

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Sandy Point State Park Inventory Number: AA-2305
 Address: 1100 E. College Parkway Historic District: No
 City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21409 County: Anne Arundel
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Gibson Island
 Property Owner: State of Maryland Tax Account ID Number: 29043249
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0098 Tax Map Number: 0041
 Project: Bay Crossing Study Agency: MDTA
 Agency Prepared By: RK&K, LLP
 Preparer's Name: Francesca Maisano Date Prepared: May 31, 2024

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: 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: _____ Listed: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification:

The following evaluation refers to the Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum (1890-1990), Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties, Maryland (Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum) (Diehlmann et al. 2024).

Sandy Point State Park was surveyed first in 1979 by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The only historic park resource identified during this survey was the Sandy Point Farmhouse (AA-330), which had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972. Thirty-one other resources were identified as part of the 1979 survey and were not considered to have architectural significance (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 23).

Sandy Point State Park was later documented in a MHT Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form dated October 2003, with the intended purposes to inventory the park and assess the pre-1960 resources. Twenty resources were identified that dated prior to 1960, but none of the resources except Sandy Point Farmhouse were found to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Overall, the documentation recommended that the park "no longer possesses integrity of design or materials to illustrate a pre-1960 bayside beach park" (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003), however no determination of NRHP eligibility was made. Since the 2003 documentation, the park has been renovated and one of the structures, the Glebe Farmhouse (AA-

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Amie SanQuarone ✓
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
Jessica Ferrara
 Reviewer, National Register Program

8/7/2024
 Date
8/21/2024
 Date

332), (also referred to as the former Labrot House on Tydings Road in the 2003 MIHP form), was demolished between 2005 and 2007 (NETROnline, n.d.). Some of the other pre-1960 resources documented in the 2003 survey, including the two 1763 Whitehall-Homewood's Lott boundary stones (AA-334 and AA-333), the Corcoran garage, the Corcoran outbuilding, the two 1959 picnic pavilions, the telephone cable house, the telephone building, and the animal pen/garage and the well cover by the Glebe Farmhouse, were not visible at the time of this survey.

The property is being evaluated both to document the renovations and demolitions that have occurred since the last survey, which was conducted over twenty years ago, and determine the resource's NRHP eligibility, including the park's significance in civil rights history, briefly mentioned in prior surveys but not thoroughly investigated and evaluated.

LOCATION/SETTING

Sandy Point State Park is on the northeastern edge of the Broadneck Peninsula. It is divided into two purpose-driven sections. South the west-east section of Log Inn Road is the beach/park section, while north/northwest is the Corcoran Woods, also known as Corcoran Environmental Study Area or the Corcoran Tract, which accommodates hunting and environmental research and preservation.

The beach/park section is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay to the southeast and east, a residential development to the northeast, Log Inn Road and a few residential parcels to the west, and US 50/301 and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Administration facility to the southwest.

Corcoran Woods is bounded by Log Inn Road to the southeast, residential development to the northeast, Bay Head Road to the northwest, and residential development and vacant woodland to the southwest.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

The 478.98-acre beach/park section of the 786-acre Sandy Point State Park can be roughly divided into five sections based on development/use, each with multiple buildings. This description is organized by section with building descriptions for each building within the section. The four attached site plan maps provide the locations of resources described in this section, as well as photo locations. The sections are: South Beach, East Beach, Sandy Point Farmhouse, the Marina, and East College Parkway Area. In the southwest portion of the park is Mezick Pond, which runs into the Chesapeake Bay through Short Creek. On the east side of the pond is the marina. Along the southeast edge of the park on the Chesapeake Bay and along the southern portion of the northeast edge is the South Beach. Along the northeast edge of the park on the Chesapeake Bay is the East Beach. East of Mezick Pond and the South Beach parking lot is the Sandy Park Farmhouse with its outbuildings. Lastly, along East College Parkway and north and east of Log Inn Road are several complexes of buildings and a campground. The rest of the beach/park section is undeveloped woodland. East College Parkway runs east into the park before turning into South Beach Road north of the interchange with US 50/301 and Oceanic Drive. South Beach Road runs east/southeast through the middle of the park, west of the East Beach and east of the Marina, and terminates at the South Beach. A gatehouse is along South Beach Road west of the recreational facilities.

At the South Beach, the strip of beach is sandy, while the land northwest of it is grass. On the far-west side in the grassy area, adjacent to Mezick Pond, is the water tower. East of the water tower is the South Beach's west comfort station, a basketball court, and rows of wood picnic tables. In roughly the center of the beach is the circular South Beach Plaza. On the northwest side of the plaza is the South Beach Bathhouse and First Aid Station, while east is the Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center. East of the nature center is a playground. East of the playground are more picnic tables and the South Beach's east comfort station. North of the buildings are four parking lots that straddle South Beach Road, three asphalt and one dirt; the northwest asphalt, parking lot serves the marina.

The East Beach is accessed via East Beach Road, which leads east from South Beach Road, northeast from Mezick Pond. At the East Beach, the beach is sandy and rocky with two stone jetties, one each at the north and south ends of the beach. Southwest of the beach are two small ponds. Northwest of the beach is a bathhouse and a semicircular asphalt parking lot with access to East Beach Road. Northeast of the bathhouse, close to the beach, is another group of three pavilions, while north of the parking lot is a group of three pavilions with a comfort station. West of the parking lot is a pavilion with a volleyball court and a playground. South of the parking lot, south of East Beach Road and accessed by a gravel drive, is a comfort station and two pavilions with a sand volleyball court and basketball court. South of the bathhouse/comfort station, close to the beach, are a series of three pavilions accessed by East Beach Road.

Sandy Point Farmhouse is at the end of a northwest-southeast access driveway across a lawn from South Beach Road that terminates in a circular drive. Southeast of the farmhouse is an outbuilding and northeast of the farmhouse is a garage. Northwest of the farmhouse across South Beach Road is the former manager's house. West of the house is a shed.

The marina is roughly divided into three sections. The north section of the marina has a parking lot with a shed, a boatshed in the water, four large piers that extend northwest, two smaller piers that extend southwest, a facilities building, a marina store, and a comfort station. The middle section has a larger parking lot and ten boat ramps divided by piers that extend west into Mezik Pond. The southern section has a lawn and asphalt sidewalk along the pond with six smaller piers that extend northwest and a larger pier that extends southwest.

Lastly, by East College Parkway are several complexes of buildings. North of East College Parkway facing west toward Log Inn Road is the former Labrot House. East of the house is a shed. On the north side of East College Parkway north of the US 50/301 interchange with Oceanic Drive and East College Parkway is the Maryland Natural Resources Communications Center complex. Northeast on Oceanic Drive is the Park Headquarters. Northeast of the headquarters is the Maintenance Complex. Northeast of the maintenance complex on Oceanic Drive is a gatehouse. East of the gate is the well house and northeast of that is the water treatment plant. Southeast and east of the plant is the Youth Group Camping Area (YGA), a mostly-lawn area fronting the bay. In the southwest of the area are two pavilions, while in the northeast is a shed within a fenced enclosure.

Corcoran Woods is 215 acres and is undeveloped woodland with dirt trails approximately between Bay Head Road and Log Inn Road. Tydings Road extends south-north from Log Inn Road then curves northeast through the section to neighboring residential development along Harbor Drive and Chesapeake Road. East of the curve in the road is a gravel parking lot lined with wood fencing.

South Beach

Water Tower, 1950 (Contributing)

The water tower is a metal rounded cylindrical elevated water storage tank with a central rounded support and four rounded support posts along the edges with metal cross-bracing built in 1950 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 7).

South Beach 1952 (Contributing)

The South Beach is a sandy beach along the Chesapeake Bay. It is flat and relatively free of rocks or vegetation.

South Beach Bathhouse and First Aid Station, 1988 (Non-Contributing)

The South Beach Bathhouse and First Aid Station was built in 1988 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 8). It is a one-and-a-half story, T-shaped, concrete-block building with two hipped roofs—one oriented north-south, the other east-west. On the east façade are four grouped ten-light fixed windows, two single-leaf metal doors, an eight-light metal fixed window, and a ten-light metal fixed window. The south elevation has a single-leaf metal door, a roll-up metal shop door, a group of four one-light fixed windows, and ten clerestory windows under the eaves. The west elevation has five single-leaf metal doors; the two doors on the end have transoms. The north elevation was partially obscured but has a roll-up door, a single-leaf metal door, and a row of ten clerestory windows under the eaves.

Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center, ca. 1993 (Non-Contributing)

The Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center was built in 1993 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 8). It is a one-and-a-half-story, concrete-block building with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. On the southwest façade are four boarded-up windows sheltered under an awning, a pair of wood doors with lights and a seven-light transom and two-light sidelights in a recessed section, and two four-light fixed windows. In the roof is an eyebrow dormer with a vent. The southeast elevation has two metal doors with five-light door surrounds. The northwest and northeast elevations were not visible at the time of survey. According to aerial imagery, the northeast elevation has one single door, a pair of doors, and a window, while the northwest elevation has at least two openings (Nearmap, n.d.).

South Beach East Comfort Station, ca. 1994 (Non-Contributing)

The east comfort station on South Beach was built around 1994 and is a roughly square concrete-block building with a metal pyramidal roof (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The south elevation has a utility panel and a single-leaf metal door, six fixed windows and a vent in the clerestory, and two skylights. The west elevation has two metal doors behind privacy walls, eight clerestory windows under the eaves, and four skylights. The north elevation was not visible at the time of survey but according to aerial imagery it has a single-leaf door (Nearmap, n.d.). The east elevation has two metal doors behind privacy walls, eight clerestory windows under the eaves, and four skylights.

South Beach West Comfort Station, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The west comfort station on South Beach was built around 1994 and is a roughly square concrete-block building with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a raised ridge (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The east elevation has two doors hidden behind privacy walls, four two-light fixed metal windows, and five skylights. The south elevation has one single-leaf metal door, seven vents, and two groups of three fixed windows. The west elevation has two doors hidden behind privacy walls, four two-light fixed metal windows, and five skylights. The north elevation was not visible at the time of survey but according to aerial imagery it has a single-leaf door (Nearmap, n.d.).

East Beach*East Beach 1952 (Contributing)*

The East Beach is a sandy and rocky beach along the Chesapeake Bay. It has two rock jetties that extend into the water and the water along the beach is rocky. The connection between the South and East Beaches is via a gravel and sand path lined with trees.

East Beach Bathhouse and Comfort Station, 1992 (Non-Contributing)

The East Beach Bathhouse and Comfort Station was built in 1992 and is a one-and-a-half story, T-shaped, concrete-block building with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a gable-on-hip roof at the south end (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The northern part of the west façade has seven one-light fixed clerestory windows under the eaves and six skylights while the southern portion has an opening to a corridor and a recessed section with two single-leaf metal doors. In the roof is a large eyebrow dormer with a vent. The northern side of the corridor has two single-leaf wood doors and a roll-up garage door, while the southern side has three tripartite metal windows and a wood door. The north elevation has three single-leaf metal doors, two windows, and a vent in the gable. The east elevation has six three-light fixed windows and six skylights, the opening to the corridor, a single window, six skylights, and an eyebrow dormer with a vent. At the southeastern corner of the building are six tripartite windows that wrap around the corner; three of the windows are on the east elevation and three on the south. The south elevation also has a single-leaf door.

East Beach North Comfort Station, 1992 (Non-Contributing)

The East Beach North Comfort Station was built in 1992 and is a compound concrete-block building in the Shed Style with two back-to-back off-center asphalt-shingle saltbox roofs (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The southeast elevation has a metal single-leaf door hidden behind a privacy wall and three one-light fixed metal clerestory windows under the eaves. The northeast elevation has two groupings of three fixed metal casement windows. The northwest elevation has three one-light fixed metal clerestory windows and a metal single-leaf door hidden behind a privacy wall. The southwest elevation has two groupings of three fixed metal casement windows.

East Beach South Comfort Station, 1992 (Non-Contributing)

The East Beach South Comfort Station was built in 1992 and is a compound concrete-block building in the Shed Style with two back-to-back off-center asphalt-shingle saltbox roofs (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The north elevation has a metal single-leaf door hidden behind a privacy wall and three one-light fixed metal clerestory windows under the eaves. The east elevation has two groupings of three fixed metal casement windows. The south elevation has a metal single-leaf door hidden behind a privacy wall and three one-light fixed metal clerestory windows. The west elevation has two groupings of three fixed metal casement windows.

Pavilions, 1992 (Non-Contributing)

The twelve animal-named pavilions on the East Beach are wood with low-pitch front-gable, asphalt-shingle roofs with curved wood trusses supported by wood posts. The pavilions in East Beach were built in 1992 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 10–11; NETROnline, n.d.). The pavilions are named Whitetail, Cotton Tail Striped Bass, Yellow Perch, Bluefish, Flounder, Osprey, Peregrine, Heron, Muskrat, Gray Squirrel, and Raccoon.

East Beach Gate House, ca. 2009 (Non-Contributing)

The East Beach Gate House on East Beach Road was built around 2009 (NETROnline, n.d.). It is frame and clad in wood shingles with a flat corrugated-metal roof. The east façade has a single-leaf metal door with a light and a pair of single-light windows. The north elevation has two pairs of two-light sliding sash windows. The west elevation has two large single-light windows and an attached full-width wood porch incorporated under the same roof. The south elevation has two pairs of two-light sliding sash windows.

North and South Gate Houses, ca. 1994 (Non-Contributing)

The North and South Gate Houses are located on concrete medians within South Beach Road at the entrance to the park and were built around 1994 (NETROnline, n.d.). They are one-story tall and clad in tile with front-gable asphalt-shingle roofs. The West Gate Building has one two-light window on the southeast elevation and the East Gate Building has a larger two-light window on the same elevation. The southwest and northeast elevations of both buildings have metal doors with a large one-light sidelight while the northwest elevations have two-light windows. The East Gate Building also has a window on its southwest and northeast elevations (Nearmap, n.d.; Google, n.d.).

Sandy Point Farmhouse and outbuildings*Sandy Point Farmhouse, First quarter of the nineteenth century (Contributing)*

The Sandy Point Farmhouse is a symmetrical five-part dwelling built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The five-bay central block is rectangular and two-and-a-half stories tall with a side-gabled roof and interior-end brick chimneys. A front-gabled projection extends from the facade's central bay; a one-story portico with a front gable roof supported by simple columns is on the first story, while the second story has a six-over-six window. The remaining bays on both stories contain nine-over-nine windows. Two gable dormer windows are on the roof. One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, front-gable wings are attached to the central block by one-story, side-gabled hyphens. The hyphens have a single six-over-six window. The square-shaped wings each have interior central chimneys, and feature two nine-over-nine windows on the first story and a semicircular window in the gable. For a more in-depth description of the building, see the DOE for the Sandy Point Farmhouse (AA-330).

Sandy Point Farmhouse Outbuilding, circa 1994 (Non-contributing)

The Sandy Point Farmhouse outbuilding was constructed around 1994, though the top plywood section dates to circa-2007 (NETROnline, n.d.). It is rectangular with a front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails on brick foundation. The northwest façade is brick on the lower half and plywood on the upper half and has a doorway. Most of the southwest and northeast elevations are plywood with a strip of brick at the bottom. These elevations have no ornamentation or fenestration. The northeast elevation was only partially visible at the time of survey but has a shed-roof addition with vinyl siding.

Sandy Point Farmhouse Shed, circa 2021

The Sandy Point Farmhouse Shed was constructed around 2021 and has a side-gable roof (NETROnline, n.d.; Nearmap, n.d.). The southwest façade has a pair of doors and two four-over-four sash windows. The northwest and southeast elevations have no fenestration or ornamentation. The northeast elevation was not visible at the time of survey.

Former Manager's House, Circa 1936 (Contributing)

The Former Manager's House was built around 1936 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 5). It is two-and-a-half stories tall on concrete-block foundation with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof and is clad in aluminum siding. On the northeast elevation is an enclosed one-story, full-width porch with an asphalt-shingle shed roof and on the southwest elevation is a shed-roof

addition. The northeast (main) elevation has a one-over-one double-hung sash window and a single-leaf door with a storm door and concrete stoop in the first story, three one-over-one double-hung sash windows in the second story, and a one-over-one double-hung sash window in the gable. The four-bay southeast elevation has a single-leaf door with a storm door accessed by a metal ramp in the third bay of the first story; the remaining bays on the first and second stories contain one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A one-over-one window is in the southeast elevation of the southwest addition. The northwest elevation has two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the first story and two in the second. The southwest elevation has a single-leaf door with a storm door and wood stoop and a one-over-one, double-hung sash window in the first story and a one-over-one, double-hung sash window in the gable.

Former Manager's House Outbuildings, 1994, early twenty-first century (non-contributing)

The Former Manager's House Shed which post-dates the 2003 MIHP form, is in deteriorated condition. It is frame, made of exposed vertical wood boards, with a front-gable, rolled asphalt-shingle roof (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 5). The northeast façade has a pair of vertical wood board doors. The southeast elevation has no ornamentation or fenestration. The northwest elevation was not visible at the time of survey.

Northwest of the Former Manager's House is a generator in an enclosure surrounded by metal mesh fencing. Though the enclosure dates to around 1994, the current generator dates to circa 2018 (NETROnline, n.d.).

Marina

Marina Store, 1975 (Non-Contributing)

The Marina Store was built in 1975 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). The one-story building is composed of two gable-on-hip roof sections, oriented northeast-southwest, connected by a hyphen. In the center of the hyphen roof is a square cupola with two four-light windows on each side and a weathervane. The northwest façade has a roll-up garage door on the northeast section, three metal vents in the middle section, and five fixed windows and a single-leaf door with a light in the southwest section. The southwest elevation has six fixed light windows and a recessed section with a fixed light and a single-leaf door on the southeast elevation. The southeast elevation has three fixed windows, a single-leaf fiberglass door, a single-leaf metal door, and a roll-up garage door. The northeast elevation has two single-leaf metal doors.

Marina Comfort Station, 1975 (Non-Contributing)

The Marina Comfort Station was built in 1975 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 2). It is a one-story roughly square building with vinyl siding and a hipped roof. On the south façade are two door openings and a water fountain. The east elevation has no ornamentation or fenestration. The north elevation has a single-leaf metal door and piping. The west elevation has a utilities box and piping.

Piers by Marina Store, 1976 (Non-Contributing)

The four piers just northwest of the Marina Store are rectangular and wood and were built in 1976. They extend northwest into Mezick Pond (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 17; NETROnline, n.d.)

Boat Shed, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The Boat Shed was built around 2002 (NETROnline, n.d.). It is an open wood structure with a pyramidal, asphalt-shingle roof supported by round wood posts that sits in Mezick Pond north of the Marina Store piers.

Short Piers by Boat Shed, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The two piers on either side of the boatshed were built around 2002 (NETROnline, n.d.). They are rectangular, made of wood and extend southwest into Mezick Pond.

Marina Shed, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The Marina Shed was built around 2002 and was moved slightly southeast to its current location in 2023 (NETROnline, n.d.). It has a gambrel asphalt-shingle roof. On the northwest elevation is a pair of doors. The other elevations were not visible at the time of survey.

Marina Facilities Building, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The Marina Facilities Building east of the Marina Store was built around 2002 (NETROnline, n.d.). It is one-story tall with a gable-on-hip, asphalt-shingle roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The northwest façade has two metal single-leaf doors and two vents. The other elevations have no fenestration or ornamentation.

Boat Ramps, 1976 (Non-Contributing)

The 10 rectangular boat ramps were constructed in 1976 and are accessed by asphalt and sand ramps that extend west into Mezick Pond. Between each ramp are rectangular wooden piers. (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 17).

Short Piers, 1976 (Non-Contributing)

Six short piers, oriented northwest-southeast, are south of the boat ramps and accessed by a walkway from the southwest side of the marina parking lot. They are rectangular and wood and were built in 1976 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 17).

Fishing Pier, 1976 (Non-Contributing)

The longer fishing pier is accessed from the southwest end of the walkway that connects the six short piers to the marina parking lot. It is made of wood and was built in 1976 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 17).

East College Parkway Area*Water Treatment Plant, 1950, ca. 2005 additions (Contributing)*

The Water Treatment Plant is a one-story, concrete-block building with a flat roof originally constructed in 1950 and has a circa-1970 addition on the north elevation and two circa-2005, shed-roofed metal additions on the west elevation (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 6; NETROnline, n.d.). The south elevation has paired metal doors, a single metal door, and two vents. The east elevation has a one-over-one double-hung sash window, paired wood doors, and a paneled wood garage door. The north elevation has two one-over-one double-hung sash windows and a vent. The west elevation was largely inaccessible at the time of survey but has at least one pair of one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

The prefabricated shed (non-contributing) at the water treatment plant was built around 2002 (NETROnline, n.d.). It is one-story on wood pier foundation with an asphalt-shingle gambrel roof and clad in metal siding. The west façade has paired doors. The south elevation has no ornamentation or fenestration. The west elevation abuts the water treatment plant. The north elevation has no ornamentation or fenestration.

Well House No. 3, 1950 (Contributing)

The Well House No. 3 was built in 1950 and is a one-story, square, concrete-block building with a flat roof. On its south façade are paired metal doors. The east elevation has some pipes, while the north elevation was not visible at the time of survey and the west elevation has no fenestration or ornamentation (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 9).

YGA Pavilions, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The two pavilions in the YGA (Northeast and Southwest) are wood with low-pitched, front-gable, asphalt-shingle roofs with curved wood trusses supported by wood posts. They were built around 2002 (NETROnline, n.d.).

YGA Shed, ca. 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The shed in the YGA area was built around 2002 and is in a chain-link enclosure (NETROnline, n.d.). It is frame with a gable roof. The southeast elevation has no fenestration or ornamentation except a vent in the gable. The other elevations were not visible at the time of survey.

Labrot House on Log Inn Road, ca. 1938 (Contributing)

The former Labrot House on Log Inn Road is a one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling on a stone foundation with a side gable roof. The three-bay west façade has a central single-leaf door covered by a screen door accessed by a concrete stoop, with one one-over-one window on either side. Two front gable dormers with one-over-one windows are in the roof. The other elevations were not visible at the time of survey. According to aerial imagery, a shed-roof addition is attached to the east elevation of the house. The south elevation has three windows, while the east elevation has a door with a wood stoop, a window, and an exterior end brick chimney and the north elevation has three windows (Nearmap, n.d.).

The shed at the Labrot House on Log Inn Road was not visible at the time of survey. It was built around 1938 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 8). According to aerial imagery it is rectangular with a gambrel roof. On its south façade are paired wood doors. The other elevations have no ornamentation or fenestration (Nearmap, n.d.).

Maintenance Complex, 1990, 2002 (Non-Contributing)

The Maintenance Complex consists of four buildings, two of which (the Maintenance Shop and the Utilities Building) were built in 1990 and two of which (the Garage and Equipment Shed) were built around 2002 (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 10; NETROnline, n.d.).

The Maintenance Shop is composed of five one-story, concrete-block sections of varying heights with separate side-gable roofs. On the northwest façade are nine metal roll-up garage doors with three lights, three pairs of metal doors, and two single metal doors. In the roofline is one chimney. The southwest elevation has no fenestration, and the only ornamentation is a whiter band of blocks along the cornice. The southeast elevation has thirteen single-light windows and a metal roll-up garage door with three lights. The southeast slope of the roof is covered in solar panels. The northeast elevation has three windows and a single-leaf door.

The Utilities Building is one-story, roughly square, and made of concrete block, with a side gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The southeast façade has a metal single-leaf door and paired metal doors. The southwest elevation was obscured by a large metal tank adjacent to the building. The northwest and northeast elevation were not visible at the time of survey.

The Garage is one-story and rectangular with vertical ribbed metal siding and a side-gable metal roof. On the southeast façade are four three-light metal garage doors, one of which is sheltered by a metal roof overhang, as well as four single-leaf metal doors with lights and four square, metal vents. The southwest elevation has no ornamentation or fenestration. The northwest and northeast elevations were not visible at the time of survey.

The Equipment Shed is one-story with roof framing, vertical ribbed metal siding, and a metal saltbox roof. The southeast façade is open with three bays separated by two wood posts. The northeast elevation has no fenestration or ornamentation. The northwest elevation was not visible at the time of survey. The southwest elevation has no fenestration or ornamentation.

Park Headquarters, 1990 (Non-Contributing)

The Park Headquarters was built in 1990 and is a one-story building covered in siding with a moderately pitched, asphalt-shingle front-gable roof (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 20). Attached to the southeast façade is a full-width, deep front porch with a low-pitched front-gabled roof supported by simple, wide, square posts. The center of the porch gable is recessed and has a sailboat image. The façade has three sets of paired single-leaf metal doors with fixed single-light windows. The southwest elevation was partially obscured at the time of survey but has a pair of fixed metal windows, a single-leaf metal door, and a single fixed window. The northwest elevation was not visible at the time of survey. The northeast elevation was partially obscured at the time of survey by foliage but has several windows and metal piping in the roof.

Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, ca. 2008, 2013 (Non-Contributing)

The Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center was established around 2008 with the construction of the West and East Buildings and the cell tower site, while the garage was built around 2013 (NETROnline, n.d.).

The East Building is one-story, L-shaped, and covered in siding, with a flat roof and an asphalt-shingle pent roof parapet around all elevations. The west façade has a central single-leaf metal door sheltered by a front-gable portico supported by round posts and a concrete stoop with concrete accessibility ramps and a metal railing, as well as two one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The south elevation has a single-leaf metal door with a concrete stoop and metal railing and three one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The east and north elevations were not visible at the time of survey.

The West Building is one-story, roughly square, and covered in siding, with a flat roof and an asphalt-shingle pent roof parapet around all elevations. The south façade has paired metal doors with lights sheltered by a front-gable portico supported by round posts and a concrete stoop with concrete accessibility ramps and a metal railing, as well as six one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The west elevation has five one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The north elevation was not visible at the time of survey. The east elevation has five one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows and a single-leaf metal door with a concrete stoop and metal railing.

The Cell Tower Site was largely obscured by foliage at the time of survey. According to aerial imagery, it is a square site surrounded by metal fencing. In the center is a transmission tower. West and east of the tower are two one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed communication shelters (West Communication Shelter and East Communication Shelter) (Nearmap, n.d.).

The Garage is one-story and clad in vertical ribbed metal siding with a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. The south façade has a two-light sliding sash window and four paneled metal garage doors of varying heights, one of which has four lights. The other elevations were not visible at the time of survey.

Corcoran Environmental Study Area (outside of NRHP-eligible boundary)

The Corcoran Environmental Study Area is approximately 215 acres of woodland. Dirt trails run through and along the boundaries of the area. No architectural resources were visible in the area.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

For an in-depth historic context of the purchase and development of the park in the 1940s and 1950s, as well as development from the 1950s to the 1990s, see the previous 2003 MIHP form for Sandy Point State Park by Christine Heidenrich and Katherine Grandine (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003). In summary, Sandy Point State Park is associated with the State of Maryland's efforts in the 1940s to create a public beach on the Chesapeake Bay. This effort began in 1940, with the state looking at several options "reasonably accessible to the population centers of the State" Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 8-1). In the mid-1940s, the State first looked into acquiring the Sandy Point area, based on its location near Baltimore, highways, and the bay, but it was considered too expensive and other options were pursued, though none come to fruition. In 1948, William H. Labrot, the owner of the land, which was part of Labrot's Holly Beach Farm, offered to sell 150 acres of waterfront property and donate 500 acres of the adjacent farmland to the State. In February 1949, the State purchased the 685-acre property for \$160,000, with 570 acres purchased and 115 additional acres donated (Heidenrich and Grandine 2003, 8-2; 8-11; 7-1).

For the history of Holly Beach Farm, an early-to-mid twentieth century horse and dairy farm that included most of the land that became Sandy Point State Park and whose influential owners, the Labrot family, built some of the extant park resources, see the determination of eligibility (DOE) form for Holly Beach Farm (AA-74). Lastly, for the history of Sandy Point Farmhouse and the farm in general prior to the Labrot ownership see its DOE form (AA-330). Sandy Point State Park is also briefly mentioned in the DOE form for the Log Inn Road Houses survey district (AA-2594).

The historic context of this form focuses on the period of segregation at the park, as well as the changes in the park since 2003.

Segregation and Desegregation at Sandy Point State Park

Between World War II and the ruling on *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954, there was an increased effort among southern state park agencies to provide segregated parks for African Americans and expand the available recreational facilities within the parks as a means to maintain “separate but equal” facilities and prevent the movement toward racially integrated parks. Prior to World War II, African Americans had little access to state parks (O’Brien 2012, 165-166). Sandy Point State Park may not have always been intended to be a segregated park accessible to both Black and white visitors; an undated master plan, created between 1949 and 1955, does not indicate that one of the beaches would be a segregated beach for African Americans (possibly indicating that it was intended to be a whites-only park). The Afro-American newspaper reported in August 1951, just prior to the opening of Sandy Point State Park, that “all citizens are welcome at Maryland’s 29 State Parks and Recreational Areas” with facilities that are “open to all without regard to color” (Wells 1951); however, newspaper records mention segregated beaches and facilities and the plan for Sandy Point to be a “bi-racial park” in February 1952 (Kessenich 1949-1955; Staff Correspondent 1952).

There was some push-back on the plan for the park. On the side of segregation, this could be seen in the controversy surrounding the state’s spending on public parks in early 1952, with some viewing that there were too many private parks in the state for the state to be “going into the business,” and that “it [was] time for the [state] Legislature to decide how far it wants to go in supporting a bi-racial park in Anne Arundel County” (Staff Correspondent 1952). During debates over the state budget in February and March 1952, \$64, 275 had been removed from the budget for the Department of Forest and Parks, with one senator defending the action by “insisting” that the parks impacted would be Patapsco Park and Sandy Point State Park, both new “bi-racial parks,” and that “if we’re going to have a bi-racial park over there on the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, we may need 1,000 guards over there,” as “no one knows what will happen when that opens up” (Hutchinson 1952). On the side of integration, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) also fought the plans for the park in early-to-mid 1952, asking the Maryland governor to halt the plans to construct separate facilities and later urging him to “abolish [the] Jim-crow facilities” at the park (The Afro-American 1952a; 1952b).

Sandy Point State Park officially opened in 1952, with racially segregated beaches and beach facilities; South Beach was restricted to white people while the East Beach was for Black people. While South Beach was 6,000 feet long, the East Beach was only 1,000 feet long and was “pocketed between a swamp and prison camp [the Sandy Point Correctional Camp] on one side and an undeveloped area on the other side” (The Daily Mail 1952). The East Beach’s facilities, including a parking lot, locker rooms, and refreshment stands, were smaller and the beach itself was rockier with littered glass and a high-power cable running only about 25 feet above the beach (The Daily Mail 1952). When it opened, Sandy Point State Park was the only Maryland state park accessible to Black people (O’Brien 2012, 165-166).

In August 1952, eight Black plaintiffs, who had visited the park on July 4th and were directed to the East Beach, filed a civil suit against the Commission of Forests and Parks of Maryland; Joseph F. Kaylor, the director of the Department of Forests and Parks; and Joseph Henderson, the director of Sandy Point State Park. Two of the plaintiffs were Juanita Jackson Mitchell and Milton “Buddy” Lonesome. Mitchell was a Baltimore-born and -based “pioneering civil rights attorney” who was “both the first Black woman to attend the [University of Maryland] Law School and the first Black woman to practice law in Maryland,” and worked on a number of civil rights lawsuits and campaign for a variety of civil rights topics, such as the segregation of schools. Lonesome was a reporter for the Afro-American newspaper (The Afro 2007; Maryland Commission for Women 1987; Dhenin 2023). The lawyers for the plaintiffs were NAACP attorneys Linwood Koger Jr., Jack Greenberg, and Tucker R. Dearing. Koger, the lead attorney, was a Baltimore attorney and “a member of one of Baltimore’s most powerful families.” Dearing was also “a prominent civil rights attorney” (Washington Afro-American 1953; The Afro 2007). Thurgood Marshall, who would later become the US Supreme Court’s first African-American justice, and Robert L. Carter, a member of the NAACP assistant council, would also later become involved with the case (Watson 1992; “Sandy Point History” 2023). The suit alleged that the plaintiffs were not able to use the South Beach only because of their race and that the East Beach was “not only unequal but dangerous,” with its facilities “physically unfit for use and psychologically undesirable,” so that the plaintiffs could not have “complete, wholesome recreation.” As such, the suit argued that the segregation of the facilities harmed minority communities and was contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment (The Daily Mail 1952; The Evening Sun 1952). In response to the suit, the State of Maryland claimed that the facilities were designed to be equal and admitted that “unusually heavy” Spring 1952 storms caused erosion on the East Beach reducing the sandy area of the beach (The Sun 1952). The beaches and their parking lots can be seen on 1953 survey drawings by engineering firm Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl (Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl (RK&K) 1953).

The judge, W. Calvin Chesnut, ruled that the segregated facilities were not equal in June 1953, with the reason being broken plumbing installations. Instead of keeping the beaches open by integrating the park, whether completely or partially by

alternating the days on which Black and white visitors could visit the park, the state chose instead to close the park entirely while work occurred (Afro-American 1953a; 1953b). In July 1953, the judge ruled that the beaches were “substantially equal” after \$66,000 of improvements were made to the East Beach and lifted the injunction. In making his decision, he looked at three aspects of the beaches: the bath houses and sanitation facilities, the quality of the beaches, and how the water gets gradually deeper as one goes farther out from the beach. However, he did not take into account other recreational aspects such as tree coverage and picnic areas, with his view that most ocean beaches don’t have such features (The Sun 1953).

The Black legal community was undeterred, having long been focused on fighting the “separate” aspect of “separate but equal,” with the belief that “separate could never be equal.” The legal challenges to segregated beaches at Sandy Point State Park were part of a swell of Civil Rights legislation both in Maryland and across the country, including the May 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, which declared that segregated schools were unconstitutional. The Sandy Point State Park beach case, *Lonesome et al. v. Maxwell et al.* was combined with a case involving Fort Smallwood Beach in Pasadena, Maryland, *Dawson et al. v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore et al.*, and a case involving Baltimore City swimming pools, *Isaacs et al. v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore et al.* by District Court Judge Roszel Thomsen. He ruled in June 1954, stating the *Brown* decision only applied to schools, not recreational facilities (Justia Law, n.d.; The Afro 2007; The Evening Sun 1955). The plaintiffs for the Sandy Point State Park and Fort Smallwood cases then went to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, the combined case known now as *Robert M. Dawson Jr. et al. v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al.* The Circuit Court ruled in March 1955 on behalf of the plaintiffs. The court argued, citing *Brown*, that if it was not a proper use of states’ police powers to enforce school segregation, and that attendance at school is mandatory despite any potential racial friction that might be expected through enforced racial integration, then police powers also cannot be used to segregate public beaches and bathhouse facilities, which citizens can choose to use or not to use. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court (The Afro 2007). Again, the plaintiffs focused on the “separate” aspect, with the beaches themselves “separate but admittedly physically equal,” and that the legality of segregated beaches was not any different than the legality of separated schools (The Afro 2007; The Sun 1955a; Griffin 1955b). On November 5, 1955, the Supreme Court upheld the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals’ decision, which was “the first time *Brown* [was] applied beyond education” (The Afro 2007). The Supreme Court’s decision meant that not only was the racial segregation of recreational facilities, such as parks, beaches, and bathhouses unconstitutional, but the ruling also “opened the door” for using *Brown* for other civil rights cases in other aspects of American society all around the country (The Afro 2007; Griffin 1955a). As one law professor, Larry S. Gibson, stated, “*Brown* wiped out all legally sanction[ed] government segregation and the road from *Brown* began with *Dawson*” (The Afro 2007).

On November 29, 1955, the Maryland Commission of Forests and Parks ended segregation in all state parks and recreation areas (The Sun 1955b). Sandy Point State Park opened with desegregated beaches on May 30, 1956 (The Sun 1956). Other border states, such as West Virginia and Kentucky, quickly complied with the court ruling and desegregated their state parks. With public pressure building in the early 1960s, additional states such as Florida, Texas, and Tennessee also integrated their parks. However, other states in the South, such as Virginia and North Carolina, resisted, instead threatening to close or lease their park systems. These states kept their parks segregated as long as possible, even with the Supreme Court’s 1963 ruling in *Watson v. Memphis* that stated segregated public parks, both state or municipal, were unconstitutional. For example, after the passing of the *Watson* ruling, South Carolina closed its state parks to all. All parks throughout the country were finally desegregated with the passing of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (O’Brien 2012; 2015).

Post-2003 Park Development

Since the 2003 documentation, according to Acting Lt. Aaron Parker, the park has seen massive growth, and as of 2022 there have been “\$2.5 million in ongoing investments” (Thompson 2016; DNR 2022). The park is also one of the most popular in the state (Cox 2022). It is the only state park besides Assateague State Park on the Atlantic Ocean to have over 1 million visitors annually and has the busiest public marina and boat ramps in Maryland (Thompson 2016).

Some of the park’s resources have changed since 2003. The Glebe Farmhouse was demolished between 2005 and 2007 (NETROnline, n.d.). Many of the current park resources were built after 2003. The shed at the water treatment plant was constructed circa 2005, while the Maryland Natural Resources (DNR) Communications Center’s west and east buildings were constructed circa 2008, along with the cell site and its west and east communication shelters and the tower. The gatehouse was built circa 2009. The north building at the DNR Communications Center was built circa 2013 and the current generator dates to circa 2018, though the generator enclosure dates to circa 1994 (NETROnline, n.d.).

Sandy Point Farm House continued to be renovated, costing upwards of \$400,000 (Kahn 2007). In 2016, Sandy Point State Park received a \$400,000 grant from the National Park Service’s (NPS) Land and Water Conservation Fund for the

construction of a new playground and seating area and improved landscaping and signage (“Cardin, Mikulski, Sarbanes Announce \$400,000 Grant to Sandy Point State Park in Annapolis” 2016); this was completed in 2019 in the form of new sidewalks, pavers, seat walls, and a nature-themed playground, as well as renovated stairs and ramps (“Sandy Point State Park Improvements,” n.d.). In January 2018, the park embarked on efforts to become more energy efficient and sustainable. Solar panels were applied to East Beach Area picnic pavilions and a new solar hot-water system was put in place. Energy efficient hand dryers and plumbing fixtures were installed in the bathrooms and bathhouses and all lighting in the park was replaced with energy-saving fixtures (admin 2018). Later that year, in May 2018, Sandy Point State Park received \$200,000 in Waterway Improvement Fund grants from the DNR for the renovation of the marina’s comfort station (“Maryland Waterway Improvement Fund Awards \$12.5 Million” 2018).

Lastly, in April 2022, the Sandy Point State Park Nature Center opened, developed with the Chesapeake Conservancy and NPS. The nature center shares space with concessions (Cox 2022). In addition to the building itself, there is a new playground and a redeveloped plaza with bilingual signage (Cox 2022; DNR 2022). This nature center is “the first purpose-built bilingual facility” in the Maryland State Park system (Cox 2022).

Plans are also in place for a large-scale project at South Beach between mid-September 2024 and Summer 2025 that will involve new picnic areas, more trees and plants, new meadows and wetlands, renovated trails, and a renovated Market Circle (DNR n.d.).

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Sandy Point State Park was evaluated for significance under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C. The resource was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D. The park is eligible under Criterion A for its significant civil rights movement association and retains integrity to convey this association.

This evaluation uses the Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum. It also utilized the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland: 1831-1976” (Pousson and Diehlmann 2023) when evaluating the significance and integrity of Sandy Point State Park.

Sandy Point State Park was evaluated under Criterion A for associations with social change, specifically desegregation, and for planning and recreation. Sandy Point State Park is significant for its role in the desegregation of recreational facilities, as part of the Supreme Court case that expanded the application of *Brown v. Board of Education* and desegregated recreational facilities, not only in Maryland, but nationwide. The Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum states that for public beaches “[t]o be considered eligible in the area of social change, the parks should have a connection to specific events associated with social change, like desegregation in the 1950s and 1960s (Diehlmann et al. 2024, 6-124). The park has a clear and significant association with social change and the civil rights movement, both at the state and national level, through its connection to the Dawson case and affirmation of the principles established in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. Therefore, Sandy Point State Park is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with social change and civil rights history.

According to the Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum, under Section 6.1.4 for parks, “for public beaches to be considered eligible in the area of planning, they should have a strong, demonstrated connection to community planning initiatives” (Diehlmann et al. 2024, 6-124). Sandy Point State Park is associated with the State of Maryland’s efforts in the 1940s to create a public beach on the Chesapeake Bay, but did not significantly contribute to the suburbanization of the immediate area of the Broadneck Peninsula and, therefore, the park has is not eligible under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning.

Similarly, the Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum states that parks with public beaches can be eligible under Criterion A in the area of recreation, if it “strongly demonstrate[s] its ties to the increased growth of recreational activities in the counties.” Although Sandy Point State Park drew visitors from outside of the county to the new park, Anne Arundel County already had a large number public and private beaches and did not strongly contribute to the growth of recreation in the county. The park, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion A in the area of recreation.

Research has revealed significant associations with persons who have made specific contributions to civil rights history, particularly in the state of Maryland. While Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Linwood Koger, and other attorneys involved in the case were significant figures in Maryland’s civil rights movement, other properties in the state may better represent their civil rights significance, such as Juanita Jackson’s home at 1324 Druid Hill Avenue, the Jackson/Mitchell law offices 1239 Druid

Hill Avenue, or Linwood Koger's home at 1619 Division Street, all in Old West Baltimore (B-1373) (Diehlmann 2023). In terms of pre-beach history, though the Labrot family owned most of the property in the early-to-mid twentieth century, Holly Beach Farm (AA-74) better represents their significant influence in the development of the region and their role as operators of a significant thoroughbred racing facility. Therefore, Sandy Point State Park is not eligible under Criterion B.

Sandy Point State Park does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. According to the Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum, under Section 6.1.4 for parks, "given their ubiquity, public beaches are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion C" (Diehlmann et al. 2024, 6-124). Research has found no association with a master, nor does the resource have high artistic value. Though the park has largely retained its 1950s beaches and overall landscape design, there was nothing exceptional about the original park design (or subsequent modifications over time) and almost all the existing facilities, parking lots, etc. have been added since 1975. The buildings and structures on the property are more reflective of a late-twentieth- to early-twenty-first-century park. Therefore, Sandy Point State Park is not eligible under Criterion C.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the property begins in 1952 when the park opened with segregated beaches and beach facilities and the lawsuit began and ends in 1956 when the park reopened with desegregated beaches.

INTEGRITY

As a site associated with the civil rights movement, the most important aspects of integrity for Sandy Point State Park to express its significance are location, design, feeling, and association. A greater degree of leniency in integrity of design is necessary for the park, since changes made to the park subsequent to the Dawson ruling are indicative of the success of the civil rights movement in ensuring adequate recreational facilities for all Marylanders. Sandy Point State Park retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

Sandy Point State Park retains integrity of location as the park has not moved locations.

Sandy Point State Park retains integrity of setting, being located on the Chesapeake Bay and US-50/301 by the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. There has been some rural residential development around the park, but the setting remains mostly rural in nature. General views of the Chesapeake Bay, specifically from the beaches, are important to the setting of the park. Overall vistas of the Bay are more important to the setting than views of any specific features; for example, while the Chesapeake Bay Bridge is prominently visible from the South Beach, the view has changed since the 1950s with the addition of the 1973 westbound bridge. Within the park, the setting in the 1950s included Mezick Pond, wooded areas and open lawn. While the specific location of trees and lawn has changed somewhat over time, the overall setting has remained intact since these general landscape features remain part of the park.

Sandy Point State Park retains integrity of design. The overall park plan is substantially similar to when it opened in 1952 and the two beaches remain in their same locations with similar access points. The original South Beach Road and East Beach Road remain, preserving the original segregated access roads for the two beaches. Though the park has been developed since 1956, gaining the marina and additional parking lots, and many of the beach facilities have been replaced, the overall orientation of the park and spatial relationships between the different park areas remains. The layout, size, and materials of parking areas have changed since the park was desegregated, but presence of parking in both of these areas, rather than any specific materials or configuration, is important to demonstrating the original design of the segregated park. New construction has not diminished the integrity of the beaches and their orientation to the Chesapeake Bay or the spatial relationships among the different areas of the park. New and replacement buildings and structures provide similar services to the original buildings and are reflective of the success of the civil rights movement in ensuring adequate facilities for all park users, regardless of race. Buildings and structures constructed as part of the original park include the water treatment plant, well house, and water storage tank. While these are utilitarian buildings, they were necessary to the park in providing water to the visitors. Other buildings predate the park but were integrated into the park's design, such as the Sandy Point Farm House, the former manager's house, and the former Labrot House on Log Inn Road. The Sandy Point Farm House, particularly, would have been a prominent landmark to park visitors, though only accessible to white visitors while the park remained segregated.

Sandy Point State Park does not retain integrity of materials. Most of the original buildings have been replaced and additional buildings added to the park. Only a few of the park resources that were at the park during the period of significance, such as

the Sandy Point Farmhouse and the former manager's house, have retained integrity of materials, but others such as the water treatment plant, have received additions that have affected its materiality.

Sandy Point State Park does not have integrity of workmanship. As with integrity of materials, many of the original buildings have been replaced with newer buildings, though extant resources from the period have not been heavily altered.

Sandy Point State Park retains its integrity of feeling. The two beaches still feel different, with the South Beach still larger with more sand and amenities while the East Beach is a smaller, rockier beach surrounded by undeveloped woodland and marshland. The intact park design and spatial relationships support the integrity of feeling.

Lastly, Sandy Point State Park has retained its integrity of association as the property remains in park use. The park retains the locations of the segregated beaches that caused the lawsuit, and it retains the distinctly different, and unequal, beaches.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Contributing elements include the East Beach, South Beach, the Sandy Point Farmhouse, the former manager's house, the former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, the water treatment plant, the well house, and the water storage tank, as these resources would have been part of the park experience for visitors during the period of significance.

Non-contributing elements include all post-1956 buildings and structures on the property, including pavilions, piers, boat ramps, comfort stations, the police buildings, park headquarters, maintenance complex, Sandy Point Farmhouse outbuilding and garage, former's manager house shed, picnic tables, signs, and any other assorted resources.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

When surveyed in 2003, the Sandy Point State Park property encompassed 786 acres, including both the beach and recreational areas and the Corcoran tract. The NRHP-eligible boundaries for Sandy Point State Park include only the beach and recreational areas of the park that were associated with the civil rights effort to desegregate the park and do not include the Corcoran Environmental Study Area. The northern half of the Corcoran area was acquired in 1966, after the period of significance, and the southern half, while part of the State's original Labrot purchase, has never been part of the beaches nor used for recreation. The NRHP-eligible boundaries for Sandy Point State Park encompass 478.98 acres and are within the current property tax parcel, which is found on Anne Arundel County Tax Map 0041, Parcel 0098 (2022). Tax account is 29043249.

REFERENCES

admin. 2018. "Sandy Point State Park Gets Greener." *Chesapeake Bay Magazine*, January 29, 2018. <https://www.chesapeakebaymagazine.com/sandy-point-state-park-gets-greener>.

Afro-American (Baltimore, MD). 1952a, "Ask State to Halt Beach Construction." February 9, 1952, page 1.

https://books.google.com/books?id=r7pjAAAAIIBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

———. 1952b. "NAACP Adopts 12-Point Program." May 27, 1952, page 2.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=0cYIAAAAIIBAJ&pg=PA2#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

———. 1953a. "Judge Chesnut's Order Abolishes Separate Beaches." June 13, 1953. Page 8. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Black Newspaper Collection.

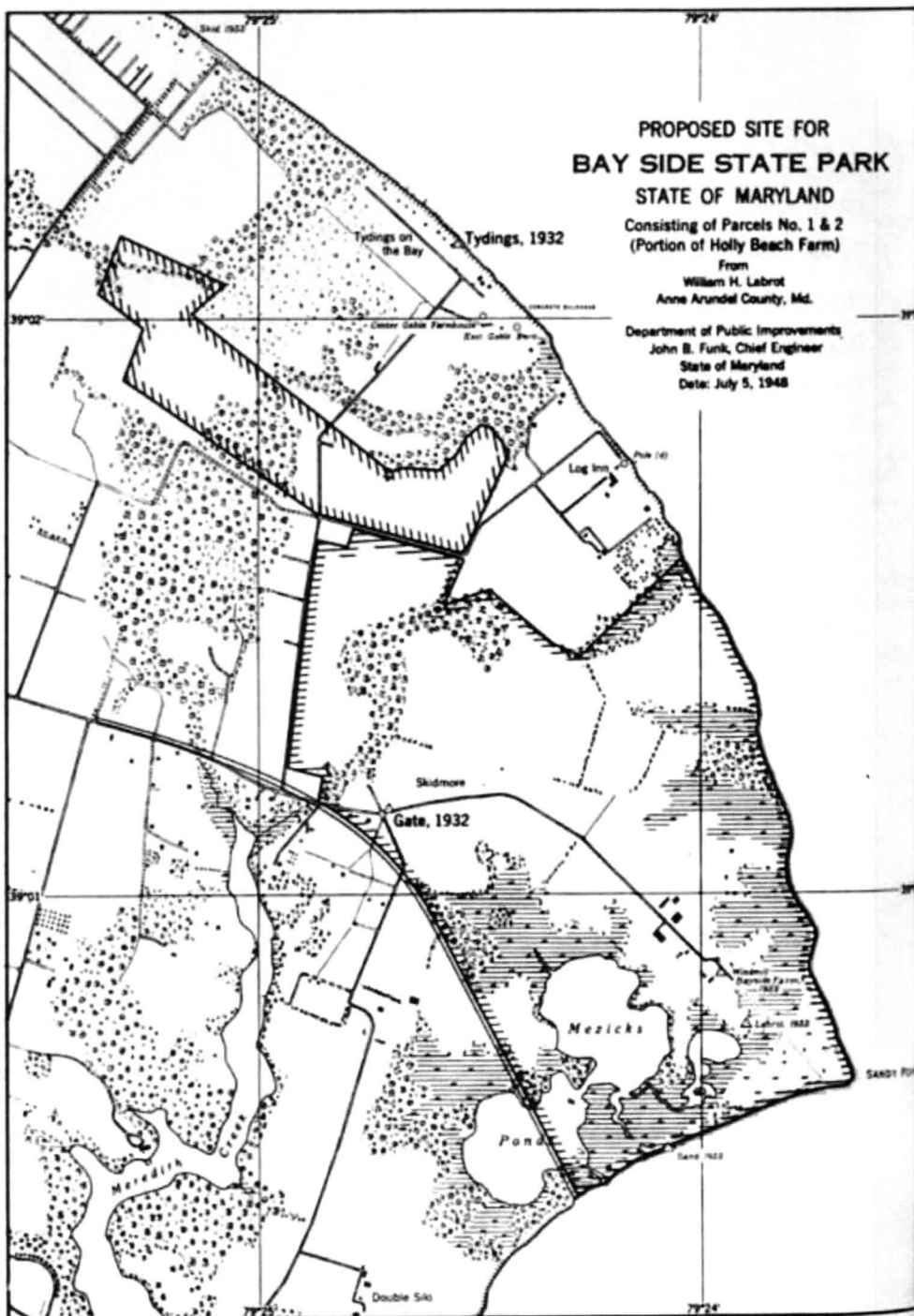
———. 1953b. "State Holds Out for Jim Crow Beach." July 11, 1953. Page 22. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Black Newspaper Collection.

"Cardin, Mikulski, Sarbanes Announce \$400,000 Grant to Sandy Point State Park in Annapolis." 2016. Ben Cardin: U.S. Senator for Maryland. October 11, 2016. <https://www.cardin.senate.gov/press-releases/cardin-mikulski-sarbanes-announce-400-000-grant-to-sandy-point-state-park-in-annapolis/>.

Cox, Jeremy. 2022. "New Bayfront Nature Center Amplifies Hispanic Outreach at Popular Maryland Park." *Bay Journal*, August 16, 2022. https://www.bayjournal.com/news/people/new-bayfront-nature-center-amplifies-hispanic-outreach-at-popular-maryland-park/article_931e8f38-18c5-11ed-bb8c-3fe181a8a750.html.

-
- Diehlmann, Nicole. 2023. Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373). National Register of Historic Places Amendment Form 04001374. Washington, DC: National Park Service.
- Diehlmann, Nicole A., Laura van Opstal, Paul Hoffman, Rachel Wilson. 2024. Suburbanization Historic Context Addendum (1890-1990), Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties, Maryland (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Transportation Authority, 2024)
- Dhenin, Marianne. 2023. "Baltimore Law Offices of Juanita Jackson Mitchell to Be Restored." National Trust for Historic Preservation. July 14, 2023. <https://savingplaces.org/stories/mitchell-law-offices-restored>.
- Google. n.d. "Google Street View." Accessed December 19, 2023. <https://www.google.com/maps>.
- Griffin, Gerald. 1955a. "Golf Courses Included; Rulings Widen Earlier Decision About Schools." *The Sun*, November 8, 1955. Newspapers.com.
- . 1955b. "Segregation Ban Extended By High Court." *The Sun*, November 8, 1955. Newspapers.com.
- Heidenrich, C., and K. Grandine. 2003. "Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form: Sandy Point State Park." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form AA-2305. Crownsville, MD. <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/Medusa/PDF/AnneArundel/AA-2305.pdf>.
- Hutchison, Anne W. 1952. "\$22,560 Budget Cut Restored." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD), March 2, 1952. Newspapers.com
- Justia Law. n.d. "Lonesome v. Maxwell, 123 F. Supp. 193 (D. Md. 1954)." Justia Law. Accessed October 11, 2023. <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/123/193/1509420/>.
- Kahn, Eve M. 2007. "Resident Curators Fix up, Live in Abandoned, Landmark State-Owned Homes." *The Press Democrat*, November 3, 2007. <https://www.pressdemocrat.com/article/news/resident-curators-fix-uplive-in-abandoned-landmark-state-owned-homes/>.
- Kessenich, R. 1949-1955. Master Plan of Sandy Point State Park Department of Forests & Parks State of Maryland, Maryland State Archives. Sandy Point State Park Collection. MSA SC 6361-1-2.
- Maryland Commission for Women. 1987. "Juanita Jackson Mitchell." Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. 1987. <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/educ/exhibits/womenshallfame/html/mitchell.html>.
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources. n.d. "South Beach Restoration and Access Improvements." Accessed May 31, 2024. <https://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/southern/SandyPoint/south-beach-improvements.aspx>.
- . 2018. "Maryland Waterway Improvement Fund Awards \$12.5 Million." Maryland Department of Natural Resources. May 23, 2018. <https://news.maryland.gov/dnr/2018/05/23/maryland-waterway-improvement-fund-awards-12-5-million/>.
- . 2022. "Lt. Governor Rutherford Kicks off Maryland State Park Week With Sandy Point Nature Center Dedication Ceremony." April 15, 2022. <https://news.maryland.gov/dnr/2022/04/15/lt-governor-rutherford-kicks-off-maryland-state-park-week-with-sandy-point-nature-center-dedication-ceremony/>.
- . 2023. "Sandy Point History." Maryland Department of Natural Resources. November 6, 2023. <https://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/southern/SandyPoint/sandy-point-history.aspx>.
- MK Consulting Engineers. n.d. "Sandy Point State Park Improvements." Accessed November 6, 2023. <https://www.mkconsultingengineers.com/portfolio/sandy-point-state-park-improvements/>.
- Nearmap. n.d. "Nearmap." Accessed April 16, 2024. <https://apps.nearmap.com/maps/>.
- NETROnline. n.d. "Historic Aerials." Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.
- O'Brien, William E. 2012. "State Parks and Jim Crow in the Decade Before Brown V. Board of Education." *Geographic Review* 102 (2): 166–79. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41709174>.

-
- . 2015. "Landscapes of Exclusion: State Parks in the Jim Crow South." View, 2015. Library of the American Landscape History. https://lalh.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/LALH_View-2015_.pdf.
- Pousson, Eli, and Nicole Diehlmann. 2023. Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, DC: National Park Service. https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/medusa/PDF/NR_PDFs/NR-MPS-28.pdf.
- Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl (RK&K). 1953. "Survey Drawing of 4 Locations at Sandy Point State Park- South Beach Grading; South Beach Parking Area; East Beach Grading; East Beach Parking Area." B5/07/02/D18. Maryland State Archives. MSA SC 6361-2-13
- Staff Correspondent. 1952. "Md. Park Policy Under Attack." *The Evening Sun* (Baltimore, MD), February 21, 1952, page 34. Newspapers.com.
- The Afro*. 2007. "Battle for the Beaches," October 13, 2007. ProQuest.
- The Daily Mail*. 1952. "Would Abolish Segregation on Park Beaches," August 9, 1952. Newspapers.com.
- The Evening Sun*. 1952. "Racial Group Gets Show-Cause Order," September 9, 1952. Newspapers.com.
———. 1955. "Swimming Pool Race Suits Due Argument [sic]," January 11, 1955. Newspapers.com.
- The Sun*. 1952. "State Opposing Park Injunction," September 24, 1952. Newspapers.com.
———. 1953. "Sandy Point Park Injunction Lifted," July 10, 1953. Newspapers.com.
———. 1955a. "High Court Rule on Race Issue Sought," May 1, 1955. Newspapers.com.
———. 1955b. "Segregation in Parks Ends." *The Sun*, November 30, 1955.
———. 1956. "2 Public Beaches Open First Time on Integrated Basis." *The Sun*, May 31, 1956.
- Thompson, Candy. 2016. "Sandy Point State Park: The fastest-growing town in Maryland." Maryland Department of Natural Resources. June 20, 2016. <https://news.maryland.gov/dnr/2016/06/20/sandy-point-town/>.
- Washington Afro-American*. 1953. "Sandy Point Open Now To Everybody," June 6, 1953. Newspapers.com.
- Watson, Denton L. Watson. 1992. "Juanita Jackson Mitchell and the Civil Rights Dynasty." *The Sun*, July 12, 1992. Newspapers.com.
- Wells, Rufus. "Some 118,000 Acres Only Sparsely Used." *The Baltimore Afro-American* (Baltimore, MD), August 28, 1951. <https://books.google.com/books?id=hLpjAAAIBAJ&pg=PA8&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>.



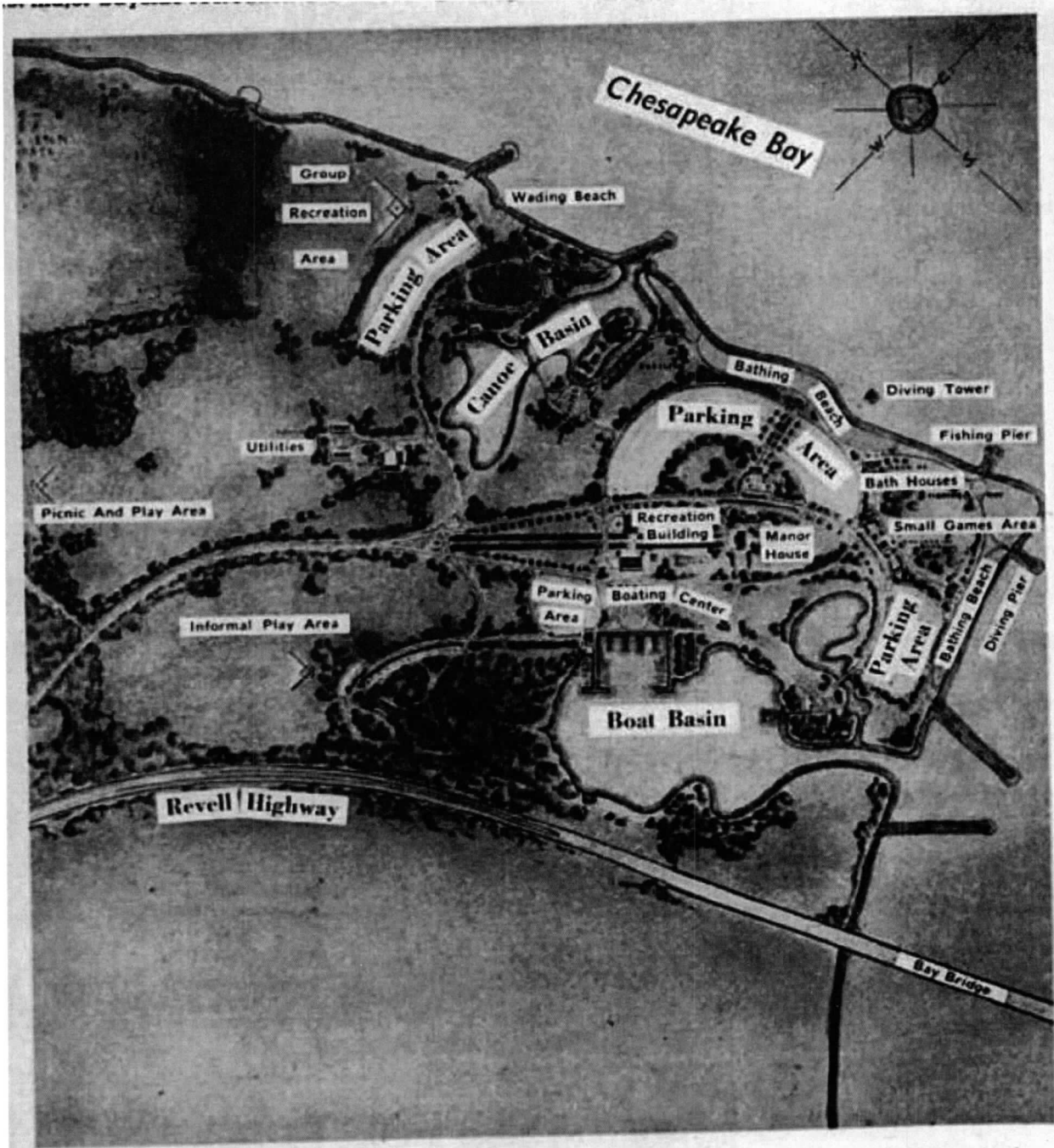
Historic Image 1: Plat, "Proposed Site for Bay Side State Park State of Maryland- Consisting of Parcels No. 1 & 2 (Portion of Holly Beach Farm)". July 5, 1948

Photo Source: John B. Funk, Department of Public Improvement, State of Maryland. July 5, 1948. In Maryland State Archives, MSA SC 6361-2-3-1. This scanned version found in Draper K. Sutcliffe, "The Hidden Value of State Coordinates," *Surveying and Mapping XIII*, no. 1 (January-March 1953): 74.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=fDw4AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq>

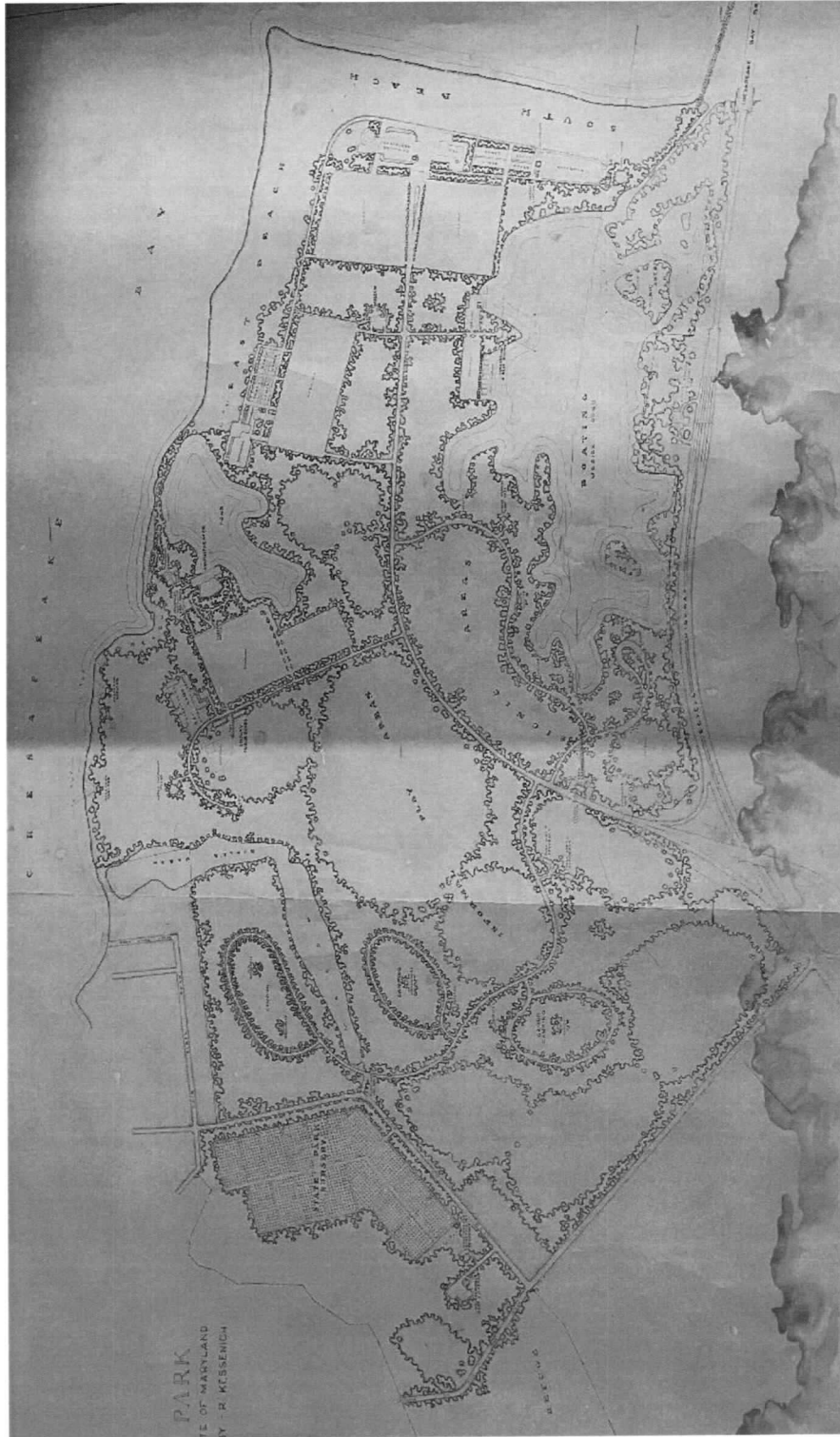


Historic Image 3: Panoramic photo of Sandy Point State Park
 Photo Source: John F. Lewis, "Coney Island on the Bay", *The Sun*, October 2, 1949, page 12.
 Newspapers.com.



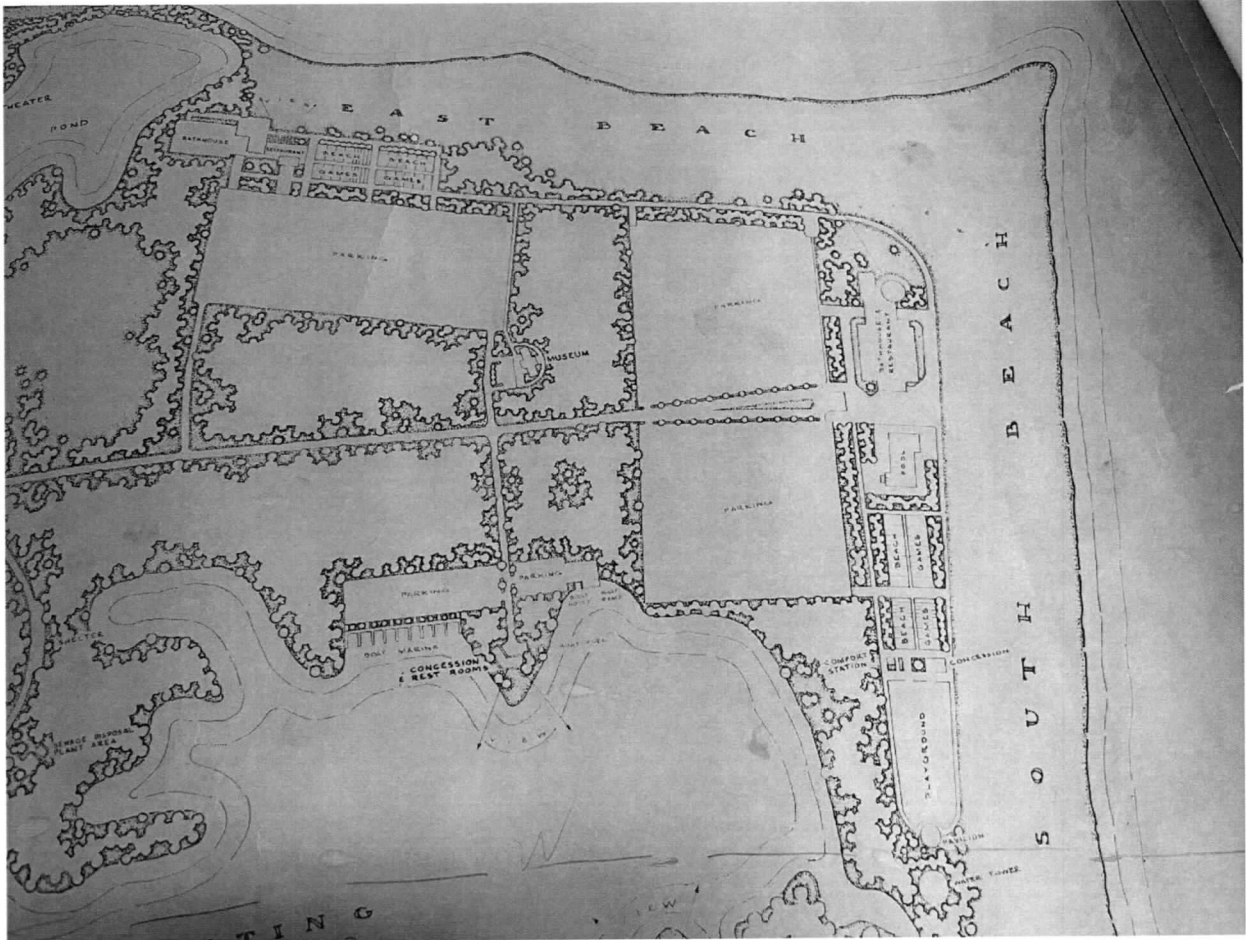
The park lies just east of the Revell highway, at the western terminus of the projected bay bridge. Drawing shows one of the development schemes that have been put forward.

Historic Image 4: Drawing of planned development at Sandy Point State Park
Photo Source: John F. Lewis, "Coney Island On the Bay", *The Sun*, October 2, 1949, page 12.
Newspapers.com.

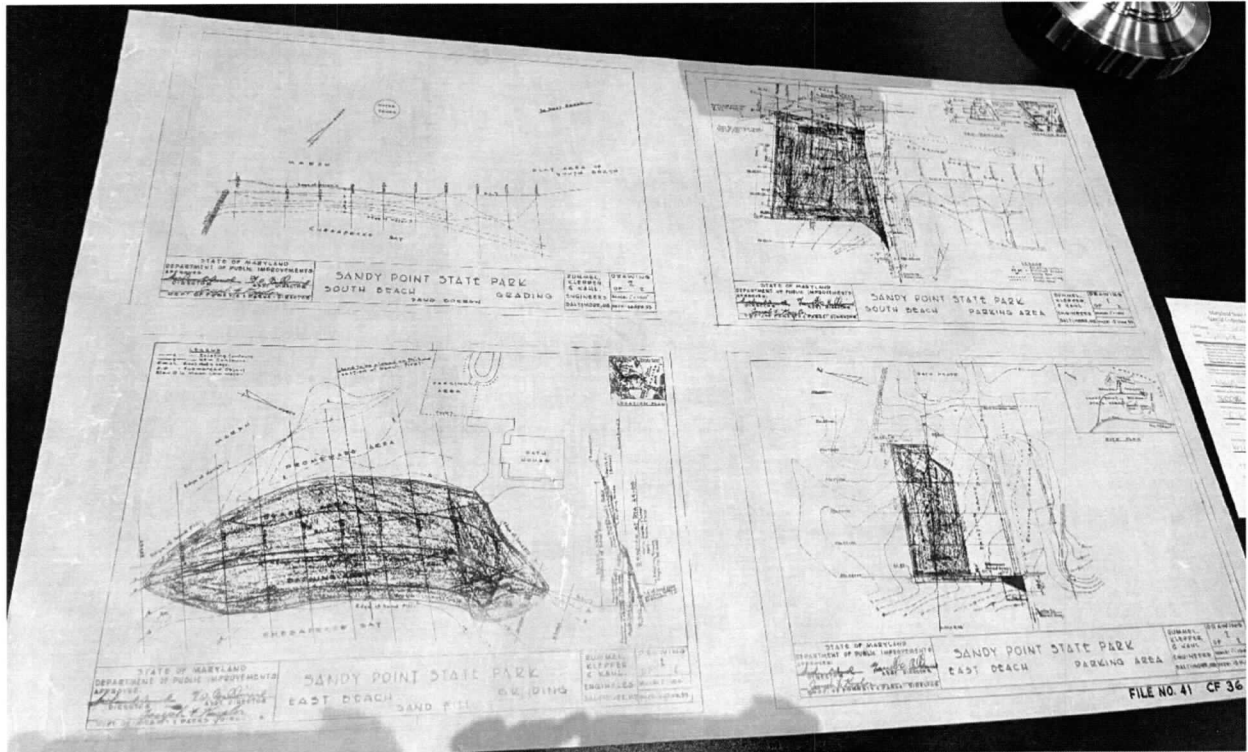


Historic Image 5: Master Plan of Sandy Point State Park Department of Forests & Parks State of Maryland, Designed by R. Kessenich. 1949-1955.

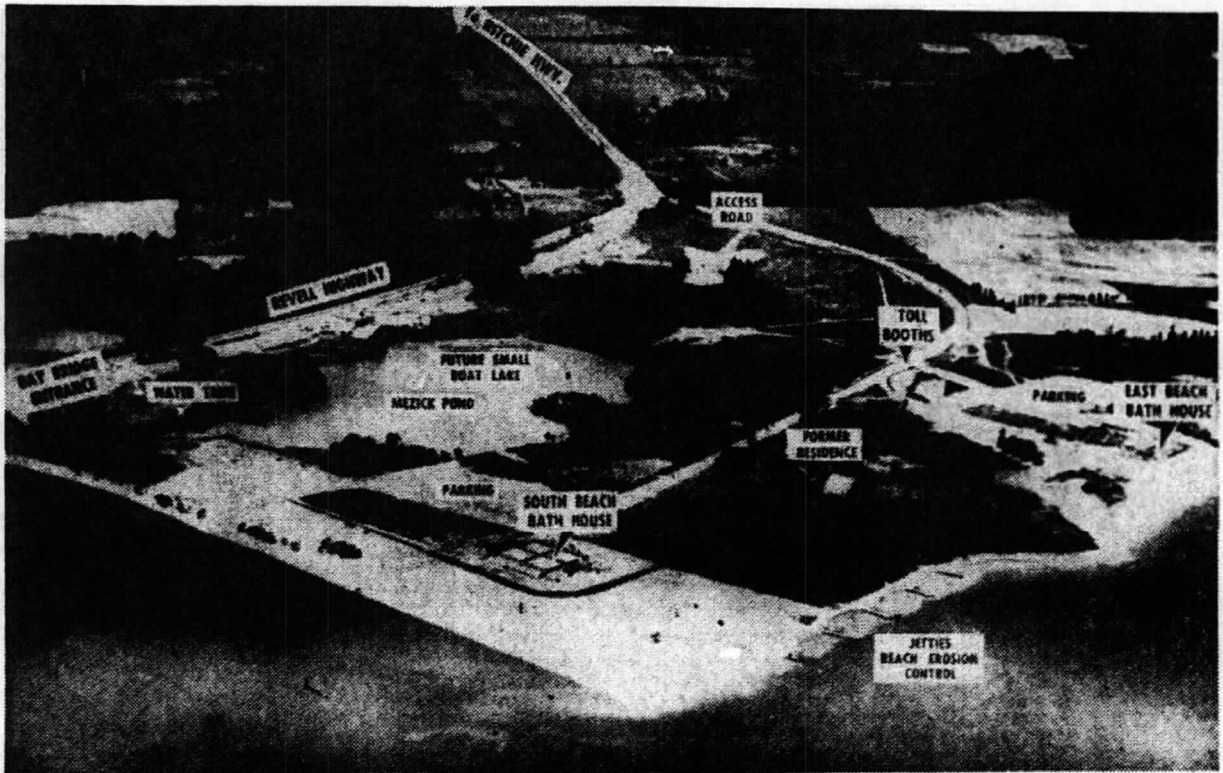
Photo Source: Maryland State Archives. Sandy Point State Park Collection. MSA SC 6361-1-2



Historic Image 6: Master Plan of Sandy Point State Park Department of Forests & Parks State of Maryland, Designed by R. Kessenich. 1949-1955. Detail of Beaches and Marina.
Photo Source: Maryland State Archives. Sandy Point State Park Collection. MSA SC 6361-1-2



Historic Image 7: Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl (RK&K). 1953. "Survey Drawing of 4 Locations at Sandy Point State Park- South Beach Grading; South Beach Parking Area; East Beach Grading; East Beach Parking Area." B5/07/02/D18. Maryland State Archives. MSA SC 6361-2-13



MARYLAND'S NEWEST PARK—The park at Sandy Point will be dedicated Wednesday. State officials plan to open it to the public officially on July 1. The park is near the western end of the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge. —AP Wirephoto.

Historic Image 8: Annotated photograph of the soon-to-be-opened Sandy Point State Park, June 1952
Photo Source: AP Wirephoto, *The Sunday-Star*, Jun 22, 1952, page A27. Newspapers.com



Historic Image 9: Signs in Sandy Point State Park pointing to the segregated beaches.
Photo Source: National Archives, Philadelphia. Photograph found on Maryland Department of Natural Resources, "Sandy Point History," accessed May 31, 2024,
<https://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/southern/SandyPoint/sandy-point-history.aspx>.



Historic Image 10: African American children playing on the East Beach.
Photo Source: National Archives, Philadelphia. Photograph found on Maryland Department of Natural Resources, "Sandy Point History," accessed May 31, 2024,
<https://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/southern/SandyPoint/sandy-point-history.aspx>.



DESEGREGATION ON BEACHES—White and Negro bathers share formerly all-white beach facilities at Sandy Point State Park.

Historic Image 11: "Desegregation on Beaches," photograph showing Sandy Point State Park on opening day after desegregation

Photo Source: "2 Public Beaches Open First Time On Integrated Basis," *The Sun*, May 31, 1956, page 32. Newspapers.com.

Sandy Point State Park
Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources

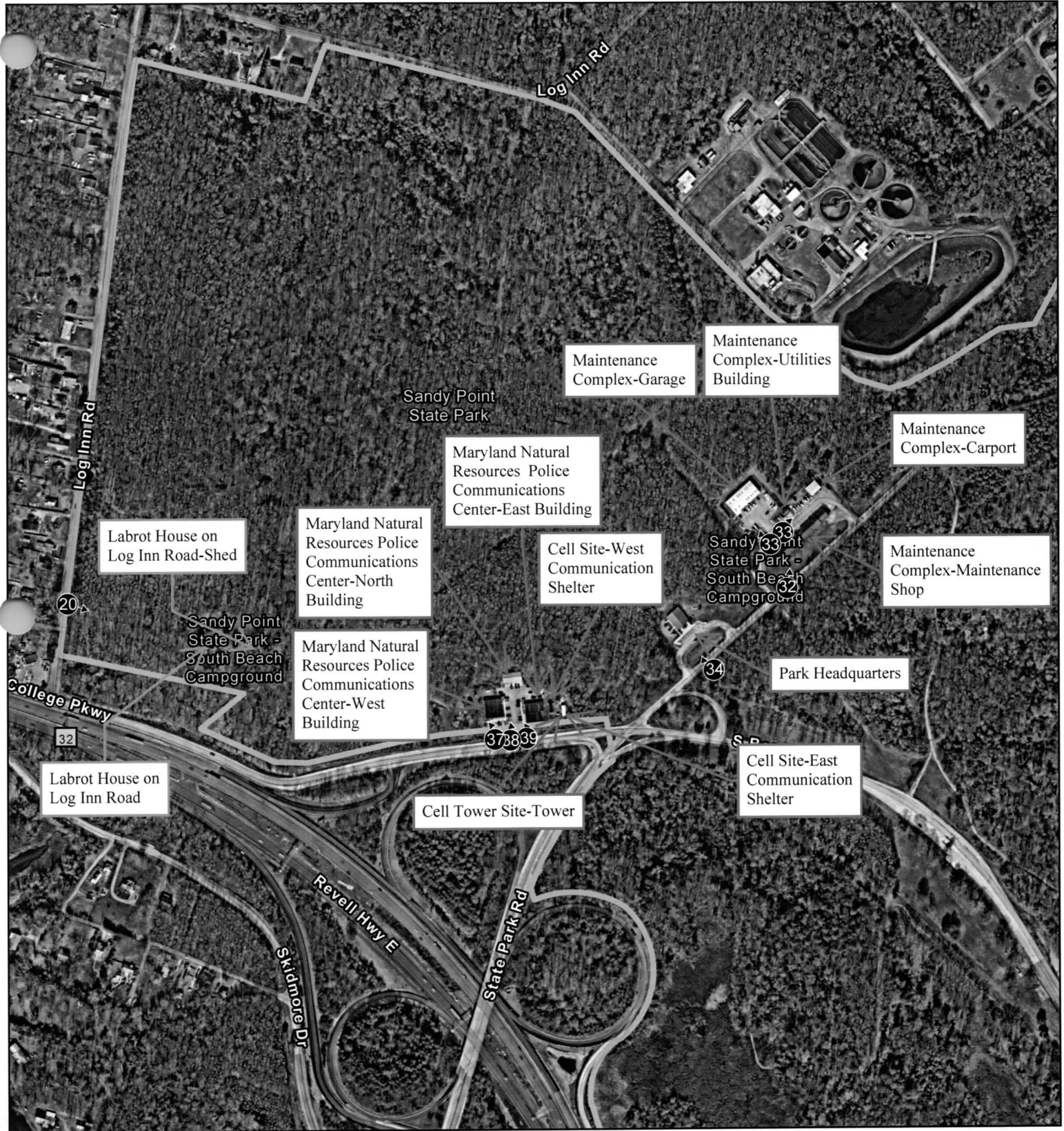
Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
C		East Beach Beach	1952	East Beach
NC		East Beach Bathhouse and Comfort Station	1992	East Beach
NC		East Beach North Comfort Station	1992	East Beach
NC		East Beach South Comfort Station	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-White Tail	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Cottontail	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Striped Bass	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Yellow Perch	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Bluefish	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Flounder	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Osprey	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Peregrine	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Heron	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Muskrat	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Gray Squirrel	1992	East Beach
NC		Pavilion-Raccoon	1992	East Beach
NC		North Gate House	ca. 1994	East Beach
NC		South Gate House	ca. 1994	East Beach
NC		East Beach Gate House	ca. 2009	East Beach
C		Well House No. 3	1950	East College Parkway
NC		Park Headquarters	1990	East College Parkway
C		Water Treatment Plant	1950, ca. 2005 addition	East College Parkway
C		Labrot House on Log Inn Road	ca. 1938	East College Parkway
NC		YGA Northeast Pavilion	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		YGA Southwest Pavilion	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		YGA Shed	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center West Building	ca. 2008	East College Parkway
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center East Building	ca. 2008	East College Parkway
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, Cell Site West Communication Shelter	ca. 2008	East College Parkway
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, Cell Site East Communication Shelter	ca. 2008	East College Parkway
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, Cell Site Tower	ca. 2008	East College Parkway

Sandy Point State Park
Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources


Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center Garage	ca. 2013	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Maintenance Shop	1990	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Utilities Building	1990?	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Garage	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Equipment Shed	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		Labrot House on Log Inn Road Shed	ca. 1938	East College Parkway
NC		Water Treatment Plant-Shed	ca. 2002	East College Parkway
NC		Marina Store	1975	Marina
NC		Marina Comfort Station	1975	Marina
NC		Boatshed	ca. 2002	Marina
NC		Marina Facilities Building	ca. 2002	Marina
NC		Marina Shed	ca. 2002	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 1	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 2	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 3	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 4	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 5	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 6	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 7	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 8	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 9	1976	Marina
NC		Boat Ramp 10	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 1	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 2	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 3	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 4	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 5	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 6	1976	Marina
NC		Fishing Pier	1976	Marina
NC		Short Pier 1 by Boat Shed	ca. 2002	Marina
NC		Short Pier 2 by Boat Shed	ca. 2002	Marina
NC		Pier by Marina Store 1	ca. 1976	Marina
NC		Pier by Marina Store 2	ca. 1976	Marina
NC		Pier by Marina Store 3	ca. 1976	Marina
NC		Pier by Marina Store 4	ca. 1976	Marina
C	AA-330	Sandy Point Farmhouse	ca. 1815	Sandy Point Farmhouse
C		Former Manager's House	ca. 1936	Sandy Point Farmhouse
NC		Sandy Point Farmhouse Outbuilding	ca. 1994	Sandy Point Farmhouse

Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources

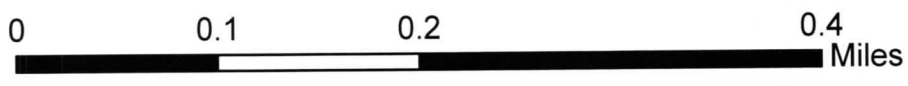
Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
NC		Former Manager's House Shed	Post-2003	Sandy Point Farmhouse
NC		Former Manager's House Generator Enclosure	1994, circa 2018	Sandy Point Farmhouse
NC		Sandy Point Farmhouse Shed	ca. 2021	Sandy Point Farmhouse
C		Water Tower	1950	South Beach
C		South Beach	1952	South Beach
NC		South Beach Bathhouse and First Aid Station	1988	South Beach
NC		Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center	1993	South Beach
NC		South Beach East Comfort Station	ca. 1994	South Beach
NC		South Beach West Comfort Station	ca. 2002	South Beach

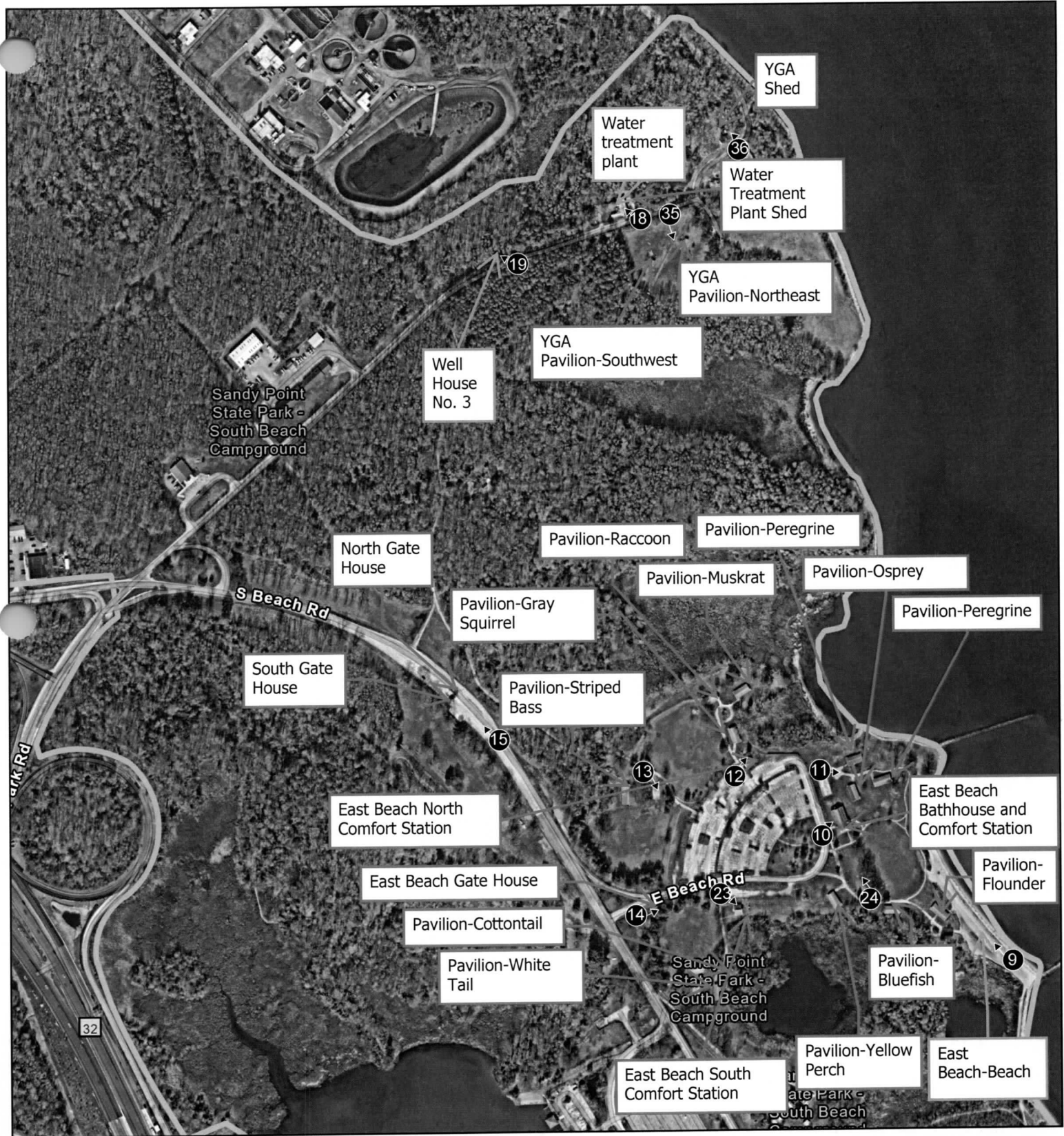


 Sandy Point State Park

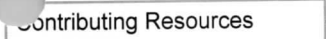
 Contributing Resources

 Non-Contributing Resources

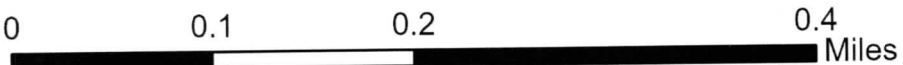




 Sandy Point State Park

 Contributing Resources

 Non-Contributing Resources



N

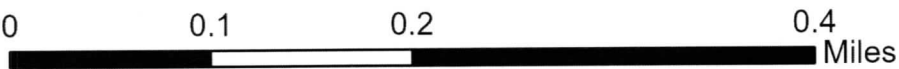




☐ Sandy Point State Park

▒ Contributing Resources

▓ Non-Contributing Resources



N



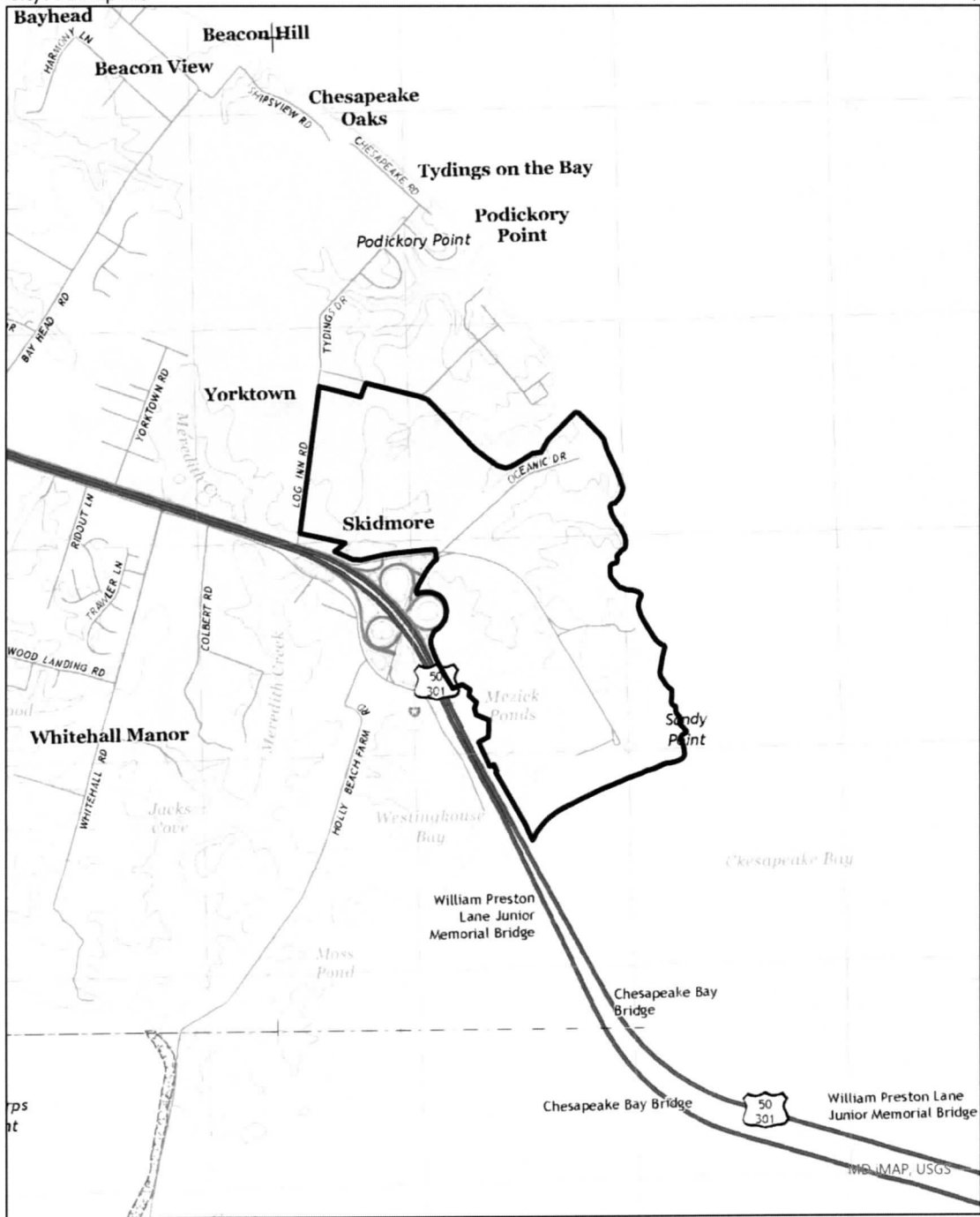
Sandy Point State Park

Location: 1100 E. College Parkway

City: Annapolis

AA-2305

Anne Arundel County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Gibson Island

0 0.5 1 Miles
Scale: 1:24,000



Sandy Point State Park

Location: 1100 E. College Parkway

City: Annapolis

AA-2305

Anne Arundel County



Parcel Boundaries

0 1,000 2,000 US Feet

Scale: 1:10,450



PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 of 39: South Beach, looking southwest



Photo 2 of 39: South Beach, looking northeast

PHOTOGRAPHS

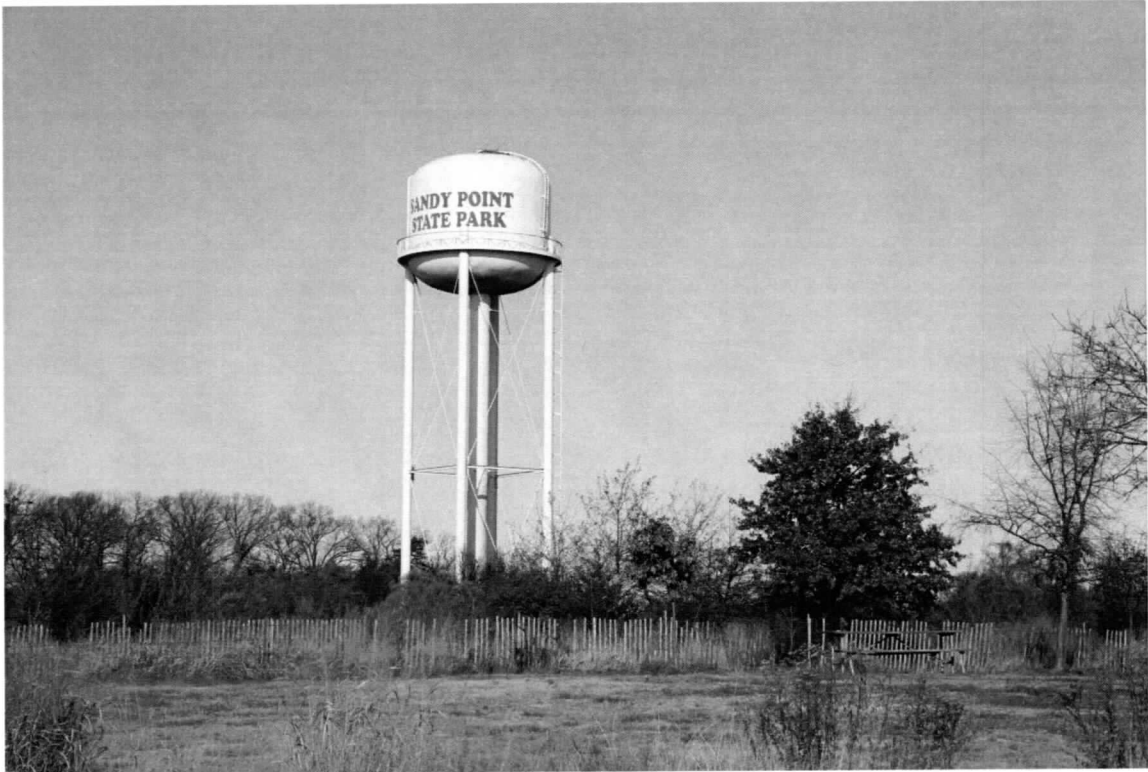


Photo 3 of 39: South Beach, Water Tower, looking north



Photo 4 of 39: South Beach, Bathhouse and First Aid Station, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 5 of 39: South Beach, Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center, southwest façade and southeast elevation, looking north



Photo 6 of 39: South Beach, East Comfort Station, west and south elevations, looking northeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 7 of 39: East Beach, Stone jetties, looking north



Photo 8 of 39: East Beach, Wooded path to South Beach, looking southwest

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 9 of 39: East Beach, looking north



Photo 10 of 39: East Beach, Bathhouse and Comfort Station, west façade, looking east

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 11 of 39: East Beach, beachside pavilions, looking east

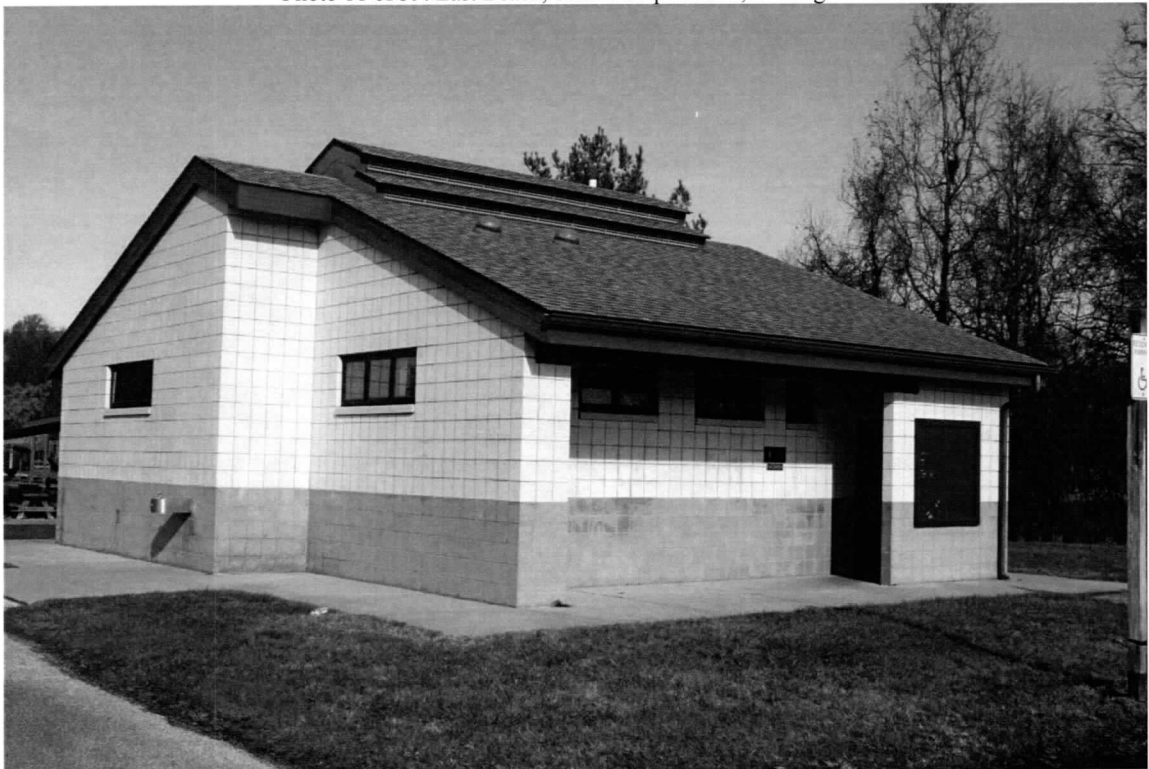


Photo 12 of 39: East Beach, North Comfort Station, southwest elevation and southeast façade, looking north

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 13 of 39: East Beach, volleyball court and parking lot, looking southeast



Photo 14 of 39: East Beach, Gatehouse, north and west elevations, looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 15 of 39: Park Gates, looking northwest



Photo 16 of 39: Sandy Point Farmhouse and Shed, looking southeast

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 17 of 39: Sandy Point Farmhouse, former Manager's House, southeast elevation and northeast façade, looking west



Photo 18 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Water Treatment Plant and Shed, south and east elevations, looking northwest

PHOTOGRAPHS

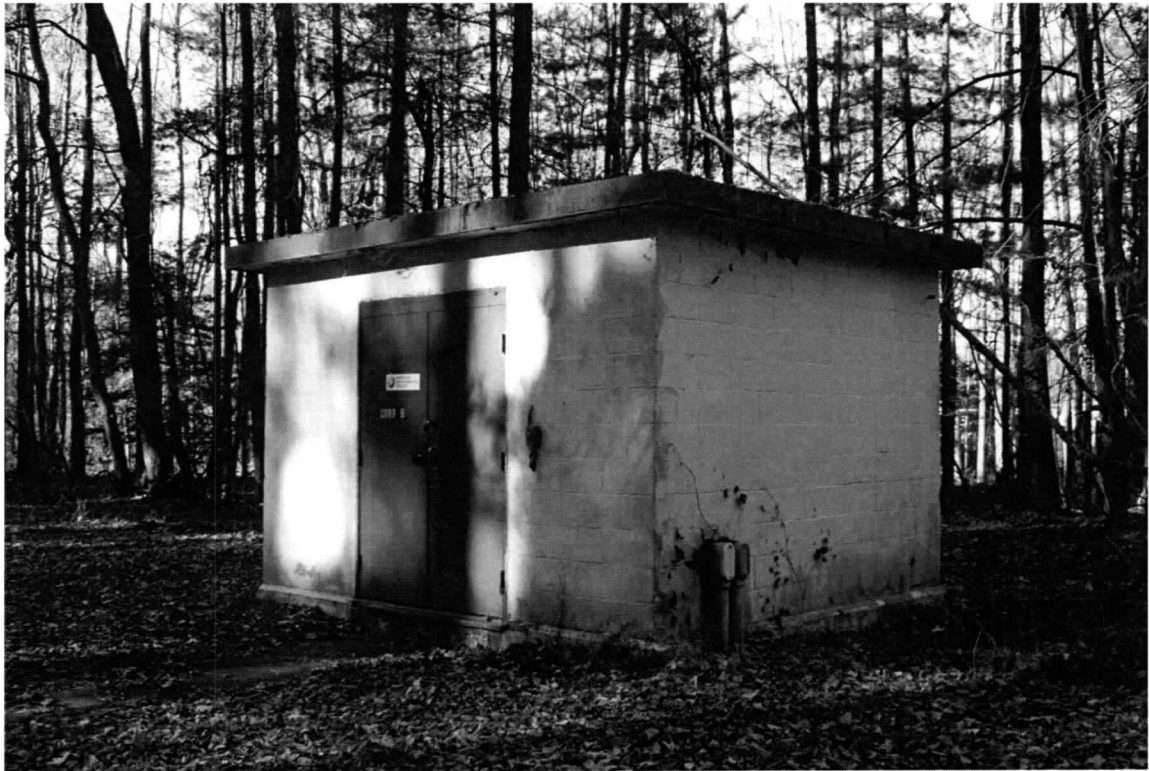


Photo 19 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Well House No. 3, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest



Photo 20 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, west façade, looking east

PHOTO LOG

Number of Photos: **39**

Name of Photographer: **Nicole A. Diehlmann**

Date of Photographs: **12-08-2023**

Location of Original Digital File:

File Format: **AA-2305_12-08-2023_01.tif... etc.**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets:

AA-2305_2023-12-08_01

Photo 1 of 39: South Beach, looking southwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_02

Photo 2 of 39: South Beach, looking northeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_03.tif

Photo 3 of 39: South Beach, Water Tower, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_04.tif

Photo 4 of 39: South Beach, Bathhouse and First Aid Station, south elevation and east façade, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_05.tif

Photo 5 of 39: South Beach, Beach Shoppe Rentals and Nature Center, southwest façade and southeast elevation, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_06.tif

Photo 6 of 39: South Beach, East Comfort Station, west and south elevations, looking northeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_07.tif

Photo 7 of 39: East Beach, Stone jetties, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_08.tif

Photo 8 of 39: East Beach, Wooded path to South Beach, looking southwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_09.tif

Photo 9 of 39: East Beach, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_10.tif

Photo 10 of 39: East Beach, Bathhouse and Comfort Station, west façade, looking east

AA-2305_2023-12-08_11.tif

Photo 11 of 39: East Beach, beachside pavilions, looking east

AA-2305_2023-12-08_12.tif

Photo 12 of 39: East Beach, North Comfort Station, southwest elevation and southeast façade, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_13.tif

Photo 13 of 39: East Beach, volleyball court and parking lot, looking southeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_14.tif

Photo 14 of 39: East Beach, Gatehouse, north and west elevations, looking southeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_15.tif

Photo 15 of 39: Park Gates, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_16.tif

Photo 16 of 39: Sandy Point Farmhouse and Shed, looking southeast

PHOTO LOG

AA-2305_2023-12-08_17.tif

Photo 17 of 39: Sandy Point Farmhouse, former Manager's House, southeast elevation and northeast façade, looking west

AA-2305_2023-12-08_18.tif

Photo 18 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Water Treatment Plant and Shed, south and east elevations, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_19.tif

Photo 19 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Well House No. 3, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_20.tif

Photo 20 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, west façade, looking east

Photographs included as digital files only:

AA-2305_2023-12-08_21.tif

Photo 21 of 39: South Beach, Parking Lots, looking south by former Manager's House

AA-2305_2023-12-08_22.tif

Photo 22 of 39: South Beach, West Comfort Station, south and east elevations, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_23.tif

Photo 23 of 39: East Beach, South Comfort Station, north façade and west elevation, looking southeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_24.tif

Photo 24 of 39: East Beach, typical park signage, looking west

AA-2305_2023-12-08_25.tif

Photo 25 of 39: Marina, overview, looking south

AA-2305_2023-12-08_26.tif

Photo 26 of 39: Marina, Boathouse and Shed, looking northeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_27.tif

Photo 27 of 39: Marina, Facilities Building, northeast elevation and northwest façade, looking south

AA-2305_2023-12-08_28.tif

Photo 28 of 39: Marina, Marina Store, northwest façade, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_29.tif

Photo 29 of 39: Marina, Boat Ramps, looking southeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_30.tif

Photo 30 of 39: Marina, Comfort Station, west and south elevations, looking east

AA-2305_2023-12-08_31.tif

Photo 31 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maintenance Complex, Maintenance Shop, southwest and southeast elevations, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_32.tif

Photo 32 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maintenance Complex, Garage, southeast façade, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_33.tif

Photo 33 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maintenance Complex, looking northeast

AA-2305_2023-12-08_34.tif

Photo 34 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Park Headquarters, southwest elevation and southeast façade, looking north

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

PHOTO LOG

AA-2305_2023-12-08_35.tif

Photo 35 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Youth Group Camping Area, Shed, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_36.tif

Photo 36 of 39: East College Parkway Area, YGA Camping Area, overview with pavilions, looking southwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_37.tif

Photo 37 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, west building, south façade and east elevation, looking northwest

AA-2305_2023-12-08_38.tif

Photo 38 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, Garage, south façade, looking north

AA-2305_2023-12-08_39.tif

Photo 39 of 39: East College Parkway Area, Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center, east building, west façade and south elevation, looking northeast

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Sandy Point State Park

MIHP # AA-2305

Annapolis vicinity

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

SP=1949

Public

Sandy Point State Park was established in 1949 to create a public swimming beach on the Chesapeake Bay in a central location and accessible from growing metropolitan areas. The primary features of Sandy Point State Park are the two manmade beaches and a large marina on Mezick Pond with access to the Chesapeake Bay. Sandy Point State Park contains 20 built resources constructed prior to 1960: an early nineteenth-century farmhouse, three residences, domestic outbuildings, an isolated garage and outbuilding acquired with the Corcoran tract, five resources from the 1950s associated with the initial development of the park, and two boundary stones. One historic archeological site (18AN534) associated with the Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was recorded in the Maryland archeological site files. Twenty-eight recreation facilities were constructed since 1975.

The purpose of this MIHP form is to evaluate Sandy Point State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the Criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). The management practices that have shaped the park were implemented during the early 1950s. Although associated with the theme of public recreation from 1940 to 1960, only the locations of the principal beaches have integrity. The recreation buildings, parking areas, access roads, sidewalks, and pavements that support the beaches were constructed since 1975. Sandy Point State Park no longer possesses integrity of design or materials to illustrate a pre-1960 bayside beach park. National Register evaluation of the post-1960s recreation facilities is outside the scope of this investigation.

The water treatment building, well house no. 3, and the elevated water storage tank from the early 1950s are utilitarian support buildings and structures that do not illustrate the importance of the park as a recreation facility (Criterion A). They are not significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C). Picnic pavilions A and B constructed in 1959 are located in the western section of the park, which was purposely less intensively developed than the beach areas. The two pavilions are simple, utilitarian structures isolated from principal recreation areas on the Chesapeake Bay and are not significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C).

The Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

The former Labrot House on Tydings Road (MIHP # AA-332) was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (MHT DOE 1998). The former manager's house, constructed in 1936, located near the Sandy Point Farmhouse, is a simply-styled, undistinguished dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials and that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, constructed in 1938, is a simply-styled, Cape Cod dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials and that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The isolated former Corcoran garage is a concrete-block building that exhibits no significant architectural design under National Register Criterion C. The Sandy Point Farmhouse archeological site (18AN534) and the boundary stones from 1763 were not evaluated as part of this investigation.

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2305

Condition

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> altered |
-

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

SUMMARY

Sandy Point State Park encompasses approximately 786 acres located northeast of Annapolis in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) Acquisition list 2002). Sandy Point State Park occupies the point of land for which the park is named on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay just north of the William Preston Lane, Jr., Memorial Bridge (westbound span) (MIHP # AA-48) that traverses the bay. The topography of the area is flat coastal plain that rises gradually from sea level to 20 feet above mean sea level.

Property acquisition for Sandy Point State Park began in 1949. The park was assembled from two land purchases. The first purchase included 679.8 acres of the Bayside Stock Farm from Labrot and Emory. The second parcel comprised approximately 132.7 acres, which were acquired from Edward S. Corcoran in 1966. The Corcoran tract was a private nature sanctuary. In 1979, the park lost approximately 26 acres to road construction when U.S. Route 50 was widened and the interchange that provides access to the park and surrounding suburban developments was constructed.

The principal features of Sandy Point State Park are the man-made beaches and a large marina constructed on Mezick Pond with access to the Chesapeake Bay. Other recreation amenities include picnic facilities, crabbing and fishing areas, and a marsh area for wildlife observation. The beach areas and marina are the most intensively developed features of the park and are located in the eastern portion adjoining the bay. The south beach has a commanding view of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, while the east beach looks towards the off-shore Sandy Point Lighthouse. The recreation facilities were constructed since 1975. The marina concession buildings were constructed in 1975. The south beach bathhouse and comfort stations were constructed between 1993 and 1995. The east beach facilities were completed in 1992. The buildings are one-story buildings constructed of textured concrete-block.

The western area of the park is heavily wooded and contains scattered picnic shelters and hiking trails. The Corcoran tract contains specimen trees, including 80 to 100 year-old oaks, and former agricultural land has been allowed to reforest. Thus, the park provides several different habitats for wildlife, including bay, marsh, and woodland.

Sandy Point State Park contains 20 built resources constructed prior to 1960s. These resources include an early nineteenth-century farmhouse, three residences, associated domestic outbuildings, two isolated secondary structures acquired with the Corcoran tract, five resources associated with the initial development of the park, and two boundary stones. One historic archeological site (18AN534) associated with the Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was recorded in the Maryland archeological site files. Twenty-eight recreation facilities were constructed since 1975. The construction of the intensive recreation facilities in the park is completed. No further additional large-scale development is anticipated. Future work is anticipated to include maintenance.

Methodology

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Sandy Point State Park. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the park boundaries as of February 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by the state park personnel during a February 2003 meeting. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies or private entities were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the park. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of land prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of the land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Research was conducted into the archeological site files maintained by the MHT indicated that one archeological site on park land had been previously identified. This site surrounds the Sandy Point Farmhouse. The location and identification of previously unrecorded archeological sites was outside the scope of the project.

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings identified as constructed post 1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable park personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. Previously unidentified resources constructed prior to 1960 also were surveyed. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural survey of built resources at Sandy Point State Park was conducted in February 2003.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound, with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor rot in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as rot in wood elements in several systems that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property types. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1991). The property categories are detailed in the table. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic maps, visual inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2002.)

DOMESTIC

SANDY POINT FARMHOUSE (MIHP # AA-330), constructed during the first third of the nineteenth century (prior to 1833), occupies the center of the eastern section of the park. The brick house is a classic, five-part Georgian plan. The house currently is painted so that the brick is obscured, but documentation prepared in 1971 reported that the brick walls were laid in common bond (MHT 1971). The main block is five symmetrical bays and two-and-half stories. The main block is flanked by one-story hyphens that connect to one-story wings set perpendicularly to the main block. A two-story, brick, gable-roofed tower projects from the center bay of the main block; the tower was a later addition (Ware 1990:99). The main block and the hyphens have side gable roofs, while the wings have front-facing gable roofs. All roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. The northwest and southeast roof planes include two dormers each, which currently appear to be under renovation. The main block has a dentiled cornice. The tower has a plain brick cornice. Interior brick chimneys are located in the gable ends of the main block. The side wings have interior brick chimneys that are centered on the roof ridge. Doorways occupy the center bays of the northwest and southeast elevations. The northwest elevation contains a six-panel wood door. The southeast elevation contains a six-panel wood door with a fanlight. Six-panel wood doors provide access into the hyphens. The windows on the first floor of the main block are wood-frame, nine-over-nine-light, single-hung sash units. The windows on the second floor of the main block are wood-frame, six-over-nine-light units. Six-over-six-light units illuminate the connecting hyphens. Semi-circular windows are located in the gable ends of the side wings.

Site 18AN534 is the archeological site associated with the Sandy Point Farmhouse. The current landscape surrounding the building is mowed lawn and a few shrubs and beds. At one time, a complex of domestic outbuildings was located near the house, as well as an original well.

The Sandy Point Farmhouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The house currently is part of the curatorship program and is under rehabilitation. The MdDNR began the curatorship program in 1982 as a way to ensure the preservation of its historic buildings. The program allows a qualified curator to become a life tenant of a building. In exchange, the curator agrees to rehabilitate the building and to maintain it for the length of the tenancy. The Sandy Point Farmhouse is in good condition.

The 1972 National Register of Historic Places documentation recorded a brick dairy, a brick smokehouse, and a timber-frame granary located near the house. None of these resources survive. As of February 2003, only a one-story, brick outbuilding is located northeast of the farmhouse. The outbuilding is being reconstructed by curator from old brick located on the property and from a demolished wall on the U.S. Naval Academy (Mazurek 2003). The brick outbuilding has a steeply-pitched shed roof.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

Window openings are located in the east and south elevations.

The FORMER MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, constructed in 1936, is a two-story, two-by-four-bay, wood-frame dwelling located southwest of the Sandy Point Farmhouse. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are metal-frame, one-over-one-light replacement units installed in 1992 (MdDNR DMI 2002). A single doorway is located in the north elevation of an enclosed porch. This porch has a shed roof. This doorway contains a wood panel door with four-glass lights. The doorway is accessed by wood steps. The east elevation also contains a wood panel door with three horizontal glass lights. The south elevation is spanned by an enclosed rear porch that contains a rear doorway accessed by wood steps. The building is in good condition.

The FORMER LABROT HOUSE ON TYDINGS ROAD (MIHP # AA-332) was constructed during the late nineteenth century. The wood-frame house adopts an L-shaped ground plan with a two-story, three-bay front section and a one-story rear wing. The house currently is clad in wood shingle siding. Each section terminates in a gable roof that is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The main section has a box cornice with gable returns at the eaves. The main section also has interior brick chimneys near each gable end. The rear wing has two brick chimneys, one at each gable end. The main entry is through a one-story, projecting, enclosed vestibule that contains a three panel wood door with four lights and a row of windows. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. Small four-light windows are located in the upper side gable ends to light the attic. A one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch spans the south elevation of the rear wing. A small, one-bay entry vestibule projects from the rear of the rear wing. The rear wing of the former Labrot House was once thought to date from the eighteenth century. However, examination of the building fabric conducted by MdDNR and the MHT concluded that both sections of the house dated from the late nineteenth century. No eighteenth-century materials or building techniques were identified in the house. In 1998, the MHT concluded that, based on integrity of materials and location, the Labrot House was no longer eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (MHT DOE for MIHP # AA-0332 1998). The house is in poor condition. The wood elements, such as shingles and cornice, exhibit rot. The wood shingles on the siding are cracking. The roof sheathing is disintegrating. The windows have broken lights and wood elements.

A twentieth-century covered well is located east of the Labrot House. The well is marked by a square foundation. The opening is covered by a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The well cover appears to be in fair condition.

A combination garage/animal pen is located east of the Labrot House. This wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1940, is clad in board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal roofing. Openings are located along the south elevation; doors are missing. The window openings are boarded up. A shed roof porch spans approximately half of the south elevation. The porch roof is supported on square wood posts. The building is in poor condition. The roof has a pronounced sag that suggests some structural deterioration. Battens are missing from the siding. The shed roof on the south elevation exhibits signs of collapse. The doors and windows are missing.

The FORMER LABROT HOUSE AT 1483 LOG INN ROAD is a three-bay by two-bay, Cape Cod style house, constructed ca. 1938. The house is sited in a wooded area at the end of a long lane. The wood-frame, one-and-a-half story dwelling originally was clad with horizontal wood cedar siding. The exterior walls currently are clad with vinyl siding, which was installed in 1999 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt roll. Gable-roof dormers project from the roof of the front elevation. The windows are replacement, one-over-one-light, vinyl sash, installed in 1999 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The central doorway in the west elevation contains a wood door with a single light styled to appear leaded. The doorway is enframed by a wood frontispiece suggesting pilasters set under an applied pedimented wood gable and arch. The door is accessed by concrete steps and a slate stoop with metal railings. The house is in good condition; however, the installation of modern exterior materials has compromised the building's integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

A one-story, one-bay by one-bay shed is located east of the house. The shed is wood-frame and clad with horizontal wood drop siding. The hipped roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A single wood panel door with four glass lights is located in the south elevation. A six-light hinged window is located in the west elevation. The shed is in good condition.

ISOLATED SECONDARY STRUCTURES

The only buildings that survive on the former Corcoran property, acquired in 1966, are a garage and a small outbuilding. Both buildings are located in a bamboo grove. The garage formerly served as the Corcoran Environmental Center; the building is currently vacant. The one-story, former garage, constructed ca. 1950, is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete slab. The front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two sets of paired, hinged, board-and-batten doors occupy the north elevation. A four-light, metal-frame pivot window is located in the upper gable end above the doors. Metal-frame, pivot windows are located in the east, south, and west elevations. The building is in fair condition. It is set in a dense stand of bamboo. The metal window frames exhibit rusting and warping. Loose roofing shingles and a large hole was noted in the roof.

A small metal shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located north of the garage. This one-story, metal-frame shed is clad with vertical metal siding. The gable roof has caved in. A single metal door occupies the south elevation. The shed is in poor condition.

GOVERNMENT

Two boundary stones (MIHP # AA-334, AA-333) mark points along the western boundary of the park. The two boundary stones are part of a set of four stones identified as installed in 1763 to mark the 814 acres that John Hesselius and his wife Mary Young Woodward Hesselius of Bellefield Plantation sold to Governor Horatio Sharpe of Whitehall (Hiatt 1975; Ware 1990; Sandy Point SP vertical file n.d.). During the on-site survey of the park in February 2003, boundary stone MIHP # AA-333 had been removed from its original location due to vandalism and was in storage in the park maintenance building. The boundary stone is a large stone slab incised with the words "The H.S. & L.H. Dividing Line, also a Boundary of Homewood's Lott." Boundary stone MIHP # AA-334 is in place. The stone is buried deeply so that approximately the top third of the stone is visible. The stone stands next to a tree.

An official survey marker of the State of Maryland #SPSP104 is located along a former property line in the interior of the western area of the park. This twentieth-century marker is a concrete slab with a round metal plate.

RECREATION/CULTURE

Two open picnic pavilions, constructed in 1959, are located off Log Inn Road in the wooded western section of the park. Pavilions A and B are identical. Each shelter has a gable roof supported along each side by three concrete-block pillars. Each gable roof is sheathed with composition roll that was replaced ca. 2000. Pavilion A is in poor condition. The roof was damaged by a fallen tree. Pavilion B is in fair condition, but is located in a heavily wooded area with limited access.

A potable water treatment system was installed in the park in 1950. The one-story, utilitarian water treatment plant, constructed in 1950 (MdDNR 1950 drawing), is located northeast of the park headquarters building. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete slab foundation. Sandlass, Wieman & Associates, Engineers designed the plant (MdDNR 1950 drawing). The east end is the original portion of building. The four-bay by two-bay building houses a well and filters. The flat built-up roof features a narrow metal eave. Windows are vinyl-clad, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash. The south elevation

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

contains two doorways with one set of paired metal doors, and a single metal door. The east elevation contains a pair of large wood doors with exterior metal hinges and a wood-paneled overhead track door with a single glass light, installed in 1967. Settling basins are located south of the treatment plant. In 1961, an additional bay was added to the west end (MdDNR 1961 drawing). The water treatment plant is in good condition.

Well pump house no. 3 is located southeast of the water treatment plant. This concrete-block structure was constructed in 1950 (MdDNR 1950 drawing). The flat roof has narrow concrete eaves. Paired metal doors are located in the south elevation. The metal doors replaced paired six-light over wood-panel doors (MdDNR 1950 drawing). The structure is in good condition.

The water distribution system in the park was completed with the construction of an elevated water storage tank in 1950. This structure is located near the southeast corner of the park near the westbound span of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. The 100,000-gallon metal tank has a large rounded top. The tank is accessed by a large central pipe. Four tubular columns support the outside of the elevated tank. The water storage tank appeared in good condition.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

A building and a structure thought to be associated with the telephone system that spanned the Chesapeake Bay are located in the park. It is reported that these resources once serviced telephone cables that crossed under the bay to the Eastern Shore (Certeza 2003; Thompson 2003). Nautical charts dated 1933 and 1934 depicted two areas of cable crossings that converged in this approximate location on the western shore (NOAA 1933, 1934). The buildings were apparently no longer in use by the time the land transferred from Labrot to MdDNR in 1949. No deed references were made to any prior utility corridor or easements (MdDNR 2002). Both buildings currently are vacant and unoccupied.

The structure, reported as a former cable house, is located off a nature trail between the south and east beaches. The one-story, two-by-three bay structure, constructed ca. 1930, is built of a poured-concrete frame and poured concrete walls. The structure rests on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is a concrete slab. A single doorway is located in the south elevation. Window openings are located in the north and west elevations. The structure is in fair condition. Large holes in the concrete walls below the roofline indicate where the cables entered and exited the building. The structure currently is used as a duck blind. All wall openings are uncovered.

A second reported telephone building, constructed ca 1940, is located on the edge of the park near US Route 50. Access to the building is through a locked gate and down a partially paved driveway. The building is barely visible from the public roadway. It is a one-story brick building. The building has a flat roof with a cupola. Vegetation grows up against the vacant building so that no openings were visible. The building appeared in fair condition.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SANDY POINT STATE PARK

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
AA-330		Sandy Point Farmhouse Outbuilding		Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South Beach Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 2001	Good	building-1		Reconstruction	
	004		Manager's Residence	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South Beach Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house-in-kind	1936	Fair	building-1			
	023		Former Labrot House Log Inn Rd	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house-rental	1938	Fair	building-1			
	014		Water Treatment Plant	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	north of Park HQ	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	water treatment	1950	Good	building-1			
AA-330	25	Sandy Point Farm House (Tryall, Scotland, Bay Side Farm)	Sandy Point Farmhouse	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South Beach Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1815 (prior to 1833)	Good	building-1			
AA-332			Former Labrot House Garage/Animal Pen			Tydings Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage/animal pen	ca. 1940	Poor	building-1		MHT DOE Not Eligible 1998	
			Former Labrot House Log Inn Rd shed	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	ca. 1938	Good	building-1			
			Telephone Building	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	near MD Rte 50 interchange	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Communications Facility	telephone building	ca. 1940	Fair	building-1			
AA-332	21	Glebe Farmhouse	Former Labrot House on Tydings Road	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Tydings Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 19th century	Poor	building-1		MHT DOE Not Eligible 1998	
AA-333		Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker		Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Bay Head Road	Government		boundary marker	1763	Fair	object-1		Remains in situ as of February 2003	

AA-2305

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SANDY POINT STATE PARK

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
AA-334		Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker		Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Yorktown Road	Government		boundary marker	1763	Fair	object-1	Removed from site as of February 2003	
18AN534	534	Sandy Point Farmhouse	MIHP # AA 330	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South Beach Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Late 18th, 19th, 20th	unknown	site-1		
	013		Well House 3	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	north of Park HQ	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1950	Good	structure-1		
	010		Camping Pavilion A	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South of Log Inn Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1959	Fair	structure-1		
	012		Camping Pavilion B	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	South of Log Inn Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1959	Fair	structure-1		
AA-332			Former Labrot House Well Cover	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Tydings Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	well	20th century	Fair	structure-1	MHT DOE Not Eligible 1998	
			Telephone Cable House	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	off nature trail	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Communications Facility	switch station	ca. 1930	Fair	structure-1		
			Elevated Water Storage Tank	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Near Chesapeake Bay Bridge	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	water tower	1950	Good	structure-1		
			Former Corcoran Garage	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Off Bayhead Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	Fair	building-1		
			Former Corcoran Outbuilding	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island	Off Bayhead Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 1950	Poor	building-1		
	009		Boat/Dock Shelter	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1975	Good			

AA-2305

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SANDY POINT STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	008		Marina Concession	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	concession	1975	Good			
	032		Marina Restroom	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1975	Good			
	033		South Beach Bath House	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	bath house	1984	Good			
	035		South Beach Pt Comfort Station	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1989	Good			
	037		Maintenance Shop	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shop	1990	Good			
	036		Park Office	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	office	1990	Good			
	038		Storage Building	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1990	Good			
	040		Contact Station 1	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1992	Good			
	041		Contact Station 2	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1992	Good			
	043		East Beach Bath House	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	bath house	1992	Good			
	044		East Beach Comfort Station 1	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1992	Good			
	045		East Beach Comfort Station 2	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1992	Good			
	046		East Beach Shelter 01	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			

AA-2305

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SANDY POINT STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	047		East Beach Shelter 02	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	048		East Beach Shelter 03	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	049		East Beach Shelter 04	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	050		East Beach Shelter 05	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	051		East Beach Shelter 06	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	052		East Beach Shelter 07	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	053		East Beach Shelter 08	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	054		East Beach Shelter 09	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	055		East Beach Shelter 10	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	056		East Beach Shelter 11	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	057		East Beach Shelter 12	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1992	Good			
	042		South Beach Food Concession	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	concession	1993	Good			
	058		South Beach Comfort Station	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1995	Good			

AA-2305

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SANDY POINT STATE PARK

MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	059		Central Storage & Distribution Center	Anne Arundel	Gibson Island		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1998	Good			

AA-2305

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2305

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

Specific dates	1949	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	N/A		

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.)

SUMMARY

Sandy Point State Park is located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay close to Annapolis in Anne Arundel County. Land was acquired first in 1949, with a second parcel added in 1966. The establishment of the park accomplished a major recreation objective established by the State of Maryland during the early 1940s: the creation of a public swimming beach on the Chesapeake Bay in a central location and accessible from growing metropolitan areas. The new beach was representative of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem since it was located in the salt water portion of the bay. The primary features of Sandy Point State Park are the manmade sandy beaches and a large marina on Mezick Pond with access to the Chesapeake Bay. Other recreation improvements include picnic facilities, crabbing and fishing areas, and a marsh area for wildlife observation. The western area of the park is heavily wooded and contains two picnic shelters and hiking trails.

Sandy Point State Park contains 20 built resources constructed prior to 1960s. These resources include an early nineteenth-century farmhouse, three residences, associated domestic outbuildings, two isolated secondary structures acquired with the Corcoran tract, five resources associated with the initial development of the park, and two boundary stones. One historic archeological site (18AN534) associated with the Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was recorded in the Maryland archeological site files. Twenty-eight recreation facilities were constructed since 1975. The construction of the intensive recreation facilities in the park is completed. No additional large-scale development is anticipated.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Sandy Point State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). As a park, the buildings and the management practices that have shaped the park were implemented during the early 1950s and are just barely fifty years of age. The appropriate historic context for evaluating Sandy Point State Park is within the theme of public recreation during the period 1949 to 1960. The beach locations as established during the 1950s survive, but the recreation buildings, parking areas, sidewalks, and pavements associated with these beaches date post 1975. Shoreline modifications that have occurred since 1950 include continual efforts to control erosion, such as the installation of riprap and the continual replenishment of the manmade beach. Sandy Point State Park no longer possesses integrity of design or materials to illustrate its initial development of the park as a pre-1960 bayside beach park. National Register evaluation of the post-1960s recreation facilities is outside the scope of this investigation.

Only three resources constructed to support the initial park development are older than fifty years. These three resources are the water treatment building, well house no. 3, and the elevated water storage tank. These resources are utilitarian support buildings and structures that do not illustrate the importance of the park as a recreation facility established in 1949 (Criterion A) nor are these

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

resources significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C). The other two structures associated from the pre-1960 development of the park are picnic pavilions A and B located in the western section of the park. The western area of the park was purposely less intensively developed than the beach areas. The two pavilions are simple, utilitarian structures. As structures isolated in a wooded area, these two resources do not illustrate the importance of Sandy Point State Park as a recreation facility focused on the Chesapeake Bay (Criterion A). The two structures are not significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C).

The residential complexes that date from prior to 1960 include the Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330), the former manager's residence, the former Labrot House on Tydings Road (MIHP # AA-332), and the former Labrot House on Log Inn Road. The Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was listed in the National Register for Historic Places in 1972. The former Labrot House on Tydings Road (MIHP # AA-332) was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (MHT DOE 1998). The former manager's house located near the Sandy Point Farmhouse, constructed in 1936, is a simply-styled, undistinguished dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, constructed in 1938, is a simply-styled, Cape Cod dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The isolated former Corcoran garage is a concrete-block building that exhibits no significant architectural design under National Register Criterion C. The Sandy Point Farmhouse archeological site (18AN534) and the boundary stones from 1763 were not evaluated as part of this investigation applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

PARK HISTORY

A state park first was proposed along the west side of the Chesapeake Bay at an accessible site in 1940. The Maryland State Planning Commission urged that the state "acquire and develop a park along the western shore of the Bay at some point reasonably accessible to the population centers of the State." Elk Neck State Park was located along the northern part of the bay, and had a swimming beach by the early 1940s. The planning commission envisioned another park with a swimming beach located in the saltier portions of the bay (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1948:170).

The Maryland Board of Natural Resources looked into the matter in 1944 and found that land near Baltimore and Washington, D.C., already was developed for residential use and was too expensive, but that the section of the bayshore in Calvert County was both undeveloped and affordable. "The Board of Natural Resources recommended to the State Planning Commission and the Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development that funds be provided to purchase a peninsula of approximately 5,000 acres surrounding Drum Point and bounded by Mill Creek, the Patuxent River, and the Chesapeake Bay" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1948:170).

In 1945, the General Assembly granted the Board's request for \$250,000 to buy the property, but did not want to authorize the Board to acquire land for the park by condemnation. As a compromise, the General Assembly directed the Board to recommend tracts for purchase by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Natural Resources requested that the State Planning Commission survey all possible sites along the bay. In response, the Commission submitted a report recommending acquisition of the Sandy Point area, because it was near Baltimore, highways, and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, which was under construction beginning in 1949 (Kozel 2003). The report acknowledged that this property was too expensive, and suggested two other desirable areas, both in Calvert County: the Lusby tract, available for \$107,400, and Drum Point, available for \$106,560. The report recommended the Lusby tract. The Board of Natural Resources recommended to the governor that the Lusby tract be purchased, but the state did not do so because nearby residents objected (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1948:172).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

The Board of Public Works asked the National Park Service for its input in 1946, and that agency concurred with the recommendations of the Board of Natural Resources. The National Park Service also suggested acquiring a small parcel on Kent Island in order to meet immediate recreation needs, but the Board of Natural Resources found that the land was not appropriate for a beach, that the surrounding water would become polluted in the future, and that residents objected to removing land from agricultural use. Then, just when no options seemed available, according to the 1948 annual report of the Board of Natural Resources, in June 1948 William H. Labrot, the landowner adjacent to Sandy Point, offered to sell 150 acres of waterfront property for \$150,000. Labrot also offered to donate about 500 acres of adjacent land known as Sandy Point Farm. The next month, the Board of Public Works secured an option on the property (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1948:172-3).

The description of the outcome differed slightly in the 1949 annual report of the Board of Natural Resources. According to this report, Labrot offered to sell 570 acres surrounding Sandy Point for \$150,000, and then agreed to include 115 additional, adjacent acres. The final purchase of 685 acres cost \$160,000. The state exercised its option in January 1949 and delivered a check to Labrot in February 1949 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:166).

Development planning began even before the purchase was completed. The Board of Natural Resources asked the State Planning Commission to draw up some options for the park's development. Tentative plans were presented to the Board that showed locations of bath houses, picnic grounds, and other facilities. At that point, the project stalled because funding was not available and the Board was not prepared to deal with other details of developing the park, such as engineering issues. None of the development plans were approved (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:166, 168).

Two steps were taken to move development forward. In 1949, the General Assembly authorized spending \$250,000 on development, supplementing about \$80,000 left from the initial \$250,000 allocated for the land purchase. In addition, the Board of Natural Resources delegated its authority over Sandy Point to the Department of State Forests and Parks and authorized that department to plan, develop, and operate the park. Despite that action, there were still some potential roadblocks. The development funds were appropriated to the Board of Public Works, and two other agencies were required to review development plans: the State Planning Commission and the Department of Public Improvements. However, the writer of the 1949 annual report seemed confident that all the agencies involved were interested in seeing the development completed and were cooperating with each other (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1949:168).

In 1949, the Sandy Point Correctional Camp was established at the park. The camp was a satellite of the Maryland House of Correction. Its purpose was to provide labor for state parks and other state agencies. Approximately 125 inmates were assigned to this camp. The inmates were housed in the facilities at the park, and many worked on improvements at the park. In 1958, Joseph F. Kaylor, Director of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, wrote Governor Theodore McKeldin to request that the Department of Correction not be allowed to expand the camp to house 400 to 500 inmates (Kaylor 1958:2). The camp was closed in 1966, and the facilities were redeveloped for group picnicking (Herndon 1975).

By 1950, Sandy Point comprised 675 acres and was slated to open in 1951 "for limited use." The Department of Public Improvements was overseeing its development. A general development plan published in the 1950 annual report of the Board of Natural Resources consisted of a south beach, an east beach, swimming pools, bath houses, "games areas," playgrounds, picnic and play areas, a water tower, boat lakes, a museum, parking areas, and a ferry terminal (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1950:121, 189). Apparently, the development cost had grown after the \$250,000 allocation in 1949, because the General Assembly authorized issuing \$350,000 in bonds to finance the park's construction (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1951:185).

Preliminary development occurred between 1950 and 1952. It consisted of an entrance road, a toll house, and beach facilities, including extensive shore protection and beach construction, bathhouses, and parking for both east and south beaches, a potable

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

water system, and a sand filtration sewer system (MdDNR 1974:1; MdDNR drawings files). According to the 1952 master plan for state parks and recreation areas, this development occurred in 1950 (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:118). South Beach was opened in 1951, and included a bathhouse and parking (Watson 1975:2). In its first year, the beach drew an estimated 75,000 people (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:118). The state park opened in 1952 (Watson 1975:2).

The 1952 master plan stated that Andrews and Associates had prepared development plans for the 725-acre park, and implied that the development to that point had occurred under the guidance of the consultant's plan. To complete what the firm proposed, the state master plan outlined several projects costing a total of nearly \$1.7 million. They included two cafeterias, parking areas for the south and east beaches, a superintendent's residence, a sewage disposal plant, lockers, swimming pools, pond dredging, utilities, roads, beach and parking areas, renovation of the manor house, and picnic tables and benches (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:120). Other sources discussed above gave the impression that some of this work, such as parking and sewage disposal, already had been completed.

In June 1953, a federal judge ordered the Department of Forests and Parks to immediately stop excluding people from the south beach on the basis of race or color, and to stop providing superior facilities for whites from which "colored" people were excluded based on race or color. Apparently, the south beach was for whites and the smaller, inferior east beach was for blacks, according to the judge's injunction and the illustration of the development plan in the 1950 annual report. The State of Maryland worked to equalize the two beaches during the last half of the summer season (Chestnut 1953).

Meanwhile, in 1954 the Anne Arundel County Fair Association began leasing part of the park for a week annually for the Anne Arundel County Fair. The fair association had a year-to-year lease, and, in 1964, it asked for the lease to be extended 25 years so that it could guarantee space to its exhibitors (McCasker 1954; Lee 1964:1-2).

Development continued with construction of a boating area on Mezick Pond, which opened in fiscal year 1956 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1956:95). In 1957, electricity was extended to the picnic and boating area, and boating facilities were improved (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1957:93). In 1959, Sandy Point encompassed 762 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:72), but because of an error or a return of land, in 1962 the park totaled only 680 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1962:93). In 1960, a picnic area near the tollbooth and a boat launching area were built (Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, MdDNR 1975:7). In 1963, the General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 to build an amphitheater, which never was built (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1963:111). The following fiscal year, \$6,000 was appropriated for "beach improvements" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1964:114).

State parks officials had the chance to increase Sandy Point's size by 145 acres when Corcoran Woods, immediately north of the park, became available for sale below market value in fiscal year 1964. Spencer P. Ellis, Director of the Department of Forests and Parks, recommended that the Nature Conservancy obtain an option on the property on behalf of the state of Maryland, and that the state acquire the property with funds from the 1967 capital budget and add it to Sandy Point (Ellis 1964:2). Additional purchase funds were sought through a fiscal year 1966 application to the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Department of Forests and Parks applied for \$140,000 to acquire 134 acres adjoining the park. Part of the land was to be used for camping, but the rest would remain "in its natural state and ... be used for nature interpretation and hiking" (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1966:110).

Several other park milestones occurred in the 1960s. A preliminary report for an amphitheater was prepared in 1962, the 134-acre Corcoran tract was added to the park in 1966, a preliminary planning report for a coliseum was prepared in 1967, and an expanded study for a coliseum was conducted in 1970 (MdDNR 1974:1). The amphitheater and coliseum were rejected following a study conducted in 1971 (Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, MdDNR 1975:7).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

A marina complex was proposed for development in 1971. The 1971 revision of the Action Program for Development: Technical Supplement to Maryland Parks – A Master Plan for Outdoor Recreation 1967-1976 proposed \$500,000 in development that included dredging, bulkheading, docks, piers, a fish-cleaning structure, utilities, walks, decks, and site improvements. Planning was proposed to begin in January 1972 with construction completed by January 1974 (Maryland Department of Forests and Parks 1971:55). The facility opened in 1976 and included 10 boat launching ramps, parking for 420 cars and trailers, boat rentals, and sanitary and fish cleaning facilities (Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, MdDNR 1975:7).

During the 1970s, the Sandy Point Farmhouse, a ca. 1815 house acquired with the Labrot property, became the subject of historical documentation. In June 1971, Tyler Bastian, state archeologist, informed Orlando Ridout IV, Director of the Maryland Historical Trust, in a letter that he briefly inspected the property to determine whether the area surrounding the house had archeological research potential. After a visit to the site, Bastian stated that he could not see much because the site was covered with lawn and overgrowth. Nevertheless, Bastian recommended additional archeological study to complement historical and architectural research to provide an authentic restoration of the house (Bastian 1971:1). To date, no formal archeological investigations have been undertaken around the house.

In July 1971, architect Orin Bullock Jr. evaluated Sandy Point Farmhouse to determine whether it could be improved and modified for use as a park interpretation center. Bullock determined that the two-story brick house was “an excellent example of the residence of relatively affluent Maryland farmers about 1815.” The house has a five-part plan, with a two-story main block with a gabled stair tower, two one-story hyphens, and two one-story gabled wings. The main house had minimum modern amenities and was in fair repair. The remaining outbuildings associated with the farmhouse included a dairy and a smokehouse, both constructed of brick, and a two-story timber-framed granary with flanking lean-to carriage sheds (Bullock 1971:Introduction).

Bullock listed 20 recommendations for repairing or modifying elements of the complex. The list included maintenance, such as repointing all brick walls, cornices, and chimneys as necessary; replacing or repairing floors; carpeting all floors except those in the bathrooms and the janitor’s closet; installing additional electrical service; and establishing a landscape maintenance program. Based on similar work performed at historic houses, Bullock estimated that the work on the Sandy Point house would cost \$91,770 (Bullock 1971). The Maryland Department of Forests and Parks requested \$92,000 in state funds to address Bullock’s recommendations, but funding was not provided (Rovner 1972:1).

The Sandy Point Farmhouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 11 February 1972. State officials continued to plan for the best way to preserve and use it, because planning for the larger park had not been completed. Edmond F. Rovner of the Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development, the parent organization of the Maryland Historical Trust, wrote James B. Coulter, Secretary of the MdDNR, to ask for the MdDNR’s assistance in preserving the house and outbuildings. Rovner was concerned that the house would continue to deteriorate. Rovner suggested that MdDNR allow the Maryland Historical Trust to take responsibility for the house and pursue state funding in the state’s 1974 capital budget (Rovner 1972:1). Coulter responded that he did not object to the request, but that he wanted to seek advice from department heads in the MdDNR (Coulter 1972).

Subsequent events demonstrated that the two agencies did cooperate on improvements to the house. Staff members of the two agencies collaborated on developing a parking lot and access road for the park’s marina that minimized impact to the vista from the house (Ridout 1972:1-2). Meanwhile, the pursuit of state funds for the house continued. Correspondence from the period in the MdDNR’s files did not tell the complete story, but it is apparent that by mid-1973, the MdDNR was able to obtain some funding to maintain the house (Townsend 1973).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

Efforts to plan for the future use of the house continued. In 1973, Knott Remodeling Co. investigated the condition of the wood floors and associated materials in the house. Knott found that "the termite situation is extremely bad," and recommended hiring an exterminator. Termites damaged much of the wainscoting and many floor joists on the first floor, and some of the roof rafters (Fouse 1973:1-3). In January 1974, James Mallow of the Maryland Park Service prepared a general, two-page report detailing how the house could be used. Mallow anticipated using the first floor for a reception area, a room of exhibits about the natural and human history of the house, the grounds, and the Chesapeake Bay, and an assembly room (Mallow 1974). Knott Remodeling provided an extensive scope of work for remodeling and repairing the house that the company estimated would cost \$226,987. This was more than \$100,000 of available funding.

Reaction to the cost varied. In March 1974, Keith A. Kelly, Director of the Office of Engineering and Construction in the Maryland Department of General Services, recommended abandoning the project altogether. In a letter to Louis B. Phipps, assistant secretary of capital programs in the MdDNR, Kelly stated that the cost could not be justified, and that he learned from park employees during an earlier visit to the house that they were not interested in using the house for park-related activities (Kelly 1974). William A. Parr of the Maryland Park Service disagreed with Kelly's assessment. Parr said earlier correspondence and documents indicated that for at least four years, officials identified the need to repair the house. He also recalled that funds had been requested as early as the early 1960s. With the house listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the state had an obligation to preserve it, Parr said. He suggested seeking an estimate from another qualified contractor, reducing Knott's scope of work, or seeking funds from non-government sources (Parr 1974:1).

Meanwhile, park rangers continued to implement plans for other elements of the park. In 1974, Michael M. Bobek Jr., a seasonal ranger, prepared a description of points of interest along a proposed trail in the Corcoran Environmental Study Area of the park, located in the former Corcoran tract (Bobek Jr. 1974). By 1975, Phase I construction for the boating facilities was completed (MdDNR 1974:2).

Officials continued their attempts to find other estimates for remodeling and repairing the house. Russel Wright, the consultant architect for Historic Annapolis, met with officials from the Capital Programs Administration in June 1974. Wright agreed to submit a three-part proposal for services consisting of an architectural survey and analysis, contract documents and specifications, and on-site supervision of the contractor (Cheers 1974:1). In July 1974, officials with the Maryland Historical Trust continued to stress the importance of repairing the house, "an unusual and worthwhile example of a rural, five-part brick farmhouse in the Federal style," before it deteriorated further. In a letter to Gene Cheers of the Department of Natural Resources, MHT Director Arthur C. Townsend and State Historic Preservation Director Orlando Ridout IV stressed that the house could be repaired using a local skilled carpenter supervised by a restoration architect. "This is not a grand, costly mansion, but a simple brick farmhouse in a modified design after the early Georgian style mansions of the region," they stated (Townsend and Ridout 1974:1-2).

In August 1974, the Maryland Historical Trust prepared a 16-page report recommending ways to stabilize the house and options for reuse. The report recommended that minimal stabilization begin as soon as possible, and then temporary occupancy, so the house did not deteriorate further while a master plan for the park was prepared. For reuse, the Trust recommended using the first floor as an interpretation center and using the second floor for office space. Specifically, the Trust "strongly recommend(ed)" that three rooms in the kitchen wing be opened during the winter as an "unattended refreshment, rest, and interpretation center," with a vending machine to distribute coffee, hot chocolate, and soup, as well as chairs, a coat rack, a trash can, and an electric space heater. A display provided by the Trust would explain the history of the house, and another exhibit would feature winter wildlife in the area (Maryland Historical Trust 1974:1-3).

Parr, the Director of the Maryland Park Service, responded that he agreed with the interpretive ideas, but that work on the building would preclude opening it that winter. He also believed that opening some of the building to the public without supervision would

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

result in vandalism (Parr 1974b).

During fall 1974, planning for the larger park continued. On September 19, Stottler, Stagg and Associates signed a contract to develop a marina for \$294,000. The firm anticipated completion in early 1976. Also in September, the Department of Natural Resources created a Land Planning Services department to design parks in-house. This is probably the reason the MdDNR withdrew its request for a consultant to develop a master plan for the park (Watson 1975:11).

In February 1975, the National Park Service awarded a \$15,000 matching grant to the Department of Natural Resources to cover some of the costs of renovating the Sandy Point Farmhouse (Townsend 1975:1). By that time, the various state agencies involved with the farmhouse had begun to coordinate their ideas about the house's future, and a concrete plan developed. Staff members from the Capital Programs Administration and the Maryland Historical Trust met on February 7 at the farmhouse to discuss Wright's 1974 report and determine how to use the state funds that were appropriated in 1973. The group agreed that Wright or another architect should prepare specifications for removing decayed portions of the house, and should supervise the work. Also, the group agreed that a registered architect should prepare specifications for stabilizing the house, including new roofing, repointing of brickwork, new gutters, and site grading to improve drainage (Capper 1975).

Meanwhile, in late 1974 or early 1975, the Department of Natural Resources began discussing with representatives of the Anne Arundel County Fair and the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland the possibility of using the house and grounds as a fairground site and other functions such as horse shows or rodeos, and for office space (Eskew 1975:1). Later in 1975, the Anne Arundel County Fair Board presented a petition with 4,900 signatures requesting that the fair be allowed to remain at Sandy Point. The fair board presented the petition to the Department of Natural Resources at a public meeting on the preliminary master plan for the park, on September 18 (n.a. 1975).

In February 1975, the Maryland Geological Survey conducted a preliminary archeological survey of the park, except for the area around the Sandy Point Farmhouse. The survey examined eight areas, but found little archeological evidence, only a flake, shells, and a small quartz point. The lack of evidence and previous grading, bulkheading, and erosion suggested that Sandy Point had limited potential for archeological resources. The surveyor, Norma A. Baumgartner, recommended that two areas be re-examined in the spring, and that two areas not previously examined be visited (Baumgartner 1975:3).

Funds from the 1973 state appropriations for the house renovations began to be drawn in June 1975 when architects Russell Wright and Stephen L. Harris were hired to draw up plans for and oversee the demolition and insect treatment phase of the project. They were paid \$150 a day, up to \$3,190 (Krebs 1975). Bids were received in January 1976, and Brown Engineering & Construction received an \$18,460 contract in February. Meanwhile, Harris submitted a proposal in May 1975 to design the second phase of the project for \$8,000 (Krebs 1976:2).

State agronomy experts recommended in August 1975 that lime and fertilizer be mixed into the soil to reduce its acid content, that straw be used as mulch, and that 60 pounds per acre of Kentucky 31 tall fescue and two pounds per acre of weeping lovegrass be planted (Bonner 1975:1-2). It was not clear whether this recommendation applied to the entire park or only to the area surrounding the house.

In December 1975, a master plan for Sandy Point State Park was completed, following consultations with elected officials, staff members, and the public, including a public comment meeting in May 1975. The master plan was developed because of "numerous conflicting or competing public attitudes about the appropriate uses of the park." These competing attitudes surfaced during discussions of the coliseum and amphitheater proposals. Other public concerns included the increased traffic that park development would bring to Route 50, encroachment of development on wetlands, environmental damage from the boating facility, and the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

effects of the proposed Arundel Expressway (Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, MdDNR 1975:7).

The master plan proposed \$4 million in rehabilitation of the 23-year-old south and east beaches and other existing facilities, and redevelopment of the former prison work center into a Chesapeake Bay interpretive center and family picnic area. The only proposed new development in previously undeveloped areas was a trail system, a small group camping area, and a service and maintenance complex. According to the plan, "Approximately 85 percent of the park will remain in its natural condition. None of the existing woodlands, marshes, or other prominent natural features will be altered" (Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, MdDNR 1975:5).

In 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) undertook a survey of buildings located within the boundaries of the park (Coxe 1979). The survey included the Sandy Point Farm House (MIHP # AA-330), the Labrot House (MIHP # AA-332), and outbuildings, the Labrot House on Log Inn Road, the former Corcoran garage, the water treatment plant, well house no. 3, and the elevated water tank. Only the Sandy Point Farm House was identified as National Register listed. No other resources were identified in the 1979 study as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the list of 31 individual or groups of resources identified as possessing no architectural significance in 1979, only seven resources remain in the park. The resources are the former Corcoran garage, the water treatment buildings, the elevated water tower, the former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, and pavilions A and B.

In fiscal year 1979, \$119,000 in construction funds was appropriated to Sandy Point State Park (MdDNR 1979:14). In 1982, a document titled Design Program for Phase I Development of Sandy Point State Park was produced. The document had 42 pages, photocopies of architectural drawings, and handwritten notes (Triggs 1983). The document might have been intended to guide implementation of the master plan. Implementation of the master plan occurred throughout the 1980s (MdDNR 1984:14; MdDNR 1985:13). Two buildings constructed in 1988 were the south beach bathhouse and comfort station (MdDNR DMI 2002). In 1991, the MdDNR began to renew the beaches by installing protective stone work and beach replenishment as part of the Shore Erosion Control Program (MdDNR 1990:20). In 1990, a new park headquarters building and shop were completed. Work to redevelop south and east beaches with new, modern facilities continued throughout the 1990s. The new facilities for east beach were completed in 1992. A new food concession building and comfort station were constructed at south beach in 1993 and 1995.

In 1992, the Sandy Point Farm House (MIHP # AA-330) entered the curatorship program (Kimmel 2003). The curatorship program was established in 1982 following a request of a private citizen to rehabilitate a house in Gunpowder Falls State Park. Under the curatorship program, private citizens undertake the rehabilitation of historic buildings located within the park in exchange for life tenancy. The Maryland Historical Trust reviews all rehabilitation plans for buildings in the curatorship program.

As of 2003, Sandy Point is a 786-acre park that features swimming, fishing, crabbing, boating, windsurfing, beaches, picnic areas, wildlife viewing, and bird watching. Under the MdDNR's curatorship program for historic houses at state parks, a private individual lives in the farmhouse and will more extensively rehabilitate the structure (MdDNR 2003:1-2).

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Sandy Point State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the Criteria for Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland Article 83B, Title 5), collectively and individually. In order to undertake this evaluation, it is appropriate to discuss the park as a cultural landscape applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995) and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

Sandy Point State Park was formed from the acquisition of two land parcels. The first acquisition occurred in 1949 and the second in 1966. The establishment of the park accomplished a major recreation objective established by the State of Maryland during the early 1940s: the creation of a public swimming beach on the Chesapeake Bay in a central location and accessible from growing metropolitan areas. The new beach was representative of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem since it was located in the salt water portion of the bay.

Initial construction of recreation facilities along the beaches was completed during the early 1950s. These facilities included the beaches, bathhouses for two beaches, comfort stations, picnic pavilions, and support buildings and structures. The recreation facilities were concentrated in the eastern section of the park along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The western section of the park was less intensively developed for recreation and became the site of picnic pavilions.

From the earliest recreation facilities constructed in the park prior to 1960, only two picnic pavilions located in the western section of the park and three elements of the water supply system are extant. All other recreation facilities constructed during the 1950s that illustrated the earliest development phase of the park have been removed. The current recreation facilities in the park were constructed between 1975 and 2000 during the extensive redevelopment efforts implemented under the master plan completed in 1975.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating Sandy Point State Park is within the theme of public recreation during the period 1949 to 1960. The management practices that have shaped the park were implemented during the early 1950s and are just barely fifty years of age. Only the beach locations established during the 1950s survive. The buildings associated with the initial creation of the park are no longer extant. The recreation buildings, access roads, parking areas, sidewalks, and pavements associated with these beaches date post 1975. Shoreline modifications have been continual since 1950 with the installation of erosion control riprap and the replenishment of the manmade beaches.

In general, Sandy Point State Park no longer possesses integrity of design or materials to illustrate the initial development of the park as a pre-1960 bayside beach park. The manmade beaches established during the 1950s have remained in their approximate locations. Continual efforts to maintain and replenish the beaches have resulted in installing bulkheading along portions of the shore and expanding the beach areas. The construction and changes in park design and layout completed during the last three decades of the twentieth century have had the most impact on shaping the current cultural landscape of Sandy Point State Park. The eastern section of the park is linked via an integrated road system. The primary access to the park is from the MD Rte 50 interchange constructed in 1972. The western area of the park is accessed from public roads. The three major complexes of recreation facilities featured at the park date from post 1975 as part of an effort to modernize recreation facilities. The marina buildings were constructed beginning in 1975. The south beach received new buildings during the 1980s and the early 1990s. The east beach facilities date from 1992. The National Register evaluation of post-1960 resources was outside the scope of this investigation.

Only three resources constructed to support the initial park development are fifty years or older: the water treatment building, well house no. 3, and the elevated water storage tank. These resources are utilitarian support buildings and structures that do not illustrate the importance of the park as a recreation facility established during the late 1940s (Criterion A) nor are these resources significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C).

The other two structures associated from the pre-1960 development of the park are picnic pavilions A and B located in the western

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

section of the park. The western area of the park was purposely less intensively developed than the beach areas. The two pavilions are simple, utilitarian structures. As structures isolated in a wooded area, these two resources do not illustrate the importance of Sandy Point State Park as a recreation facility focused on the Chesapeake Bay (Criterion A). The two structures are not significant for their physical design or construction (Criterion C).

The residential complexes that date from prior to 1960 include the Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330), the former manager's residence, the former Labrot House on Tydings Road (MIHP # AA-332), and the former Labrot House on Log Inn Road. The Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330) was listed in 1972 in the National Register of Historic Places. The former Labrot House on Tydings Road (MIHP # AA-332) was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (MHT DOE 1998). The former manager's house, constructed in 1936, located near the Sandy Point Farmhouse is a simply-styled, undistinguished dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials and that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The former Labrot House on Log Inn Road, constructed in 1938, is a simply-styled, Cape Cod dwelling that has been renovated with modern materials and that does not exhibit the qualities of significant physical design under National Register Criterion C. The isolated former Corcoran garage is a concrete-block building that exhibits no significant architectural design under National Register Criterion C. The Sandy Point Farmhouse archeological site (18AN534) and the boundary stones from 1763 were not evaluated as part of this investigation applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

RESOURCE HISTORY

The historic contexts relevant to Anne Arundel County have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

The colony of Maryland was established in 1634, when 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City in the lower tidewater area of Maryland (Fausz 1984:12). Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was proprietor of the colony. In 1632, he inherited the charter for the region from his father, George Calvert, who secured the Maryland grant from Charles I (Wilstach 1931:35). The success of tobacco cultivation in the colony of Virginia encouraged early Maryland colonists to adopt this agricultural focus, requiring a large labor force of indentured servants and slaves.

Settlement in the colony spread northward into the area of Anne Arundel County during the mid-seventeenth century. In 1649, Puritans founded the community of Providence on the Severn River. Overcoming their initial objections to swearing allegiance to a Catholic landlord, the Puritans accepted representation at the opening of the General Assembly in 1650. On April 29 of that year, Providence was included in the new county of Anne Arundel, named in memory of Cecil Calvert's wife (Mathews 1907:435).

By 1651, five "hundreds," or formal areas of settlement, had been established (Wesler et al. 1981:92). During the seventeenth century, the population settled near the navigable rivers and waterways. One of the earliest "hundreds" was Broad Neck, occupying the Broadneck Peninsula between the Magothy and Severn Rivers along the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Early patents in the area included Carey's Creek Plantation (1649), Homewood's Lott (1650), and Pettibone's Rest (1650) (Moss 1976:map).

Situated in the tidewater region of the colony, Anne Arundel County was well-suited for growing tobacco. At the end of the seventeenth century, Anne Arundel County was the most heavily populated county in colonial Maryland (Wesler et al. 1981:94). An increasing number of late seventeenth-century sites excavated along the Severn and Magothy rivers illustrate this fact. However, a large number of early immigrants found themselves trapped into tenancy during a period of decline in tobacco prices. Many small-scale farmers with limited acreage lost everything during fluctuating markets that characterized the economy during the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

late seventeenth century. On the Broadneck peninsula, one family, the Homewoods, began to assemble smaller parcels of land. Starting with Homewood's Lott, a grant of 210 acres, the family continued to acquire land including Wadlington (1654) and Homewood's Purchase (1664) during the late seventeenth century. In addition, a low life expectancy contributed to instability in the Chesapeake region, as the malaria-ridden environment promoted early deaths for county residents (Ware 1990:7). Other patents in the area of Sandy Point included Scotland comprising 600 acres to John Esson in 1659, The Tryall comprising 164 acres patented to John Harebooth in 1698, and 52 acres of Rattlesnake Point patented to John Ross in 1735 (Sandy Point vertical file, n.d.).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

In 1695, the capital of the colony of the Maryland from St. Mary's City to Annapolis, near the county's initial settlement of Providence. The port towns of Annapolis and London Town on the South River reached their height as important market centers by the early eighteenth century, when the tobacco market stabilized and agricultural diversification increased. While they remained the only towns of significant size within the county, small villages and port communities emerged along rivers and streams to support the agricultural-based economy (Wilstach 1931:297-298).

Throughout the eighteenth century farmers, tobacco remained a staple crop in Anne Arundel County even though farmers in other sections of the colony turned increasingly to wheat cultivation, both in response to new markets in the West Indies and to the realization that tobacco was depleting the soil. The passage of the Maryland Tobacco Inspection Act in 1747 helped regulate the quality of the product and improved the reputation of the Maryland variety (Brugger 1988:93). However, this Maryland law altered the handling system of Anne Arundel tobacco. By the mid-eighteenth century, transport shifted from the West and South rivers, and from the Severn River drainage basin, to the "freshes" of the Patapsco and the Patuxent rivers (Hemphill 1959:56-57).

On the Broadneck Peninsula, well-connected families came to assemble large tracts of land and to establish family economic dynasties. During the early eighteenth century, the Homewood family continued to acquire property, amassing about 2,000 acres when the property was resurveyed in 1735. The proximity of the peninsula to Annapolis attracted many prominent wealthy families to establish country estates, particularly along the northern shore of the Severn River. In 1763, provincial Governor Horatio Sharpe acquired approximately 814 acres from John Hesselius and his wife, who owned Bellefield Plantation and created the Whitehall property, where he proceeded to construct a manor house worthy of his social status (Ware 1990). Two boundary stones that mark the boundaries of Sandy Point State Park were installed as evidence of that land transfer. Whitehall became Sharpe's primary residence from the time of his enforced retirement in 1769 until he returned to England in 1773, two years before the Revolutionary War. At Sharpe's death in 1790, the estate was willed to his friend and one-time secretary, John Ridout. Both Sharpe and Hesselius were prominent men in Annapolis and illustrated the trend for wealthy families to have ties both in Annapolis and in rural estates.

After the Revolutionary War, Baltimore superseded Annapolis in importance as a port town and economic center. The years of tobacco farming had exhausted the soil, causing the agricultural productivity of the county to decline. Erosion of the farmland and silting of the waterways hampered transportation. The economy faltered as grain and tobacco production declined. Many young county farmers moved west (McWilliams 1977:2).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

The Broadneck Peninsula was divided into farms throughout the nineteenth century. During the early years of the nineteenth century, Horatio and John Gibson began to assemble land near Sandy Point. By 1808, John and Horatio Gibson had assembled property totaling 449 acres from four separate tracts: Gibson's Discovery, Scotland, Tryall, and Rattle Snake Point. John Gibson, who owned the land between 1818 and 1828, was a relative by marriage of Samuel Ogle, an eighteenth-century governor of Maryland, and a business associate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence (MHT 1971; Ware

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

1990). It is unknown if Gibson built the Sandy Point Farm House, although Gibson apparently owned a residence elsewhere (MHT 1971). In 1828, Gibson sold the farm to Henry Mayer. Mayer combined the four tracts into a single tract named "Scotland Enlarged." When Mayer died intestate in 1833, the property was inventoried prior to sale. The improvements on the property were listed as "a large, two-story, brick dwelling house with wings of brick, a barn, Negro quarters of brick, a carriage house, stable and a granary of wood." The farm, appraised at \$7,000, also contained two large orchards. In 1833, Baptist Mezick purchased the property. The Mezick family continued to farm the area throughout the nineteenth century, supplementing their income from rents from property they owned in Baltimore (Sandy Point vertical file n.d.; MHT 1971).

The problems of exhausted soil and diminishing crop yields prompted the formation of agricultural societies designed to encourage a more scientific approach to farming. These organizations, including one formed in Anne Arundel County in 1817, advocated the practices of crop rotation and field fertilization (Brugger 1988:206). However, these types of improvements often required significant monetary investment, which the average county farmer could not afford. The agricultural products of the county in 1850 included tobacco (4,523,340 pounds), wool (22,685 pounds), potatoes (51,871 bushels), hay (5,580 tons), oats (147,263 bushels), rye 11,439 bushels), buckwheat (4,490 bushels), corn (925,448 bushels), and wheat (360,923 bushels). In 1850, Anne Arundel County remained the second highest producer of tobacco in the state of Maryland (Wesler et al. 1981).

Between 1800 and 1850, the white population in the county increased slowly, gaining approximately 1,000 persons each decade. In 1851, the county's population decreased as the northern third of Anne Arundel County became part of the newly formed Howard County (Mathews 1907:441). The numbers of African Americans living in the county was slightly higher than the number of white persons for most decades between 1800 and 1850 (Wesler et al. 1981).

The Martenet Map of Anne Arundel County (1860) illustrated the agrarian character of the Broadneck peninsula prior to the Civil War. The farms of Mrs. Meriken, Philip Pettibone, T.E. Hyde, Horace Ridout (Whitehall), and Mrs. Yewell surrounded the Mezick farm on Sandy Point. The main road through the area ran east-west along the peninsula, parallel to modern Route 301/50 and ending at Sandy Point. The crossroad community known as St. Margarets was located along this road, with the Episcopal Church at its center. Sandy Point was the site of a lighthouse built in 1857-1858. The lighthouse was moved to its present off-shore location to warn of the dangerous shoals in 1883 (Turbyville 1995).

As southern states began to secede from the Union, attention focused on the actions of Maryland. Of the state's 23,900 inhabitants in 1860, 7,332 were slaves and 4,864 others were free blacks. Much of the white population supported the South, but the state leaders were predominantly pro-Union (Newman 1977:269). Southern sympathizers were so numerous in the Maryland capital that the Confederate flag was raised to greet the arrival of Union troops in 1861 (Riley 1905:96). Such overt expressions of pro-Confederate sympathy generally were met with arrests by Union troops. Although no major battles were fought in Anne Arundel, county residents were under military occupation throughout the war. The Union army did not leave the county until April 1866 (Newman 1977:273,275).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

After the Civil War, crop diversification gained prominence as emancipated blacks left the worn tobacco fields to move out of the county or onto their own farms. From ranking second in the volume of tobacco production in 1850, Anne Arundel County dropped to fifty place by 1930. Tobacco and grain cultivation gave way to truck farming during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the north portion of the county. Local farmers found the sandy soil suited to raising tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelon, and strawberries (Molter 1988). By 1920, Sandy Point Farm was described as a stock farm. Mr. Sylvester Labrot, a previous owner, raised horses on the property, then called Holly Beach Farm, and had a practice track on the Nike missile site (Anne Arundel County History Notes 1973).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

The Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis Electric Railroad, completed in 1908, assured the success of truck farming, as Baltimore provided a ready market for north county products. Truck crop production encouraged development of a canning industry in northern Anne Arundel County; canning and packing plants were built near rail lines, and small industrial towns developed at these locations (McWilliams 1977:3,4).

Steamboats, railroads, and automobiles encouraged the growth of the recreation industry. As the population mushroomed in Washington and Baltimore, urban dwellers sought refuge on the county's bay and river beaches. Baltimore residents seeking a day or weekend of refuge were drawn to nearby beaches along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its major tributaries. Bay Ridge opened in 1886 as a resort town and became known as "the Queen Resort of the Chesapeake". Sherwood Forest, opened in 1913, was an early planned recreation community. Gibson Island was another planned recreation community, designed in 1922 by the Olmsted Brothers, a noted landscape firm (Ware 1990:19-21).

Modern Period (1930 - present)

The emergence of the automobile and improved road systems encouraged many urban workers to search for the relative peace and space of country life. Following World War II, the suburban trend intensified. Government-sponsored housing loans and highway programs made owning a country house and commuting to Baltimore more affordable for the average worker (McWilliams 1977:7). Accordingly, the quiet country nature of northern Anne Arundel County rapidly changed. In the Broadneck area, Persimmon Point (Howard Residence) (AA-337) was sold in 1935 to become a planned community similar to Gibson Island. The project was never begun, and it was not until the 1950s that a second developer began to sell lots in what is now Cape St. Claire. By 1954, houses were beginning to line the shore of the bay in a community known as Tydings on the Bay.

Beginning in 1940, the State of Maryland sought to establish a beach on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. The area around Annapolis was considered as a highly desirable location for a beach since it was centrally located and accessible to both Baltimore and Annapolis. However, the rising property values were a consideration in the state's ability to purchase property. The Labrot family, who had owned Sandy Point Farm since the 1920s, were willing to sell the property to the state for a discounted price in return for the assurance that the property would be developed as a recreation park. The state accepted the proposal and Sandy Point State Park was created.

In 1952, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge opened, linking Anne Arundel County to the Eastern Shore and facilitating vehicular transportation by replacing the older ferry service. The approaches to the westbound span of the bridge border Sandy Point State Park. □ In 1972, a new interchange was constructed for MD Rte 50 that provided access to the park. The area surrounding the park has become increasingly subdivided as Annapolis has grown outwards into the surrounding Anne Arundel County and the Broadneck Peninsula.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2305

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 786

Acreage of historical setting 786

Quadrangle name Gibson Island

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Sandy Point State Park as of February 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title C. Heidenrich, K. Grandine

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 10/3/03

street and number 241 E. 4th Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Name Sandy Point State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Anne Arundel County History Notes

1973 January, Vol. 3 No. 2.

Bastian, Tyler

1971 Letter to Orlando Ridout IV, director of the Maryland Historical Trust, dated 30 June. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Baumgartner, Norma A.

1975 Preliminary Archeological Survey of Sandy Point State Park. Maryland Geological Survey. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Birnbaum, Charles A., with Christine Capella Peters

1996 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Washington, D.C.

Bobek Jr., Michael M.

1974 "Corcoran Environmental Study Area, Description of Nature Trail Interest Points and Comments." Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Broadneck Jaycees, Sponsor

1976 Broadneck, Maryland's Historic Peninsula. Fishergate Publishing Company, Inc., Annapolis.

Brugger, Robert

1988 Maryland: A Middle Temperament. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Bullock, Orin

1971 A Survey to Determine the Feasibility of Restoration for Use as a Park Interpretation Center. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Capper, John R.

1975 Letter to Fred L. Eskew, dated 14 February. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Certeza, Greg

2003 Ranger at Sandy Point State Park. Personal communication, 4 February.

Cheers, Gene F.

1974 Letter to Robert A. Ellsworth, dated 11 June. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Chestnut, W. Calvin

1953 Order for Preliminary Injunction, 4 June. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Coulter, James B.

1972□ Letter to Edmond F. Rovner, secretary Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development, dated 26 September. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Coxe, Ellen K.

1979□ DNR/MHT Survey Sandy Point State Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. On file at MdDNR office, Annapolis, Maryland.

Ellis, Spencer P.

1964□ Letter to Board of Natural Resources, dated 7 December. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Eskew, Fred L.

1975□ Letter to Mrs. Reamer E. Sewell Jr., dated 18 February. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Fausz, J. Frederick

□ 1984□ Merging and Emerging Worlds: The Interplay of Anglo-Indian Interest Groups in the Early Chesapeake, 1620-1660. Paper presented at the Third Hall of Records Conference on Maryland History, St. Mary's City, Maryland.

Fouse, Ronald A.

1973□ Letter to George R. Lewis and Keith Kelly, Department of General Services, dated 2 October. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Fouse, Ronald A.

1974□ Letter to George R. Lewis and Wilber Chance, Department of General Services, dated 21 February. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Fredland, J. Roger

1977□ Transportation. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History 1647-1977, edited by James C. Bradford, pp.35-43. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee.

Heintzelman, Patricia

□ 1974□ Whitehall. National Register of Historic places Inventory--Nomination Form. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Herndon, Elmanus

1975□ Letter to Janet Watson, Land Planning, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 14 February. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Hemphill, John M.

□ 1959□ Freight Rates in the Maryland Tobacco Trade, 1705-1763. Maryland Historical Magazine 54:36-58.

Hiatt, Amy

1975□ Boundary Markers: Whitehall-Homewood's Lott (AA-333, AA-334) Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. On file at MHT Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

Hopkins, G.M.

□ 1878□ Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. G.M. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

Kaylor, Joseph F.

1958□ Letter to Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, dated 24 October. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Kelly, Keith A., P.E.

1974□ Letter to Louis B. Phipps, assistant secretary, Capital Programs, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 15

March. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Kimmel, Ross,

2003 □ Maryland Department of Natural Resources, personal communication. 5 September.

Kozel, Scott M.

2003 □ “Chesapeake Bay Bridge History.” Accessed 8 September at www.roadstothefuture.com/Chesa_Bay_Bridge_History.html.

Krebs, William A.

1975 □ Letter to Keith D. Kelley, Department of General Services, dated 20 March. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1976 □ History and status report on Sandy Point farmhouse, dated 19 August. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Land Planning Services, Capital Programs Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

□ 1975 □ Master Plan for Sandy Point State Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Lee, Mrs. C. Carroll

1964 □ Letter to Governor Millard J. Tawes, dated 31 July. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Mallow, James

1974 □ “Interpretive Prospective, Manor House, Sandy Point State Park.” Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Martenet, Simon J.

□ 1860 □ Martenet's Map of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. S.J. Martenet, Baltimore.

Maryland Board of Natural Resources

□ 1948 □ Fifth Annual Report.

□ 1949 □ Sixth Annual Report.

□ 1950 □ Seventh Annual Report.

□ 1951 □ Eighth Annual Report.

□ 1956 □ Thirteenth Annual Report.

□ 1957 □ Fourteenth Annual Report.

□ 1959 □ Sixteenth Annual Report.

□ 1962 □ Nineteenth Annual Report.

□ 1963 □ Twentieth Annual Report.

□ 1964 □ Twenty-First Annual Report.

□ 1966 □ Twenty-Third Annual Report.

Maryland Department of Forests and Parks

1971 □ Action Program for Development: Technical Supplement to Maryland Parks – A Master Plan for Outdoor Recreation 1967-1976. Revised 1971.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

□ n.d. □ Drawings files, on file at Annapolis, MD.

1974 □ “A Progression of Events Leading to the Acquisition and Development of Sandy Point State Park.” Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

□ 1979 □ Annual Activities Report, Fiscal Year 1979.

□ 1983 □ Annual Activities Report, Fiscal Year 1983.

□ 1984 □ Annual Activities Report, Fiscal Year 1984.

□ 1985 □ Annual Activities Report, Fiscal Year 1985.

□ 1990 □ Annual Activities Report, Fiscal Year 1990.

2002 □ Acquisition Listing – Map and Deed Reference. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland. Department of Natural Resources. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland.

2002 □ Public Lands. 2002 Acreage Report. On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland.

2002 □ Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI). On file at MdDNR, Annapolis, Maryland.

□ 2003 □ “Sandy Point State Park,” dated 6 May. Accessed 26 August at www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/southern/sandypoint.html.

Maryland Historical Trust

n.d. □ Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Forms, Archeological Site files, and Determinations of Eligibility. On file at MHT Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

1971 □ Sandy Point Farm House National Register Nomination. On file at MHT Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

1974 □ “Recommendations for Adaptive Use of Sandy Point Farmhouse, Sandy Point State Park.” Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

2000 □ Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs, Department of Housing and Community Development, Crownsville.

Maryland State Planning Commission

1952 □ Master Plan Maryland State Parks and Recreation Areas. On file at MdDNR library, Annapolis, Maryland.

Mathews, Edward B.

□ 1907 □ The Counties of Maryland. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Mazurek, Charlie, MdDNR

2003 □ Written email communication, 10 September 2003.

McClelland, Linda Flint, and J. Timothy Keller

1995 □ Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

McWilliams, Jane

□ 1977 □ Land and People. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History 1647-1977, edited by James C. Bradford, pp. 1-10. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee.

Molter, Nelson J.

□ 1988 □ Severna Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A History of the Area. Published by the author, Severna Park, Maryland.

Moss, James E.

□ 1976 □ Providence, Ye Lost Towne at Severn in Maryland. "Spring Valley," Washington, D.C.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

1933 □ Nautical Chart 1255: Chesapeake Bay from Sandy Point to Head of Bay. Online at www.noaa.gov.

1934 □ Nautical Chart 1255: Chesapeake Bay from Sandy Point to Head of Bay. Online at www.noaa.gov.

Newman, Harry Wright

□ 1977 □ Anne Arundel during the War of Secession. In Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History 1647-1977, edited by James C. Bradford, pp. 269-275. Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee.

Parr, William A.

1974 □ Inter-office communication to Mason Shehan, Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1974b □ Inter-office communication to John Capper, department of Capital Programs, dated 9 October. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Riley, Elihu S.

□ 1905 □ A History of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland. Charles G. Feldmeyer, Annapolis.

Rovner, Edmond F.

1972 □ Letter to James B. Coulter, secretary Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 13 September. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Sandy Point State Park Vertical File

1975 □ “Memo for the File,” no author, dated 23 September. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

n.d. □ Manuscript notes on land deeds. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Thompson, Gerry

2003 □ Park Manager, Sandy Point State Park. Personal communication, 4 February.

Townsend, Arthur C.

1973 □ Letter to George R. Lewis, Department of General Services, dated 27 July. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

1975 □ Letter to John Capper, director, Land Planning Services, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 10 February. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Townsend, Arthur C., and Orlando Ridout IV

1974 □ Letter to Gene Cheers, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, dated 18 July. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Triggs, William D.

1983 □ Design Program for Phase I Development of Sandy Point State Park. Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Turbyville, Linda

□ 1995 □ Bay Beacons: Lighthouses of the Chesapeake Bay. East Wind Publishing, Annapolis.

United States Department of the Interior

1991 □ National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1995 □ National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Ware, Donna M.

□ 1990 □ Anne Arundel's Legacy: The Historic Properties of Anne Arundel County. Office of Planning and Zoning, Anne Arundel County.

Watson, Janet

1975 □ “Sandy Point State Park History.” Sandy Point State Park file, Public Lands – Resource Planning, Southern Region, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Weissman, Peggy

1987 □ Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan: Statewide Historic Contexts. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Wesler, Kit W., Gordon J. Fine, Dennis J. Pogue, Patricia A. Sternheimer, Aileen F. Button, E. Glyn Furgurson, and Alvin H. Luckenbach

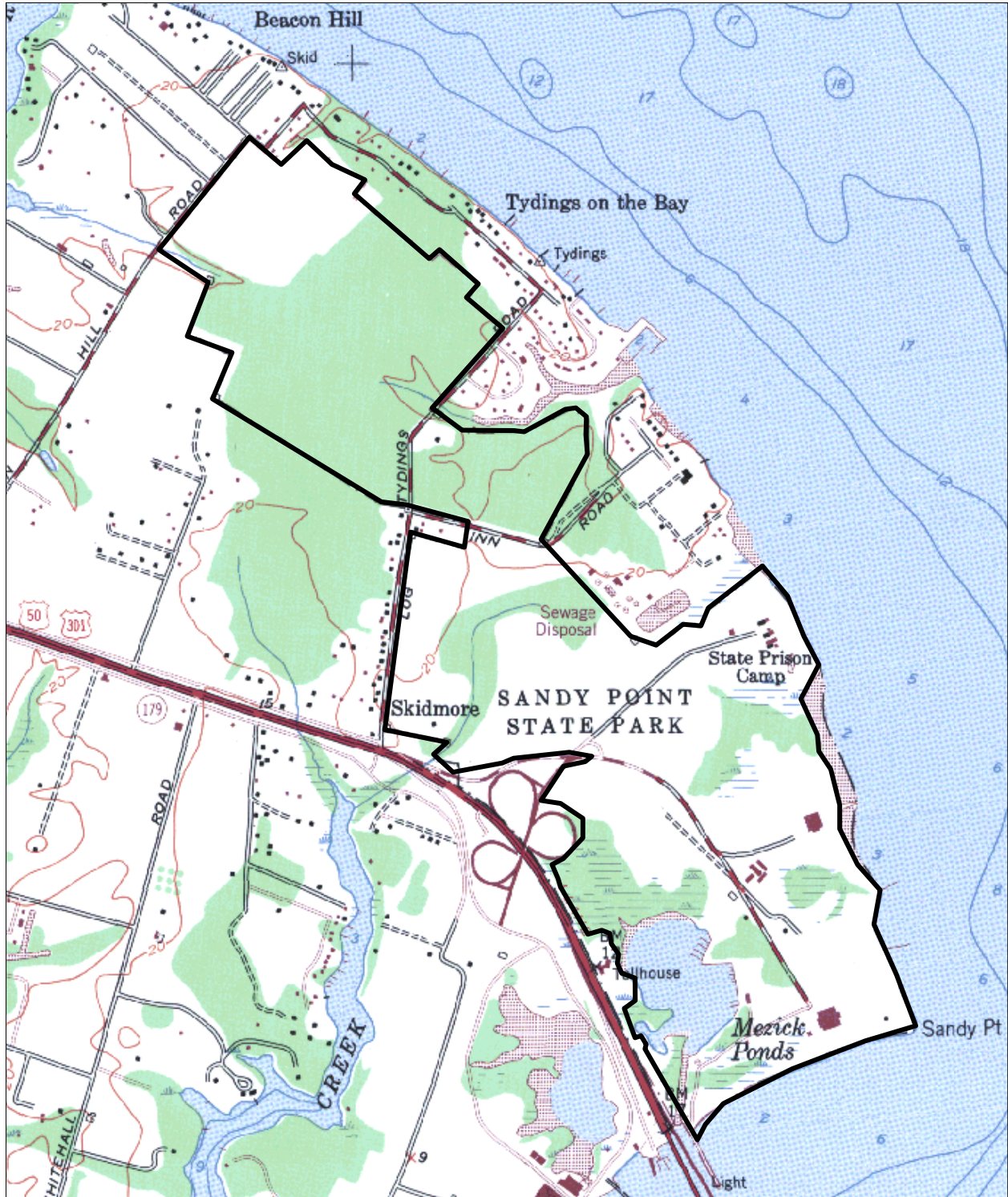
AA-2305

□1981□The Maryland Department of Transportation Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume II: Western Shore. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series 6.

● Wilstach, Paul

1931□Tidewater Maryland. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

AA-2305
Sandy Point State Park
Gibson Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1954, Photorevised 1979



MHT GIS 03/13/2012 JKC

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # AA-2305
2. Sandy Point State Park
3. Anne Arundel County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. February-March 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Sandy Point south beach, view east towards the Chesapeake Bay Bridge.
2. Sandy Point marina, view looking north.
3. Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330), view looking southeast.
4. Site 18AN534 surrounding Sandy Point Farmhouse (MIHP # AA-330), view looking north.
5. Sandy Point Farmhouse outbuilding, view looking north.
6. Former Manager's Residence, view looking southwest.
7. Former Labrot House (MIHP # AA-332) on Tydings Road, view looking northeast.
8. Former Labrot well house, view looking northwest.
9. Former Labrot garage/animal pen, view looking east.
10. Former Labrot House at 1483 Long Inn Road, view looking east.
11. Former Labrot House shed, view looking northeast.
12. Former Corcoran garage, view looking south-southeast.
13. Former Corcoran shed, view looking north.
14. Boundary stone MIHP # AA-333 in shop.
15. Boundary stone MIHP # AA-334.
16. Pavilion A, view looking east.
17. Water treatment plant, view looking northeast.
18. Well House No. 3, view looking north.
19. Elevated water tower with Mezick pond in foreground, view looking south.
20. Telephone cable house along nature trail, view looking southeast.
21. Telephone building in woods near MD Rte 50 interchange, view looking northwest.



AA - 2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co, MD

RCG-A

Feb - March 2003

MD SH PO

Sandy Point Beach, looking E

1 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPo

Sandy Point marina, looking N

2 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MDSHPo

Sandy Point Farmhouse (AA-330) looking SE

3 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Site 18AN543 + farmhouse looking N

4 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

REG A

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Sandy Point Farmhse Outbuilding, looking N

5 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb-March 2003

MD SHPO

Former Manager's Residence, looking SW

6 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co., MD

RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Labrot House (AA 332), looking NE

7 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCS-A

Feb- March 2003

MD SHPO

Labrot well house, looking NW

8 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCCA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPo

Labrot garage/animal pen, looking E

9 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCG-A

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Labrot Hse 1483 Long Inn Rd, looking E

10 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co., MD

REG-A

Feb-March 2003

MD SHAW

Labrot Hse shed, looking NE

11 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

REC A

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Corrovan garage looking S-SE

12 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co., MD

RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Corcoran Shed, looking N

13 of 21



AA-2306

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb-March 2003

MDSHPo

Boundary stone AP-333

14 of 21



AA-2305
Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co, MD
RCG-A

Feb-March 2003

MD SH Po

Boundary stone AA-334

15 of 21



AA-2305
Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

RC6A
Feb-March 2003

MD SHPo
Pavilion A, looking E
16 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park
Anne Arundel Co. MD

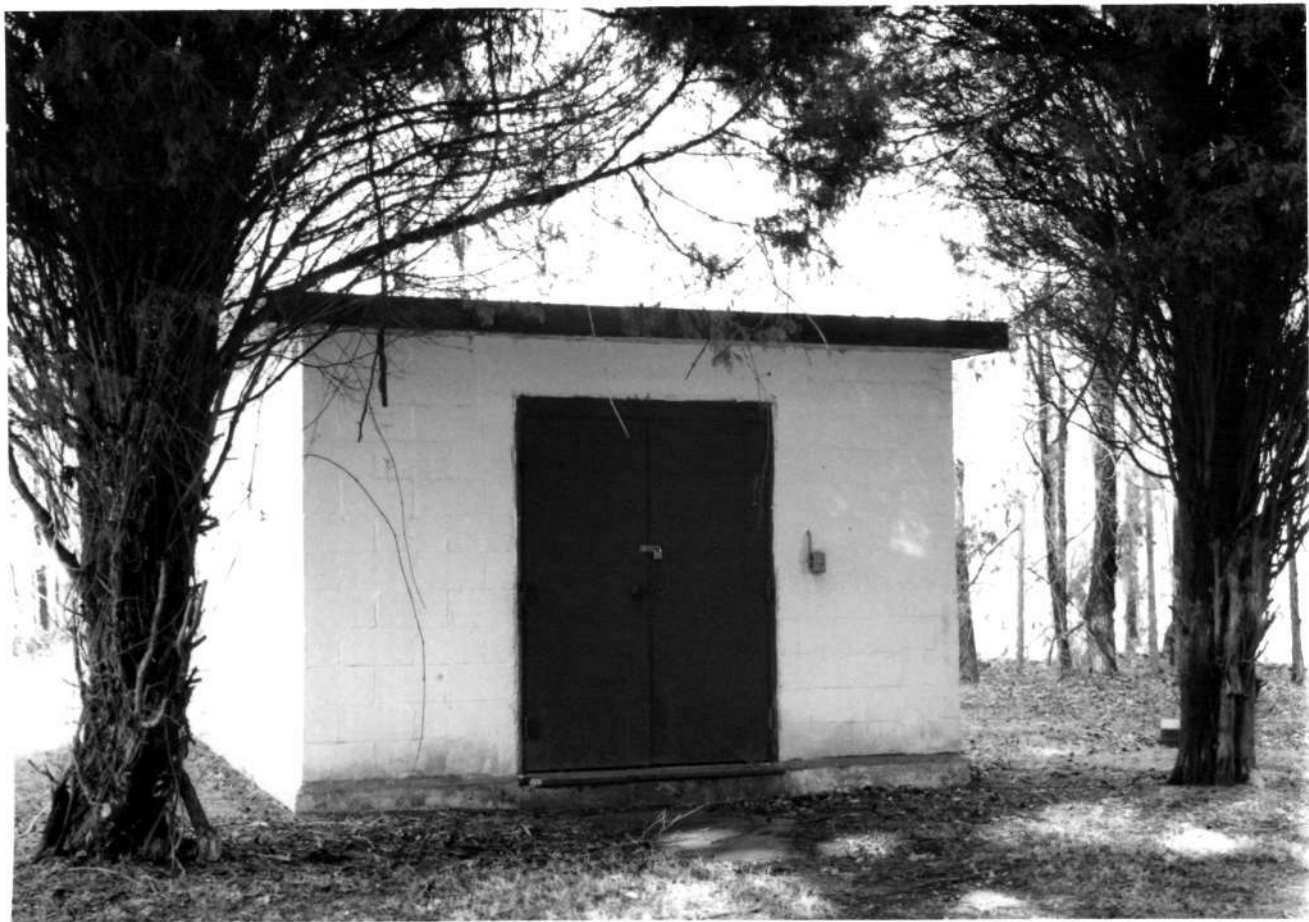
RCGA

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Water treatment plant, looking NE

17 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co., MD

REG-A

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPo

Well hse #3, looking N

18 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co., MD

RCGA

Feb-March 2003

MD SHPO

Elevated water tower, looking S

19 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co. MD

RCGA

Feb-March 2003

MDSHPo

Telephone cable hse, looking SE

20 of 21



AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

Anne Arundel Co MD

RCG-A

Feb - March 2003

MD SHPO

Telephone bldg, looking NW

21 of 21