Queen Anne's County Court House— Completed in 1796, accepted by the Court in 1797, it is the oldest courthouse in continuous use in the State of Maryland. The land for the courthouse was sold to the County by Elizabeth Nicholson from part of her plantation called "Chesterfield". Her son, Joseph Hopper Nicholson, was tasked to lay out the town of Centreville beginning at one corner of the green in front of the Court House. This point is marked by a small round brass plate in the brick sidewalk on the Lawyer's Row side of CNB.



2 Rail Yard— Empty of buildings and tracks, the traces of the history of rail commerce and transportation now exist at the Rail Yard in the three signs that present some of the story of the comings and goings of Centreville during the recovery period from the Civil War times. Still remaining underground is the base of the turntable for the engines to make their way back across the Delaware region and into Philadelphia.

Kennard School— Presents the story of Lucretia Kennard, supervisor of the Queen Anne's County Negro schools who raised the funds for the first Black high school here. Kennard is restored and is now the African American Heritage Center for both the town and the county. There is a museum, a learning center and help for those seeking information on family histories.

"Pop" Taylor Park— The site of the encampment for the Federal soldiers when they came "to rid the town" of its attachments to the South, and later the site of a music hall that welcomed such great African American musicians as Ray Charles and B. B. King. The park commemorates Dr. Leon "Pop" Taylor, Ph.D. as one of the early African American educators across the country who started the first scholarship fund for African American students.

Willstream Park and Chester Mill— Now a serene park with a sign that commemorates the story of the second railroad in Centreville and its history, it was a marshland and full of garbage later in the 20th Century. The land on the other side of Mill Stream is the site of the original Chester Mill that gave Centreville its first name and was part of the Chesterfield Plantation that formed the new Centreville. The mill was updated in 1906 and does not retain its original look. It continued to process grains well into the 20th Century.

I Chesterfield Cemetery— Established in 1848 it has expanded over the years to its present size with the addition of more than four additional pieces of property. Its gravestones mark the history of both the Town of Centreville, and of many in Queen Anne's County who made this Town and County the great place it is.

2 St. Paul's Episcopal Church— Originally known as Old Chester Church and dating back to between 1640-1650, it was first located about a mile outside of present boundaries of Centreville. Moved to its present location to its new construction of 1834-35, St. Paul's Episcopal Church remains the local Episcopal parish church for Centreville. Gift items dating from 1716 and 1717 are still used in present services. Most outstanding visually are the 7 stained glass Tiffany Windows, now restored through a special grant. Check town website or parish website for days when church is open to visitors.

10 The Armory— Built in 1926 the Armory housed Company K, and was the site of many early town events from high school graduation ceremonies-(including segregated Black graduation ceremonies) to Delmarva region poultry competitions to boxing events of State level importance. It will now find renewed important use as the Wye River Upper School.

7 The Tucker House— This house was originally the Kennard House, property of James Kennard one of the original purchasers of land in Centreville. The house is named for Mrs. Clarence A. Tucker who donated the house to the Queen Anne's County Historical Society in 1968, who now use a part of the house for their offices. The rest of the house is a museum demonstrating life in the early 1800's in Centreville. Check town website for open schedule.

29 Female Seminary— Built about 1876 as a school for girls, it is presently a private residence but its exterior has retained the features of the school without change. In the early part of the 20th Century, about 1907, the property was converted to a private residence and then to apartments before returning to the single residence of today.

Victorian Residences of Commerce Street— Moving up the street from the school for girls are a number of spectacular Victorian residences, each with their own original story. All four properties, as well as the County Library were carved from the original McKenney estate property that stretched from Commerce Street to the Rail Yard property, which McKenney gave up for the sum of \$1000 for the railroad.

4 Wright's Chance— Trucked into town from a farm four miles outside of town, Wright's Chance is a circa 1744 plantation house with 18th Century furnishings that include William Paca chairs and Canton china as well as Hepplewhite furniture. Check town website for open schedule.

30 The Centreville Academy— Oldest school building in Queen Anne's County, its incorporation was authorized by the State Legislature in 1803. It was built in less than a year and classes begun for young men in the region in 1804. It was turned over to the County school system in 1893, and went to a private organization in 1901. At one point it was the meeting hall for the Clarence E. Wilson Post 21 American Legion.

Chesterfield Avenue— This mile long street that originally began at the corner of Broadway and Commerce Streets where Elizabeth Nicholson's Chesterfield plantation gate was, was for over 150 years equal in all ways to the busy streets of Liberty and Commerce. It linked the wharf area of the Corsica River to the center of town and the Court House. It also offered an irresistible enticement for horse racing and buggy racing and was called the Raceway at one time.

23 Centreville Wharf— Wheat and cattle for Revolutionary War troops were shipped out of the wharf. In later years this riverside part of Centreville was home to two of the business giants of the second half of the 18th Century, John Ozmon and Cloudsbury Clash. Along with many other men of business in Centreville, they operated granaries, warehouses and various export businesses. Their stories along with those of many others can be seen on the walk along the wharf trail.

War of 1812 Signs— Centreville was the home center for the 1812 militia here in the County. A sign at the Court House tells part of the story, while the sign at the wharf explains about the defense needed to prevent the British from coming up the Corsica to capture the County Seat of Centreville.

HERITAGE TRAIL OF CENTREVILLE

Steps Around Town into the Past

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF CENTREVILLE WELCOMES YOU AND INVITES YOU TO TOUR OUR TOWN USING THIS MAP AND LEARN SOME OF OUR GREAT PAST HISTORY.



www.townofcentreville.org

