WI-210
OMB No. 10024-0018

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name HONEYSUCKLE LODGE

other names/site number Rider, John B., House

2. Location

street & number 1601 Camden Avenue N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Salisbury N/A ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Wicomico code 045 zip code 21801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

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HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
Wicomico County, Maryland

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Honeysuckle Lodge is located at 1601 Camden Avenue in the southern residential district of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland. Built in stages during the first half of the twentieth century, the story-and-a-half frame dwelling is supported by a low brick foundation with a full cellar excavated under a center section. The house is sheathed with a combination of plain weatherboard siding and wood shingles. The various roofs, including gable, gambrel, hip, and shed roof forms, are covered with asphalt shingles. The rambling, asymmetrical dwelling is lighted primarily by six-over-six sash windows flanked with paneled shutters. Following a rough tee-shape, the main block is enlarged by a single-story, single-bay garage that extends from the south end of the service wing. Also on the lot is a single-story, tee-shaped frame guest house built around 1940. The asbestos shingled frame structure is supported by a continuous brick foundation, and the medium sloped gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The yard is planted with mature trees and shrubs. The property borders a small lake known as Tony Tank.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
Wicomico County, Maryland

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DESCRIPTION:

Honeysuckle Lodge, also known as the John B. Rider house, stands at 1601 Camden Avenue, and borders Tony tank at the south end of the City of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland. The story-and-a-half frame house faces northwest.

Built in stages during the first quarter of the twentieth century, the roughly tee-shaped dwelling is supported by a common bond brick foundation with a full cellar located under the center section. The rambling frame house is covered with a combination of plain weatherboard siding and wood shingles. The multiple gable and gambrel roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. Joining the house on the lot is a single-story guest house, erected around 1940, and an in-ground swimming pool.

The northwest elevation of the main block is asymmetrical, with a center gable-roofed block that contained the original (now blocked) entrance, flanked by a gable-roofed wing to the northeast and gambrel-roofed section to the southwest. The current front entrance, a glazed double door opening, pierces the wall of the gambrel-roofed section. The front door, and an adjacent six-over-six sash window, are sheltered by an engaged porch. The porch roof was designed with a continuous curve forming a profile similar to a "Dutch gambrel" roof shape. The porch roof is supported by square posts. The northwest slope of the gambrel roof above the porch features a five-sided dormer topped by a modified, five-sided clipped gable roof. A center six-over-six sash dormer window is flanked by small two-pane windows.

The adjacent gable-roofed section which formerly contained the original entrance, is marked by six-over-six sash windows located on either side of a slight wall projection that marks the location of the original front door. The windows are flanked by paneled shutters. The medium pitched gable roof features a shed roofed dormer pierced by six-over-six sash dormers on either side of a smaller set of paired windows. The eaves of the dormer are extended and the rafter ends are exposed. The roof of the center section is finished with a boxed cornice and slightly extended eaves with returns at the base. A quarter round window pierces the southwest gable end. On the northeast end a part interior, part

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exterior rusticated brick chimney rises through the gable roof.

Covering a large part of the northwest gable end of the center section is a single-story wing covered by a low-pitched gable roof. An exterior rusticated brick chimney rises against the northwest wall and pierces the extended eave. Triple and double six-over-six sash windows pierce the walls. The extended eaves are supported by small stick brackets. The southeast side of the center block is covered by a shed-roofed section that follows the same medium pitch as the north gable end wing. A bank of six-over-six sash windows marks the wall. Centered on the roof is another five-sided dormer covered with a modified, five-sided clipped gable roof. A six-over-six sash window pierces the southeast dormer wall.

Attached to the rear of the gambrel-roofed front section is a long gambrel-roofed wing, which is extended by various wings and additions on each elevation. Across the northeast wall is a shed roofed enclosed porch pierced by a bank of 15-pane windows atop a paneled knee wall. The long, five-bay porch wall is defined by slender pilasters. Centered on the north east slope of the gambrel-roofed wing is a large gambrel-roofed dormer pierced by a pair of six-over-six sash windows flanked by paneled shutters.

The southeast gambrel end is largely covered by a single-story wing distinguished by a low-pitched gable roof with wide open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and large triangular brackets. A rusticated brick chimney pierces the roofline of the single-story wing. A separate door on the south east end of the single-story wing is partially glazed, and it is flanked by large twelve-pane windows. The upper portion of the gambrel end not covered by the wing is pierced by three openings; two six-over-six sash windows and one three-over-six sash window.

Attached to the southwest side of the gambrel-roofed wing is a single-story kitchen and service wing that is covered by a medium-pitched gable roof. The service wing is lighted by six-over-six sash windows flanked by paneled shutters. The shutters have a small urn-shape cutout in the top panel. Extended eaves feature exposed rafter ends and small timber supports. A small gable-roofed dormer on the east side of the house serves as an attic vent. Extending further south from the kitchen/service wing

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is a gable-roofed cross wing that now houses a separate apartment. Six-over-six sash windows flanked by paneled shutters, and extended eaves with horizontal timber supports remain consistent with other parts of the house. A single-story, one-bay rectangular frame garage is attached to the southwest corner of the apartment. The gable front structure is marked by a single garage door on the west facade and a single six-over-six sash on the south side. The roof has a low pitch.

The first floor interior of the main block follows an asymmetrical plan with a wide stair hall dividing the formal living room, dining room, and study to the north from the kitchen and service wing to the south. The center hall also provides direct access to a bedroom suite in the east end of the house.

The walls and ceilings of the hall, living room, dining room, and den/study feature a board-and-batten finish and the floors are laid in narrow tongue-and-groove oak. Accenting the perimeter of the rooms is a double-stripe border of dark wood, probably walnut. The staircase rises against the south wall of the entrance hall; turned newel posts and rectangular stick balusters support a molded handrail. The stringer is plain. Four-panel doors, framed by plain corner block surrounds, open into adjacent rooms. The living room and dining room are joined by a large double door opening. Fixed against the north wall of the living room is a painted brick mantel.

An adjacent four-panel door opens into the library/study, which is finished with the board-and-batten wall and ceiling treatment. Attached to the north wall is a Colonial Revival mantel that frames the fireplace. Bookshelves line the south wall.

The south bedroom wing is comprised of two principal rooms, the bedroom and a sitting room. The bedroom features a raised panel finish around the fireplace with a late eighteenth century style mantel shelf and a molded surround framing the firebox. The adjacent sitting room, on the other hand, features an early twentieth century tongue-and-groove beaded board ceiling. A brick mantel is topped by a thick board shelf underpinned with block supports.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

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The south service wing is comprised of a large kitchen with an enclosed porch/sun room, butler's pantry, laundry, and separate front entry. The service section of the house has been remodeled several times over the course of the last fifty years with little material remaining from the early twentieth century. A brick chimney is located in the service wing but no longer serves a functional purpose.

The second floor is finished with early twentieth century features like the downstairs rooms. The board-and-batten wall and ceiling finish continues into the upstairs hall, however the adjacent bedrooms and bathrooms have plaster walls. Six-panel doors framed by ogee molded backband surrounds open into the various rooms. The main bedroom above the living room has a brick fireplace, and a molded baseboard trims the perimeter of the room. The main bedroom has a private bath.

A second bedroom to the south is finished with plaster walls, and six-panel doors are framed by a narrow ogee backband molding. A closet located in the southeast corner provides access to the attic crawl space above the pantry. This unfinished area of the house reveals early twentieth century wire nail construction and the capped chimney stack that rises through the service wing. A covered over section of roof, still retaining wood shingles, indicates where the south kitchen wing formerly ended.

Also on the property is a single-story, ell-shaped guest cottage built around 1940. Sheathed with asbestos shingles, the frame structure is supported by a continuous common bond foundation and covered by a medium sloped gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises in the center of the house, and a bulkhead entrance marks the northeast corner of the brick foundation. The main entrance is located on the northwest gabled elevation of the tee-shaped house, and the door is flanked by a triple set of four-paned windows. Otherwise, the house is lighted by six-over-six sash windows flanked by louvered shutters.

An in-ground swimming pool does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1906 - c. 1940

Significant Dates

c. 1906

c. 1922

c. 1940

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINATION SHEET NO. 6
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 12
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 1.04 acres
USGS quad: Salisbury, MD

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	446280	4242970
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 13
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 13
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant date 7/31/95

street & number P.O. Box 5 telephone (410) 651-1094

city or town Westover state MD zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth D.L. Gaudreau

street & number 1601 Camden Avenue telephone (410)543-1080

city or town Salisbury state MD zip code 21801

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Honeysuckle Lodge is significant under Criterion C for its unique eclectic architectural design. Built in several stages during the early twentieth century, the rambling 1½ story frame house combines building forms and details associated with the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles as well as references to rustic cottage architecture characteristic of seasonally-occupied lakeside dwellings. Begun during the first decade of the twentieth century, the initial single-story house was designed as a rustic lodge, with board-and-batten interior finishes which survive in the living room, dining room, study, and first and second-floor hallways. A campaign of enlargement around 1922 added dominant gambrel-roofed sections, a popular Colonial Revival form, and wings with projecting eaves, exposed rafter ends, and triangular brackets associated with the Craftsman aesthetic. The result is a picturesque eclectic composition which is unlike any other contemporaneous dwelling on the lower Eastern Shore.

The period of significance, c.1906-c.1940, encompasses the construction dates of Honeysuckle Lodge and the related guest house.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance - A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period - A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

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HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SUPPORT:

An investigation of the architectural elements of Honeysuckle Lodge indicates the rambling frame dwelling was erected in several stages, beginning with a single-story frame lodge, estimated to date to the first decade of the twentieth century. According to the configuration of the structure on a 1922 plat drawing, the main block was entered through a center doorway facing the road with small subordinate rooms attached to each side. The drawing of the house also indicates there were additional wings to the south and east sides of the main block. Detached from the main residence was an ell-shaped office and another small outbuilding. The original lodge, finished inside with board-and-batten walls and ceilings, was extensively redesigned and reworked around 1922 in the Colonial Revival style.

While the construction date of the oldest portion of the house is undocumented, it was probably built around 1906 after William F. Presgrave acquired the parcel of land on the east side of the county road identified as the "Kent land" in the property transfer. (Wicomico County Land Record, EAT 52/249) Two years prior, William F. Presgrave and Charles Hubble, representing Thomas Clyde of Clyde Steamship Lines, purchased the Tony Tank mill property and subsequently transformed the early nineteenth century miller's dwelling with a large neoclassical addition. During the Presgrave ownership of the Tony Tank mill property, an extensive complex of stables and outbuildings were built that supported Thomas Clyde's interest in breeding thoroughbred horses. (Corddry, p.16)

In 1914, William F. Presgrave transferred ownership of the lake-side lodge property to John W. Dunn, who held title to the land for two years. (Wicomico County Land Records, EAT 89/217) On May 29, 1916, Margaret Jackson Vanderbogart, who purchased the Tony Tank Manor house, acquired the lake-side lodge property as well, "beginning for the same at the southeast side of the county road leading from Tony Tank Mills to Allen..."(Wicomico County Land Record, JCK 102/175). Six years later, in August 1922, Margaret Vanderbogart sold the lake-side lot and its improvements to her uncle, John B. Rider. While it appears that the lodge was erected during the Presgrave-Clyde ownership of the parcel, the 1922 deed between Margaret Vanderbogart and John Rider contains the first

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reference to the name "Honeysuckle Lodge". (Wicomico County Land Record, JCK 126/431) It was during John B. Rider's relatively short ownership from 1922 to 1926 that the extensive Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style alterations were made to the frame lodge.

John Byrd Rider (1867-1926), a principal business partner in the E.E. Jackson Lumber Company, retired to Tony Tank Lake after a long career in the timber business. He supervised the creation and development of a lumber town in southern Alabama for the E. E. Jackson Lumber Company. The town was name Riderwood.

In search of new sources of timber, the E.E. Jackson Lumber Company, like many other timber companies, looked south to satisfy the large demand for yellow pine lumber. Located in rural Choctaw County, Alabama, Riderwood was established in the midst of a dense timberland with the closest town, Meridian, thirty-five miles distant. Similar to many self-contained company towns, the Jacksons financed a company built town with workers' housing, a company-owned store, as well as a church, hotel, dance hall, and theater.

Around 1922, John B. Rider decided to retire to his native Salisbury, and he purchased from his niece, Margaret Jackson Vanderbogart, the "Honeysuckle Lodge" property, then embracing 42 acres on Tony Tank Lake and including the old Dashiell-Rider family cemetery. Shortly following his purchase he began the extensive Colonial Revival remodeling of the lodge and he created an extensive garden south and east of the house incorporating the cemetery. However, Rider did not live long to enjoy his newly restyled house and gardens. The June 3, 1926 issue of the Wicomico News announced,

> John B. Rider, retired businessman, died at his home at Tony Tank early yesterday morning...For many years, Mr. Rider was connected with the E.E. Jackson Lumber Company which at that time had extensive holdings and lumber manufacturing plants at Riderville (sic) Alabama. He retired from active business with the concern and move to Tony Tank about three years ago. His home on Tony Tank Lake, where he has lived alone, has been made into one of

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the most wonderful show places on the Eastern Shore and compels the attention of hundreds of motorists who pass it daily.

Despite John B. Rider's short-lived residency at Honeysuckle Lodge, he stipulated in his will a long-term family legacy of ownership that remained in place for the next thirty years. The seventh item in Rider's will stated:

> I give , devise, and bequeath to my trustees hereinafter named my property at Tony Tank, Salisbury, Maryland known as Honeysuckle Lodge including all the improvements thereon and all the household furniture, silver and effects in said improvements contained as well all farming [equipment] used in connection with the property, and all livestock, poultry, and pets housed thereon or therein, to by my trustees held in trust until the death of the last survivor of those of my nephews and nieces and my great nephews and great nieces who may be living at the time of my death, and upon the death of such last survivor to make such provisions as to said trustees may seem appropriate for the maintenance and care of graves and graveyard on the property. (Wicomico County Register of Wills, JWD 1/162)

The trustee for the Rider estate was The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, Maryland with Harry N. Baetjer serving as the bank's representative. Margaret J. Vanderbogart, residing at the Tony Tank Manor house next door, maintained Honeysuckle Lodge from 1926 to 1940, renting the house to various parties. Mrs. Vanderbogart's sister, Nellie Jackson Leonard and her husband, William Wirt Leonard, occupied the house periodically between 1940 and 1947. Around 1940, the ell-shaped guest house was built southeast of the house to accommodate the Leonards' daughter, Frances, and her poet husband, Ogden Nash. In fact, the high narrow windows on the northwest wall of the guest house were intentionally designed so that the lake views and activities around the yard would not distract Ogden Nash while he worked at his desk. After 1947, members of the Rider-Leonard-Vanderbogart-Nash families used Honeysuckle Lodge on a less frequent basis. In 1948, as a result of a favorable ruling by the Wicomico County Circuit Court,

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a large portion of the Rider estate was subdivided into building lots.

By 1948, the maintenance of Honeysuckle Lodge itself was problematic for the Rider descendants. No one in the family intended to reside on the property and provide for its care. The provisions of the trust did allow the ability to lease the house and land. In 1951, William H. Bateman, III, addressed Harry N. Baetjer in a proposition to lease and renovate Honeysuckle Lodge. William Bateman's proposal to the trustees stated that he would be willing to make extensive improvements to the house at this own expense. The court approved this arrangement. The leasehold agreement remained in place for several years. In the meantime, the Rider descendants petitioned the court for the ability to break the Rider Trust, thereby allowing them to sell Honeysuckle Lodge and the remaining acreage. On June 5, 1958, after lengthy court testimony and settlement in favor of the Rider heirs wish to sell, the property was conveyed to William H. Bateman, III and his wife, Annabelle P. Bateman. (Wicomico County Land Record, JWTS 452/271) Bateman family interests in Honeysuckle Lodge were maintained until 1983 when Jennifer Bateman Martin and Judith Bateman West, et al. sold their parents house to Roger G. Olson. (AJS 989/274) The current owners, Kenneth D.L. and Ruth K. Gaudreau, purchased Honeysuckle Lodge in September 1993. (Wicomico County Land Records, 1354/372)

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Personal conversation with Kenneth D.L. Gaudreau, December 1994.

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Wicomico County Wills, various volumes, Wicomico County Register of Wills, Salisbury, Maryland.

Wicomico Weekly News, June 3, 1926, microfilm at the Wicomico County Free Library, Salisbury, Maryland.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Boundaries are depicted on the map which accompanies this nomination. The source of this map is a plat entitled "Property Subdivision for Robert W. Shockley and Helen D. Shockley", dated February 11, 1993 and recorded August 31, 1993 among the land records of Wicomico County, Maryland. The nominated property comprises Lot 8A on this plat.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nomination property, 1.04 acres, comprises the historic resources within their immediate setting, containing the house, guest house, and landscaped domestic yard.

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

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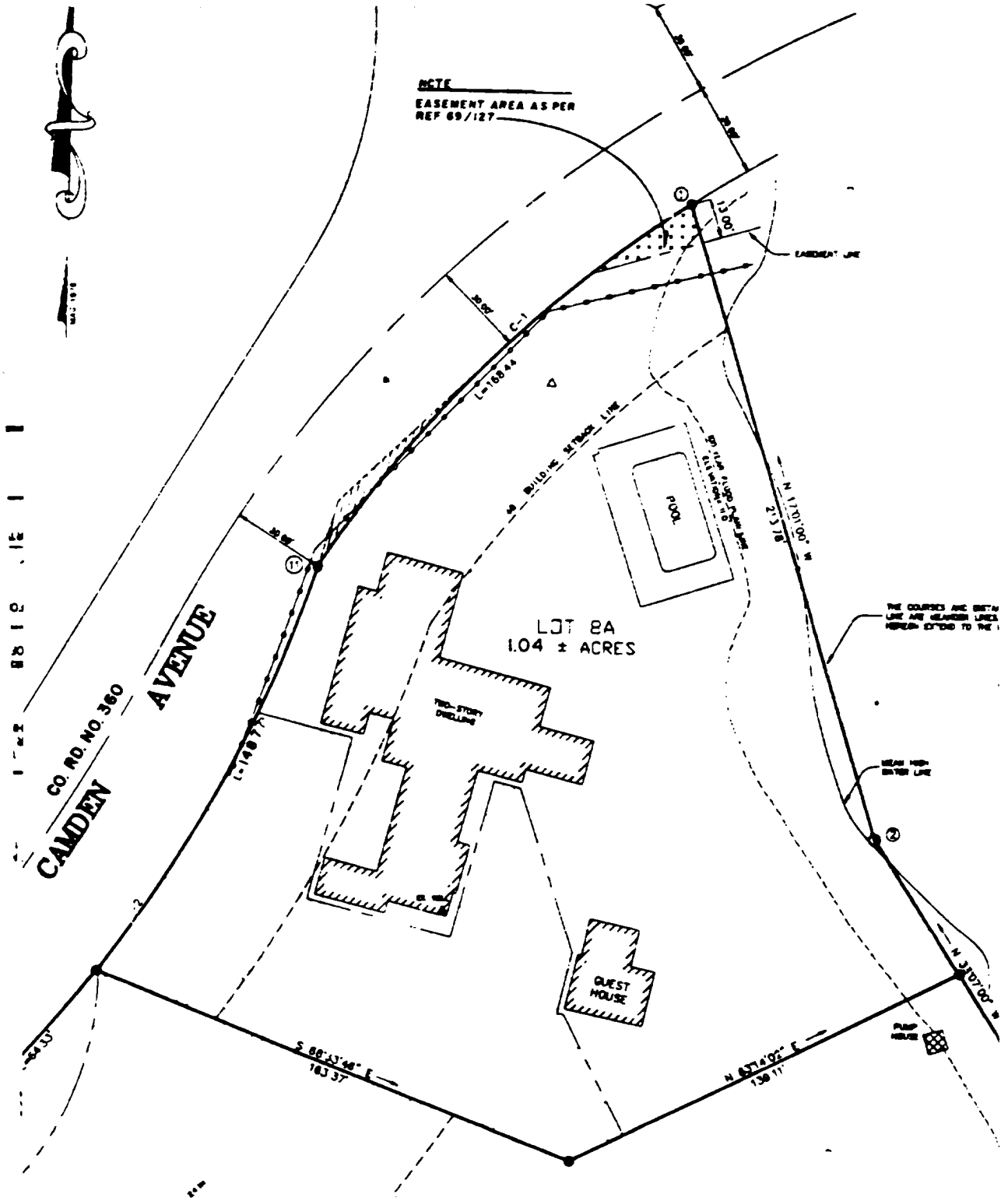
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

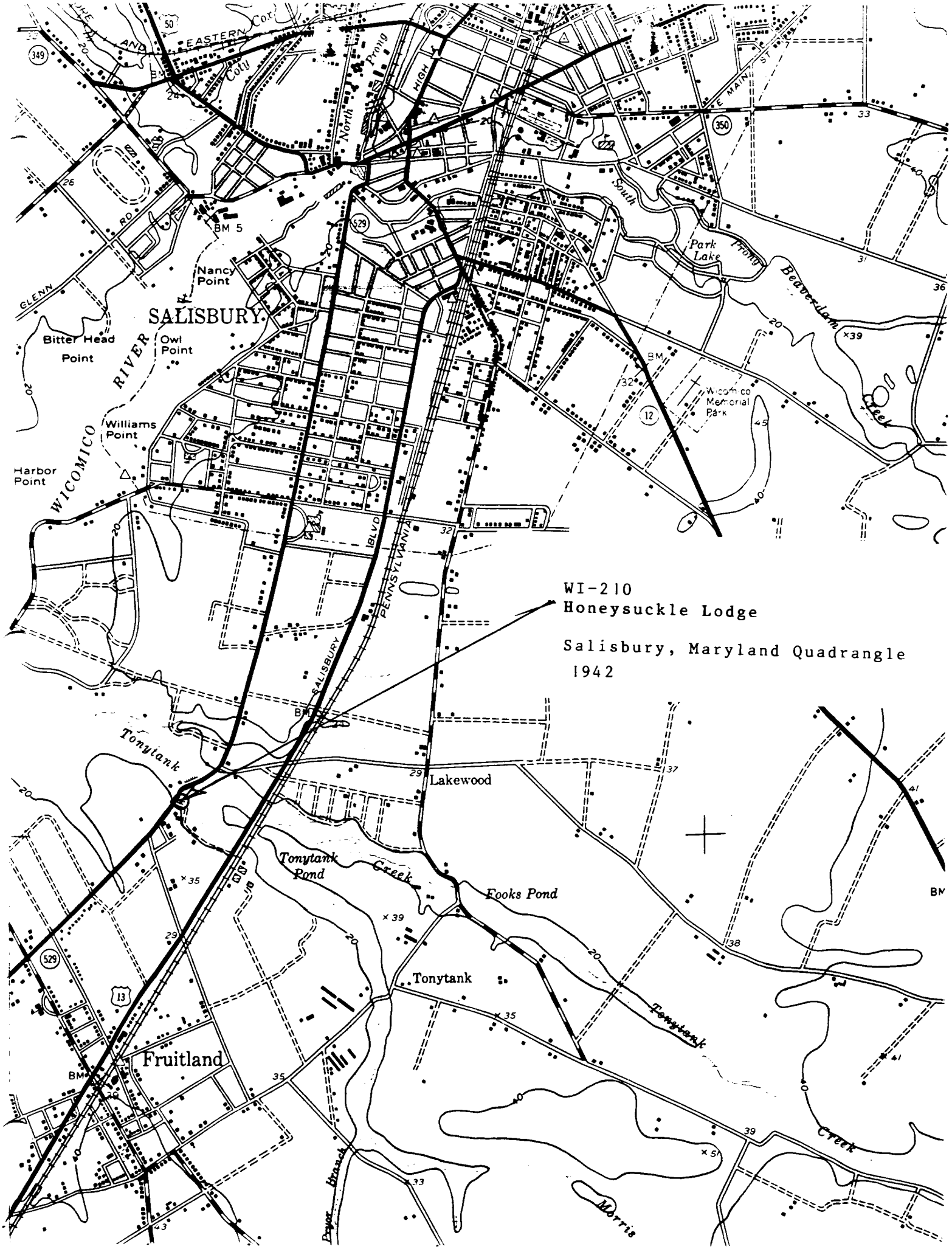
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
Wicomico County, Maryland

Section number 10 Page 14



VIENNA 24 KM
DELMAR 10 KM
38°22'30"
42°47'000mN
NANTICOKE 31 KM
CATCHPENNY 9 KM
42°46
42°45
WICOMICO RIVER
James Bennett High Sch
BM 10.4
42°44
SHAD POINT 0.9 KM
Tonytank
Lakewood
42°43
20'
WT
Cem
COULBOURN
MORRIS MILL RD
WT
42°42
Morris Pond
FRUITLAND
BM 11.9
PRINCESS ANNE 14 KM

WI-210


WI-210
Honeysuckle Lodge
Salisbury, Maryland Quadrangle
1942
SALISBURY
Nancy Point
Bitter Head Point
Owl Point
Williams Point
Harbor Point
WICOMICO RIVER
Park Lake
Wicomico Memorial Park
Lakewood
Tonytank
Tonytank Pond
Fooks Pond
Fruitland
Morris
Pryor Branch
PENNSYLVANIA
SALISBURY BLVD
GLENN RD
EASTERN
North Prong
South Prong
Beaverdam Creek
Tonytank Creek
Coty
HIGH ST
E MAIN ST
BM 5
BM

WI-210

WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MD.
NORTHEAST ELEVATION
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD HISTORICAL TRUST

#1 OF 10

WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD.
SOUTH ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG / MD HISTORICAL TRUST

#2 OF 10

WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MARYLAND
GUEST HOUSE, NW ELEVATION
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD HISTORICAL TRUST

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WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD.
NORTHWEST ELEVATION
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

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WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD.
SOUTH ELEVATION OF EAST WING
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG / MD HISTORICAL TRUST

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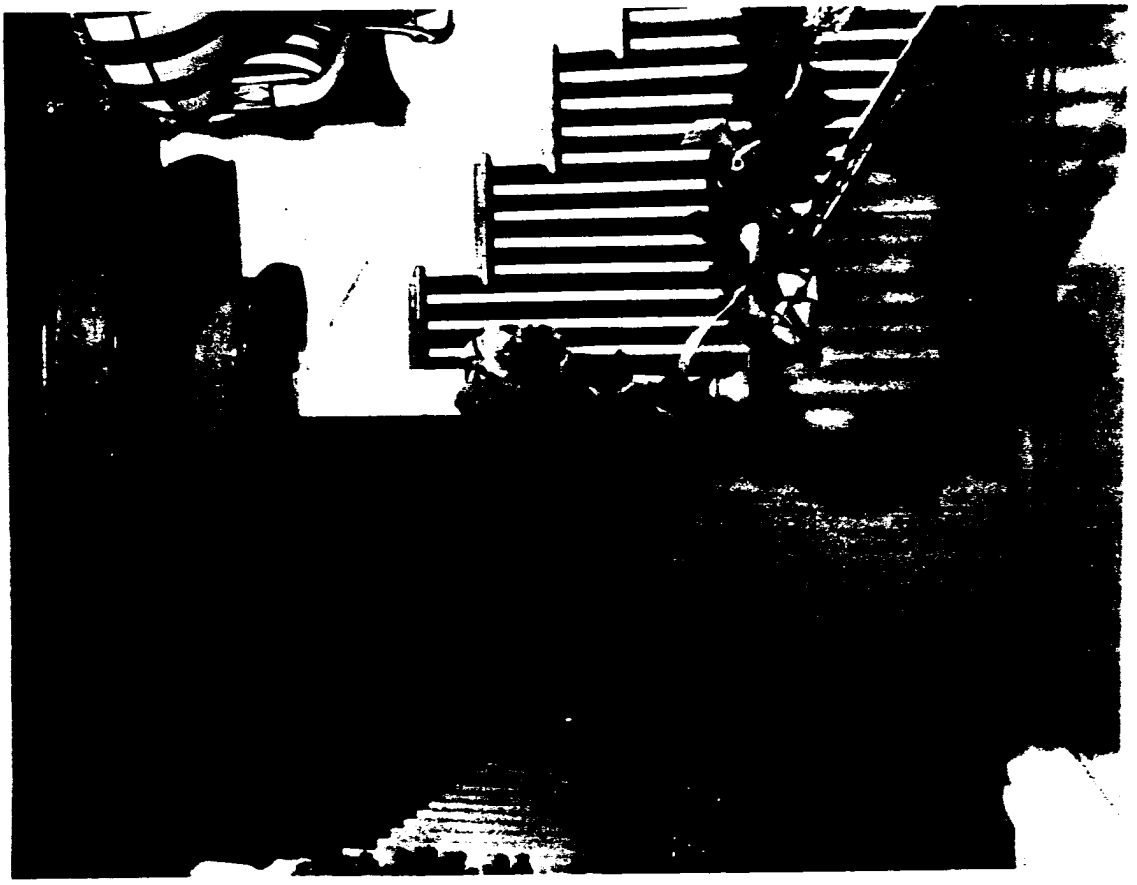
WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD.
EAST ELEVATION
12/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

#6 OF 10



WI-210
Honeysuckle Lodge
Salisbury, Wicomico Co., MD.
Staircase
12/94, Paul Touart, photo.
NEA / MD Historical Trust
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WI-210
Honeysuckle Lodge
Salisbury, Wicomico County, MD.
Living Room
12/94, Paul Touart, photographer
NEA / MD Historical Trust
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WI-210
HONEYSUCKLE LODGE
SALISBURY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD.
CENTER HALL, DUAL-PITCH BATTEN WALL
12/94, PAUL TOURNEY, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD HISTORICAL TRUST

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HONEYSUCKLE LODGE

(COPY PHOTO)

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