

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House Inventory Number: WI-680
 Address: 27534 Crooked Oak Lane Historic district: yes no
 City: Hebron Zip Code: 21830 County: Wicomico
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Eden
 Property Owner: Beth R. Barnes Tax Account ID Number: 09-023526
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0212 Tax Map Number: 0037
 Project: MD 349 at Crooked Oak Lane Agency: MD State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: MD State Highway Administration
 Preparer's Name: Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 12/04/2012

Documentation is presented in: _____
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Description

The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House, located at 27534 Crooked Oak Lane in Salisbury, Maryland (Wicomico County) is a replica of the George Wythe House in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. It is a two-story, five-bay, hipped-roof brick dwelling in the Georgian style. The main block is symmetrical, and a one-story, hipped-roof garage forms an east wing, attached to the main block by a gable-roofed hyphen.

Although not visible to the exterior, concrete masonry forms the foundation, and it is covered with Flemish-bond brick veneer, which covers the entire house. Louvered vents cover the basement windows which are aligned with the upper level windows. No demarcation separates the basement level from the first floor, but a belt-course between the first and second floors is formed by a slightly projecting band of running bond brick. A second course of running bond sits above it before Flemish bond resumes.

The window and door openings are framed with wood and have splayed brick jack arches and wood sills. The primary façade's first and second story windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows of equal dimensions. The lights are nearly square in dimension, but they are slightly taller than they are wide. The primary entrance, accessed via pyramidal brick steps with an iron

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Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments: <i>A late and not particularly representative example of CW influence</i>	
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>1/14/13</u> Date
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>1/14/13</u> Date

railing, consists of double-leaf French doors, stained a dark wood color. Each door contains fifteen vertical-rectangle lights. The transom above the door contains four, narrow, horizontal-rectangle lights. Brass carriage lamps flank the entrance.

The hipped roof has a deep overhang with a wood cornice featuring modillion blocks. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and the two corbelled chimneys have vertically-placed bricks at the top.

The west facade is three bays deep and symmetrical. The center bay contains small, square windows with four lights in a fixed sash, arranged two-over-two. The side bay windows are nine-over-nine units like the primary façade.

The rear (north) façade features a one-story, flat-roofed, enclosed porch, covered the east and center bay. The porch sits on a brick foundation and its flat roof boasts a modillion-block cornice and supports a railing. The porch's square posts now support screens on the west half of the porch, which includes a screened entrance, and the east half is enclosed by clapboarding. The porch windows include a pair of nine-over-nine units and a tripartite unit consisting of a thirty-light, fixed sash, flanked by nine-over-nine sashes. The porch roof is accessible from a door on the second story hall.

The east façade, three bays deep like the west façade, is partly obscured by the east wing, which covers the first floor's center and rear bay. The gable-roofed hyphen is one bay wide and two bays deep, and its rear elevation includes a single nine-over-nine sash window and a secondary entrance, accessed via brick steps. The hyphen and the attached garage continue the modillion block cornice found elsewhere on the house. The garage is two bays wide and has only one window on its east façade. The garage opening, on the north façade is wide enough for two vehicles. It has a paneled door and a jack arch opening.

The house's foundation plantings are mature and well maintained. A brick patio extends from the back door. A picket fence along the west side of the house partially obscured the air conditioning, and a second picket fence along the east wing forms another garden area.

The driveway, leading east from Crooked Oak Lane, crosses in front of the house and joins the original driveway that led from Nanticoke Road. A large broken-gable-roofed frame barn is located east of the house. It is three bays wide and five bays deep. Two frame outbuildings remain on the property: a corn crib and a machine shed.

Compared to the original Wythe House, the Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House exhibits a few variations beyond the garage wing. The replica possesses a wider entrance, with a four-horizontal-rectangle-light transom opposed to the original's four-vertical-rectangle-light transom. The original has slightly narrower second-floor window openings than first-floor openings, but the replica's openings are the same on each floor. The original has wood shingles upon its roof and its two brick chimneys are taller and more richly corbelled than the replica's, and asphalt shingles cover the replica's roof (Wythe George House National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form).

Property History

The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House is a lasting expression of the enthusiasm for Colonial Williamsburg by a well-established couple in a small Maryland town in the 1950s. In 1957, Dr. Albert William Morris, a Salisbury dentist, and his wife Elizabeth Anne Harcum Morris (Bettie) purchase 48 acres at the northeast corner of Nanticoke Road and Crooked Oak Lane and built a replica of the George Wythe House, one of the largest homes in Colonial Williamsburg. The house is significant as representing the on-going appeal of the Colonial Revival and is a good example of how this was expressed in the 1950s.

Born on January 10, 1917, Albert William Morris was the fourth son of Oscar Lafayette and Alberta Tilghman Morris of Salisbury, Maryland. Oscar Lafayette Morris was superintendent at a phosphate company, and Albert's older brothers were named

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Oscar Lee, Samuel Tilghman, and Clarence Tilghman (US Census records). In 1916, Oscar and Alberta had purchased a large Queen Anne residence at 113 East Isabella Street, built in 1896 by prominent local builder, William J. Johnson. (This house is inventoried as the William J. Johnson House, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number WI-249.) The Morris' fifth son was born in 1919; he was named Robert Franklin Morris II after his paternal grandfather. Alberta Morris, died in 1920 when Albert was 3 years old. Albert's father, Oscar Lafayette Morris, died in 1925 when Albert was 7 years old (Wicomico Cemeteries Project). Although orphaned, the five brothers remained in their home, cared for by their paternal grandmother Rosa Lee Tilghman Morris (widow of Robert Franklin Morris, a farmer) and their two spinster aunts, May and Ida (US Census Records). Ida was a high school mathematics teacher, a guidance counselor, and later vice principal of Wicomico High School (The Daily Times, Mar. 27, 1966). The eldest brother, Oscar, attended Western Maryland College and eventually became editor of the Salisbury Daily Times ("Oscar L. Morris, Jr., Editor of Salisbury Paper, Is Dead", The Sun, Mar. 22, 1965, pg. 15). Clarence attended the University of Delaware and graduated from High Point College in North Carolina; he was editor of the Salisbury Advertiser (Baltimore Sun, Nov. 20, pg. 5). Samuel studied organ at the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, and taught at the collegiate level, serving as a professor at Hollins, Roanoke, and Carleton Colleges ("Salisbury Gets His Master's Degree", The Salisbury Times, August 24, 1959; pg. 3; "To Give Recital", The Salisbury Times, Dec. 27, 1962; pg. 10). Robert served in World War II and then lived in New York City ("Local Happenings", The Salisbury Times, Dec. 24, 1960, pg. 17). Albert attended the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1939, and returned to Salisbury to establish an office and, after a few years, to marry Bettie Harcum ("Selectee is Given First Lieutenant's Commission Today", The Salisbury Times, Sept. 2, 1941, pg. 3; Salisbury Times, April 10, 1942, pg. 5).

Bettie was born in 1918 to Harry L. and Ruth Kennerly Harcum; she had two sisters: Ruth and Eunice. The family resided at 608 Park Street, not far from the Morrises' House at 113 East Isabella Street. Bettie's father Harry was a Republican, Methodist, Kiwanis Club member and Mason. He owned his own office supply business, sold life insurance, and had political connections. Bettie's mother Ruth was the daughter of a dry-goods merchant and former Salisbury mayor, B. Frank Kennerly (see MIHP form WI-364). Besides raising three daughters, she was an active club woman and wrote a history of the Federated Women's Clubs of Maryland, published in 1941. As a young woman, Bettie was involved in numerous community activities, especially those involving the arts. She played violin for the Wicomico Community Chorus, performed in church plays, and volunteered with the Red Cross. Her participation and leadership in local performing arts efforts continued throughout her life. Bettie and Albert married in April 1942, at her parents' home on Park Street (Salisbury Times, April 10, 1942, pg. 5).

When World War II arrived, Albert joined the United State Army and was stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia, then Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Fort Pickett, Virginia ("On Leave from Camp Lee," The Salisbury Times, Aug. 11, 1941, pg. 5; "Selectee is Given First Lieutenant's Commission Today," The Salisbury Times, Sept. 2, 1941, pg. 3; "Local Happenings", The Salisbury Times, Dec. 26, 1941, pg. 5). Albert and Bettie resided in Crewe, Virginia, while Albert was stationed at Fort Pickett, and their daughter Anne was born in 1943 ("Capt. Is Father", The Salisbury Times, Sept. 21, 1943, pg. 2). In 1944, Albert was sent to Camp Grant, Illinois and then to France. Bettie and Anne returned to Salisbury during this time ("Local Happenings", The Salisbury Times, Aug. 31, 1944, pg. 7). Following the war, Albert and Bettie's family grew to include two sons: Albert William Morris, Jr., (Bert) and Robert Franklin Morris III (Bobby). The young family resided in the Camden Section of Salisbury where the children could walk to their elementary school (Bert Morris phone interview, September 13, 2012).

On May 30, 1957, Albert W. Morris and Elizabeth H. Morris purchased approximately 48 acres from Edna E. and Marian G. Morton, the widow and daughter of William H. Morton (Liber J.W.T.S. no 434, Folio 46). The property contained two houses, one of which had been built by William H. Morton and his wife Edna and daughter Marian around 1940, and an older tenant house formerly inhabited by the Bounds family. The property also had a large gambrel-roofed horse barn, riding ring, corn crib, machine shed, garden sheds, two rows of grapevines, and a formal garden leading from the Morton house to the horse barn. In September 1957, Albert and Bettie sold the portion of their property containing the former Morton house to John W. T. (Jack) and Margaret

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Webb (Liber 437, folio 476). John Holt of the neighboring Homestead Farms held a mortgage on the property, allowing the Morrises to build a new house on the property (Bert Morris phone interview).

The construction of a new house may have been influenced by several factors. Albert and Bettie loved history, and especially Colonial Williamsburg, which they had visited often. Ferries crossed the Chesapeake Bay more frequently in the years immediately following World War II, prior to the construction of the various Bay Bridges, and ferries shortened the time and distance between Salisbury and Virginia. In July 1957, Albert had been elected president of the Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners, and perhaps with this elevated political position, they aspired to a grander home ("Two Are Names to Dental Board", Baltimore Sun, Jul 3, 1957, pg. 24). Perhaps fueling competition, Bettie's sister Ruth and her husband Eugene Messick purchased their mother's girlhood home in February 1958, which had been commissioned in 1904, by B. Frank and Ella Kennerly to local architect J. Woolford Johnson to design their house at 103 Elizabeth Street. (This is inventoried as the B. Frank Kennerly House, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number WI-364.) The B. Frank Kennerly House became a Methodist parsonage from 1920 until the Messicks' purchase. It was a large two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house with a wraparound porch and turret located in the prominent Newtown neighborhood of Salisbury, not far from where Bettie, Ruth, and Albert had all grown up. Additionally, Bettie and Ruth's mother, Ruth Harcum, died in August 1958 ("In Memorium", The Sun: Aug 26, 1958, pg. 24).

According to their son Bert, Albert and Bettie were friends with a local Salisbury master craftsman named Paul J. Culver. Culver had built models of historic buildings at Colonial Williamsburg that were displayed at the Colonial Williamsburg Visitor's Center. Culver provided the Morrises with plans of the George Wythe House, one of the largest and most stately houses in Colonial Williamsburg. The Morrises then engaged J. Woolford Johnson, the former building inspector for the city of Salisbury and the architect of the B. Frank Kennerly House, to update the plans to provide modern conveniences such as bathrooms, laundry, a two-car garage, and a screened back porch. J. Woolford Johnson does not appear to have been a prolific architect, but in 1954, he worked with local builder Marvin Beale to construct a home for Salisbury attorney Herman E. Perdue and his family at 921 Smith Street. The brick Perdue home had a Colonial Revival style and shared many features with the home built for the Morrises, particularly a breezeway connecting the main house to the garage and radiant heat located in within the plastered ceilings, as well as working fire places ("TV in Breezeway", The Salisbury Times, April 5, 1954, pg. 3). The Morrises also engaged Marvin Beale as their builder, although the Morrises, including the children, also worked on elements themselves. The Morrises lived in the Bounds House while their new home was under construction, and when it was completed in 1959, they sold the land containing the Bounds House to Jack and Margaret Webb, who then sold the Bounds House to another party who relocated it to another location (Liber 489, folio 56, and Bert Morris phone interview).

The new house was set on the oval exercise track near the Morton's horse barn. This was set back from Nanticoke Road (MD 349) to avoid road noise. Later the Maryland Forestry Service planted the southwest corner of the property, and a thick stand of mature trees is there today (Bert Morris phone interview).

The Morrises and J. Woolford Johnson designed the house to have the same overall interior plan and color scheme as the George Wythe House, which has a center hall, four rooms downstairs and four upstairs. There are four fireplaces on each floor. Johnson added two bathrooms on the second floor. A screened porch on the rear had a pass thru from the kitchen, and the porch's roof formed a deck accessible from the upper hallway. A garage was connected to the main block by a hyphen, containing a laundry room and closets. Thus, the new house had all the modern amenities typically found in a new large home of 1959. But unlike the typical new home of 1959, Bettie sanded the floors seventeen times to achieve the correct patina of an aged house (Bert Morris phone interview).

Living in the Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House was significant to Albert and Bettie and to the three Morris children although the significance is reflected in different manners. The house was large enough to accommodate out-of-town visitors, and the

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family even hosted a German exchange student ("Local Happenings", The Daily Times, Mar. 25, 1962, pg. 8; "Bible is Gift", The Salisbury Times, April 16, 1964, pg. 3). They also hosted barn dances in the horse barn, and Anne enjoyed riding horses and keeping them in the barn (Bert Morris phone interview). In 1964, as a senior at Wicomico High School, Bert received the Thomas H. Williams Best Old Home Essay Prize ("Seventeen Get Special Awards At Wicomico High", The Salisbury Times, June 3, 1964, pg. 9). While their children were in college, Albert and Bettie included their home on a Home and Church Tour commemorating Wicomico County's centennial celebration in June 1967 ("Homecoming For Centennial Set", The Daily Times, June 6, 1967, pg. 6). Clearly, they were proud of their home and were happy to entertain in it.

The three Morris children also enjoyed their new home and its historic connection. Each attended the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia ("Local Happenings", The Salisbury Times, Sept. 17, 1963, pg. 11; "Local Happenings", The Daily Times, Mar. 24, 1964, pg. 12; "Local Happenings", The Daily Times, Sept. 20, 1965, pg. 8; "Local Happenings", The Daily Times, June 21, 1968, pg. 6). Anne studied Latin, perhaps influenced by the classical components of her parents' house. Bert drove a tour bus at Colonial Williamsburg during college (Bert Morris phone interview). Following college, Bobby, who was captain of the gymnastics team and president of the gymnastics club at the College of William and Mary, class of 1968, began a gymnastics business in the old barn on the property, and later a friend used the space to incubate a screen-printing business ("Local Happenings", The Daily Times, July 26, 1967, pg. 8; Bert Morris phone interview). Even later, the barn stored family relics before they were turned over to the Wicomico Historical Society ("The Wicomico Historical Society Collection" Shoreline newsletter, September 2009).

Albert and Bettie made few changes to the property during their occupation. They remained in the house until advanced age prevented them from being able to care for the home. The family sold the property in 2003 to David and Ann Urbani, who in turn sold the property in 2008 to Beth R. Barnes (Liber 2164, folio 52 and Liber 2893, folio 0004).

Historic Context

The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale-House is not merely a large Colonial Revival home, as it specifically relates to the influence of Colonial Williamsburg, a phenomena that is nearly synonymous with colonial revival and America's early attempts at restoration and preservation and the widespread copying of the restored architecture.

The late 1920s and 1930s restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has had widespread influence on American culture and architecture. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who funded most of Colonial Williamsburg, considered the project not only an opportunity to preserve the beauty and charm of the old buildings and gardens while removing inharmonious surroundings but also a method of teaching patriotism, revealing the devotion of the country's forefathers to the common good (Wilson 166). Colonial Williamsburg offered Americans an ideal of how they might live. Similar to an early twentieth-century garden suburb with generous open space, its heavy vegetation and trees, its overall cleanliness, its concealment of modern utilities, and its neat reproductions of historical buildings, it was widely embraced by the homemaker's press (Wilson 171). By the mid-1930s, Colonial Williamsburg's architects, Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, provided model house designs to House and Garden magazine, who sold the plans, noting "We come to Williamsburg then, not merely to admire but also to study and learn. The number of plans the American public purchased (and subsequently built) remains unknown, but imitations of the houses at Colonial Williamsburg became a staple of American single-family housing for the next sixty-plus years (Wilson, 172). The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House falls squarely into this context.

Architectural historians and critics, when discussing the Colonial Williamsburg phenomenon, often refer to the George Wythe House as a particularly replicated house by Colonial Williamsburg enthusiasts, perhaps because it is one of the mostly stately homes in Colonial Williamsburg. Replica George Wythe Houses can be found throughout the country. More generic versions can

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be found in numerous subdivisions, but zealous, exact reproductions are a mark of pride for their owners, making sure they have the correct paint colors, patina, and moulding profiles. Replica George Wythe houses, like the Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House reflect the 1930s restoration of Williamsburg, and not the actual eighteenth-century construction. The gardens and outbuildings are tidily arranged, and modern conveniences are tucked away and hidden. The result is that Colonial Williamsburg, and its replications, present an uncomplicated world of "neat houses, cheerful residents, fine craftsmanship, and wholesome, unambiguous values" (Handler 129). Ada Louise Huxtable critiques Colonial Williamsburg for teaching Americans "to prefer - and believe in - a sanitized and selective version of the past" (Huxtable 5).

Significance Evaluation

The 1959 construction of the Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House expresses the mood of a patriotic nation and a pair of patrons who believed that replicating the George Wythe House, in a rural location near their hometown, would be the best possible home for themselves and their family. It was a house in the country, but in the automobile era, it was not an inaccessible location; the garage was incorporated into the house's design as a wing. They retained the outbuildings that were charming, practical, and attractive. They planted trees to soften the road noise, and because they were not farmers, they did not need to utilize that portion of their property for cultivation. The Morrises and their architect, J. Woolford Johnson, strived for accuracy in the design and decoration of the house to replicate the George Wythe House as close as possible while making it suitable for modern living. Thus, the Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a well-crafted replica of the George Wythe House, representing the post-World War II values that embraced the suburbanization in an automobile culture and also glorified the values of America's founding. The house has been little altered since its 1959 construction and retains the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of a 1959 replica of the George Wythe House.

The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House is significant under Criterion A, representing the historic trend of the influence of Colonial Williamsburg's restoration; this trend lasted throughout the twentieth century, but the values that Colonial Williamsburg's restoration projected were particularly well-matched with the mood of the nation in the post World-War II period, and the Morrises' home reflects these values of patriotism, propriety, family, culture and history, and social graces.

The Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House is also significant under Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a replica of the Georgian townhouse, the George Wythe House. Possessing high artistic value and workmanship, it employs construction methods and modern conveniences of its 1959 construction, but its overall design and details replicate those of the mid-eighteenth century. It is a finely detailed home of grand scale, superior materials, and enduring design.

While the original owners and architect were locally prominent, the house is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

Primary references:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Places

newspaperarchive.com

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun (1837-1986)

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Phone interview with Bert Morris (Albert William Morris II), September 13, 2012

US Census Records

Wicomico County Land Records

"The Wicomico Historical Society Collection", Shoreline Newsletter. Salisbury University Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture Vol. 16, Issue 9, September 2009. Online at <http://www.salisbury.edu/newsevents/shoreline/2009/September/1609ShorelineSept2009.pdf>, accessed 4 December 2012.

Secondary references

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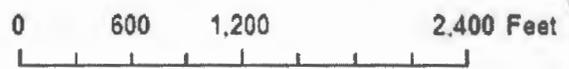
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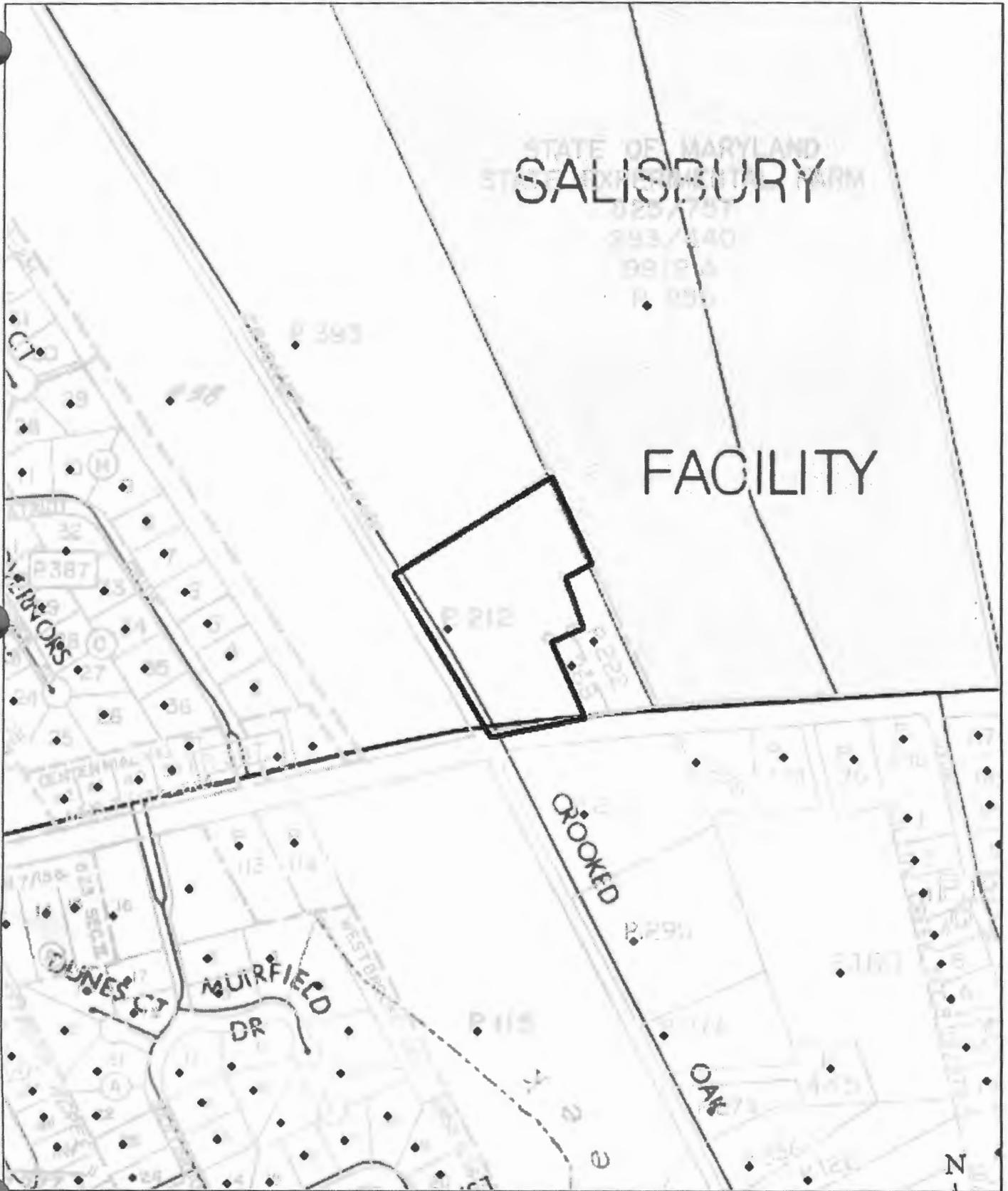
Date



USGS Topographic Map
Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House, MIHP WI-680
27534 Crooked Oak Lane, Salisbury, MD 21801
Wicomico County, Eden Quad

1:12,000





STATE OF MARYLAND
 SALISBURY

FACILITY



P 212

CROOKED OAK

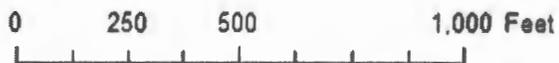
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Property Tax Map (Map 0037, Parcel 0212)
 Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House, MIHP WI-680
 27534 Crooked Oak Lane, Salisbury, MD 21801
 Wicomico County, Eden Quad

1:5,000





W1-68D

Wythe-Morris-Johnson Beale House

Wicomico Co, MD

J. Gould

7/15/11

MD SHPD

View facing northeast towards Wythe-Morris-
Johnson-Beale House

1/8



W1-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

Wicomico Co, MD

J. Dool

7/15/11

MD SHPO

View facing east towards the Wythe-Morris-
Johnson ^{site} House

2/1



W1-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

Wicomico Co. MD

J. Dvold

7/15/11

MD SHPO.

View facing northeast towards the
Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

3/8



W1-680

Wythe - Morris - Johnson - Beale House

Wicomico Co, MD

J. Dool

7/15/11

MD SHPO

View facing north towards the

Wythe - Morris - Johnson - Beale House

A/8



W1-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House
Wicomico Co, MD

J. Gould

7/15/11

MD SHPO

View facing northwest towards the
Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

5/8



WI-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

Wicomico Co, MD

G. Dodd

7/15/11

MD SHPO

View facing southwest towards rear of

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

6/8

Epson
Professional Paper



W1-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson-Beale House

Wicomico Co, MD

J. Gould

7/15/11

MD SHPD

View facing northeast towards the
Morton horse barn at 27534

~~Brookside Drive Lane~~

7/8



W1-680

Wythe-Morris-Johnson Bale House

Wicomico Co, MD

J. Dool

7/15/11

MD SHPO

View facing east towards corn crib and
machine shed

8/8