care of Edward Plumstead.

*From Joseph England
& His Descendants
by C. Walter England
pp. 8-9*

C. 1975

square in the new town. His appreciation of this present was such that when he arrived at manhood he exchanged it for a horse, saddle and bridle.

The Browns, before spoken of, were noted as well for their zeal as ministers as for their enterprise and industry. The mill on North East Creek, known as Hurford's mill, was built by them; and one of the sons of James Brown, who married and lived near Principio iron works, had an interest in them as early as 1718, in which year he died. In 1751 six of the Brown family, four men and two women, were ministers of Nottingham monthly meeting. A substantial stone house built by Messer Brown is now (1881) standing about a mile southwest of the Brick Meeting-house, and is occupied by the descendants of John Churchman, one of whom intermarried with a descendant of Messer Brown.

Andrew Job established the first tavern in Nottingham on lot number 35, about 1710, in a small brick house which is believed to be yet standing a few rods north of the house formerly called the Blue Ball inn, of which it was doubtless the forerunner. The Blue Ball tavern being at the junction of the Lancaster County and Nottingham roads, which were the great thoroughfares between those places and New Castle a century ago, was well patronized, and for a long time was one of the most celebrated hotels in the county. The Henry Reynolds who settled in Nottingham, is the reputed founder of the village of Rising Sun, the original name of which was Sumner Hill, by opening a public house near the X Roads in the village. If tradition is to be relied upon, John White, who purchased lot number 29 from Robert Dutton about 1717, established at that time the X Keys tavern, near the Brick Meeting-house, on the spot where his grandson, Abner White, many years after effected the present brick edifice.

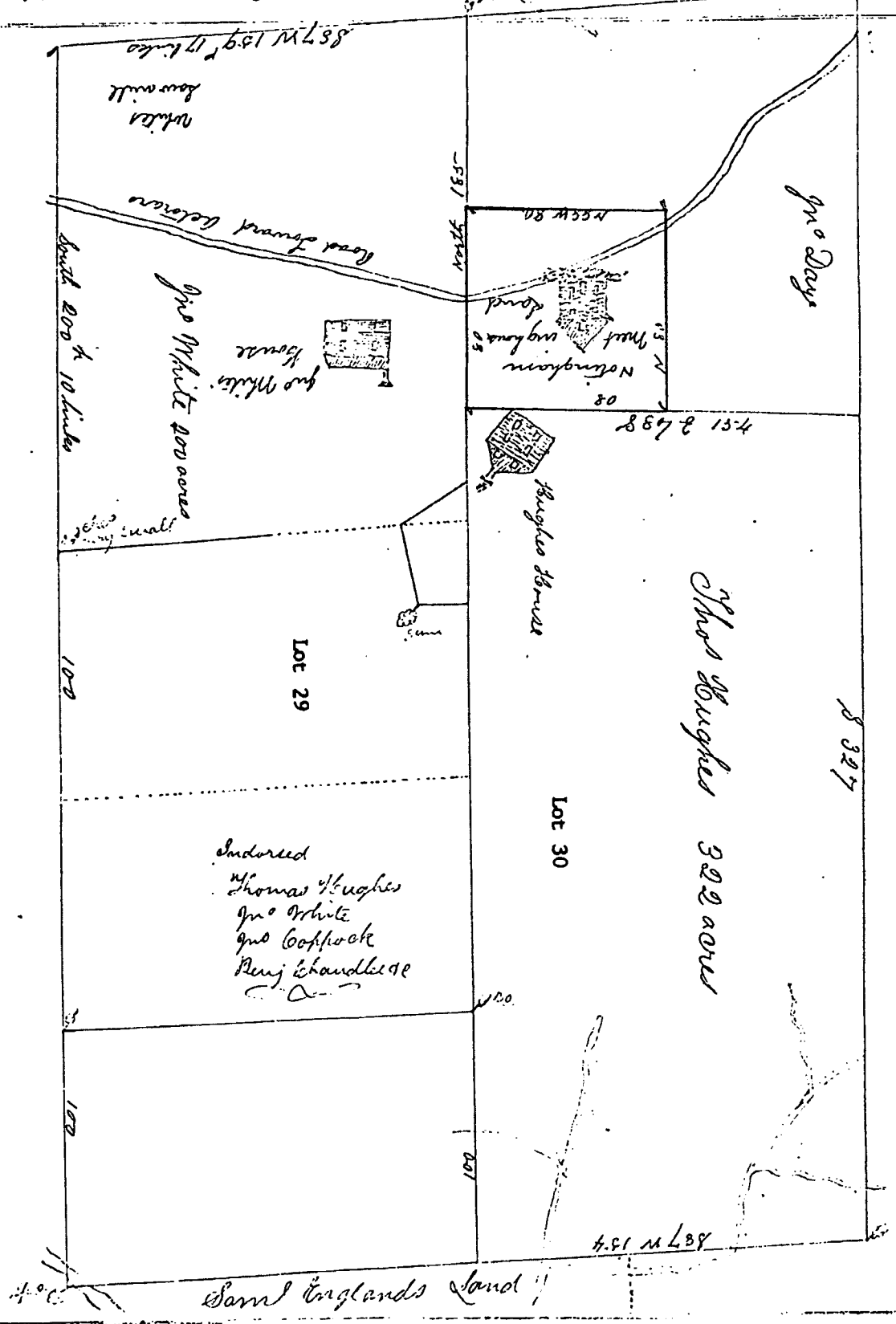
Although but a part of Welsh Tract is in Cecil County, it seems proper to give a short sketch of its early history,

*From History of Cecil
County Maryland*

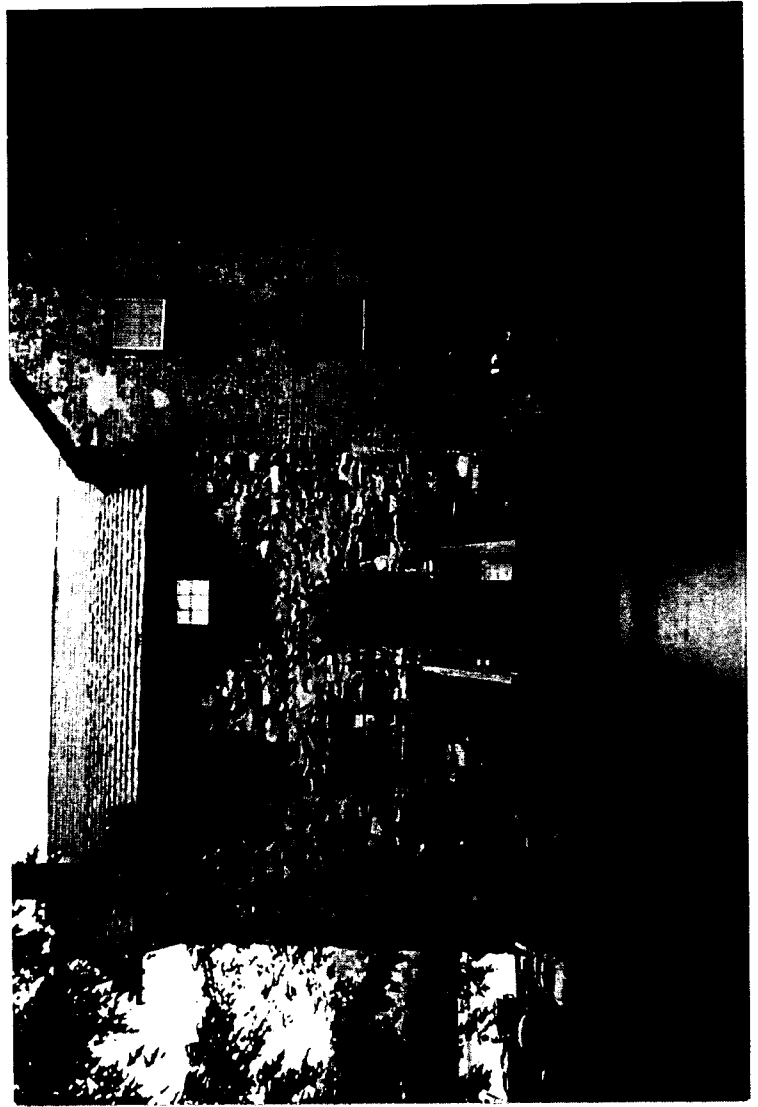
because of its close proximity to our county and intimate connection with and influence upon it. It was granted to a colony of Welsh Baptists in 1701. Talbot had disappeared some fifteen years before that time, and Penn was no doubt quite as anxious to interpose a barrier on the east of New Ireland by granting the Welsh their tract as he was to cut Susquehanna Manor in two by his grant of Nottingham to the Friends, which he did about three months afterwards. The three agents who, for themselves and the company for which they acted, obtained the grant of the Welsh Tract from William Penn were at that time residents of Radnor Township, then in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where for a short time most of the original Welsh settlers on the Welsh Tract lived. The agreement between Penn and the agents of the Welsh stated that they were to have "thirty thousand acres, if there be so much vacant in the place hereafter expressed. That is to say, behind the town of New Castle westward, extending northward and southward; beginning to the westward, seven miles from the said town of New Castle, and extending upward and downward, as there shall be found room by regular, straight lines, as near as may be." The purchasers were to pay £12 10s. for every hundred acres, and were to pay for 7,000 acres at the expiration of the two years next after the purchase, and for the remainder of the tract at the end of the three following years; and if they failed to make the payments at the time specified, they were to pay one English pound for every one hundred acres as a yearly rent till such time as the other payments were made. They were also to pay one English silver shilling for every hundred acres as a yearly rent forever. The northeast corner of the Welsh Tract is a few hundred yards northeast of the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Newark, Delaware, from which the north line extended 1,446 perches, or about four and a half miles, west to the northwest corner; from which the western line ran due south upwards of a mile, and then by a number of angles continued south, gradually bearing east,

176 Common Lot in Nottingham (N^o 30)

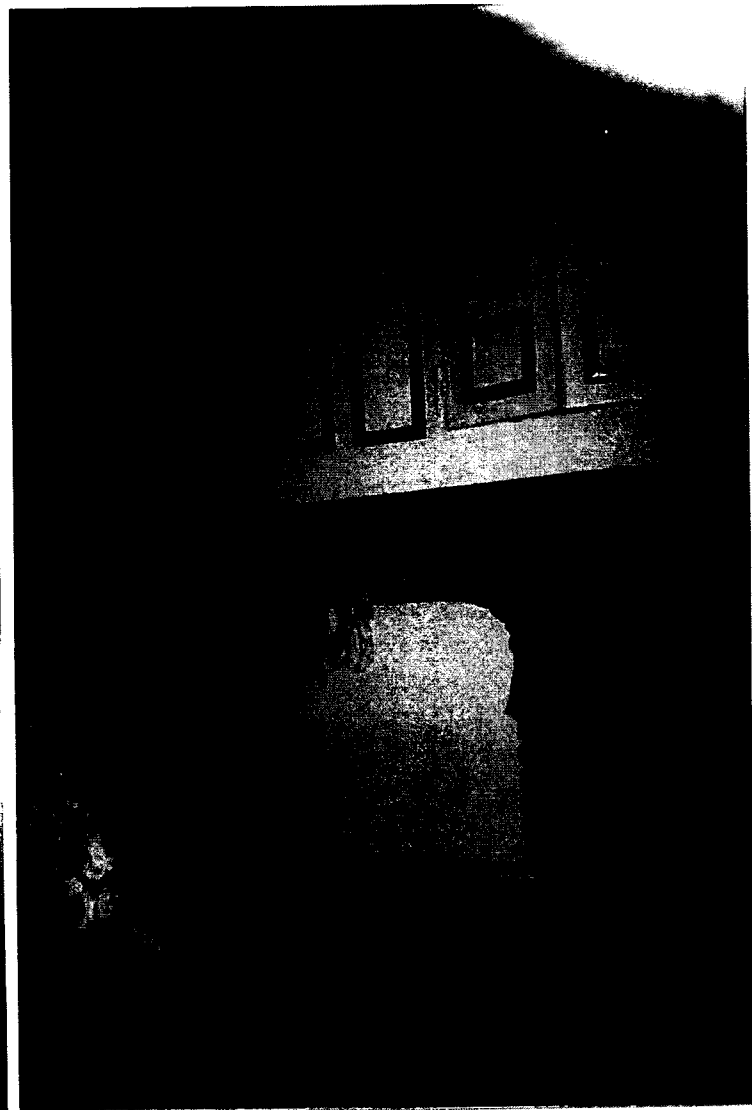
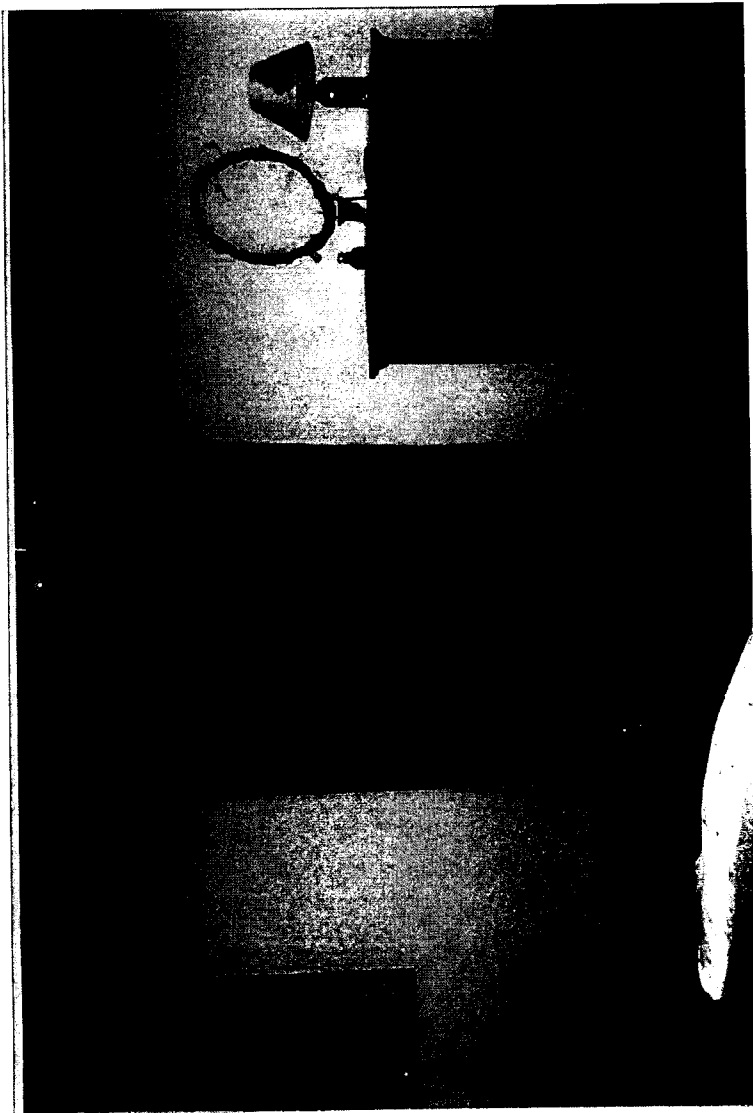
Plat 2. Lot 30 showing the Hughes House (Cross Keys Inn) and its proximity to East Nottingham Meeting House land. About 1745.



Surrendred Thomas Hughes Mr White Mr Cookcock Benj Chandless







Cross Keys Tavern
M 11 P 396

