

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

5095 Plum Point Road

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1936

Private

Carpenter's Beach is a collection of 30 small, rustic, rental cottages that run along the eastern edge of the Carpenter property. Each cottage has at least one shed or outhouse associated with it. Many cottages have outdoor grills and picnic tables for cooking and eating, as the small cottages are only one or two rooms wide and one story tall. The cottages took several basic roof forms, including a cross-gable, saltbox, intersecting-gable, side-gable, and irregular forms of these roof types. Overlooking the bay, these cottages have direct beach access to the east and agricultural fields to the west. Nestled just south of Plum Point Road and the Wilson-Dixon house (CT-236), a private drive leads south from the Carpenter Houses (Bellcar and the Louise Carpenter Rymer House, CT-472), past the old barns, to the cottages. The road crosses a small inlet known as Carpenter's Creek. During their stay renters have access to the popular beach, as well as a pool located by the Rymer house.

In August of 1933 the Wilson Road area was hit by a major hurricane; the devastation to the sale of that year's tobacco crop led the Carpenters to make an important financial decision. The family withdrew their money from the bank and built a rental cottage in the spring of 1936 and several more later that year. Each year after that they built more cottages according to what they could afford and charged \$125-\$150 a season for renters. By 1961, the year George Oscar Carpenter died, they had built 30 cottages. A pool was later added at the north end of the cottages. Carpenter's Beach became a popular summer destination for Marylanders traveling from Washington, D.C., Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania as well as local Wilson Road residents (the Jones). Descendants of the original tenants continue to rent the cottages today, maintaining this small community.

7. Description

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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

Carpenter's Beach is a collection of 30 small, rustic, rental cottages that run along the eastern edge of the Carpenter property. Each cottage has at least one shed or outhouse associated with it. Many cottages have outdoor grills and picnic tables for cooking and eating, as the small cottages are only one or two rooms wide and one story tall. The cottages took several basic roof forms, including a cross-gable, saltbox, intersecting-gable, side-gable, and irregular forms of these roof types. Overlooking the bay, these cottages have direct beach access to the east and farm fields to the west. Nestled just south of Plum Point Road and the Wilson-Dixon house (CT-236), a private drive leads south from the Carpenter Houses (Bellcar and the Louise Carpenter Rymer House, CT-472), past the old barns, to the cottages. The road crosses a small inlet known as Carpenter's Creek. During their stay renters have access to the popular beach, as well as a pool located by the Rymer house.

DESCRIPTION

A map created by Evelyn Carpenter in 1984 numbered and dated each cottage. The numbers run from north to south along the private access drive, which looks west and connects back to the main drive south of Carpenter's Creek. This numbering system is used in the descriptions and the coordinating map is provided.

Cottages 1 and 2 are at the north end of the beach and were constructed in 1936. As the oldest cottages, they have been rewrapped in vinyl siding and have had their windows and doors replaced as well. These cottages are three-by-three bay, one story, and T-shaped with shallowly pitched, cross-gable roofs with shed additions, all of which are clad in asphalt shingles with a wide cornice. The cottages are of wood-frame construction with raised concrete pier foundations. The cottages are clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. Cottage 1 has single one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows on the façade and on the side elevations. Cottage 2 has paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows on the façade and side elevations. The windows on both cottages have vinyl casings and framing with no shutters. Cottage 1 is accessed by a modern nine-pane vinyl entry door on the north elevation; cottage 2 has a modern nine-pane vinyl entry door on the east façade. Each cottage has a flat deck on the east façade. Cottage 1 has a one-by-three bay, one story shed with a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, a concrete block foundation, and wood weatherboard siding. The windows on the shed are one-pane wood. There is a similarly clad outhouse adjacent to the shed.

Another popular roof form among the cottages on Carpenter's Beach is the saltbox form. Cottages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19 have saltbox roofs with shed or gable additions. These are three-by-two bay, one-story, rectangular plan cottages with shallowly pitched saltbox-roofs clad in asphalt shingles with boxed cornices. The cottages are of wood-frame construction with raised concrete foundations. Most cottages are clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. Cottage 3 is clad in a secondary sheathing of asbestos shingles. The fenestration is symmetrical with one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows on the façade and side elevations.

8. Significance

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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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input 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 history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1936-present **Architect/Builder** Raymond Cranford, Oscar Carpenter

Construction dates 1936-1960

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.¹ Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity. Carpenter's Beach is located on a stretch of road between the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road intersection to the north and the Wilson Road and Emmanuel Church Road intersection to the south.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.² Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.³ Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.⁴ In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones

¹ Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

² 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

³ Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

⁴ Morris Suit Interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-1349

- Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.
Carpenter Family Vertical Files at the Calvert County Historical Society, Unpublished, April 2009.
Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995.
Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996
Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 8.895 acres
Acreage of historical setting 61.93 acres
Quadrangle name Prince Frederick Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Carpenter's Beach is located on the larger Evelyn Carpenter farm, also known as Bellcar. The beach itself serves as a natural eastern boundary to the property. The access road running through the Carpenter property separates Carpenter's Beach from the rest of the Carpenter Farm. The agricultural fields to the west of the road signify the beginning of the farm. Carpenter's Beach is bounded to the south by the Ireland property at the top of the hill. The property is bounded to the north by the Wilson-Dixon house and property. Carpenter's Beach is located to the south of Plum Point Road, east of Wilson Road and north of Patience Place.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Stacy Montgomery, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Ottery Group	date	August 10 th , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	phone	301-562-1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Some cottages have new vinyl casings while others retain the original wood casings. The cottages have nine-pane vinyl or glass entry doors on the east façade. Some cottages have doors on the west façade as well. The cottages have front decks with one step or a stoop. Cottages 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 have a fully enclosed porch, while cottage 7 has a screened porch. There are several rear addition variations; cottage 3 has a shed roof, while 4, 5, and 6 have rear gable additions. Cottage 13 was constructed in 1937 and has a similar saltbox roof form but was used as a tenant home for Maggie and Manny Reid.

Cottage 9 was built in 1937 and is an irregular variation of the saltbox cottage form. This two-by-two bay, one-story rectangular plan cottage has an irregularly pitched saltbox roof. The cottage is of wood-frame construction with a raised concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The fenestration on the east facade is asymmetrical, with six-pane vinyl awning windows. There is a vinyl door lit by a ten-pane window. In the door surround are two ten-pane vinyl windows. The cottage has no porch and is just one open room.

Cottages 10, 11 and 12 are saltbox cottages with no additions and were constructed in 1937. These three-by-two bay, one-story cottages of rectangular plan have saltbox roofs with overhanging, bracketed eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The cottages are of wood-frame construction with raised concrete foundations. Two of the cottages have wood weatherboard siding and one is clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. The fenestration is asymmetrical with single six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows and one-pane fixed wood windows on the facades. Windows on the side elevations are single one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash. The cottages have batten shutters. The entries have glazed fifteen-pane modern doors with wood surrounds. The entries are protected by one-bay, one-story on the west elevation with shed roofs clad in asphalt shingles and wood bracket supports. The entries are accessed by four concrete steps. Cottage 12 is one bay wider than the others.

Cottages 14 and 20 were built in 1938 and 1941 respectively and are two-by-one bay, one-story, cottages with intersecting gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The cottages have interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps on the northwest slope of the roof. The cottages are of wood-frame construction with raised concrete foundations and are clad in a secondary sheathing of asbestos shingles. The fenestration is asymmetrical with six-over-six double-hung wood windows or one-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows on the facade and six-pane awning windows in the gable peaks. The windows have wood surrounds and batten shutters. In the entry are wooden doors with fifteen-pane lights. The doors have wood surrounds. The entries are accessed by four wood steps and a stoop.

Cottages 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 were constructed from 1947 to 1956 and are all side-gable cottages. These three-by-two bay, one-story cottages are of rectangular plan with side-gable roofs of shallow pitch with overhanging, bracketed eaves and are clad in asbestos shingles. Cottages 25 and 27 have exposed rafter tails. Cottage 27 has an exterior end brick chimney with a corbelled cap on the west elevation. The cottage is of wood-frame construction with a raised concrete foundation. Most cottages are clad in wood weatherboard

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siding, while only cottage 25 is clad in asbestos shingles. The fenestration is symmetrical with single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wood sills and casings and wood batten shutters. The entry door is fifteen-pane wood with wood door surrounds and a one-bay, one-story projecting porch with a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles that is supported by knee brackets. The entry is accessed by three steps. These are the simplest cottage forms.

Cottages 16, 21, and 22 have side-gable roofs a projecting front-gable addition all clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails. Cottage 21 has an exterior end brick chimney with a parged cap on the west elevation. The cottages are all of wood-frame construction with raised concrete foundations. The cottages are clad in beaded edge clapboard. The fenestration on the cottages is asymmetrical with paired six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the facade and singular windows on the side elevations. The windows have wood sills and casings and batten wood shutters. The cottages are accessed by fifteen-pane, glazed, wooden doors. The doors are protected by an entry portico or a full porch addition.

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Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).⁵

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.⁶ The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.⁷ The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.⁸ Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

⁵ A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁶ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁷ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

⁸ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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Wilson Road.⁹ The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."¹⁰

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.¹¹ The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

⁹ Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

¹⁰ Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

¹¹ Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.

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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community."¹² Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a "combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County's being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop."¹³ Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a "dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County" occurred.¹⁴ The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Bellcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

The Carpenter family has had a long history in Calvert County and along Wilson Road as residents, farmers, and entrepreneurs. The Carpenter family first came to the Colonies in 1636. The family settled in Massachusetts, and later migrated south.¹⁵ Thomas L. Carpenter came to the county in 1874 and married

¹² Kulikoff, Allan, "Tobacco and Slaves." University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

¹³ Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

¹⁴ Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

¹⁵ Carpenter Family Vertical Files, Calvert County Historical Society.

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Amelia Bassford, whose family owned land southwest of Plum Point.¹⁶ After his wife's death, Thomas married Amelia's sister, Elizabeth, who was the widow of his neighbor John Hance Wilson. Elizabeth and Thomas had a son, George Oscar Carpenter who married Evelyn Bryant.¹⁷ Evelyn worked as a school teacher at a one-room school house on Plum Point Road before she married Oscar.¹⁸ The couple had three children, Margaret, Louise and Anne. Louise Carpenter Rymer owns the property today.

The Carpenters owned extensive property along the east side of Wilson Road, and north along Plum Point Road. Historic maps show that Plum Point Road once ran north of the Carpenter property, and then looped southeast by Letchworth's Chance (the Needle Estate) and east to Plum Point. Their property included a main house (Bellcar), several barns, three tenant houses, and a number of rental cottages by the beach. The large acreage and the family's ingenuity allowed the Carpenters to take on a variety of incomes.

First and foremost, the Carpenters farmed tobacco and raised cattle. In 1923 Oscar Carpenter took over the tobacco farming from tenants who had allowed the land to become overgrown. Mr. Carpenter taught his daughters about growing tobacco and let them pick up the ground leaves after they had been cut to earn money.¹⁹ The farm also had an apple orchard (where the cottages of Carpenter's Beach were later constructed) and a watermelon patch. Following Oscar's death in 1961, Evelyn continued to run the farm.²⁰

The Carpenters had help farming and doing work around the house from tenant farmers. Some of these workers lived in houses on the property. Several of these houses are located on what is now the north side of Plum Point Road. Others lived in dwellings closer to the main house. Evelyn Carpenter recalled Maggie and Manny Reid, who lived on a tenant house near the cottages on the beach that is now a beach cottage. Manny helped with the farming and Maggie helped Mrs. Carpenter in the house.²¹ They later moved down to a tenant house on Wilson Road. John Mackall, a family friend who grew up with Oscar, helped around the farm and lived a small dwelling near the well by the main house. When he married, he and his wife Sallie moved into a tenant house built directly behind the Needle Estate.²² As Mrs. Carpenter recalled, later residents of that house included Brown and Bernice and William and Jeannette.²³

¹⁶ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 6.

¹⁷ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 6.

¹⁸ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 7.

¹⁹ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 8.

²⁰ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 11.

²¹ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 11.

²² Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 11.

²³ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 11. Last names are unknown, but these were most likely African-Americans.

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In August of 1933 the Wilson Road area was hit by a major hurricane; the devastation to the sale of that years' tobacco crop led the Carpenters to make an important financial decision. The family withdrew their money from the bank and built a rental cottage in the spring of 1936 and several more later that year.²⁴ Each year after that they built more cottages according to what they could afford and charged \$125-\$150 a season for renters.²⁵ By 1961, the year Oscar died, they had built 30 cottages.²⁶ A pool was later added at the north end of the cottages. Carpenter's Beach became a popular summer destination for Marylanders traveling from Washington, D.C., Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania as well as local Wilson Road residents (the Jones). Descendants of the original tenants continue to rent the cottages today, maintaining this small community.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Carpenter's Beach played an important role in the history of Wilson Road and Plum Point as a popular summer destination and community. The cottages also provided the Carpenter family with an opportunity to earn an extra income aside from their tobacco farming. The simple architectural forms and proximity to the beach make this a rare and significant community. As a result of the success of Carpenter's Beach, neighbors, including the Irelands, built similar cottages along the beach. Carpenter's Beach is a significant and recognizable feature along the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road landscape and within the local community as a place of relaxation and community gather that has brought multiple generations to the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

²⁴ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 8.

²⁵ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 8.

²⁶ Carpenter, Evelyn B.. "History of Carpenter's Beach." 1984: 11.

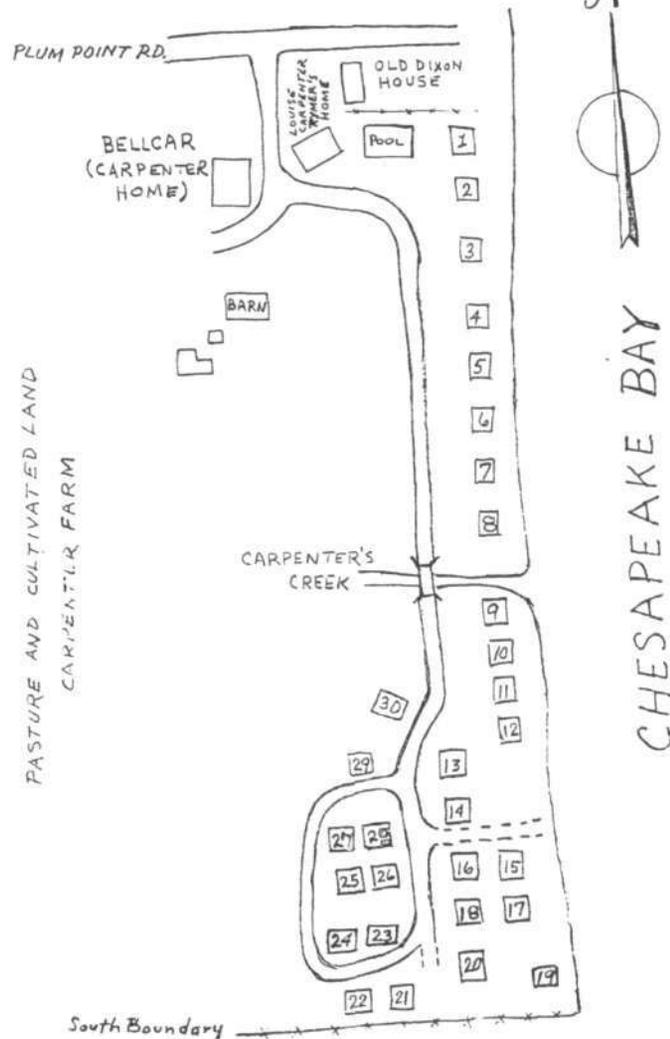
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1349

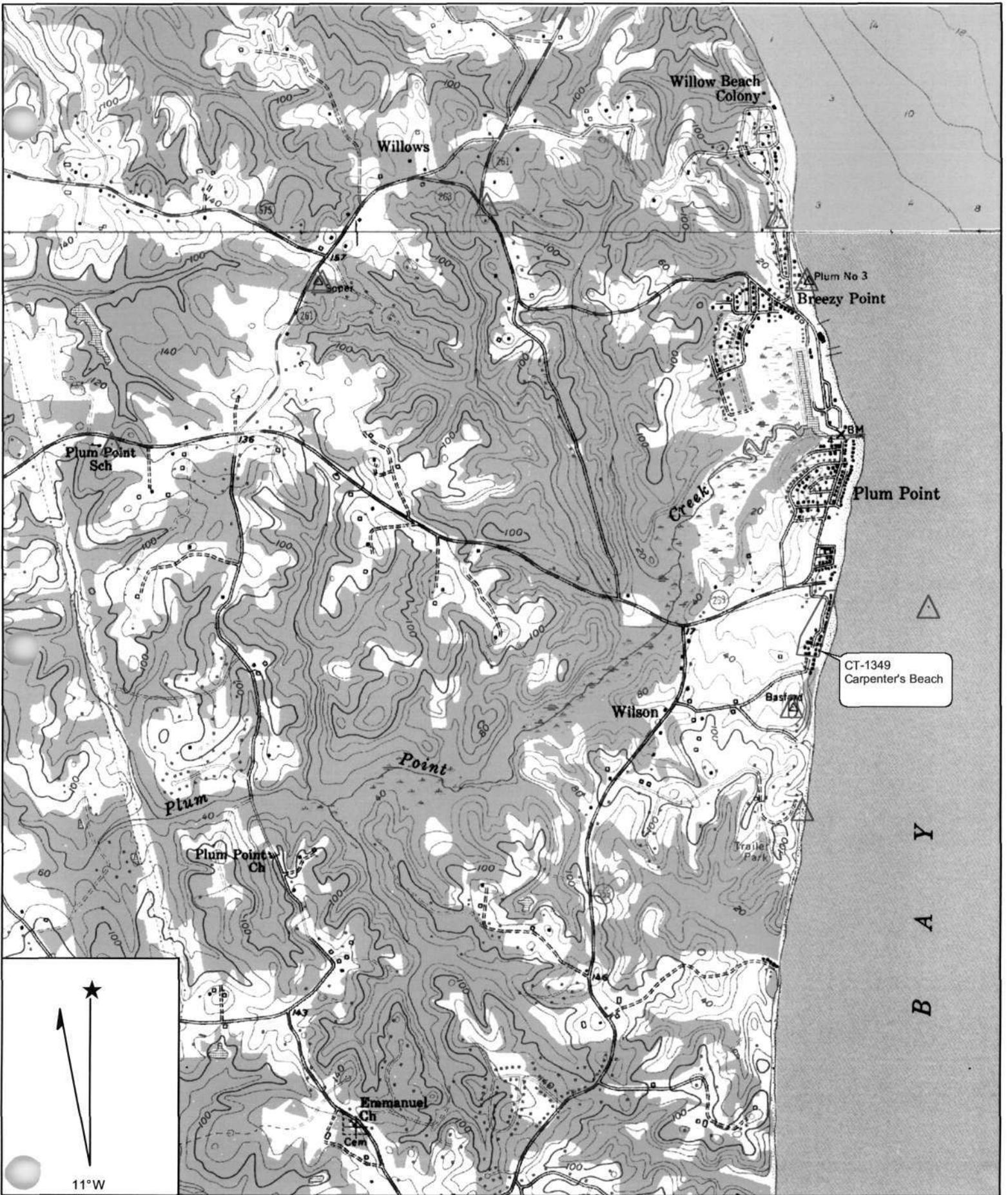
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CARPENTER'S BEACH, PLUM POINT, MD.
Sketch Map as of September 2, 1984, 45th Reunion



Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT1349
Carpenter's Beach
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Cottages, 5105 Plum Point Road



Name: PRINCE FREDERICK
 Date: 5/26/2009
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°36'28.54" N 076°31'59.8" W
 Caption: CT-1349 Carpenter's Beach
 5095 Plum Point Road
 Huntingtown, MD



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

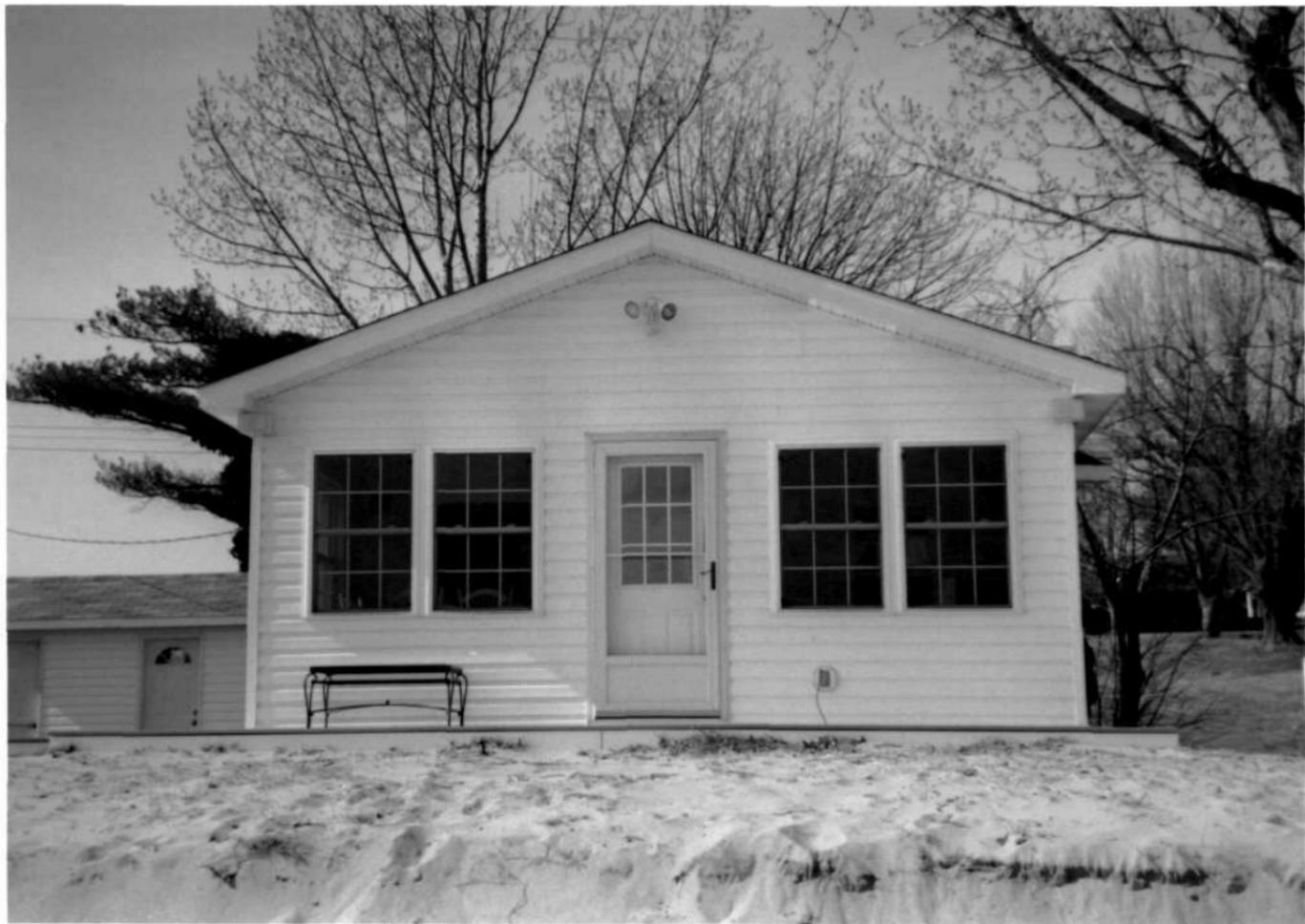
Stacy Patterson

2. 9. 2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 1 & 2 Context Northeast

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CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD. SHPO

Cottage 2 Facade East

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CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

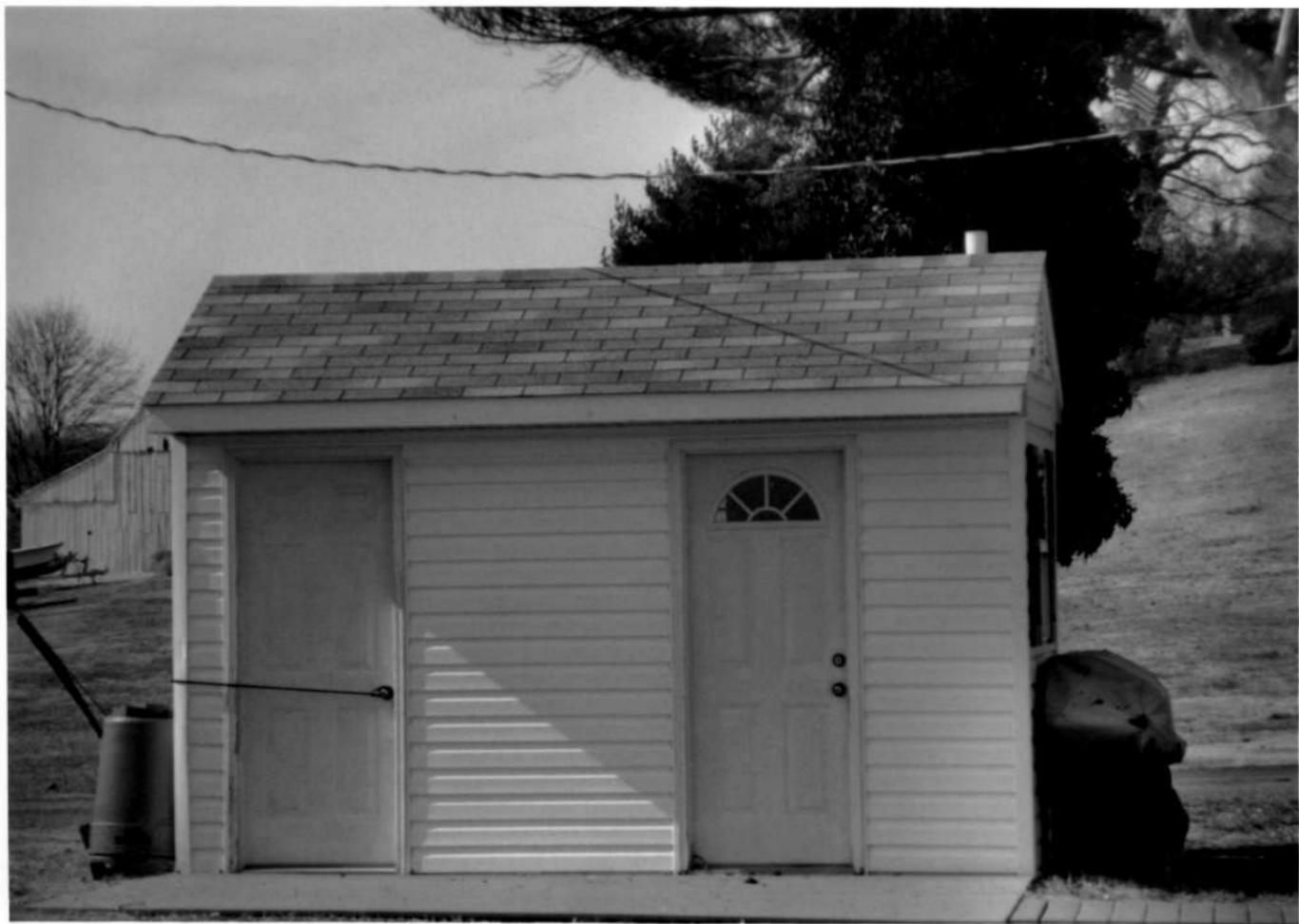
Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 2 Elevator Sewer

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C7-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2. 9. 2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 2 Outhouse East

4 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach.

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 3-8 context Northeast.

5 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach
Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHEPO

Cottage 3 Elevation East

6 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 3 Elevation South

7 of 31



CT-1349

Capeview's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage & Elevator East

8 of 31



CT-1349.

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert Cliffs, MD

Stacy Patterson

7. 9. 2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 4 Elevation South

9 of 31.



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage T Elevation East

10 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 9 Elevation East

11 of 31



C7-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 9 Elevation Northeast

12 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottages 10-12 Complex Northeast

13 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2-9-2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 10 Elevation East.

14 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPD

Cottage 10 Elevator North

15 of 31



07-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHEPO

Cottage 10 Elevation Nest

16 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

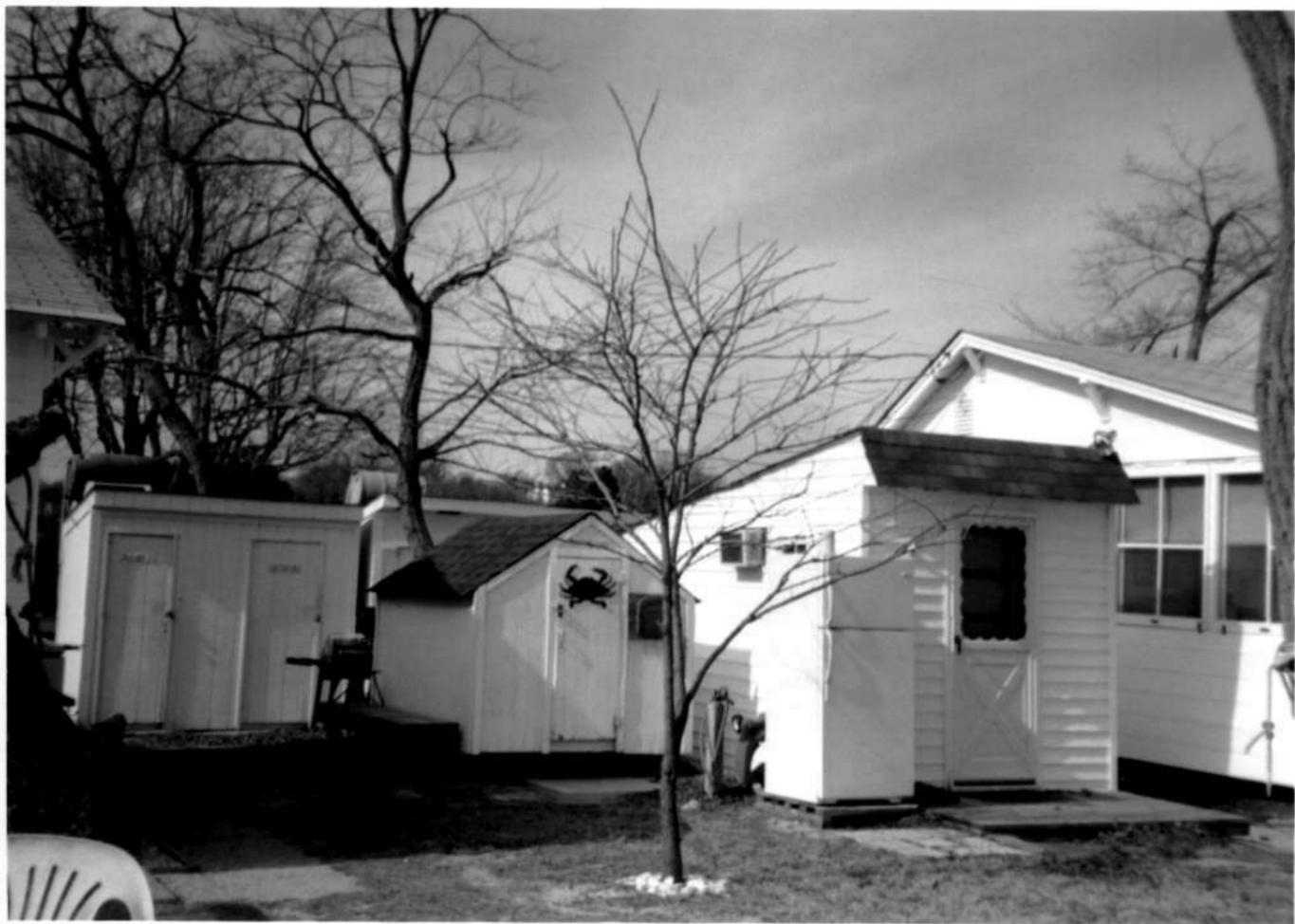
Stacy Patterson

2-9-2009

MD. SHPO

Context East to Beach

17 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009.

MD SHPO

Outbuildings Elevation East.

18 of 31



C7-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 17 Elevation East

19 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MAD SHPO

Cottages 15-17 Context Northeast

20 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2-9-2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 16 Taketown South

21 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPD

Cottage 16 Elevation East

22 of 31



C7-1349

Carpenter's Bench

Calvert County, MD

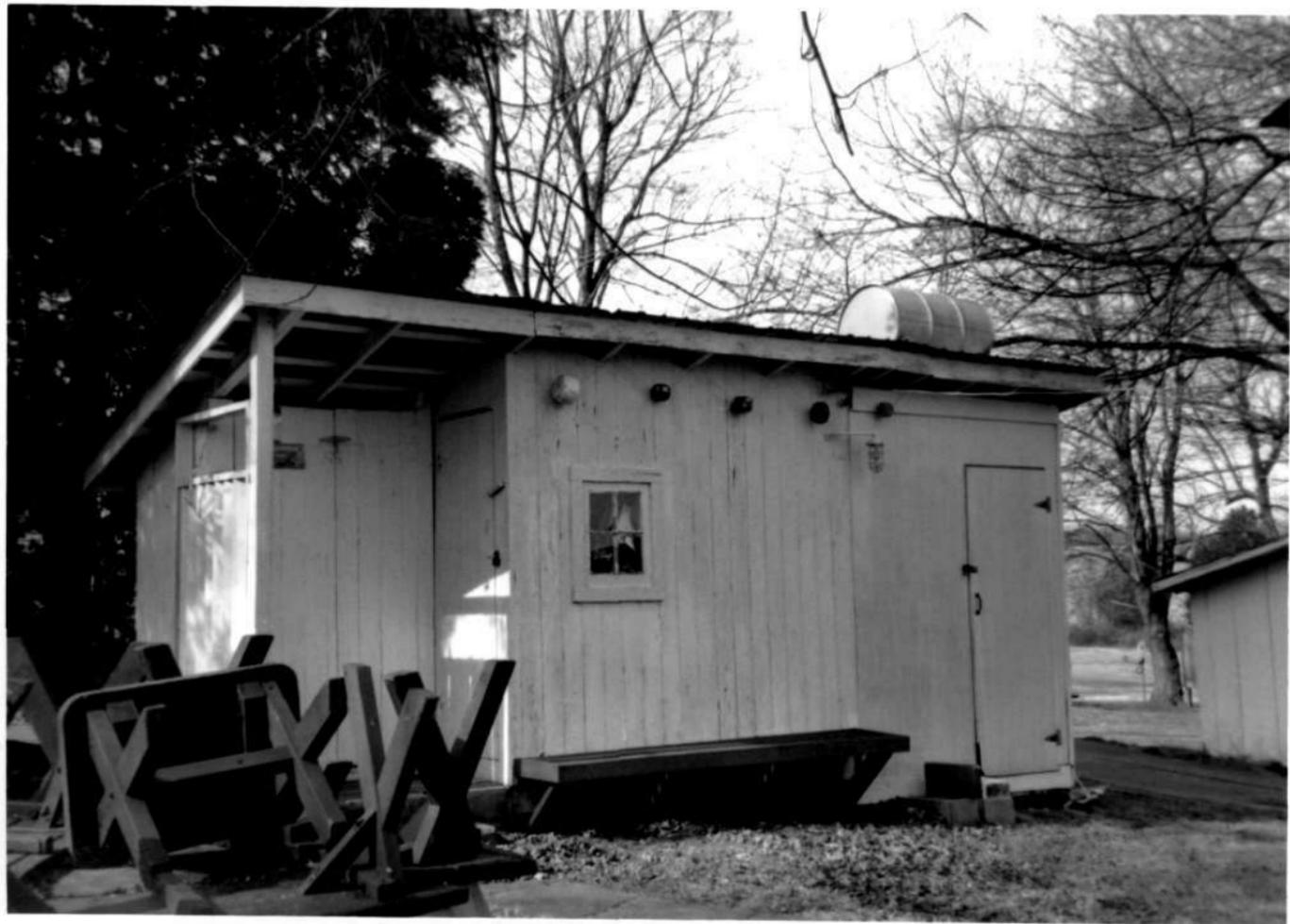
Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 16 Elevation Southwest

23 of 31



C7-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 16 Outhouse East

24 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottages 27 & 28 Context Southwest

25 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert Cliffs, MD.

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 25 Elevation North

26 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MID SHPO

Cottage 25 Elevation East

27 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPD

Cottage 25 Elevation South

28 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

South end of Carpenter's Beach facing East

29 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Calvert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2.9.2009

MD SHPO

Cottage 22 Fagade North

30 of 31



CT-1349

Carpenter's Beach

Culbert County, MD

Stacy Patterson

2-9-2009

MD SHPD

Cottage 22 Elevation East

31 of 31