

**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:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ 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 Mezick 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=r7pjAAAIBAJ&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=0cYIAAAAIBAJ&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.

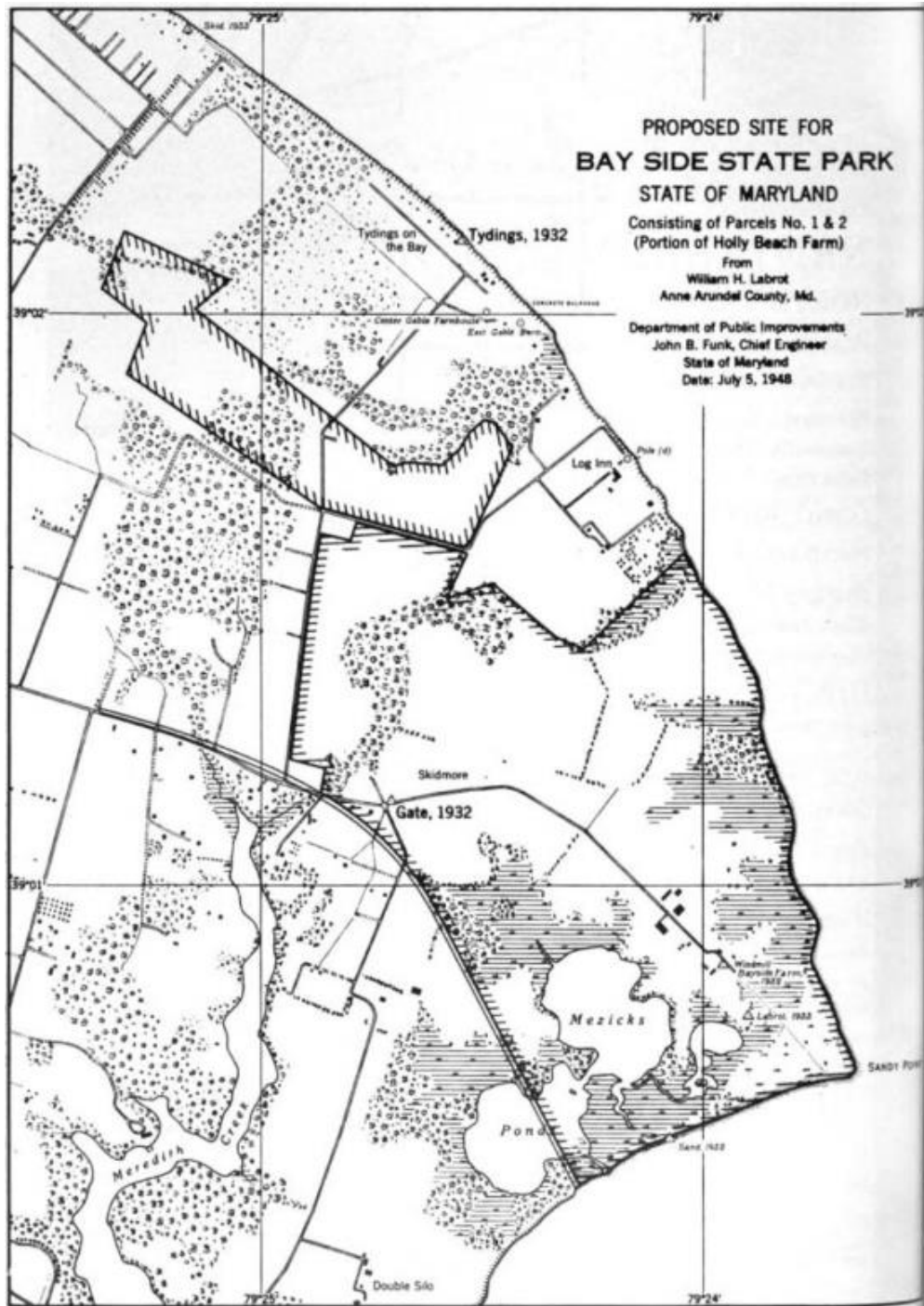
———. 1953b. "State Holds Out for Jim Crow Beach." July 11, 1953. Page 22. ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Black Newspaper Collection.

"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>.

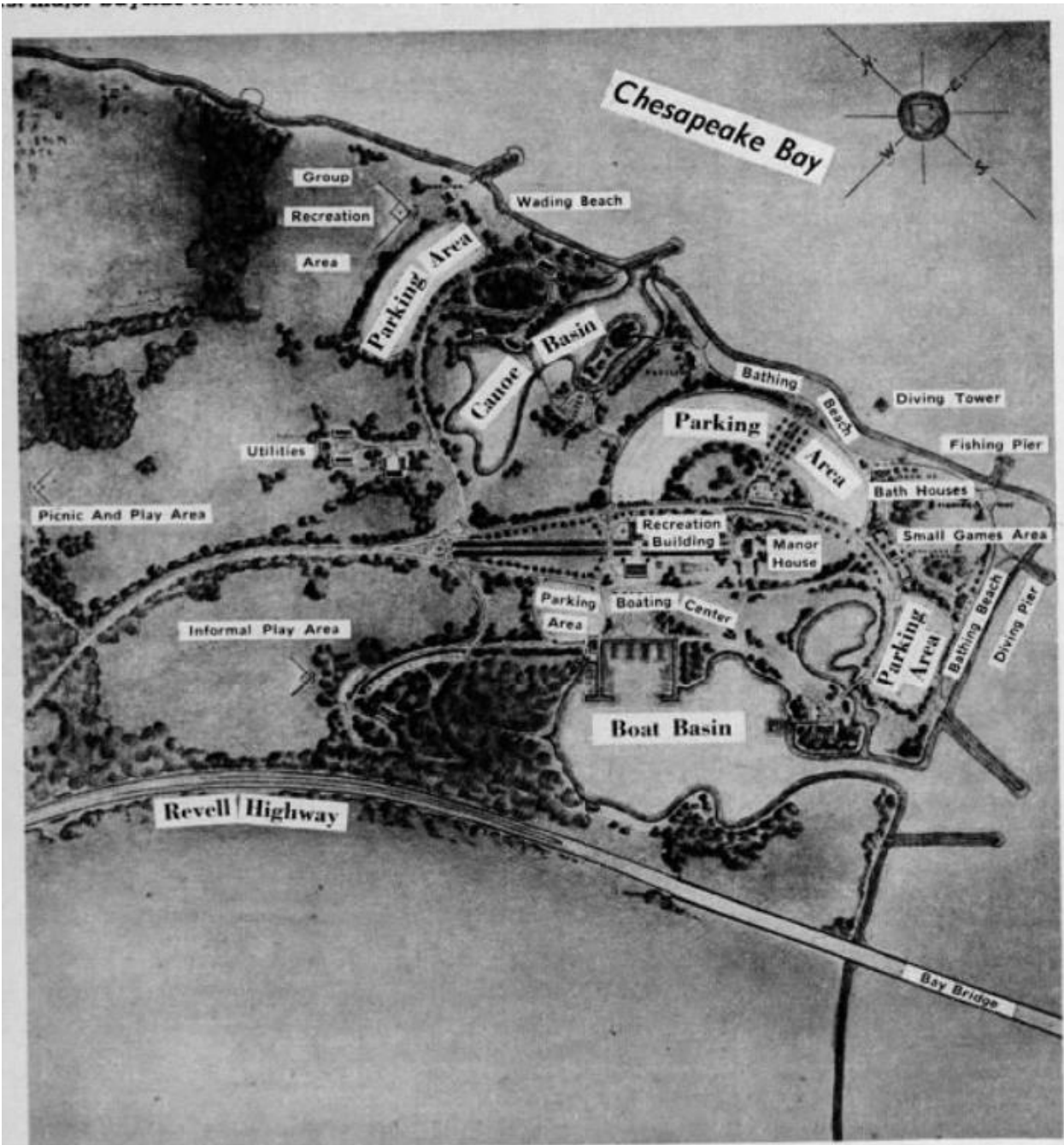
-
- . 2015. "Landscapes of Exclusion: State Parks in the Jim Crow South." View, 2015. Library of the American Landscape History. https://lalh.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/LALH_View-2015_.pdf.
- Pousson, Eli, and Nicole Diehlmann. 2023. Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976. National Register 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

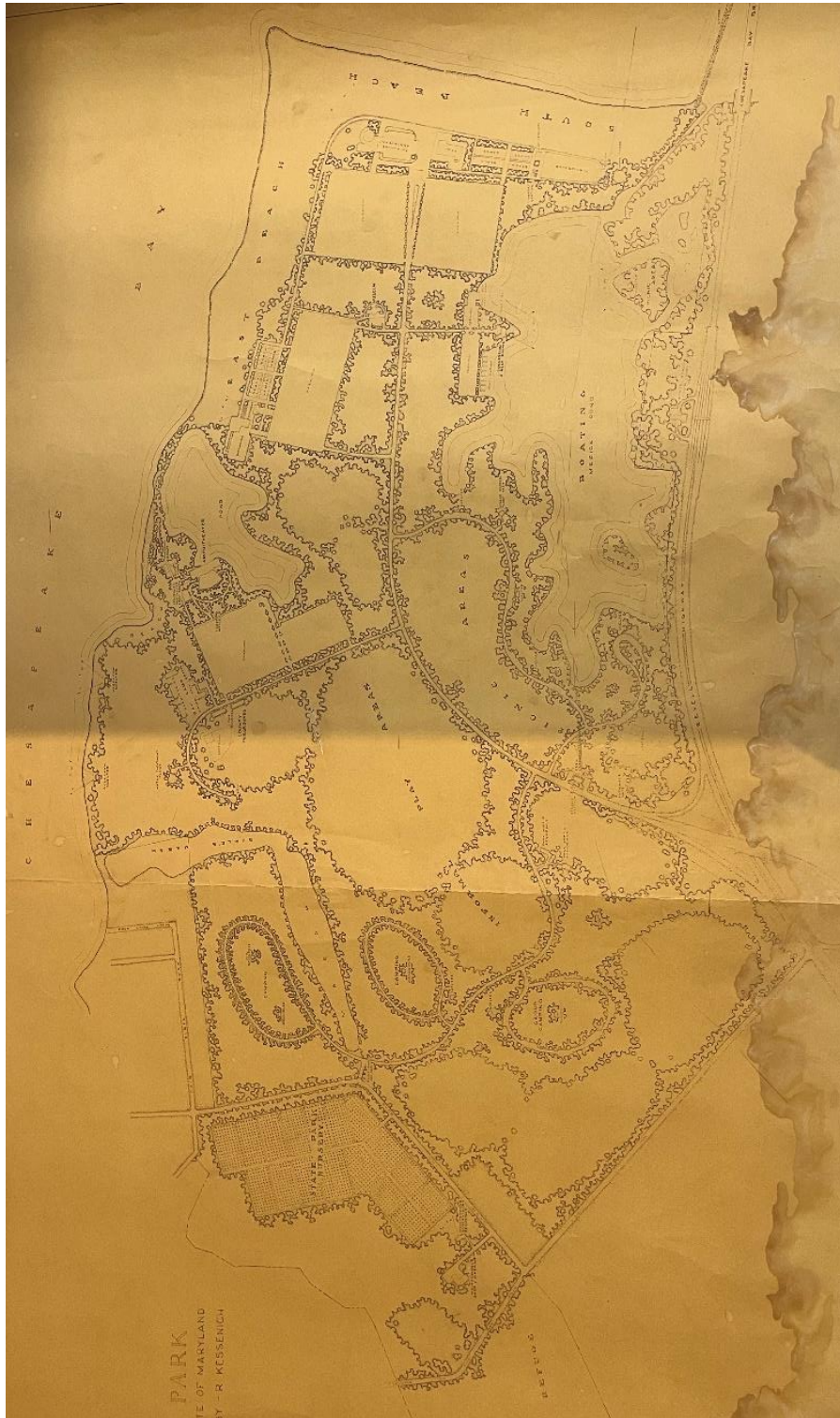
Photo Source: John B. Funk, Department of Public Improvement, State of Maryland. July 5, 1948. In Maryland State Archives, MSA SC 6361-2-3-1. This scanned version found in Draper K. Sutcliffe, "The Hidden Value of State Coordinates," *Surveying and Mapping* XIII, no. 1 (January-March 1953): 74.

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



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.



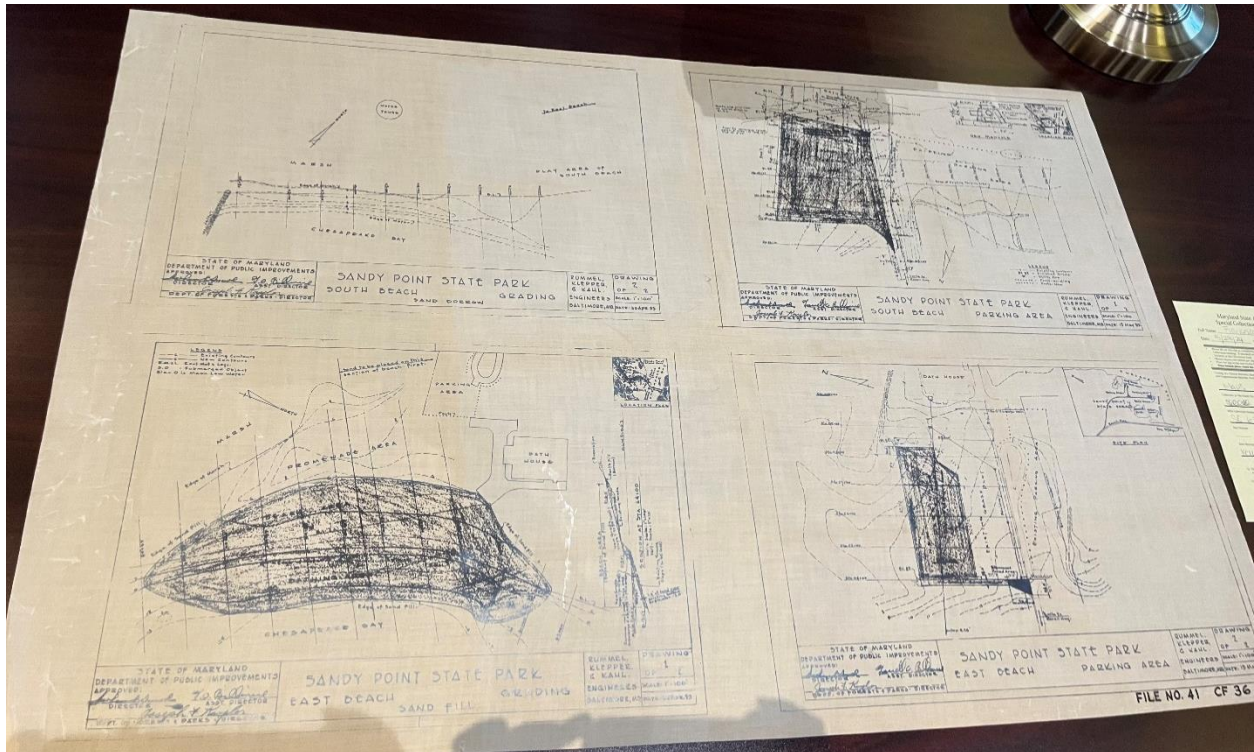
Historic Image 5: Master Plan of Sandy Point State Park Department of Forests & Parks State of Maryland, Designed by R. Kessenich. 1949-1955.

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

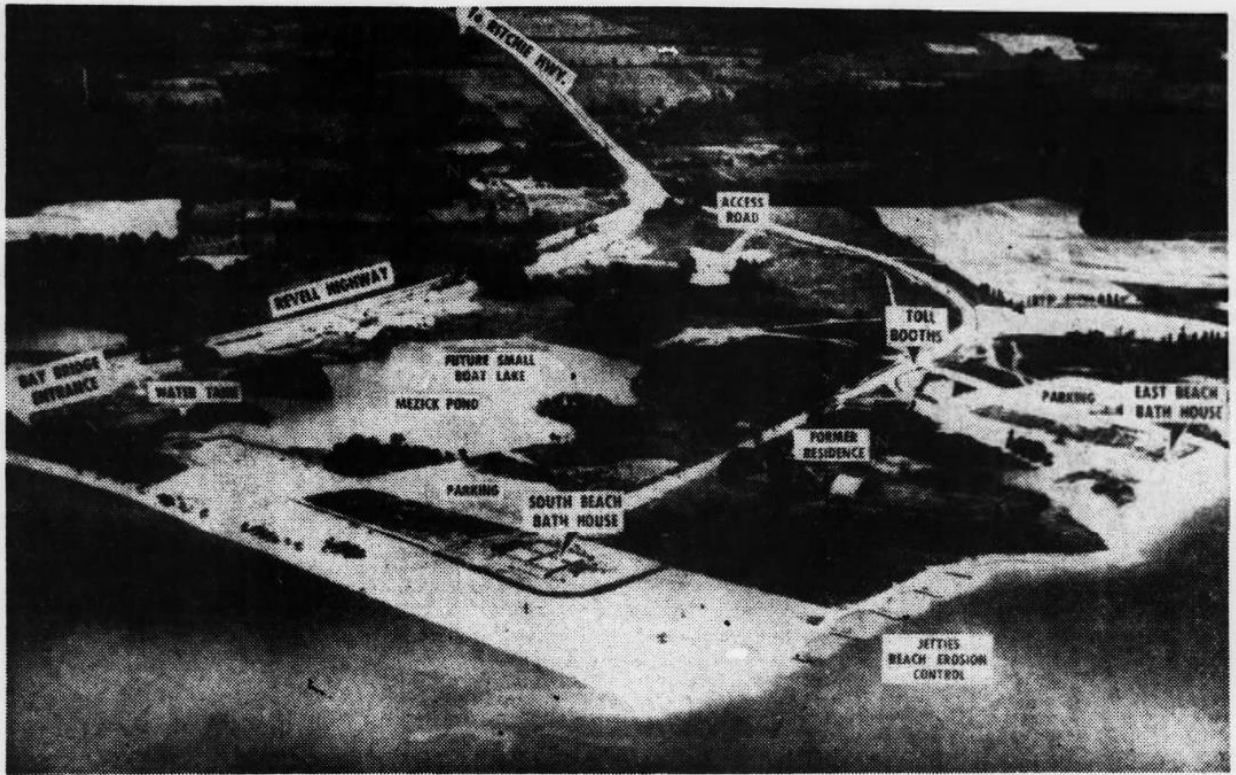
AA-2305
Sandy Point State Park
1100 E. College Parkway
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland



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

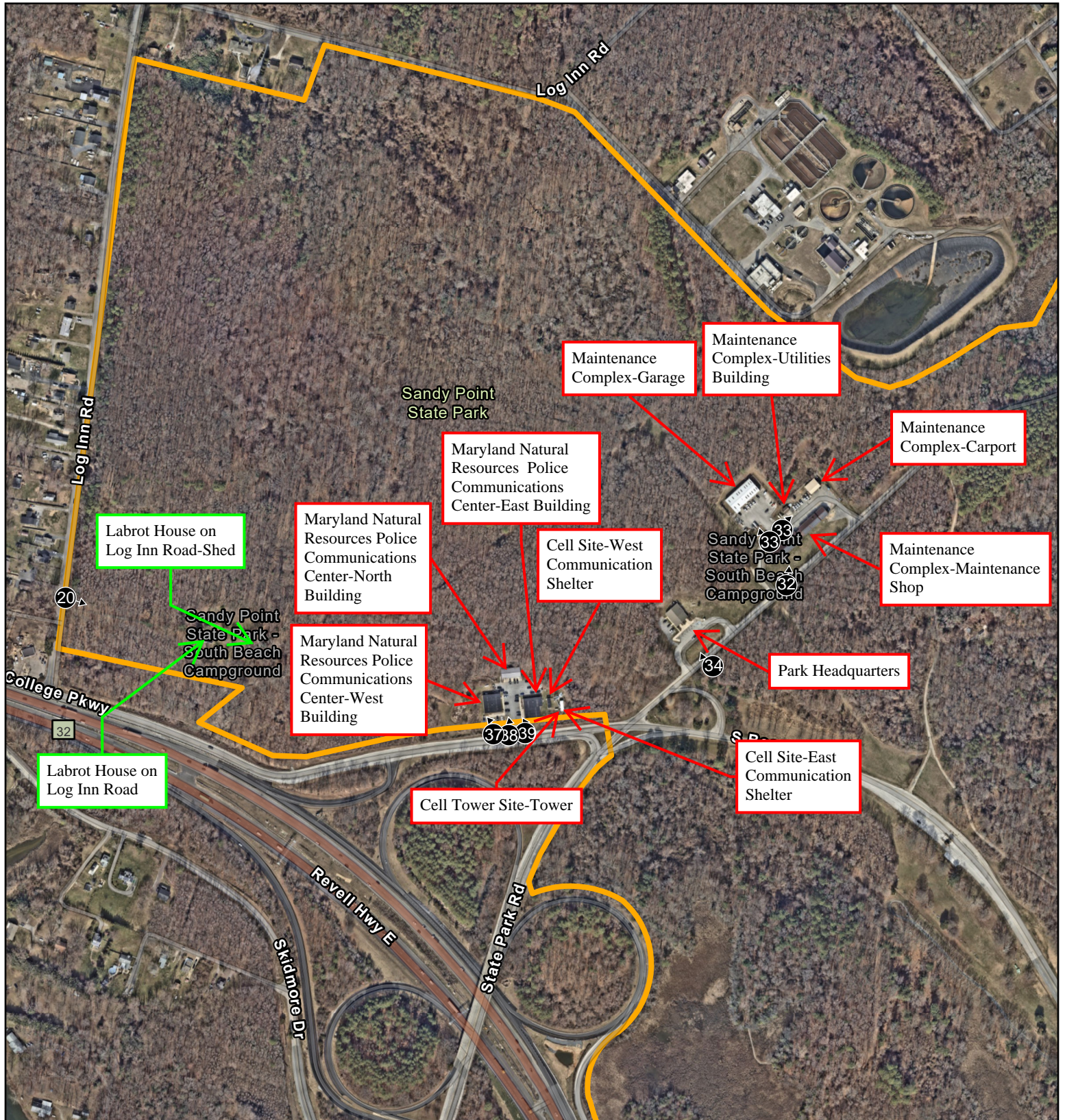
Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
C		East Beach Beach	1952	East Beach
NC		East Beach Bathhouse and Comfort Station	1992	East Beach
NC		East Beach North Comfort Station	1992	East Beach
NC		East Beach South Comfort Station	1992	East 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

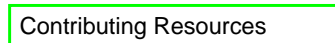
Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
NC		Maryland Natural Resources Police Communications Center Garage	ca. 2013	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Maintenance Shop	1990	East College Parkway
NC		Maintenance Complex Utilities 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

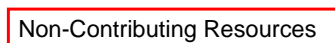
Sandy Point State Park
Contributing/Non-Contributing Resources

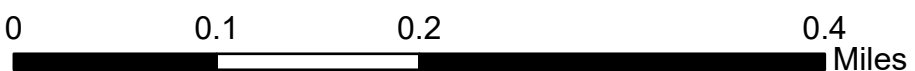
Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)	Individual MIHP Number	Building Name	Date Constructed	Park Area
NC		Former Manager's House Shed	Post-2003	Sandy Point Farmhouse
NC		Former Manager's House Generator Enclosure	1994, circa 2018	Sandy Point Farmhouse
NC		Sandy Point Farmhouse Shed	ca. 2021	Sandy 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



N

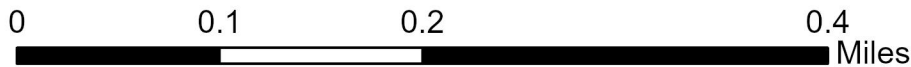




Sandy Point State Park

Contributing Resources

Non-Contributing Resources

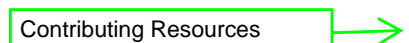


N





 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

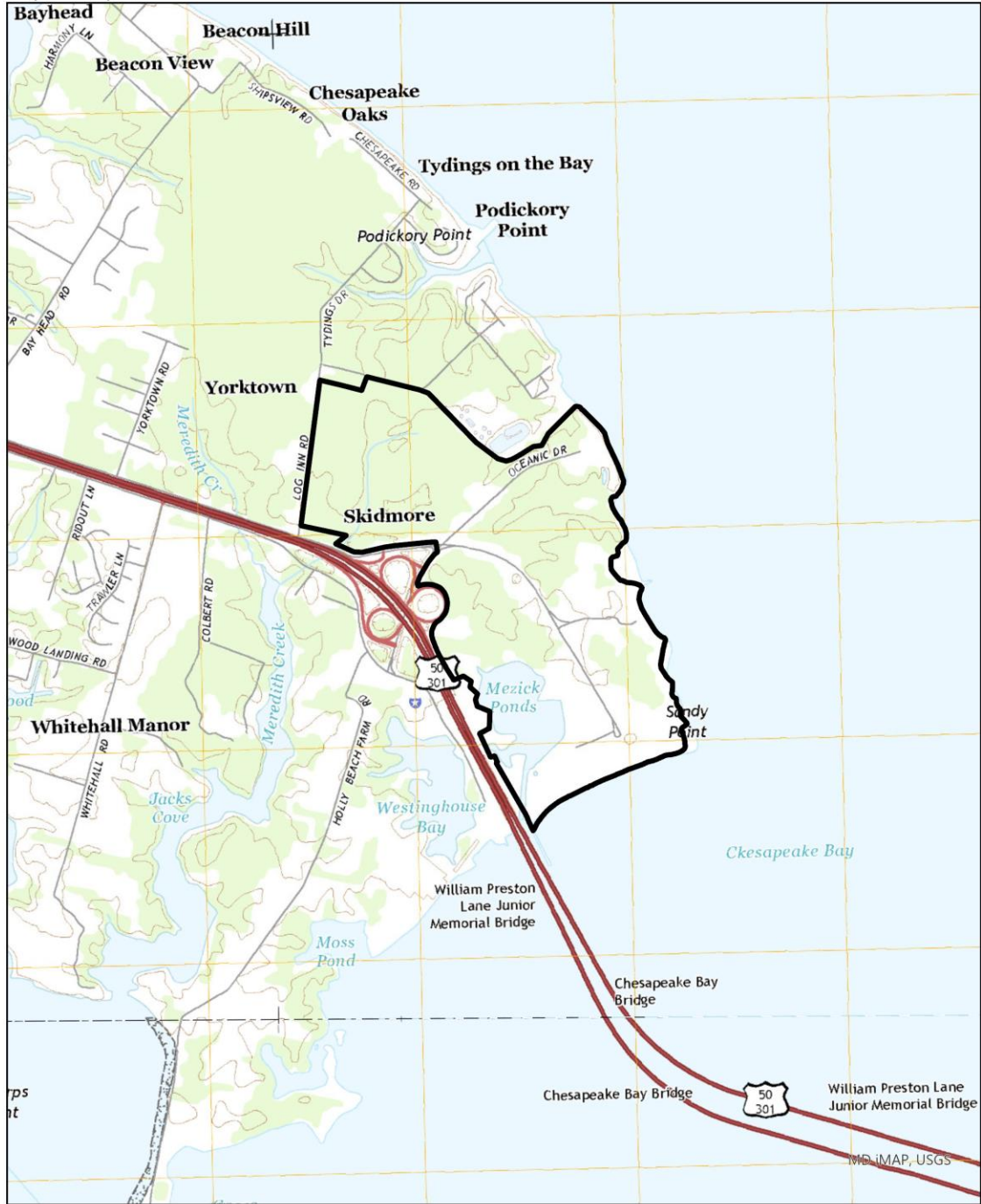


Sandy Point State Park

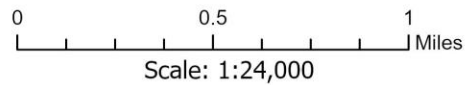
Location: 1100 E. College Parkway

City: Annapolis

AA-2305
Anne Arundel County



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle - Gibson Island



MD iMAP, USGS

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

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

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

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

AA-2305

Sandy Point State Park

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