

# Salisbury Historic District Commission

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## Hearing Notification

**Hearing Date:** July 25, 2018

**Time:** 7:00 pm

**Location:** Government Office Building  
125 N. Division Street  
Salisbury, MD. 21804  
Room 301

**Case Number:** #18-19

**Commission Considering:** Exterior Alterations

**Owner's Name:** JM Preservation Properties LLC

**Applicant Name:** Randy Taylor

**Agent/Contractor:** Not Indicated on application

**Subject Property Address:** 700 Camden Avenue

**Historic District:** Camden Historic District

**Use Category:** Residential

**Chairman:** Mr. Scott Saxman

**HDC Staff contact:** Trish Warrington  
Office Manager  
(410) 341-9550

# Salisbury Historic District Commission

207 W. Main St., Suite 102  
Salisbury, MD 21801  
(410) 341-9550 / fax (410) 341-3682

Permit Application  
\$25 Fee Received 6/22/18 (date)

Date Submitted to NSCC: 6/22/18  
Date Accepted as Complete by NSCC: \_\_\_\_\_

Case #: 18-19  
Action Required By (45 days): 8/9/18

Subject Location: 700 CAMDEN AVE SALISBURY, MD. 21801

Application by: RANDY TAYLOR

Owner Name: JM PRESEATO PROPERTY LLC

Applicant Address: 403 CAMDEN AVE. SALISBURY, MD.

Owner Address: SAME

Applicant Phone: (443) 723-0823

Owner Phone: SAME

Work Involves: ☒ Alterations ☐ New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Demolition ☐ Sign ☐ Awning Estimated Cost 15,000

**DESCRIPTION OF WORK PROPOSED** (Please be specific. Attach sheet if space is inadequate) Type of material, color, dimensions, etc. must accompany application. If signs are proposed, indicate material, method of attachment, position on building, size and front lineal feet of building, size and position of all other signs on building, and a layout of the sign.

- SEE ATTACHED DRAWINGS. SCOPE OF WORK INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:
- 1) MISC. REPLACEMENT OF WOOD CLAPB. W/ LIKE MATERIAL - in kind
  - 2) REPLACEMENT OF PLASTER AN PILEASTIN CORNER TO REPLACE DAMAGED ONES - in kind
  - 3) RETAIN SOUTHERN ELEVANT TO REPAIR POOL AREA (RECONSTRUCTION)
  - 4) REPLACE FRONT DOOR W/ PERIOD WOOD DOOR AND RETURN TO PERIOD DETAILS

Are there any easements or deed restrictions for the exterior of this property? If yes, submit a letter from the easement holder stating their approval of the proposed work. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Do you intend to apply for Federal or State Rehabilitation Tax Credits? If yes, have you contacted Maryland Historical Trust staff? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If you have checked "Yes" to either of the above questions, please provide a copy of your approval letter from the Maryland Historic Trust along with this application.

## See Reverse Side for DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE FILED WITH APPLICATION

All required documents must be submitted to the Director, Dept. of Neighborhood Services & Code Compliance at least 30 days prior to the next public meeting. Failure to include all the required attachments and/or failure of the applicant or his/her authorized representative to appear at the scheduled meeting may result in postponement of the application until the next regular scheduled meeting. If an application is denied, the same application cannot be resubmitted for one year from date of such action. Please be advised that members of the Salisbury Historic District Commission or staff, may visit the subject property prior to the scheduled meeting date to familiarize themselves with the project.

The Salisbury Historic District Commission Rules and Regulations and Design Guidelines are available for review in the office of the Department of Neighborhood Services & Code Compliance for the City of Salisbury as well as on the city's website: [www.ci.salisbury.md.us](http://www.ci.salisbury.md.us).

I, or my authorized representative, will appear at the meeting of the Salisbury Historic District Commission on 6/25/18 (date).

I hereby certify that the owner of the subject premises has been fully informed of the alterations herein proposed and that said owner is in full agreement with this proposal.

Applicant's

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date 6-25-18

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 7/11/18  
Application Processor (Date)

[Signature] 7/10/18  
Secretary, S.H.D.C. (Date)







702 Camden Ave





616 Camden Ave



Winder St. - house behind 700 Camden





Jay Corvan Architect (LLC)

RANDY TAYLOR RESIDENCE  
700 CAMDEN STREET  
SALISBURY, MD

DATE: 10/1/2019  
PROJECT: 19010

A-1



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED ENTRY STOOP DETAIL



PROPOSED REAR BLDG. ELEVATION



EXISTING REAR ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED ENTRY ELEVATION



EXISTING ENTRY ELEVATION



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION

# Salisbury Historic District Commission

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## STAFF FINDINGS

**Meeting Date: July 25, 2018**

<b>Case Number:</b>	18-19
<b>Commission Considering:</b>	Exterior Alterations
<b>Owner's Name:</b>	JM Preservation Properties LLC
<b>Owner's Address:</b>	403 Camden Avenue Salisbury, MD 21801
<b>Applicant Name:</b>	Randy Taylor
<b>Agent/Contractor:</b>	Not Indicated
<b>Subject Property Address:</b>	700 Camden Avenue
<b>Historic District:</b>	Camden Historic District
<b>Use Category:</b>	Residential
<b>Zoning Classification:</b>	R-10
<b>Structure / Site Description:</b>	
<b>Built Date:</b>	1900
<b>Enclosed Area:</b>	1,760 sq. ft.
<b>Lot Size:</b>	6,200 sq. ft.
<b>Number of Stories:</b>	2
<b>Contributing Structure:</b>	To Be Determined
<b>Wicomico County Historic Survey on file:</b>	Yes, Margaret S. Murphy House
<b>Nearby Properties on County Survey:</b>	Yes
Including but not limited to:	
➤ 710 Camden Avenue – Olivia C. Oliphant House	
➤ 716 Camden Avenue - Holmes house or the Trinity M. E. Church parsonage	
➤ 723 Camden Avenue – Guthrie House, Jedge Levin Claude Bailey House	



**Explanation of Request:** The applicant is requesting the Salisbury Historic District Commission approve their request to make exterior repairs/alterations which include:

1. Re-frame the south elevation – porch area
2. Replace the front door (east elevation) with wooden door
3. Install entry stoop over the front door
4. Remove attic window on the north elevation and cover with in-kind siding

**Relevant Historic, Archeological and Architectural Significant Features of the Surrounding Area:**

The property in question is located in the Camden Heights Historic District. The majority of the structures in the surrounding area which includes Middle Blvd, South Blvd, Smith Street and Hazel Avenue, consist of residential structures built between 1900 and the early 1960's.

The Historic Commission has previously approved 301, 303, 222, and 231 Middle Blvd for vinyl replacement windows.

The residence was built in 1890 and still shows some historic significance despite alterations, the current owner was served a stop work order by this department for failing to seek the approval from the Historic Commission before beginning alterations.

**Neighboring Properties which have been deemed Contributing/Non-Contributing:**

House #	Street Name	Hearing Date	Contributing	Non-Contributing
225	Newton Street	2/22/12	X	

**Areas of Historic Guidelines to be considered:**

**GUIDELINES FOR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES**

***Windows – Page 116***

In the Camden and Newtown Historic Districts, most houses possess double-hung windows framed in wood with glass that is either a single pane or true divided lights.

Please see the preceding section, Universal Guidelines, for additional guidelines on Windows.

**Guideline 51: Replacement Windows for Residential Properties**

- a. Where window replacement is necessary, the new window should match the historic window in size, type, glazing pattern, and profile.
- b. The number of window panes and the approximate muntin and mullion profile should match the historic window.
- c. Removable, snap-in, or “between the glass” muntins are not historically appropriate.
- d. Maintain the historic window opening size and surrounding trim.
- e. Do not alter the size of the historic window opening to accommodate larger or smaller windows.
- f. Do not remove or cover surrounding trim, including wood and masonry details.

- g. Maintain the window type. For example, do not replace double-hung windows with new casement windows, or replace casement windows with fixed windows.



## UNIVERSAL GUIDELINES

### *Windows – Page 84*

Windows are one of the most important architectural elements of the building façade. The decorative elements of windows, such as the sash, muntins and sill, as well as the wood or masonry materials that surround them, are designed to complement the exterior detailing of the building. When properly maintained, historic wood windows can have a serviceable life of 150 years+, however in cases where neglect or other factors have necessitated their replacement, many suitable replacement options exist. While replacement in-kind is generally preferred, new wood windows are often not of the same quality as historic wood windows due to the unavailability of old growth lumber.

Vinyl windows are generally not manufactured in historic proportions and are not appropriate replacement windows for contributing historic properties. Wood, aluminum, aluminum clad wood, and fiberglass are potentially appropriate replacement materials and may be approved if the appearance is complimentary to the existing historic windows and architectural style. For additional information on substitute materials, see [Appendix B](#).

While many windows are replaced under the guise of “energy efficiency,” historic windows, when properly maintained and with appropriate storm windows, can be just as efficient as modern windows. Weather stripping and caulking can be used to improve the thermal and acoustic performance of an existing window.

### **Guideline 17: Retain Historic Windows**

- a. Maintain or restore the historic shape, size, alignment, pattern, and details of existing historic windows, particularly those in upper stories of commercial properties. (For guidelines on storefront windows, see the Storefronts Guidelines in the following section).
- b. Do not infill window openings or cover existing historic windows.
- c. Consider reopening windows that are presently blocked, if your budget allows.

### **Guideline 18: New Window Openings and Infill**

Altering window openings in historic facades alters the building’s historic appearance significantly, and is typically not appropriate, but may be considered in some situations.

- a. Avoid placing new openings on the front facade.
- b. If new openings are required for additional light, consider placing them on the rear or side elevations of the building or installing a skylight on a non-visible roof slope.
- c. Avoid infilling existing window openings on the front facade.
- d. Where recent changes have altered historic window openings, restoration of the historic configuration and materials is encouraged.

## ***APPENDIX B***

### **SUBSTITUTE REPLACEMENT MATERIALS**

While the preferred method for treatment of historic properties emphasizes repairing original features to the greatest extent possible, and to replace historic features with like materials where repair is not possible, there are several instances in which utilizing substitute materials may be permissible. Substitute materials are new materials or technology which are designed to simulate the appearance of a historic material.

Situations in which the use of substitute materials may be appropriate include:

- When the historic material is unavailable (for instance, a particular type of slate, or old growth lumber)
- Where historic craft techniques or skilled artisans are not available
- When the historic feature has already been lost and little is known about its original appearance
- Where the historic material does not meet existing code requirements

Problems associated with using substitute materials include a lack of reparability, and a lack of durability and/or a shorter lifespan as compared to traditional materials. Some substitute materials are physically incompatible with existing historic building fabric and can trap moisture or cause damage to remaining historic fabric due to incompatible thermal expansion and contraction. Substitute materials should not be used to cover existing historic materials or features, and they should not be used to replace sound historic materials for the sake of convenience.

Substitute materials should only be used if they will not damage existing historic features and if they will not negatively alter the appearance of the historic resource. The new material should mimic the original in form, color, and perceived texture. The Commission will judge applications which propose the use of a substitute material in place of historic materials on a case-by-case basis and may approve or deny such materials based on each particular situation.

Factors that the Commission may consider when evaluating applications for the use of substitute materials include:

- Is the existing material historic?
- How durable is the new product vs. the old in the same environment?
- How similar is the new product in size, proportion, detail, profile, texture, and finish?
- Will the new product be physically compatible with the remaining materials?
- How much of the new material will be used?
- Where will the material be used?

The following outlines substitute materials commonly used in historic districts which may be appropriate for your proposed project. All projects at the exterior of any property in any of Salisbury's historic districts which involve replacement of elements require a



COA. Remember – consult with the Housing and Community Development Department early and often to get feedback on your project proposals.

For additional information of using substitute materials in historic building, see the National Park Service's Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/16-substitute-materials.htm>.

## **Windows**

The replacement of original windows with new windows is a common issue in historic districts throughout the country. While the best option is always to properly maintain and preserve your existing historic wood windows, when replacement is necessary there are several options available.

### **Wood**

Replacement of an existing historic wood window with a new wood window matching the dimensions and configuration of the original is considered a replacement in-kind.

### **Aluminum Clad**

Aluminum clad windows are wood windows with an aluminum facing on the trim, sashes, and muntins. Aluminum clad windows have been approved by the Commission for replacement of historic windows in cases where the historic windows are deteriorated beyond repair and where the replacements match the original in size, proportion, and configuration. Aluminum clad windows typically have an anodized or baked enamel finished and are not paintable, which is can be a drawback.

### **Vinyl Clad**

Vinyl clad windows are similar to aluminum clad windows, in that they are wood windows with a vinyl facing. Vinyl clad windows may be appropriate for use in properties constructed in the mid-20th century, on nonvisible elevations, and on non-contributing properties in Salisbury's historic districts. Like aluminum clad windows, vinyl clad windows are not paintable.

### **Vinyl**

Vinyl windows are made of PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and are a commonly proposed replacement window. Vinyl windows are problematic for use in historic districts, however, as they are not available in proportions or finishes that are compatible with historic buildings. Because of the way the product is made, vinyl windows have narrow stiles and rails on the sashes which do not match the thicker proportions typically found in historic windows. Vinyl windows are not paintable, and are the least durable of the window types listed here. They tend to fade and warp with UV exposure and have a typical lifespan of only ten to fifteen years. Like vinyl clad windows, vinyl windows may be appropriate for use in properties constructed in the mid-20th century, on non-visible elevations, and on non-contributing properties in Salisbury's historic districts.

### **Composite/Fiberglass**

Composite windows are made of a mix of materials, typically fiberglass and wood fibers. Fiberglass windows have a matte finish as compared to vinyl windows, and are available in proportions that mimic historic windows. Many composite windows are paintable, and are a good lower-cost option for residences in historic districts.

### ***Doors***

The front door serves as a focal point on the façade of a building. With grander buildings, more emphasis is placed on the entrance. When approaching a house, the building entrance should be obvious, as well as, the path leading to it.

Please see the preceding section, Universal Guidelines, for additional guidelines on Doors.

### **Guideline 53: Replacing Residential Doors**

- a. Where replacement is necessary, the new door should match the historic door in placement, size, type, and configuration wherever possible.
- b. When restoring missing historic doors, use pictorial evidence to produce the replacements, if your budget allows. A salvaged replacement in the same style that fits the opening, or a new door in a complimentary style are also appropriate choices.
- c. If replacement with a new door is unavoidable, chose one that mimics the size, scale, design, and texture of an appropriate historic door. Proportions and details should be in keeping with the building's architectural style.
- d. Maintain the historic door opening size and surrounding trim, including side lights and transoms. Do not alter the size of the opening to fit a smaller or larger door, unless required by code.

### **Guideline 54: Storm and Screen Doors**

- a. Select a storm or screen door in a style typical of the period or style in which your building was constructed.
- b. Wood storm and screen doors are typically the most appropriate, however, metal doors with a baked enamel finish in an appropriate style may also be approved.
- c. The color should match the existing door sash or trim.



## ***Porches, Porticoes, and Balconies***

The Camden and Newtown Historic Districts are distinguished by their variety of porches. Their size and style range from single-story, single-bay porticos at the main entrance, to grand, multistory Neoclassical porches with columns and balconies. Individual features such as turned or sawn wooden balusters, pilasters, and entablature, along with size, scale, and placement of the porch are extremely important in defining the architectural style of the residence.

Most porches historically are constructed of wood and supported by brick piers. Rehabilitation efforts should incorporate the use of these materials. The use of a high quality hard wood or a select grade of softwood is recommended for porches, rather than pressure treated wood. High quality untreated hard wood, such as Red Oak, Mahogany, Yellow Poplar, and Sugar Maple; or select grade softwoods, such as Southern Pine or Douglas Fir when properly painted and cared for can outlast treated wood, which is usually made from an inferior grade of soft wood. It is recommended that embarking on a rebuilding project using quality materials that is phased is better than the use of unsuitable substitutes.

Porches may have lattice screens installed between the support piers. Historically, lattice was installed with battens running horizontally and vertically, rather than on a diagonal. Every effort should be made to retain as much of the original porch materials as possible. If a porch must be replaced, it should be built to its original configuration and set back distance from the street. For additional information on substitute materials, see Appendix B.

### **Guideline 55: Restore Historic Porch Features**

- a. Maintain the historic porch or stoop when feasible. Keep wooden surfaces painted and keep up with general maintenance.
- b. If repair or rehabilitation is necessary, keep as much of the historic materials in place as possible. Maintain the porch's design, proportion, and ornament to the greatest extent possible.
- c. Replace missing porch posts and railings where necessary. Match the size, shape, profile, proportion, and spacing to the original features.
- d. Use of synthetic replacement materials may be allowed if the new material closely approximates the size, scale, texture, and overall appearance of the historic feature.

**Evaluation Criteria:**

Pursuant to Section 17.52.040 A & B of the Salisbury Zoning Code, it is the duty of the Historic District Commission to review all applications to construct, alter, reconstruct, move or demolish any structure within a Historic District whenever the exterior appearance of such structure is affected, and to approve or reject said application. In reviewing an application and plans, the Commission should give consideration to review criteria, and may make a determination as to which of said Criteria are applicable.

Staff Findings Prepared By: Trish Warrington, Office Manager  
Housing & Community Development Department  
207 W. Main Street, Suite 102  
Salisbury, MD 2180  
(410) 341-9550  
Date: July 16, 2018

WI-519

c. 1872

Margaret S. Murphy House  
Salisbury  
Private

The two-story, side hall/parlor plan frame house that stands on the southwest corner of Camden Avenue and Winder Street has been previously thought to be one of the oldest structures in the Camden neighborhood, but architectural evidence and historical research indicate that it was erected during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Dated around 1872, the house follows a common architectural form for the time with its side hall/parlor plan. Similar to other houses in Salisbury, paneled pilasters trim the corners of the main block as well as the rear service wing. Little altered since the nineteenth century, the house contributes to the streetscape as one of the older structures predating the major building boom between 1890 and 1930 that transformed the southern end of Salisbury.

Land record research traces this property back to Margaret S. Murphy, who acquired the building lot in November 1871 from Joshua T. Twilley of Kent County for \$150. The transfer price does not include the value of this two-story frame dwelling. Margaret S. Murphy occupied the house with her husband Isaac, to whom she bequeathed ownership eight years later in her 1879 will. Following Margaret's death in 1884, Isaac S. Murphy remarried, and he and his new wife Sallie resided on the property. The lot bordered Winder Street, formerly Hill Street, which led to the steamboat wharf. In 1887 Isaac Murphy mortgaged the house and lot for \$400 to William H. Jackson, who foreclosed on the debt in 1895. The next long-term owner was Thomas E. Laws, a lumber mill laborer, who purchased the Murphy house in May 1895 for \$1,000. The house and lot remained in Laws family ownership until the early 1970s.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. W I-519

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Margaret S. Murphy House

other \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street and number 700 Camden Avenue not for publication

city, town Salisbury vicinity

county Wicomico

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Charles H. Boyer

street and number 129 Civic Avenue telephone

city, town Salisbury state MD zip code 21804

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wicomico County Clerk of Court tax map and parcel Map 114, P. 1364

city, town Salisbury, Maryland liber 1521 folio 348

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☒ **Contributing Resource in Local Historic District**  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
district	public	agriculture		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	commerce/trade	1	buildings
structure	both	defense		sites
site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic		structures
object		education		objects
		funerary	1	Total
		government		
		health care		
		industry		
		landscape		
		recreation/culture		
		religion		
		social		
		transportation		
		work in progress		
		unknown		
		vacant/not in use		
		other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-519

Name Margaret S. Murphy House  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

### 7. Description

#### Condition

	excellent	deteriorated
<u>x</u>	good	ruins
	fair	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Margaret S. Murphy house stands at 700 Camden Avenue on the southwest corner of the intersection of Camden Avenue and Winder Street (formerly Hill Street) in the Camden neighborhood of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland. The two-story, side hall/parlor plan frame dwelling is supported on a brick pier foundation and the exterior is clad with a consistent layer of plain weatherboard siding. The house is covered by a medium pitched asphalt shingle roof. Attached to the back of the main block is a contemporaneous two-story, two-bay service wing.

Estimated to date around 1872, the two-story, two-bay by one-room frame dwelling has a asymmetrical main (east) facade with a side entrance and flanking two-over-two sash window. The front door has been replaced, and a two-pane transom tops the entrance. The doorway as well as the adjacent window have molded lintels. The second floor is lighted by a pair of unevenly spaced two-over-two sash windows fitted with molded window lintels. Trimming the corners of the house are paneled pilasters with rounded tops to each inset panel. The pilasters rise to a boxed cornice trimmed with third quarter of the nineteenth-century moldings.

The south gable end is defined by pairs of two-over-two sash windows that flank the interior end brick chimney stack. The gable end is pierced by a pair of louvered vents on either side of the interior stack. The edge of the roof is finished with an extended eave and returns trim the base of the roof.

Attached to the back of the main block is a two-story, two-bay service wing featuring an internal brick stack that rises between the two-room plan section. Engaged under the gable roof of the kitchen wing is a two-story porch. While the first floor of the porch has been enclosed, the second floor remains open. Paneled pilasters trim the corners of the wing like the main block, and two-over-two sash windows light the first and second floors.

The interior was not seen.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-519

Name Margaret S. Murphy House  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

### 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
1600-1699	agriculture	economics	health/medicine	performing arts	
1700-1799	archeology	education	industry	philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	engineering	invention	politics/government	
1900-1999	art	entertainment/ recreation	landscape architecture	religion	
2000-	commerce	ethnic heritage	law	science	
	communications	exploration/ settlement	literature	social history	
	community planning		maritime history	transportation	
	conservation		military	other:	
Significance dates		Architect			
Specific dates		Builder			

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The two-story, side hall/parlor frame house that stands on the southwest corner of Camden Avenue and Winder Street is thought to be one of the one of the oldest structures in the Camden neighborhood, but architectural evidence indicates that it was erected during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Dated around 1872, the house follows a common architectural form for the time with its side hall/parlor plan. Similar to other houses in Salisbury, paneled pilasters trim the corners of the main block as well as the rear service wing. Little changed since the nineteenth century, the house contributes to the streetscape as one of the older structures predating the major building boom of the period between 1890 and 1920.

Land record research traces this property back to Margaret S. Murphy, who acquired the building lot in November 1871 from Joshua T. Twilley of Kent County for \$150.<sup>1</sup> The small transfer price did not include the value of this two-story frame house. Margaret S. Murphy occupied the house with her husband Isaac, to whom she bequeathed the property seven

<sup>1</sup> Wicomico County Land Record, TF, Jr. 3/29, 1 November 1871.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WI-519

Name Margaret S. Murphy House  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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years later in her 1879 will.<sup>2</sup> Following Margaret's death in 1884, Isaac S. Murphy remarried, and he and his new wife Sallie resided on the property, which bordered the road that led to the steamboat wharf. In 1887 Isaac Murphy mortgaged the house and lot for \$400 to William H. Jackson,<sup>3</sup> who foreclosed on the debt in 1895.<sup>4</sup> The next long-term owner was Thomas E. Laws, a lumber mill laborer, who purchased the Murphy house in May 1895 for \$1,000.<sup>5</sup> The house and lot remained in Laws family ownership until the early 1970s.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Wicomico County Register of Wills, ELW 1/94, written 1 March 1879, proved 14 November 1884. "*I devise unto my husband Isaac S. Murphy the house and lot where I now live situated in that part of Salisbury known as Camden...*"

<sup>3</sup> Wicomico County Land Record, FMS 2/147, 10 February 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Wicomico County Land Record, JTT 14/73, 23 March 1895.

<sup>5</sup> Wicomico County Land Record, JTT 14/182, 4 May 1895.

<sup>6</sup> Wicomico County Land Record, JPTS 761/399, 25 May 1972.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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WI-519

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of project area

Acreage surveyed 1/4 acre

Quadrangle name Salisbury, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The historic boundaries of this property are coincidental with the metes and bounds of the current lot.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant

street & number P. O. Box 5

date 6/15/2000

city or town Westover, Maryland 21871

phone 410-651-1094

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600



WI-519  
Margaret S. Murphy House  
700 Camden Avenue  
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland  
Chain-of-title

Map 114, Parcel 1364

1521/348 Alma D. Lilley, Elizabeth L. Lilley

to

12/12/1996 Charles H. Boyer  
129 Civic Avenue  
Salisbury, Maryland 21804

AJS 1044/184 Alma D. Lilley

to

8/5/1985 Alma D. Lilley  
Elizabeth L. Lilley

JWTS 761/399 W. Preston Laws, et ux.

to

5/25/1972 Alma D. Lilley

JWTS 294/467 Juanita M. Jones

to

2/27/1948 W. Preston Laws  
Kathryne P. Laws  
63' 6" frontage on Camden Avenue  
227' frontage on Winder

WI-518 519

Page 2

Margaret S. Murphy House  
700 Camden Avenue  
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland  
Chain of title continued

294/466

Percy Twilley Laws, Grace Pauline Laws  
Marjorie Lee Laws, Mamie Lillian Laws Beauchamp,  
Barney Augustus Beauchamp, W. Preston Laws, and  
Kathryne P. Laws

to

2/27/1948

Juanita M. Jones  
...being the land of which the said Thomas E. Laws died siezed and  
possessed....

JTT 14/182

Allison A. Gillis  
Laura A. Gillis

to

5/4/1895

Thomas E. Laws  
\$1,000 63' frontage on Camden  
227' on Hill Street

JTT 14/73

James E. Ellegood, trustee

to

3/23/1895

Allison A. Gillis  
Whereas at a public sale held 1/12/1895, property sold to highest  
bidder for \$700

Mortgage  
FMS 2/1478

Isaac S. Murphy, Sallie M. Murphy

to

2/10/1887

William H. Jackson  
\$400 ....situated along Hill Street, or the old steamboat road...

WI-519

Page 3

Margaret S. Murphy House  
700 Camden Avenue  
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland  
Chain of title continued

Wicomico County  
Will Book  
ELW 1/94

Last Will and Testament of Margaret S. Murphy

to

Written  
3/1/1879  
Proved  
11/14/1884

Husband, Isaac S. Murphy

*I devise unto my husband Isaac S. Murphy the house and lot  
where I now live situated in that part of Salisbury known as  
Camden*

TF, Jr. 3/29

Joshua T. Twilley, of Kent County

to

11/1/1871

Margaret S. Murphy  
\$150

Somerset County  
Land Record

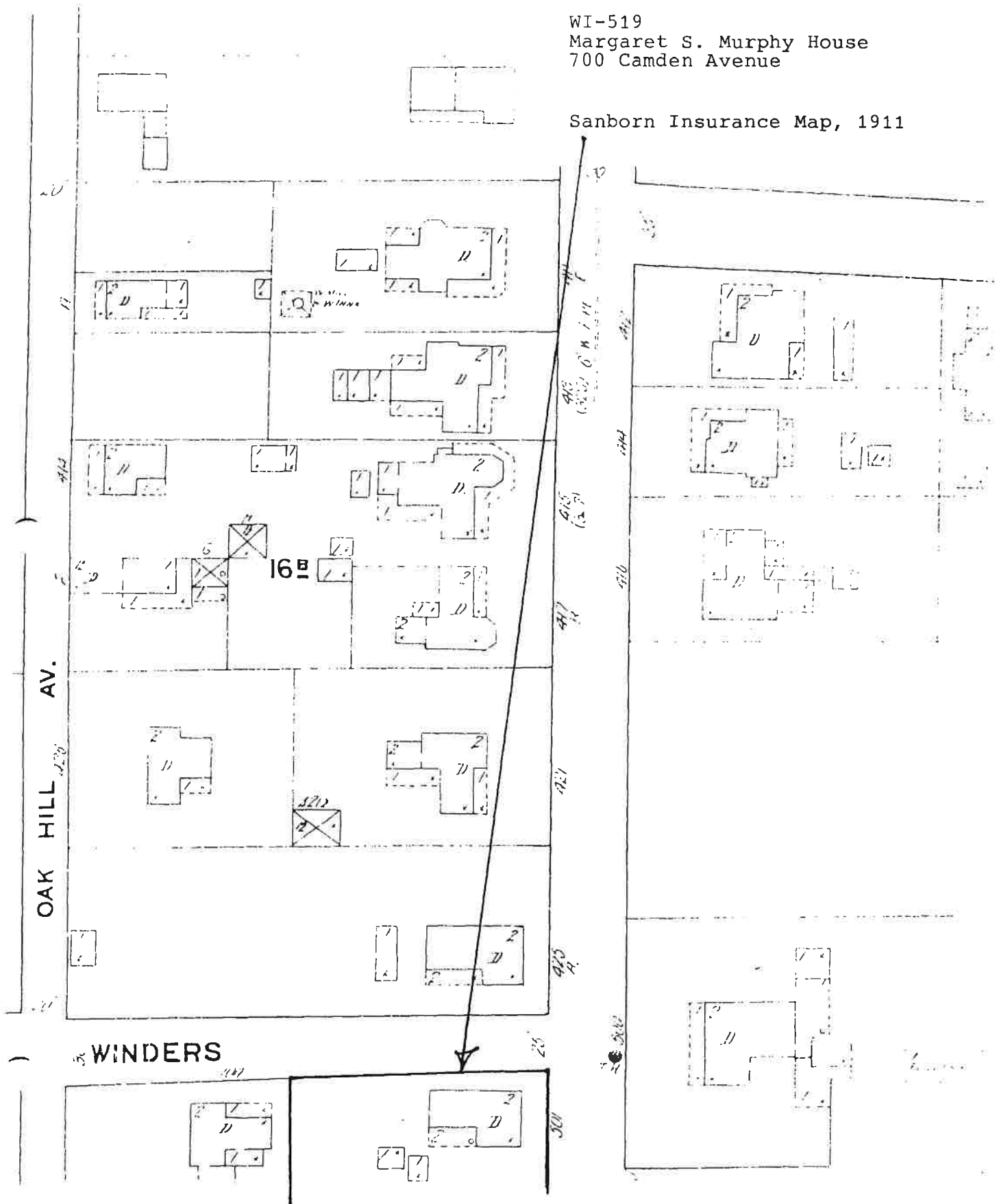
Winder Disharoon

to

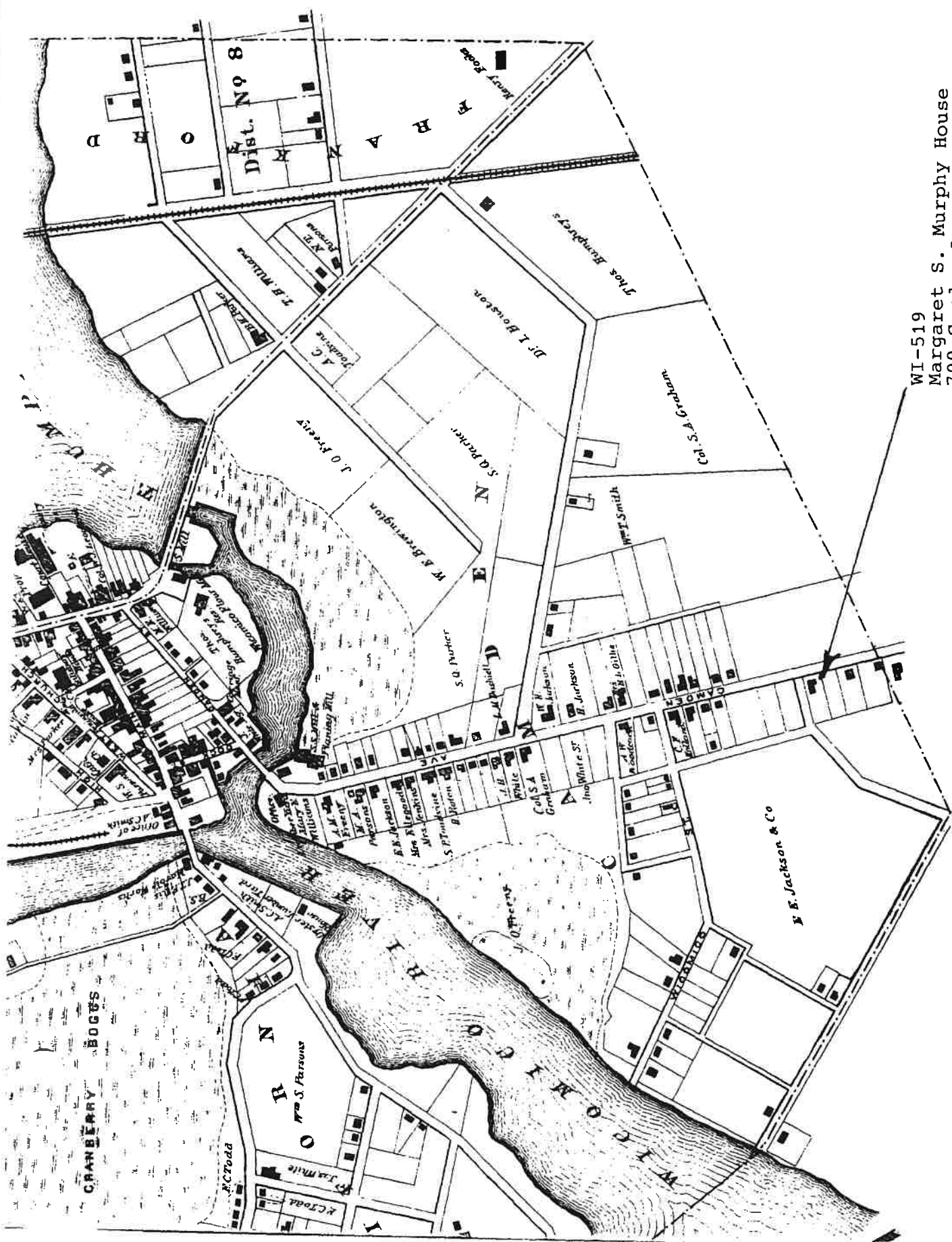
Joshua T. Twilley  
...60' front on Camden Avenue, 226' by the road leading to the  
steamboat wharf...

WI-519  
Margaret S. Murphy House  
700 Camden Avenue

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1911







60 L NW  
HEBRON

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CAMBRIDGE 31 MI  
VIENNA 15 MI

447000m E

LAUREL 13 M  
CELMAP 6 M

35'

75°37'30"  
38°22'30"

4246000m N

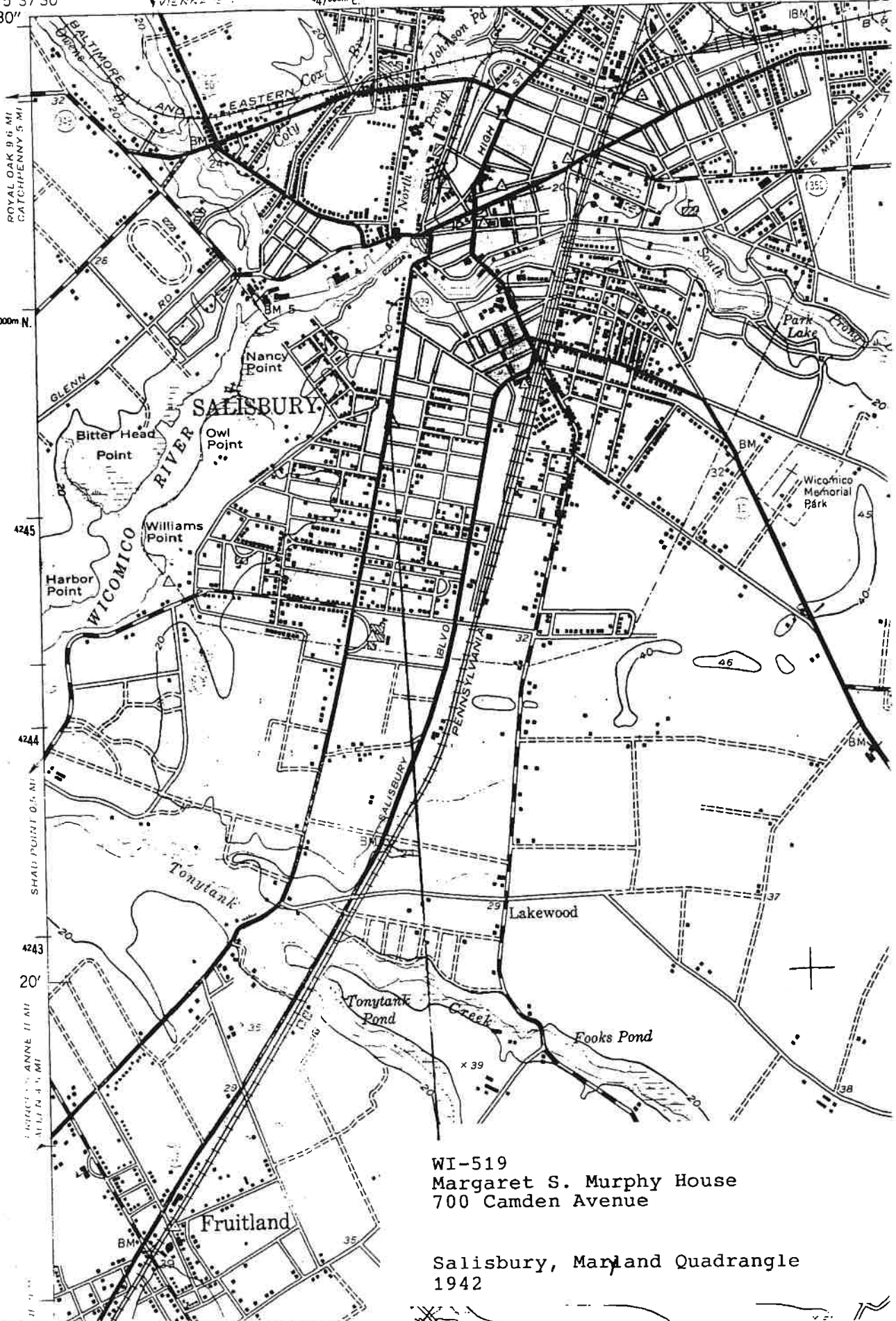
4245

4244

4243

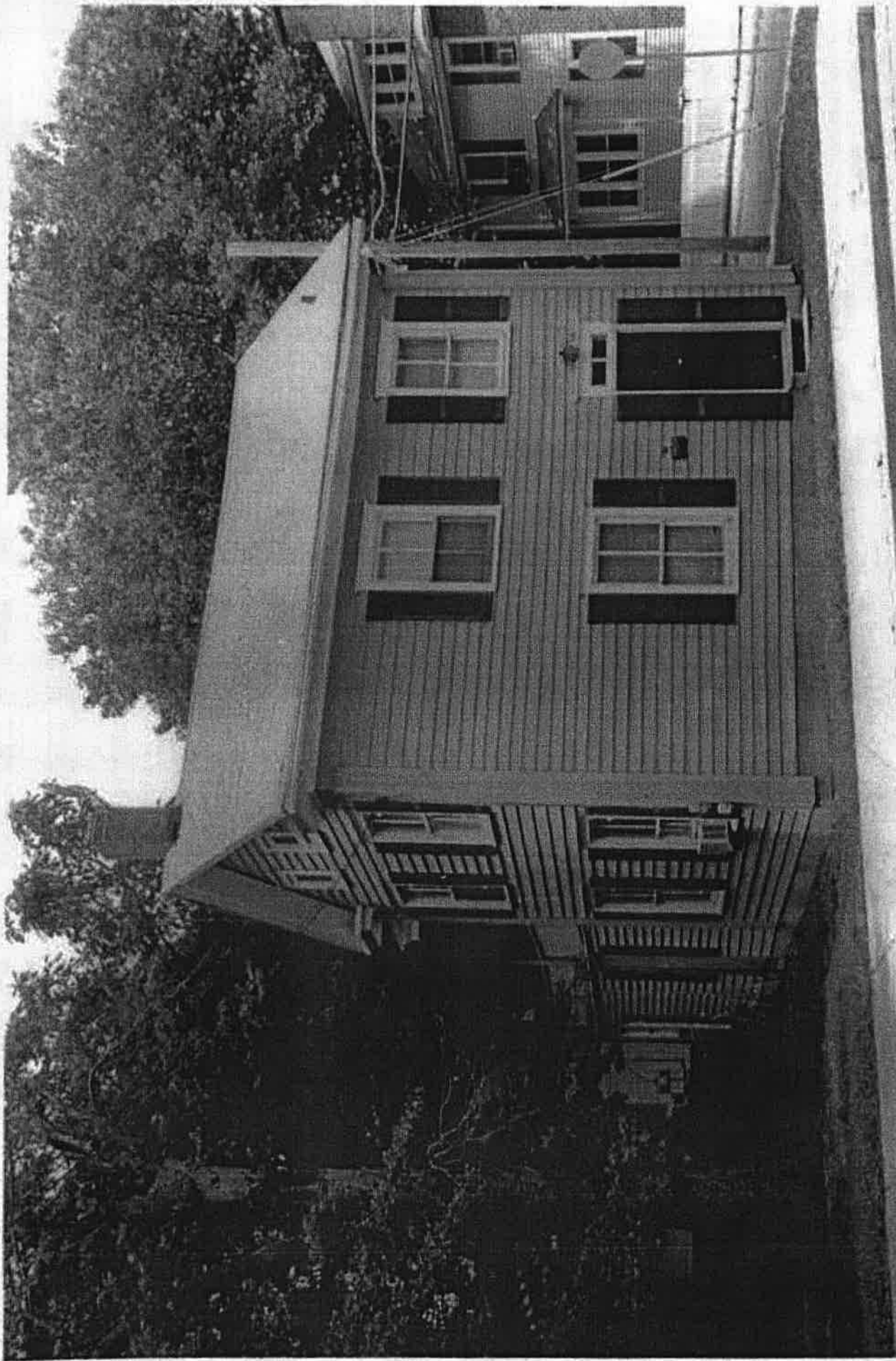
20'

SHAD POINT 0.5 MI  
ANNE 11 MI  
ATLANTA 4.5 MI

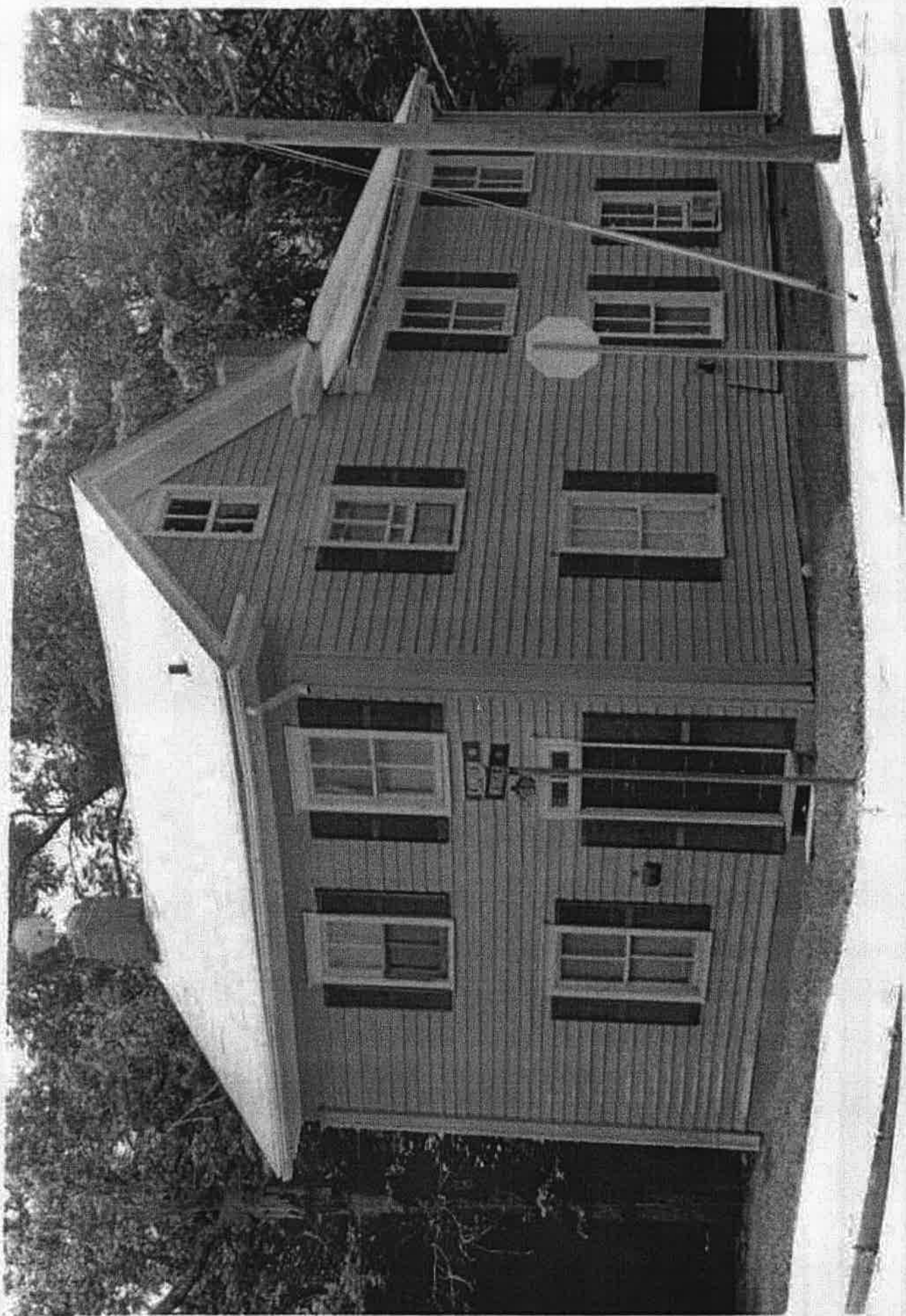


WI-519  
Margaret S. Murphy House  
700 Camden Avenue

Salisbury, Maryland Quadrangle  
1942









## Search Result for WICOMICO COUNTY

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