AA-936 1922
Gibson Island Historic District
Gibson Island, Anne Arundel County

The Gibson Island historic district is an outstanding example of an early-20th century, planned recreational community. Gibson Island is laid out in accordance with a 1922 plan, designed by the Olmsted Brothers, who at that time were the nation's most prominent landscape architectural firm. In addition to its plan, the Gibson Island Historic District is significant for its fine architectural assemblage, which represents the stylistic taste of wealthy in the first half of the 20th century.

Gibson Island was purchased in 1921 by Stuart Symington for development as a private summer community where, to use his words "attractive persons of moderate means" could enjoy summer activities such as golf, sailing, swimming, and tennis. The club's initial members were mostly prominent businessmen, socialites and politicos from the Baltimore area, although members hailed from Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities. During the 1920s, Gibson Island was touted as "the Newport of the South" and continues to maintain an image of wealth and sophistication.

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel County

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Social/Cultural

Resource Type:
Category Type: district
Historic Environment: villagel
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): private recreational community

Known Design Source: Olmsted Brothers

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-936
Magi No.
DOE ___ yes ___ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Gibson Island

and/or common

2. Location

street & number End of Mountain Road (MD Rt. 177) ___ not for publication

city, town Gibson Island ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
x district	___ public	x occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	x private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	x private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	x yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	x not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Gibson Island is an incorporated township. Lots are privately owned.

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

ository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-936

Condition		Check one	Check one
x excellent	____ deteriorated	x unaltered	x original site
____ good	____ ruins	____ altered	____ moved date of move ____
____ fair	____ unexposed		

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

Gibson Island, located in Anne Arundel County, is situated at the convergence of the Magothy River and Chesapeake Bay. The appellation "Gibson Island" is a misnomer as it is actually a peninsula connected to the mainland by a 100'paved causeway (an enhanced sandbar). Measuring 3 mi. x 2 mi. at its widest part, Gibson Island contains approximately 1,000 acres and has 7 miles of shoreline. Approximately 2/3rds of its area is devoted to open space, natural woods, wildlife sanctuary and recreation. The topography varies and includes both low-lying, tidal wetlands and rolling hills.

The private membership community is laid out according to the formal plan designed in 1922 by the acclaimed Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. This layout emphasizes the island's natural topography and incorporates native flora. Roads are de-emphasized and take the form of paved, meandering pathways. The original plan was designed to accommodate 423 residential lots and two 18-hole golf courses. This scope of development was never achieved; the community features approximately 190 private dwellings and one 9-hole golf course. Most building is clustered along the eastern bay side. Lots range in size from ½ to 4 acres. Gibson Island's present landscape remains true to its constructed form and is an excellent example of an early-20th century planned recreational community.

Gibson Island is also important for its fine collection of early-20th century architecture. The up-scale dwellings principally reflect the varied taste of wealthy Americans in the first half of the 20th century. The Olmsted Brothers responsibility was to design the landscape, but they also had ideas about the architecture and called for "separation of areas done in different styles so that an incongruous mixture of styles will not dilute the intended effect of each. Gibson Island house styles include the French and Spanish Eclectic, Colonial, Gothic and Tudor Revivals; and Mission and Art Deco tastes.

Post-World War II era houses include American International, Neoeclectic, Ranch, Split Level, and Venturi-inspired buildings. In addition, three 19th century vernacular farm houses predate the formal development of Gibson Island, all of which have been altered. One, the Banbury House, was extensively damaged during a 1996 fire and remains vacant.

Gibson Island is characterized by its stylish and relatively sizable dwellings, but small, modest dwellings that include a number of Cape Cod houses and bungalows are present. The cluster of small houses near Red House Cove are owned by the Gibson Island Corporation and were built as employee housing.
The marine railway, Gibson Island's only commercial operation, is also located near Red House Cove as is the Gibson Island gas station, whimsically designed as a lighthouse.

7. Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resurce and its various elements as it exists today.

Most community buildings, and many of the more outstanding dwellings are clustered along Broadwater Way. The club house, designed by Parker, Thomas & Rice and undoubtedly Gibson Island's most important community building, is located on this road. This building houses the clubs restaurant, a bar, and is the location of private parties, club dances and other social events.. This 1924 Colonial Revival-influenced club house was heavily damaged by fire in 1937. The small bungalow opposite the Club is the former Golf Locker House; it now houses Gibson Island's post office and the offices of the Gibson Island Corporation. Parker, Thomas & Rice, the architectural firm that designed the Club House is also responsible for the similarly styled, stucco-covered Boat House and Yacht Club building, located adjacent the causeway. North of the Gibson Island Club House is St. Christopher's-By-The-Sea Church. This Gothic Revival Style, board-and-batten building was constructed in 1928 and originally featured a thatched roof, as did the original gate house. The church's interior features floor-to-ceiling wooden paneling, and an exposed scissors-truss roofing system.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-936

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
____ prehistoric	____ archeology-prehistoric	____ community planning	__x__ landscape architecture	____ religion
____ 1400-1499	____ archeology-historic	____ conservation	____ law	____ science
____ 1500-1599	____ agriculture	____ economics	____ literature	____ sculpture
____ 1600-1699	__x__ architecture	____ education	____ military	____ social/ humanitarian
____ 1700-1799	____ art	____ engineering	____ music	____ theater
____ 1800-1899	____ commerce	____ exploration/settlement	____ philosophy	____ transportation
__x__ 1900-	____ communications	____ industry	____ politics/government	__x__ other (specify) recreation
		____ invention		

Specific dates 1922 **Builder/Architect** Olmsted Brothers

Check: Applicable Criteria: __x__ A ____ B __x__ C ____ D

and/or

Applicable Exception: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G

Level of Significance: __x__ national __x__ state ____ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Gibson Island is an outstanding example of an early-20th century, designed, recreational community and is organized according to the plan created by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The Olmsted Brothers are recognized as the period's preeminent landscape architecture firm, and the brother's father, Frederick Law Olmsted, is considered the father of the profession. Notable Olmsted projects include New York's Central Park, Stamford University, and the 1906 redesign of Washington D.C. Gibson Island is one of three Olmsted Brothers-designed communities in Anne Arundel County; the other two being Annapolis Roads and the Wardour section of West Annapolis. Gibson Island far exceeds the others in both size, quality of design and retention of historic integrity.

The Olmsted plan provides a showcase for the island's approximately 190 private residences. A number of these are designs of important Baltimore and east coast architects. Architectural firms involved with early Gibson Island homes and public buildings include: Parker, Thomas & Rice; Palmer, Willis & Lamdin; Laurence Hall Fowler; Buckler & Fenhagen; Edward Palmer, Jr.; Harold Holmes Wrenn; R.E.L. Taylor D.K. Este Fisher; Addison Worthington; Bryden Hyde, A. B. Trowbridge.

The Gibson Island development was the idea of Baltimore judge and businessman Stuart Symington. Tradition recalls Symington's principal motivation for developing a private summer community was his displeasure over the quality of and the long delays at Baltimore area golf courses
(1). Apparently, others shared the same frustration and Symington soon persuaded approximately forty-five friends and colleagues to join him in creating a new club. In 1921, after a year of inquiry, Symington purchased Gibson Island for $165,000. Here Symington was inspired to create what he called " *a club within reasonable distance of the city, where attractive people of moderate means could enjoy summer events such as yachting, bathing, golf and tennis.*" (2) The Gibson Island enterprise, to use Symington's words, was "*not a stock company, not a land development scheme, not a business venture in any sense of the word. It [was] a purely social club, in which membership [could] be had only by invitation.*"(3)

8. Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support

Gibson Island was promoted as a community designed to appeal to "attractive persons of moderate means." Initial membership was selected from an elite demographic and included wealthy businessmen, socialites and politicians from Baltimore, and to a lesser degree, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and New York. Newspapers, with some degree of hyperbole, touted the new private resort community as "The Newport of the South." While the architecture of Gibson Island lacks the ostentation of the Newport homes built by the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, an Dukes, Gibson Island's plan and architecture clearly displays the taste and social pursuits of the well-to-do in the 2nd quarter of the 20th century.

Resorts and recreational communities such as Gibson Island, as well religious and intellectual counterparts such as camp meetings and later chatauquas, began to appear in earnest following the Civil War. The expanded network of railroads made such destinations physically and economically realizable to a larger number of people. Furthermore, the "back to the land" movement, spawned in reaction to the perceived degenerative qualities of life in the Industrial Revolution, provided philosophical underpinnings, and promoted nature's salubrious effect of on mind, body, and spirit.

This increased popularity of public resorts and private summer communities reflects the economic and social dynamics of the state and nation in the period between the Civil War and Great Depression. Locally Baltimore, like many industrial-based urban centers, experienced rapid economic expansion. Growth crescendoed in the 20th century. Baltimore entrepreneurs created 103 new businesses during the 1920s alone, and the steel industry and import-export trade flourished. This led to the observation that "There is no place in the United States so susceptible [as Baltimore]of successful industrial development." (4).

Increased industrialization in combination with a continued influx of job-seeking immigrants exacerbated urban problems and fueled the wealthy and middle-class's demand for suburban housing and rural retreats. It is in this overarching socioeconomic context that Gibson Island (as well as other such Anne Arundel County resort communities as Sherwood Forest, Bay Ridge and Calvert County's North Beach and Chesapeake Beach) came into being.

Symington communicated frequently with the Olmsted Brothers, impressing upon them his ideas for the island. In one correspondence he relays his vision of "*summer residences amid spacious, beautiful, restful surrounds, where refreshing breezes prevail, where the usual summer past times of the country are to be had, and at a distance from Baltimore, but not so great as to make it prohibitive for a business man to go back and forth daily when his affairs require daily attendance, and yet great enough to ensure that going out there will be going into the country and not merely moving to another part of the suburbs.*" (5)

The social tenor of the club community, and its emphasis on family is captured in an undated brochure, titled Gibson Island Port of Homes. Following is an extended excerpt: *Two men were talking the other day about their families. "How well do you know your children one asked?" "I don't know them at all" was the reply "...it's a funny age. Home life, as far as I can see it will soon be as extinct as Henry Ford's plan to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."*

8. Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support

way out! Had this man known about Gibson Island, had he observed even casually what is being done there to create the ideals of American home life that meet 20th century conditions, I believe he would have thought twice about making such a statement. Gibson Island is in no sense a "community" development. It does not tolerate for an instant any of the characteristics (such as the haphazard jumbling together of various groups, like as not antagonistic in type, custom and tradition) which makes that sort of thing unendurable, if not actually odious to discriminating people... The list of people who may build on Gibson Island or become members is carefully supervised, though not with any gesture of snobbishness, nor with the establishment of false social values in mind. There is nothing to suggest in the slightest the more spectacular phase of modern life, for you would have to travel far indeed to discover such a complete lack of show. Unconventionality of the offensive sort and the laxity of conduct that passes sometimes even in exclusive circles these days is frowned upon. Yet there is a total absence of formality of anything like a feeling of constraint. (6)

Lot purchase was controlled by the Symington family and was linked to membership in the club from which Jews and African Americans were excluded. This restriction did not extend to club employees, and while in law school Thoroughood Marshall, later the first African-American to be appointed a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, worked as a busboy at the Gibson Island Club House. During the late 1920s, club membership and residence on the island was practically confined to those listed in the Baltimore Social Register. (7) A 1925 Sunday American Newspaper article substantiates and supports this in the following observation. "*Folk who have never been fortunate enough to have their names grace the Social Register or the Blue Book have been trying without success to purchase property on the Island. The Island's governors wisely have discouraged all such applications.*" (8)

Initially Stuart Symington and his New York financier brother, Thomas, personally carried the financial burden of the project. To meet the expected $800,000 financial obligation the club's target membership was placed at 1000 and divided into three classes (a) house owners (b) seasonal tenants of club cottages or club rooms (c) short-term non-residents. By 1922 club membership was at 600 and "all of the very best social class and current receipts were inadequate to meet the already accumulated $627,628 financial commitment. The Symington brothers responded by forming the Gibson Island Land Company and moved forward with development using bank loans. (9) This marked the beginning of what became the Symington's continuing financial woes.

The Olmsted plan called for 423 residential lots and two eighteen-hole golf courses, but financial constraint affected the plans execution. The idea of a second golf course was abandoned, and against the Olmsted's strenuous objections, additional trees were cut to increase the number of premium water view lots. While the financial concern, the Gibson Island Land Company, continued to struggle, the social aspect, the Gibson Island Club, was the success its creators envisioned.

8. Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support

The Gibson Island Land Company undertook construction of the community club house, soon followed by the building of "summer cottages" by individual members. A large number of the Gibson Island Club's original members maintained a permanent residence in the Olmsted-designed, Baltimore neighborhood of Roland Park and a number of architects associated with Roland Park houses accepted commissions on Gibson Island, including Parker, Thomas & Rice; Edward Palmer, jr.; and Palmer, Willis & Lamdin. Gibson Island architecture, as well as membership, has always been regulated. Promotional material from the 1920s states that plans for every house and other improvement must be approved by the Company's architectural committee, which is composed of leading architects.

In his letters Stuart Symington promotes the Gibson Island Club and community as a place of relaxation for persons of moderate means, however many of the founding members had considerable wealth. Prosperity is relative and to those familiar with the ostentation of resort communities such as Newport, Rhode Island; Jeakell Island, Georgia; or Palm Beach, Florida, the life-style of Gibson Islanders was restrained. A more suiting comparison is the Yeamans Hall Club community located outside Charleston South Carolina. (11)

The Olmsted Brothers designed Yeamans Hall Club two years after completing work at Gibson Island. In contrast to Gibson Island, Yeamans was *winter* golfing and sporting resort. However, like Gibson Island, the plan was laid out to preserve natural areas of beauty and featured a club house surrounded by private "cottages". Furthermore, Yeamans Hall Club displays the same size and type of architecture as that found at Gibson Island. Exploring further parallels between Gibson Island, Yeamans Hall Club, and other Olmsted Brothers' communities is a very worthy avenue of research.

The "cottage style" architecture of Gibson Island is representative of early 20th century taste. French Eclectic , Spanish Eclectic and Tudor Revival architecture were especially common in suburban communities during the period between the two World Wars. The popularity of these historically imprecise styles has been characterized by some a backlash against the then dominant Colonial Revival style, and also the result of a renewed interest in European-inspired architecture popularized by servicemen returning from abroad following World War I. With the approach of World War II these styles went out of favor as American taste began to reject foreign influences. (12)

During the 1920s and 1930s, however buildings evocative of rural England, France, Italy, etc., were very much in vogue. A Gibson Island promotional package from the 1920s depicts a number of Gibson Island's oldest and finest homes that are representative of this genre. This promotional material is copied and included in the attachments.

Sally Symington Henderson, the granddaughter of Thomas Symington, recalls that the display of money was frowned upon and never discussed. The modern trend toward "mansionizing" and elaborate landscaping is definitely a trend among the new generation. (13) Perhaps it is more accurate to describe Gibson Island as a private community aimed at the moderately wealthy. It seems founding members either did not view themselves as rich or, given the fact that membership included members of the DuPont family, refused to present it.

8. Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support

Despite conscious restraint, Gibson Island summer life was not without a certain rarefied air. When Mrs. Henderson was asked where residents took most of their meals, she replied that the popular conception that families usually ate at the club was incorrect. Most meals, she reports were taken at home—prepared by the family cook. Mrs. Henderson also recalls that many houses were originally equipped with servant quarters, most of which, in this post-servant society, have been removed.

Early advertisements and oral tradition emphasize the importance of family and organized activities and instruction for children were widely available. Golf, tennis and sailing were available for members, and instruction in these activities provided for their children. Golf may be the initial motivation behind the creation of the Gibson Island Club, but it is sailing for which it is renown. Throughout its history, the Gibson Island Yacht Squadron has been the sponsor of nationally-recognized regattas, most notably the Gibson Island to New London race, and many prominent sailors started their career at Gibson Island.[1] Members of the Gibson Island Garden Club for ladies also achieved national distinction.

As expected, the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent Great Depression adversely impacted members and significantly curtailed new construction. The Gibson Island project was also set back due to circumstances involving the Gibson Island project's principle backers, specifically the death of Stuart Symington and the bankruptcy of Thomas Symington. Sally Symington Henderson said economic hardship forced a number of families to relinquish their summer homes, and others including Thomas Symington, gave up their city homes and took up year-round residence on the island. Hardship, like wealth proved relative, and despite financial retrenchment, sailing, golf tournaments continued. Gibson Island society life persevered through World War II, however charity drives, fund-raisers and bandage wrapping parties were as much a part of the summer social calendar as swimming and sailing.

In the post-war era Gibson Island began an earnest transformation away from a summer resort to a year-round community. Long-time resident, Jimmy Wolfe, revealed in an interview that Gibson Island culture began a subtle shift at this time. The number of out of state members decreased and somewhat diminished the club's cosmopolitan reputation. In addition, during the early years members usually had business or personal associations with each other outside of Gibson Island, a situation that became less typical in the post-World War II era. The increased proportion of year-round residents precipitated renovations and expansions of what were once "summer cottages" as well as new construction. The increased number of year-round residents prompted the establishment of the Gibson Island Country School. This elementary

[1] Richard Henderson, *A Brief History of The Gibson Island Yacht Squadron*, Gibson Island Historical Society, 1997.

school, located on the mainland near the gate house, first opened in 1956 and maintains a very solid reputation.

In the approximately seventy-five years since the Gibson Island Corporation and Gibson Island Club were inaugurated, significant changes have taken place in response to changing lifestyles. However, Stuart Symington's vision of a private, professional class community where members are able to enjoy a full variety of recreational activities, within close proximity of the city, remains fully intact.

A great deal of information about the history of Gibson Island and the accomplishments of its members, a the history of the Yacht Squadron is in the collection of the Gibson Island Historical Society, located in the Captain Salty Marks Museum on Gibson Island.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-936

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 1000 acres

Quadrangle name Gibson Island

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References Do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed boundaries are represents the entire land mass of Gibson Island as purchased by Stuart Symington and recorded in WNW 3/62.

t all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sherri Marsh		
organization	Anne Arundel County Historic Sites Survey	date	February 1998+J14
street & number	Department of Planning and Code Enforcement	telephone	(410) 222-7441
city or town	Annapolis	state	MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

PS-2746

Bibliography and sources used

1. Interview with Sally Symington Henderson, June 17, 1997 Transcript on file at Gibson Island Historical Society.

2. Olmsted Files, Job #6922. Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C.

3. Ibid

4. Wilmer Brown, Gibson Island, a Port of Homes. Located in clippings binder #3 at the Gibson Island Historical Society.

5. Ibid

6. Ibid

7. The Sunday American. March 22, 1925, Baltimore, MD

8. Ibid

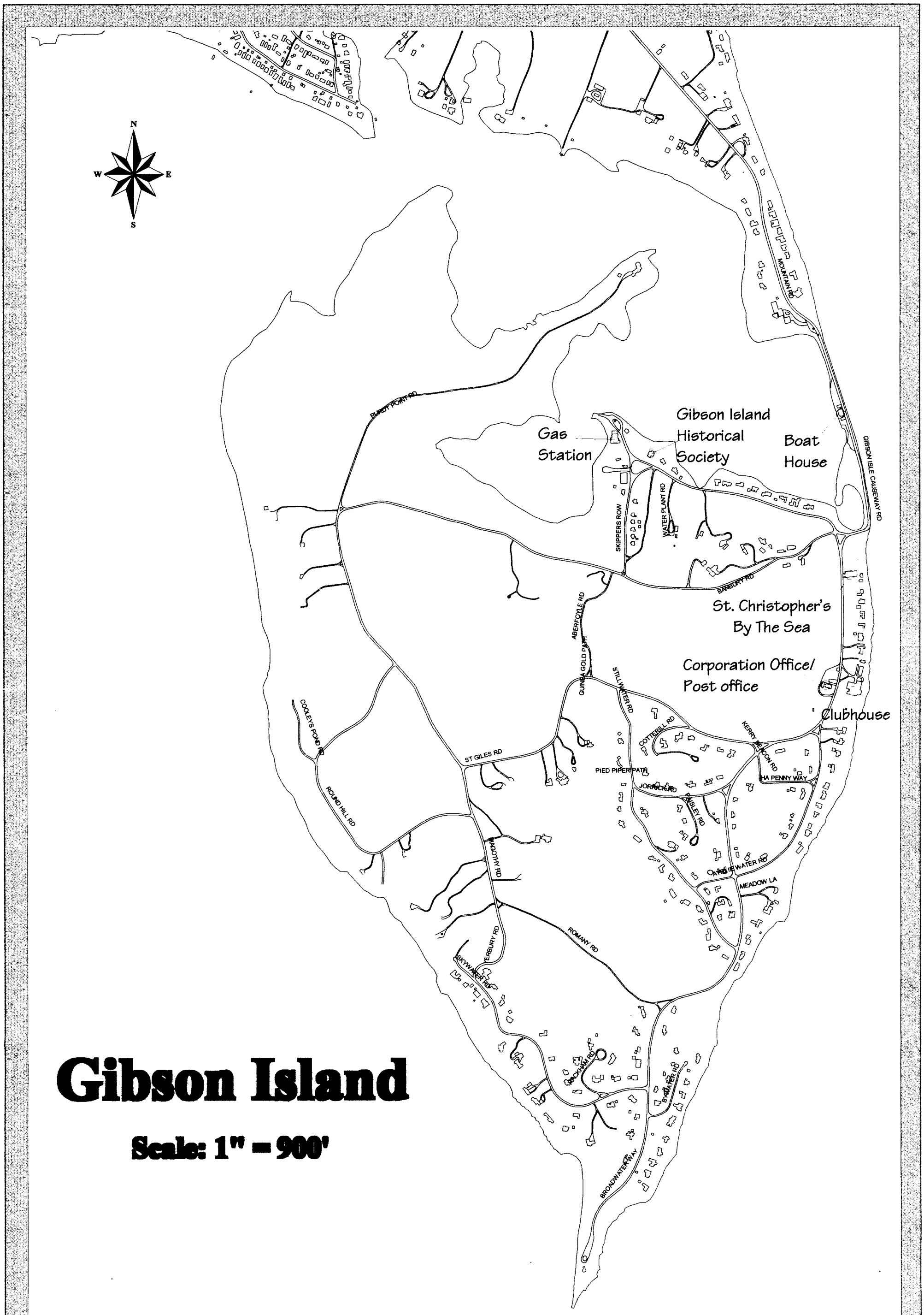
9. Sarah Brady, The Olmsted Influence on Gibson Island. Unpublished paper, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1994.

10 Olmsted Files

11. The Vernacular Architecture of Charleston and the Low Country: 1670-1990. Published for the Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1994.

12. Virginia and Lee McAlester; A Field Guide To American Houses. Alfred A. Knoff, New York, NY, 1984.

13. Interview with Sally Symington Henderson



Gibson Island

Scale: 1" = 900'

AA-936

AA-936

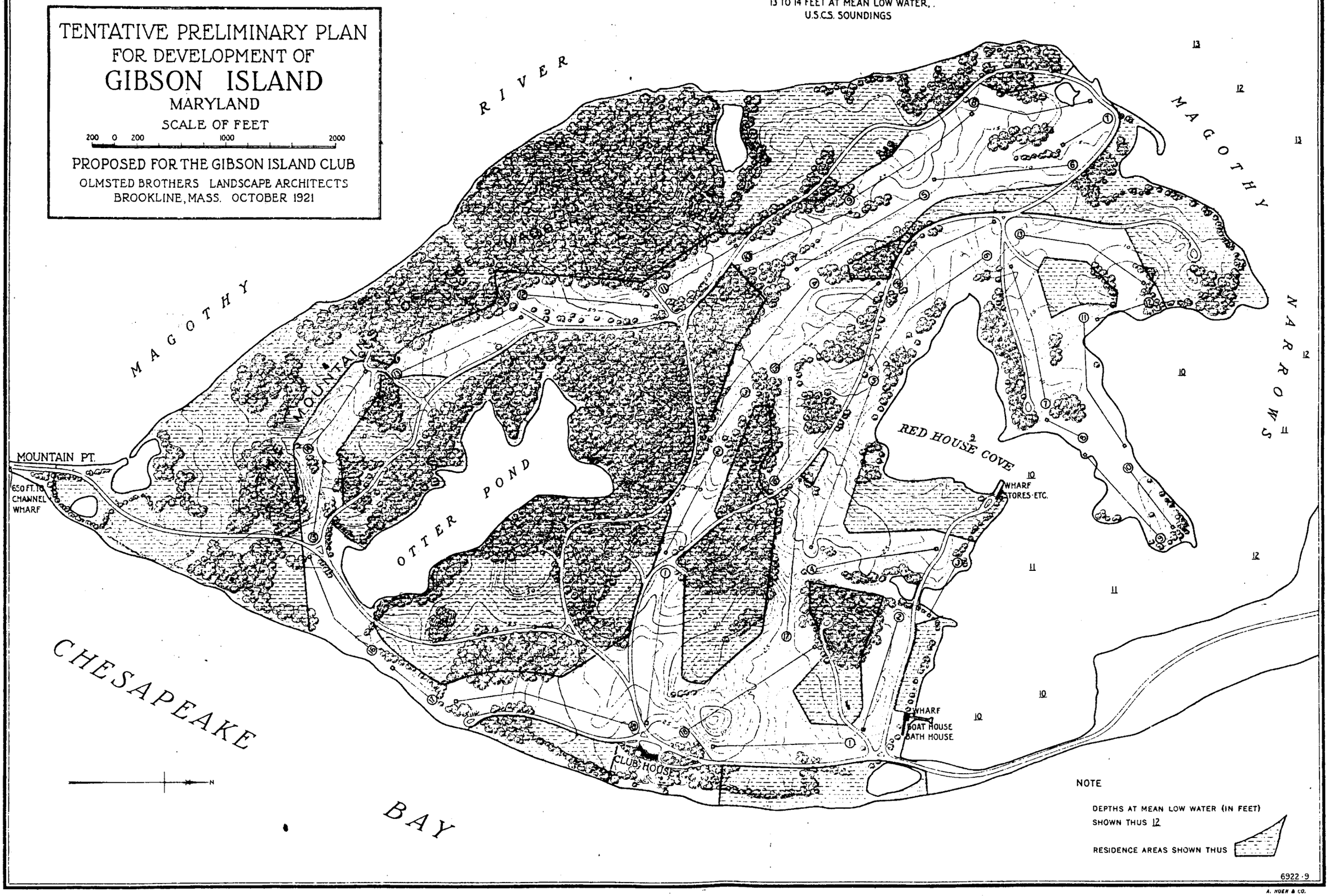
TENTATIVE PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GIBSON ISLAND MARYLAND

SCALE OF FEET

200 0 200 1000 2000

PROPOSED FOR THE GIBSON ISLAND CLUB

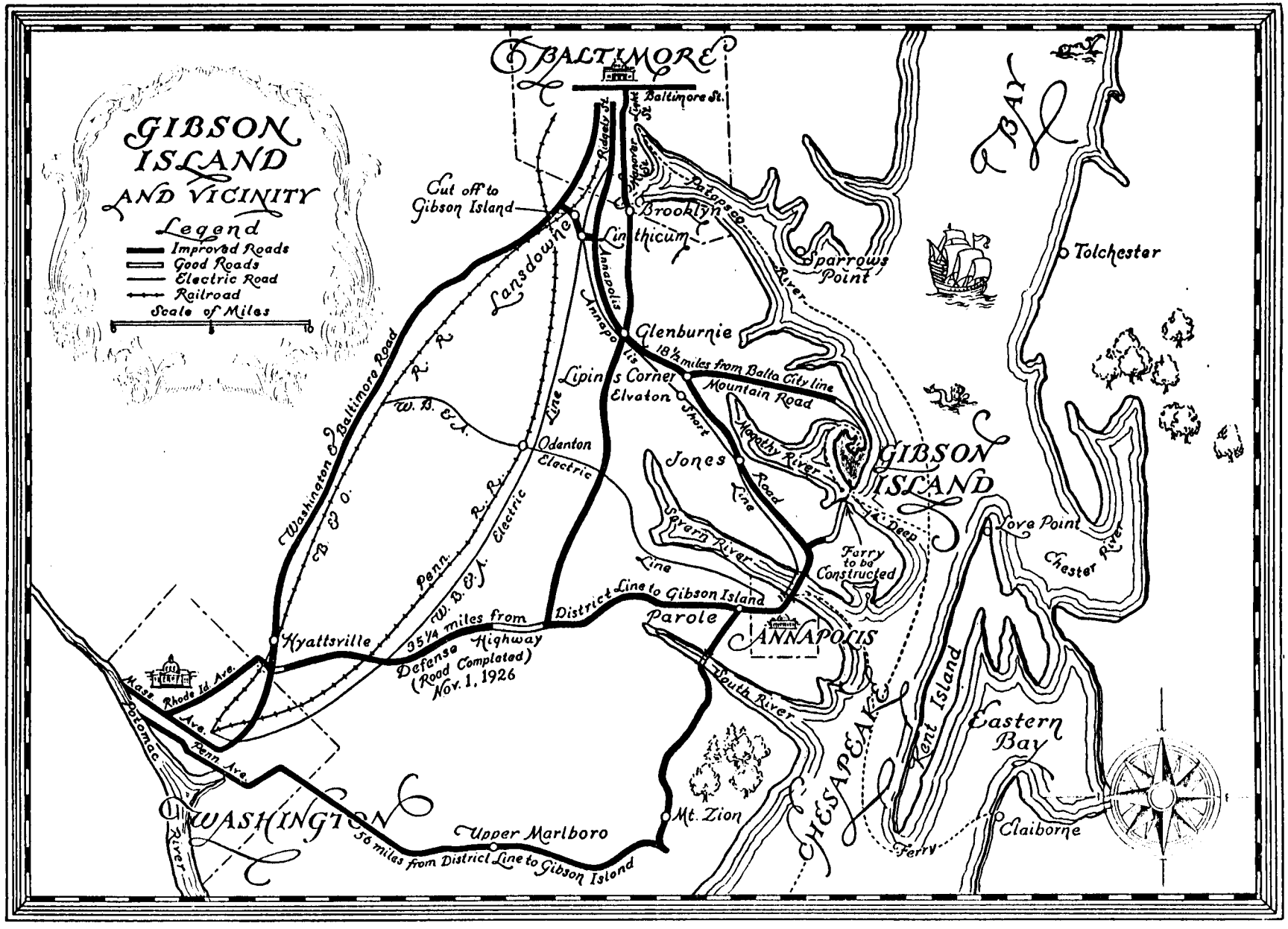
OLMSTED BROTHERS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
BROOKLINE, MASS. OCTOBER 1921



6922·9

A. HUEN & CO.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



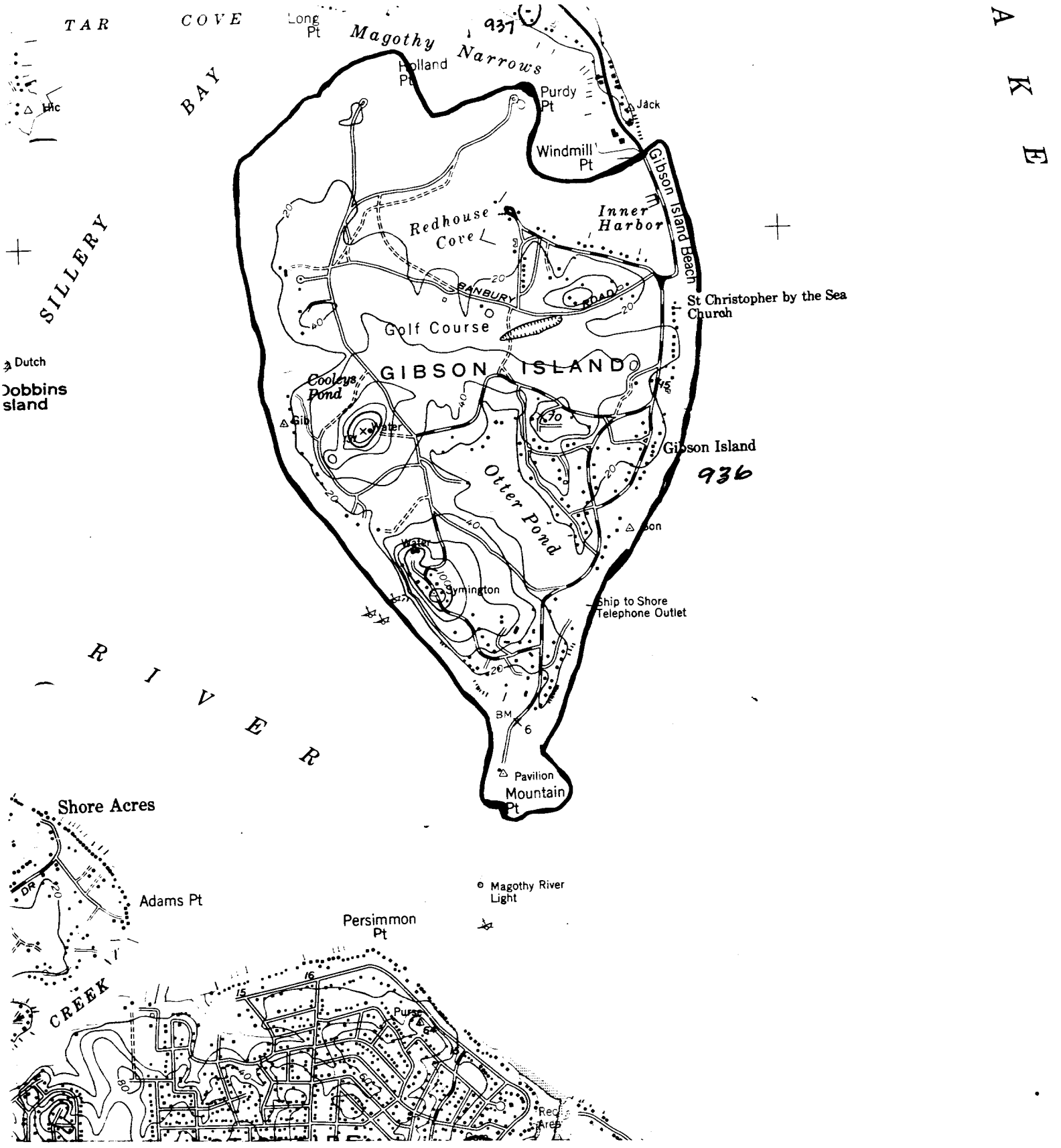
Norman T. A. Munder & Co., Baltimore

GIBSON ISLAND

18½ Miles from Baltimore City Line
35¼ Miles from Washington (District Line)
7⅞ Miles from Annapolis

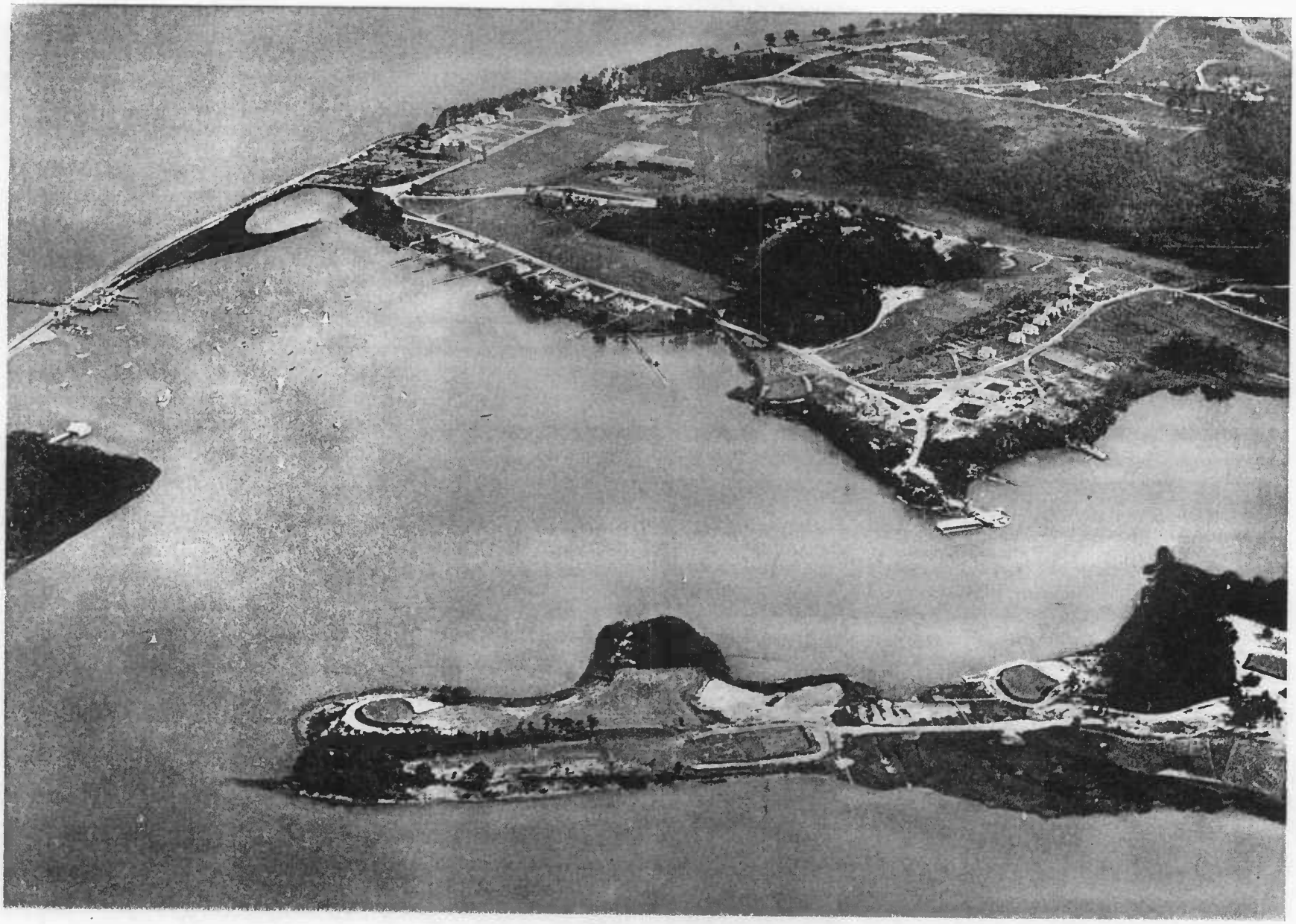
Taken from a 1926 promotional packet

AA-936



GIBSON ISLAND
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1954, photo revised 1979

Site Number: AA-936
Site Name: Gibson Island (Olmsted Bros. Plan)
Location: GIBSON ISLAND, MD

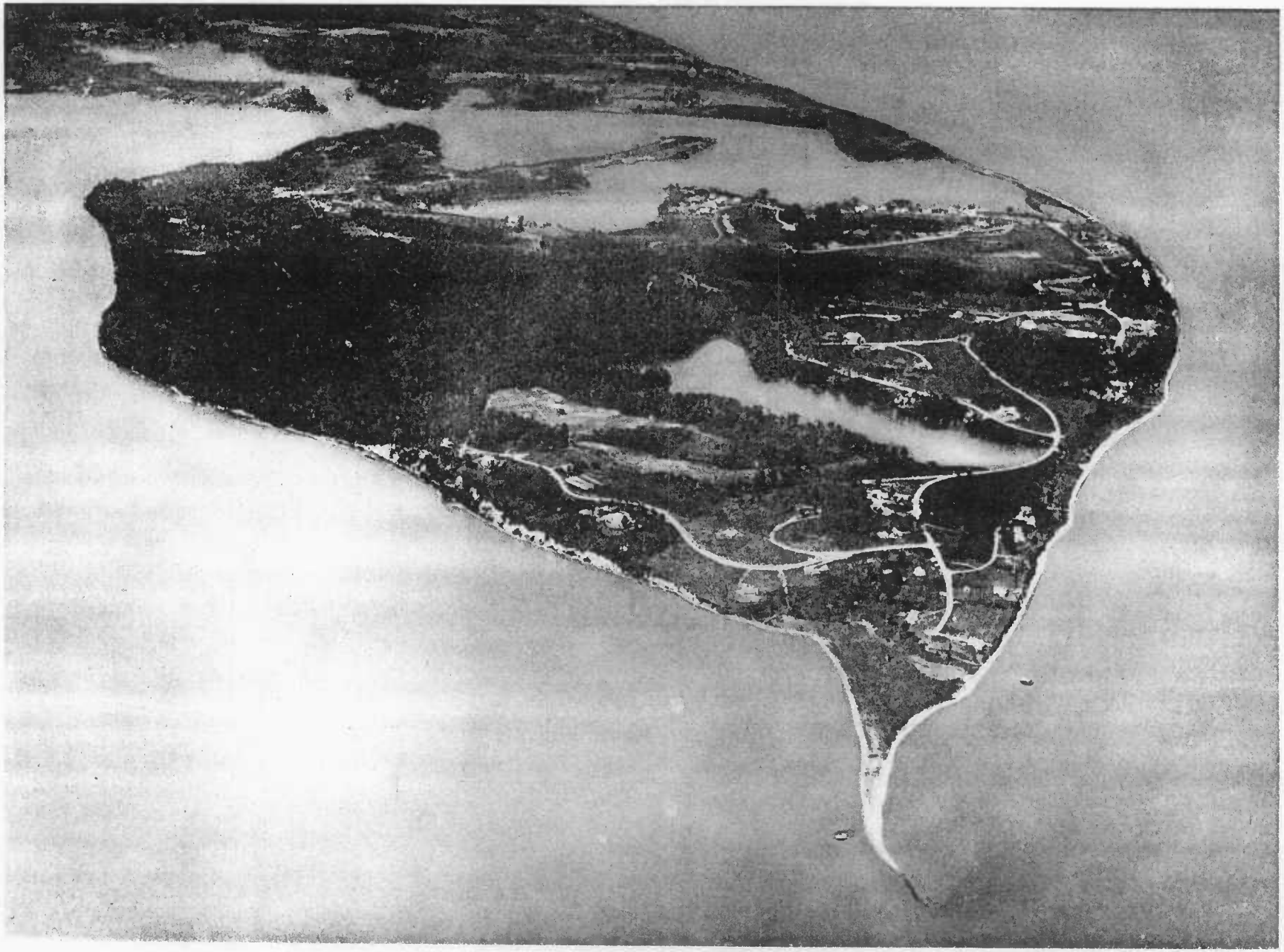


Looking Southeast over Inner Harbor with Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Greens of Golf Course in Foreground, Gibson Island

Taken from a 1926 promotional packet

AA-936

AA-936 Gibson Island



AIRPLANE VIEW OF GIBSON ISLAND, LOOKING NORTH FROM MOUNTAIN POINT

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936

AA-936 Gibson Island

ARCHITECT, HAROLD HOLMES WRENN

Cottage of
MRS. FRANCIS M. JENCKS
BROADWATER WAY, GIBSON ISLAND

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

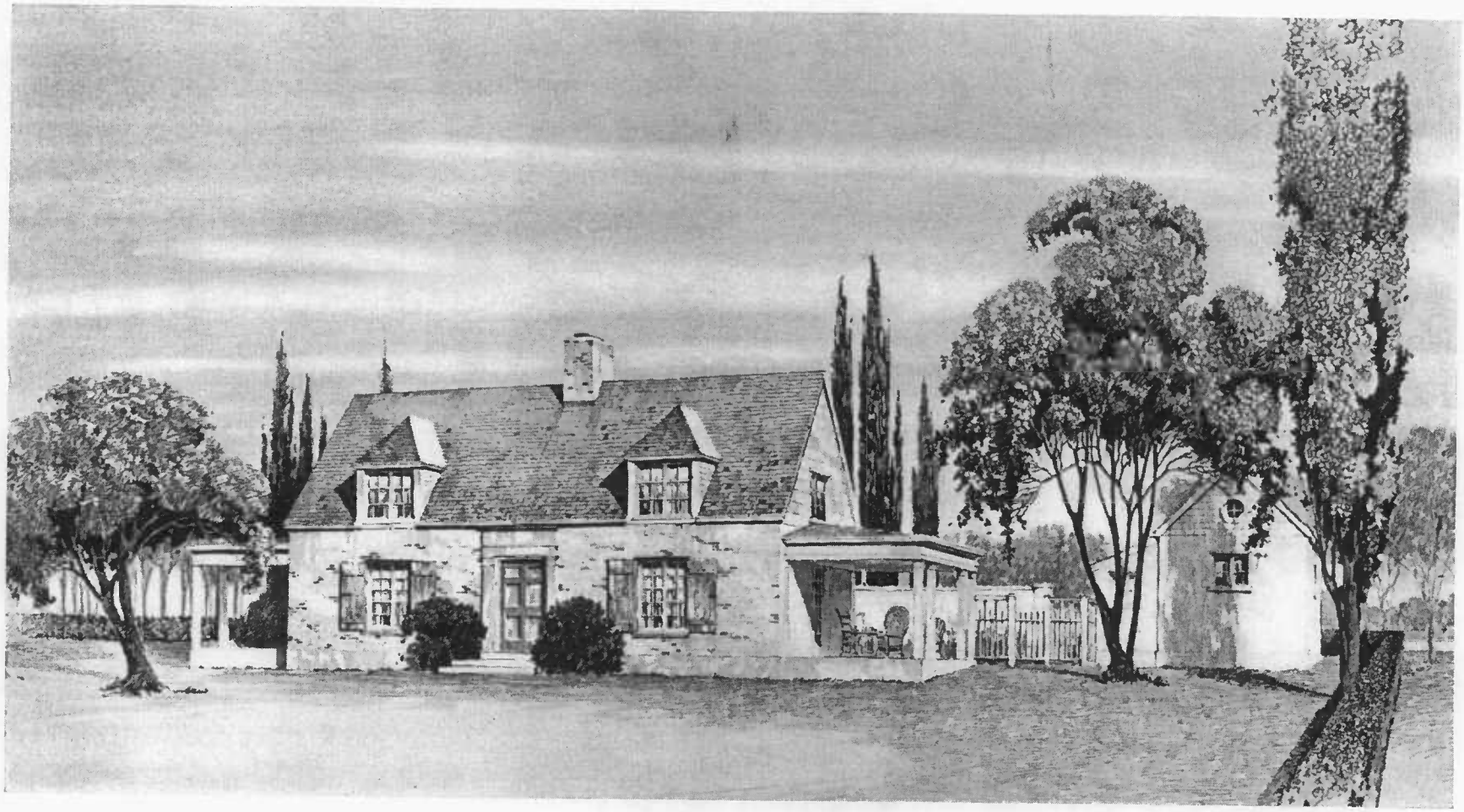
AA-936 Gibson Island

ARCHITECT, HAROLD HOLMES WRENN

Gibson Island Home of
DR. & MRS. WALTER D. WISE
SKYWATER ROAD

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

A 36 Gibson Island



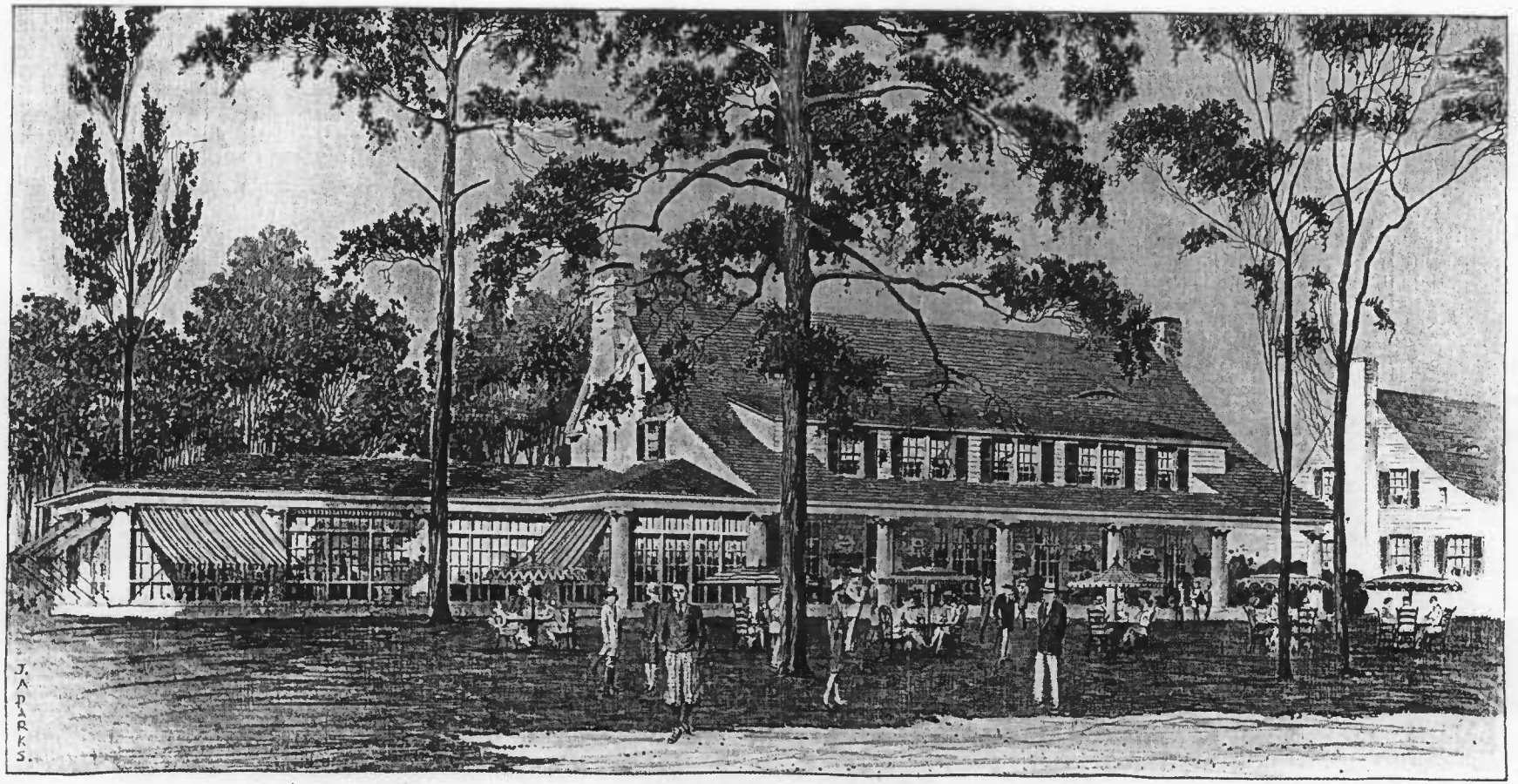
ARCHITECT, EDWARD L. PALMER, JR.

Cottage of
MR. & MRS. EDWARD L. PALMER, JR.
HARBOR WATER ROAD, GIBSON ISLAND

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936

AA-936 Gibson Island



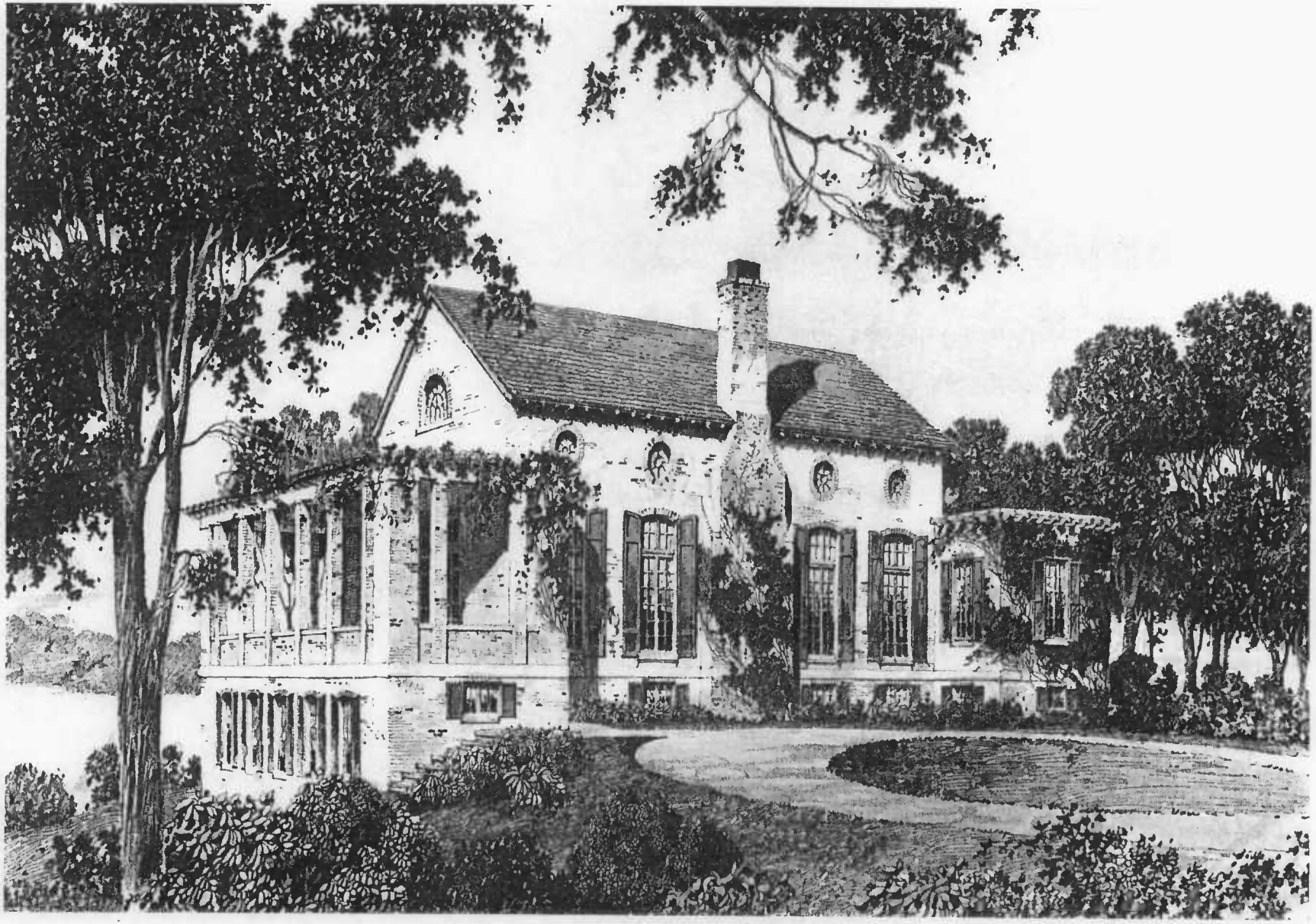
ARCHITECTS, PARKER, THOMAS & RICE

THE GIBSON ISLAND CLUB HOUSE

BROADWATER WAY

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

-936 Gibson Island



ARCHITECTS, BUCKLER & FENHAGEN

Gibson Island Home of
MR. & MRS. ROBERT GARRETT
SKYWATER ROAD

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936

AA-936 Gibson Island

ARCHITECT, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER

Cottage of
REV. & MRS. HAROLD N. ARROWSMITH
BROADWATER WAY, GIBSON ISLAND

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936 Gibson Island

ARCHITECTS, PALMER, WILLIS & LAMDIN

Gibson Island Home of
MR. & MRS. DONALD H. SHERWOOD
BROADWATER WAY

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

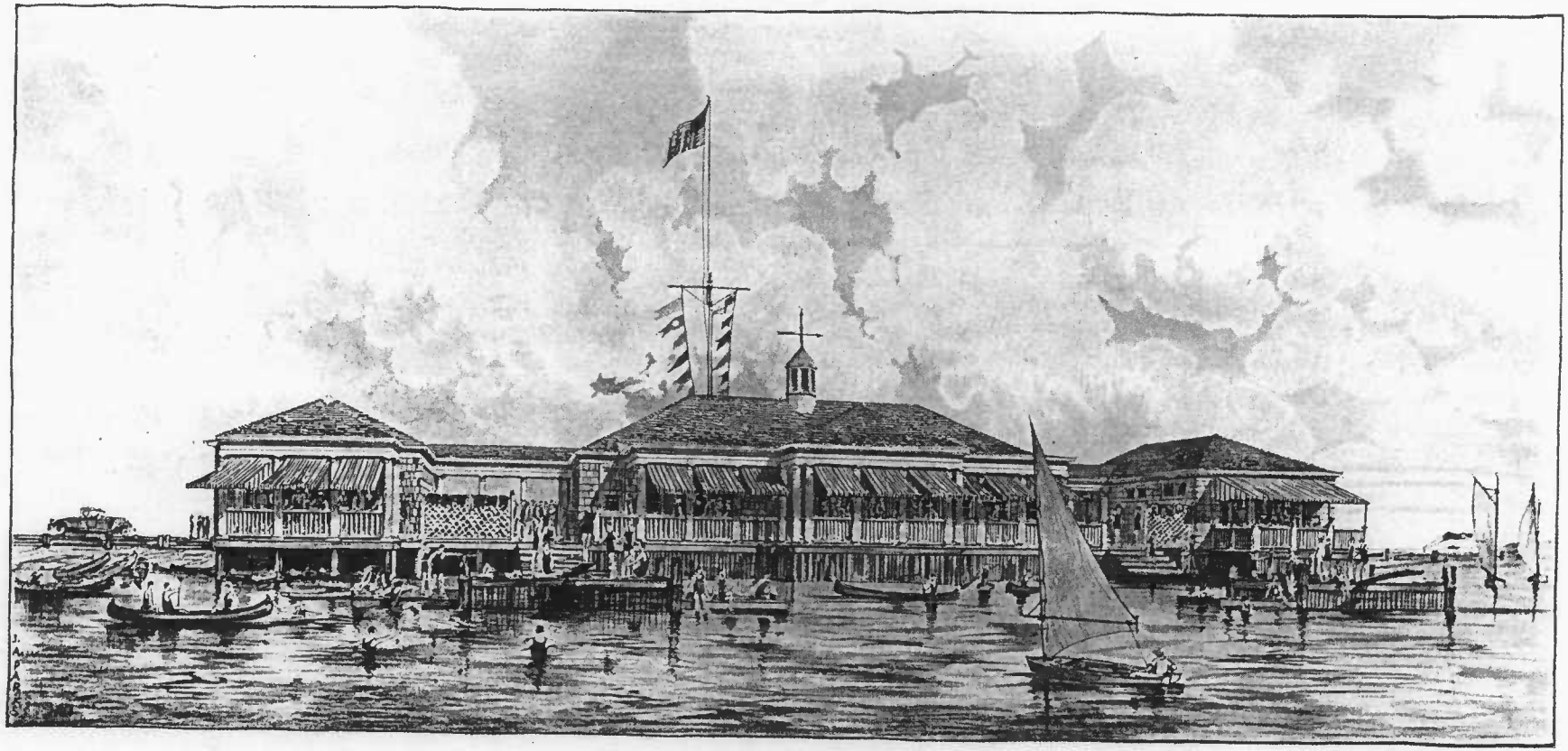
An-936 Gibson Island

ARCHITECTS, PARKER, THOMAS & RICE

Cottage of
MRS. L. SYMINGTON GOODE
STILLWATER ROAD, GIBSON ISLAND

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936 Gibson Island



ARCHITECTS, PARKER, THOMAS & RICE

The Boat House of
THE GIBSON ISLAND CLUB
THE CAUSEWAY

Taken from a 1926
promotional packet

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri Marsh, Photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
Boat House / Yacht Club
Photo 1 of 17

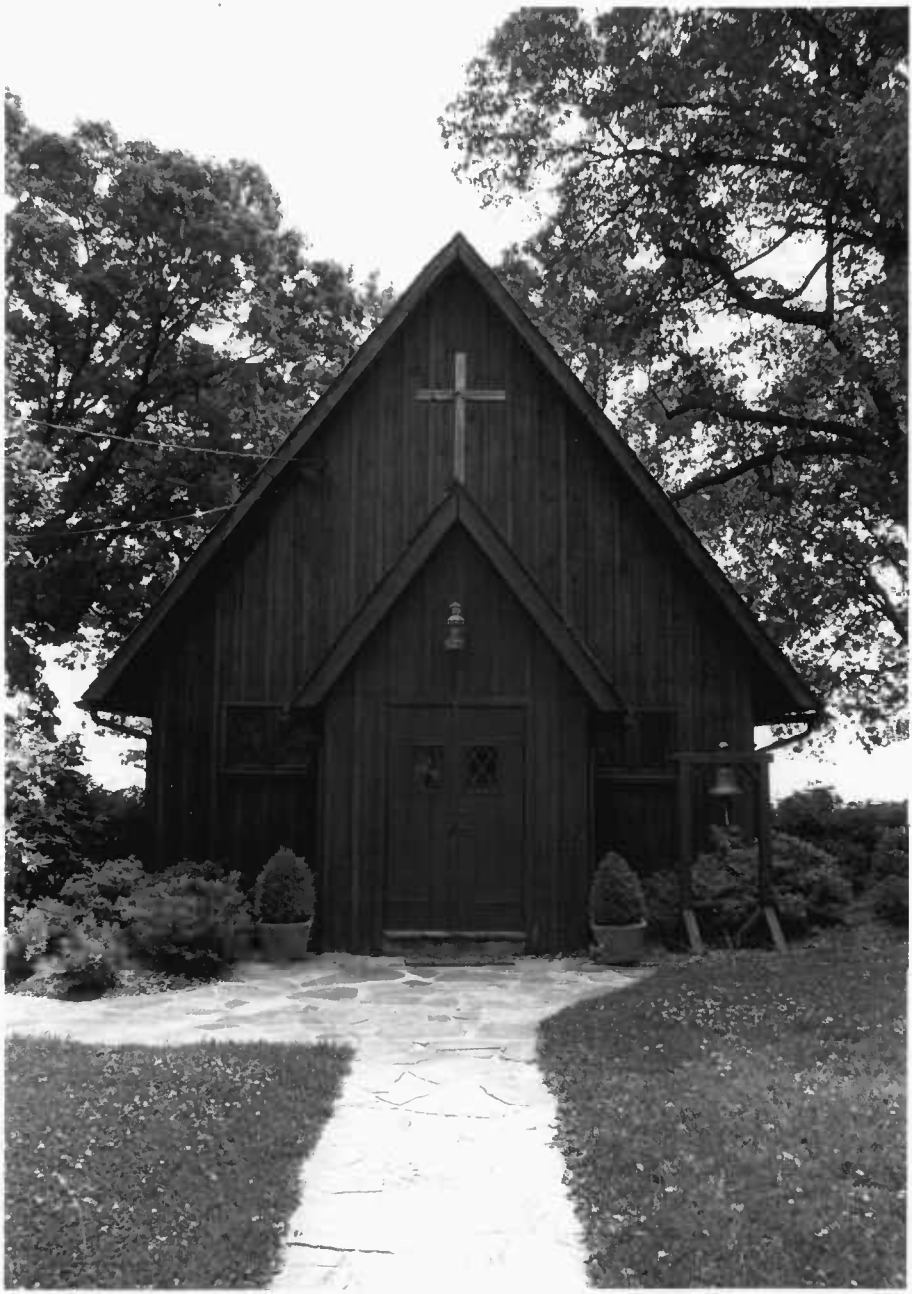
AA- 936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel CO., Maryland
Sherri Marsh, Photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
Symington Memorial
Photo 2 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri Marsh, photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
House on Skippers' Row
Photo 3 of 17

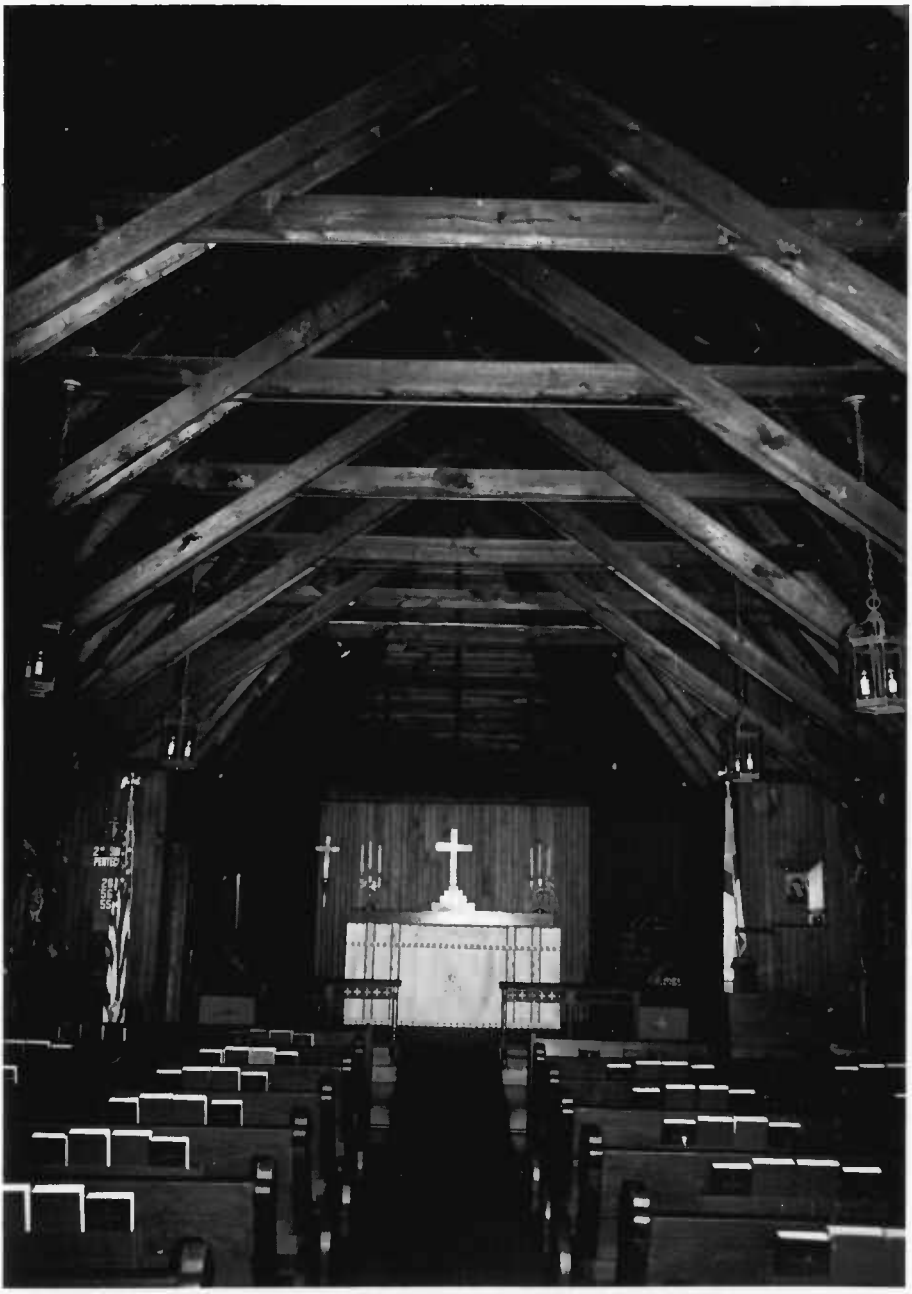
AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Sherri M. Marsh, photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
House on Skippers row
Photo 4 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel CO., Maryland
Sherri Marsh, photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
House on Skipper's Row
photo 5 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri Marsh, Photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
House on Skywater Way
Photo 6 of 17



AA-936
Gibson Island, St. Christopher's-By-The-Sea
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By Sherri M. Marsh, negative at MD SHPO
July 1997
Photo 7 of 17



AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel CO, Maryland
Photo By Sherri Marsh
July 1997
Neg. at Maryland SHPO
St. Christophers-By-The-Sea Church; Interior
Photo 8 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By Sherri Marsh
negative at Maryland SHPO
July 1997
Gibson Island Club House
Photo 9 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel CO., Maryland
Photo By Sherri Marsh
July 1997
negative at Maryland SHPO
July 1997
Gibson Island Club House w/
Gibson Island Chairs
Photo 10 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Photo By Sherri Marsh
July 1997
Neg. at Maryland SHPO
Former Golf Locker House
Photo 11 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer
May 1997
Neg. at Maryland SHPO
Gas Station
Photo 12 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MARYLAND
SHERRI MARSH, Photographer
MAY 1997
Negative At MARYLAND SHPO
GIBSON Island Corporation Employee's
Bungalow
Photo 13 of 17

AA- 936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel CO., Maryland
Sherr. Marsh, photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO
Photo 14 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Sherri Marsh, Photographer
May 1997
Neg. at Maryland SHPO
Photo 15 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Sherri Marsh, photographer
May 1997
Negative at Maryland SHPO

Photo 16 of 17

AA-936
Gibson Island
Anne Arundel Co, Maryland
Photo By Sherri Marsh
July 1997
Neg. at Maryland SHPO

Photo 17 of 17