

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-755C

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Beach House

other Beach Cottage

2. Location

street and number 10645 Mackall Road ___ not for publication

city, town St. Leonard ___ vicinity

county Calvert

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

name State of Maryland

street and number 10515 Mackall Road telephone 410-586-8500

city, town St. Leonard state MD zip code 20685-2443

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse liber ABE 300 folio 366

city, town Prince Frederick tax map 38 tax parcel 02 tax ID number 1-194852

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: Patterson Collection at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum; NR nomination for Patterson Archaeological District

6. Classification

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

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Section 7, with sketches, photographs, and maps was prepared by C. Leggio, D. Litowitz, and S. Wieczorek of Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson, 15 July 2015

Property Description:

Overview and Site

In April 2015, the Calvert County government identified ten properties that are in a floodplain, are likely to be affected by a storm event that raises water up to five feet, or are along shorelines that are susceptible to erosion and intrusion from rising water table. The Beach House at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is one of these properties. Situated approximately forty feet from the Patuxent River shore and completely exposed to the elements, the property has experienced some environmental damage.

The one-story, four bay by three bay, side-gabled Beach House sits on a floodplain terrace overlooking the confluence of Leonard Creek and the Patuxent River and is in fair condition (Photograph 1). The interior and exterior retain a high degree of integrity of workmanship and materials; however, the interior and, to a lesser degree, the exterior have suffered damage and deterioration.

The property is densely vegetated with wetland grasses, while the presence of coniferous or deciduous trees is minimal. A wooden plank walkway provides ingress to the site, and there are no other buildings or structures present.

Exterior

The Beach House is a one-story, side-gabled building four bays wide and three bays deep (Photograph 2). Sitting upon a brick foundation, the building is clad with unpainted wood weatherboard siding and is capped with an asphalt-shingled roof. An offset front entryway and two window bays are inset beneath the deep overhanging front eaves at the façade (west elevation), while the southernmost bay is flush with the outer extent of a three-quarter length front porch (Photograph 2). The front doorway is located on the northernmost bay of the façade and the original wood door is present but has been boarded up for security. In general, fenestration consists of six-light wooden casement windows, many of which are currently boarded up or protected by shutters and are not visible from the exterior. Iron shutter tie-backs flank the wooden window openings on the façade.

A full-width, three-bay porch with a catslide roof of asphalt shingles extends across the rear elevation (Photograph 3). All three bays are framed for netting, which is no longer extant. An entryway is centrally located in the middle porch bay. Two wooden vertical-plank doors are visible at the rear elevation, as are two clerestory window openings. On the north elevation is a single boarded-up window (Photograph 4). At the south elevation, an asymmetrically shouldered brick chimney is flanked by a pair of shuttered six-light wood casement windows (Photograph 5).

Interior

The floor plan for the Beach House is broken into two discrete three-room units (Figure 1). In the southern unit, the largest room runs the full length of the southern gable-end of the house, and has interior access to the exterior chimney

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stack (Photographs 6 through 9). Two smaller rooms, identified as a closet and a bathroom, are equally divided to the north of this room. The interior of this section of the house is characterized by a mix of wood panel wall covering and exposed interior framing. Ceiling beams throughout the house are exposed, while occasional wall framing is similarly unclad. The inner partition rooms are clad in wood paneling, but do not extend to the full roof-height.

The northern unit also has three rooms, inversely arranged to those of the southern unit (Photograph 10). Decorative carved ceiling and wall treatments are similar to the rooms in the southern unit. The main difference between these units is that the northern unit is smaller and has entry doors at the front and rear 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates	1933	Architect/Builder	Gertrude Sawyer/G. Walter Tovell
Construction dates	1933		

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:

The Beach House, also known as the Beach Cottage, is significant for two persons associated with the history of the property now known as Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, the State Museum of Archaeology. First is Jefferson Patterson, for whom the park is named, and second is Gertrude Sawyer, the architect who designed most of the buildings for Patterson. Colonial Revival architecture was popular during this period, and Patterson embraced the style when he hired Gertrude Sawyer as the architect of his country home at the farm, and to design the other buildings to fulfill his vision. The Beach House was the first building completed in 1933, before the main house was finished. Patterson stayed in it when he would come from Washington, D.C. to check on progress on the property.¹

Gertrude Sawyer spoke of the construction crew, who were probably unused to working under the direction of a female architect, saying they complained about the specifications for the Beach House and other buildings. Not long after the Beach House was completed, a ferocious hurricane, sometimes called the Great Chesapeake Hurricane of 1933, or the Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane, ravaged the Calvert County shorelines along the Bay and along the Patuxent River. Multiple properties were lost around the region, and along the river. Though it was flooded up to the roof, the Beach House withstood the onslaught of the storm surge and the Ms. Sawyer, pleased that it was standing after the storm, was vindicated.² The Beach House is a small yet well-appointed structure in the Colonial Revival style that was suited for its use of recreation and retreat.

Narrative Discussion:

Jefferson Patterson was born in Ohio, son of John H. Patterson³, one of the founders of National Cash Register. He pursued a career in diplomacy and in 1921 began a career that spanned 36 years and posts on five continents⁴.

Gertrude Sawyer knew from her youth that she wanted to become an architect. She overcame obstacles to her study and received a Master's degree in architecture from the Cambridge School of Architecture at Smith College. She was among the first women architects to join the American Institute of Architects. She worked as an architect in Washington, D.C. in the office of Horace

¹ Michael J. Smolek, former Executive Director of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, personal communication, August 4, 2015.

² Michael J. Smolek, August 4, 2015.

³ M-236, Patterson Family Papers, Wright State University, http://www.libraries.wright.edu/special/collection_guides/guide_files/ms236.pdf accessed on July 29, 2015

⁴ <http://www.jefpat.org/pattersons.html> accessed on July 29, 2015

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Peaslee.⁵ Jefferson Patterson heard about her through a mutual friend, Anna Carrère, daughter of John Merven Carrère of the firm Carrère and Hastings in New York City⁶. Patterson hired her to design and build the structures on his farm.

The Beach House is sited on the southernmost peninsula of Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, at the confluence of St. Leonard Creek and the Patuxent River. Jefferson Patterson, for whom the park is named, purchased the farm in 1932 after visiting his sister's⁷ farm, Cremona⁸ in St. Mary's County, SM-93, in Southern Maryland. Patterson was stationed in Washington, D.C. with the Department of State from 1931 to 1934. He was a very eligible bachelor at the time, was frequently sought out by young women in the Washington social scene, and was eager to find a place to get away.⁹ Patterson's brother-in-law, Major General Davidson, borrowed an airplane and flew him over the property known as Point Farm, which was for sale in Calvert County.

After he purchased Point Farm from Mrs. Peterson, the widow of Dr. George Peterson, Patterson hired Gertrude Sawyer and began to populate the landscape with buildings and structures to create his vision of a gentleman's farm where staff would raise Angus beef cattle and he could enjoy leisure time with his friends and associates. The house at the farm was to be his retreat and the Beach House a place to gather by the water, steam crabs, have picnics, and entertain. Patterson married Mary Marvin Breckinridge in 1940. When the couple returned to the United States after service abroad, the farm and the Beach House became the closest retreat to their primary residence in Washington, D.C. The Pattersons had a yacht that was moored near the cabin when it was brought up from Washington.

⁵ <http://www.jefpat.org/estate.html> accessed on July 29, 2015

⁶ Betty Seifert, Curator of the Patterson Collection, Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, personal interview, July 29, 2015

⁷ Mary Patterson Davidson, <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n96072988.html>

⁸ Mary Patterson Davidson owned the farm with her husband, Major General Howard Calhoun Davidson and restored and renovated buildings on the historic property, SM 93

⁹ Betty Seifert, July 29, 2015

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.94 acres
Acreage of historical setting 16 acres
Quadrangle name Broomes Island, MD Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The setting is approximately 2.9 acres and includes: a recent parking lot at the bottom of the hill from the main house; the shoreline surrounding the Beach House on all sides and encompassing the intermittent lagoon that forms in the marsh northeast of the Beach House.

The boundaries described contain the Beach House and the plank walk, and also the flora, the marsh, views of the river and mouth of the creek that determined the location of the resource when it was built.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kirsti Uunila/Historic Preservation Planner		
organization	Calvert County Community Planning & Building	date	29 July 2015
street & number	150 Main Street, Suite 300	telephone	410-535-1600 ext 2504
city or town	Prince Frederick	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

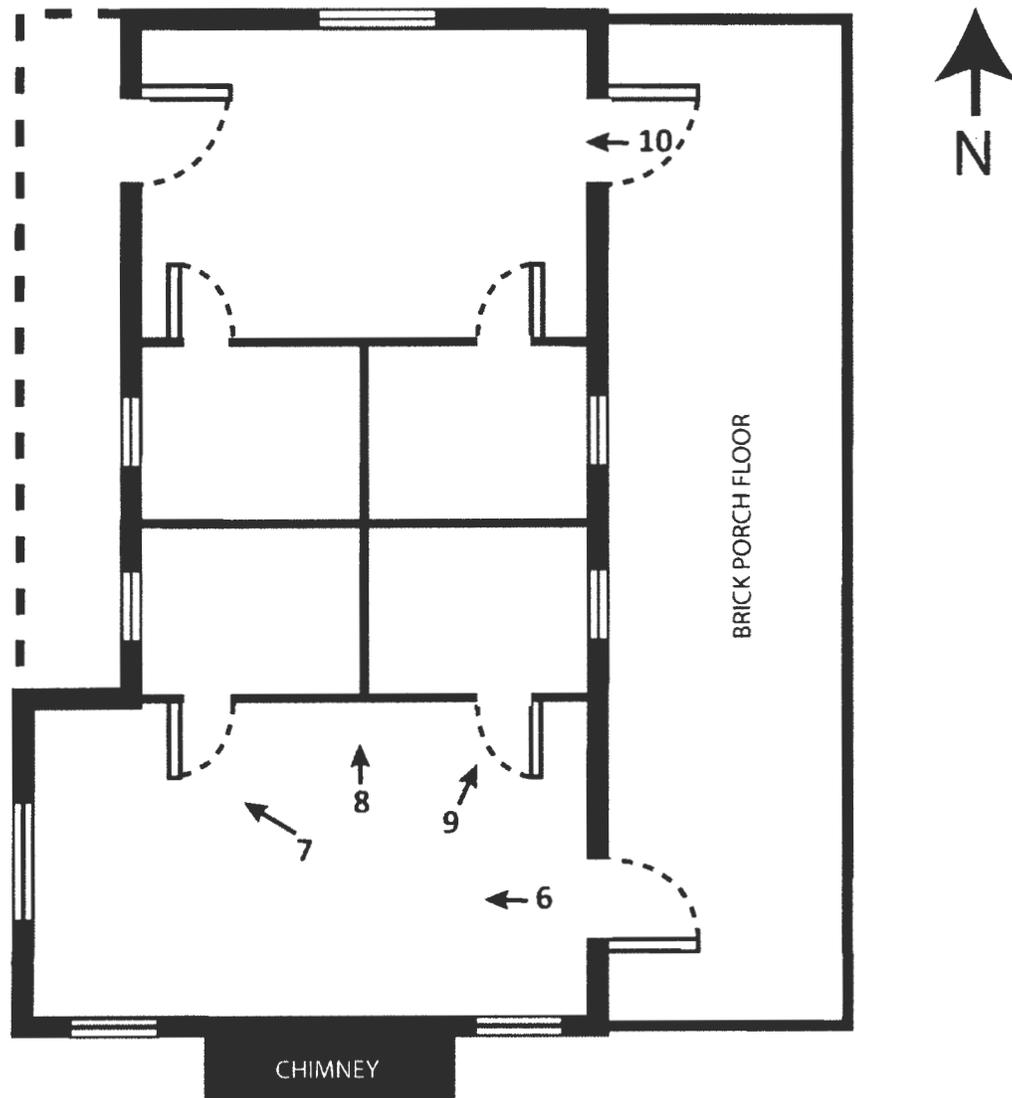
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Section Figures Page 1

Figure 1: Floorplan and Interior Photo Key



(NOT TO SCALE)

Prepared by: C. Leggio, D. Litowitz, and S. Wiczorek, Johnson Mirmiran and Thompson Date: July 15, 2015

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Figure 2: Resource Location Map and Exterior Photo Key



Prepared by: C. Leggio, D. Litowitz, and S. Wiczorek, Johnson Mirmiran and Thompson Date: July 15, 2015

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Figure 3: Beach House in winter of 1999, before latest shoreline erosion structures were built
Photo by Richard Lacoutoure, Courtesy Patterson Collection, Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum



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Section Figures Page 4

Figure 4: Patterson Beach House and yacht from northwest, 1952
Photo courtesy Patterson Collection, Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum



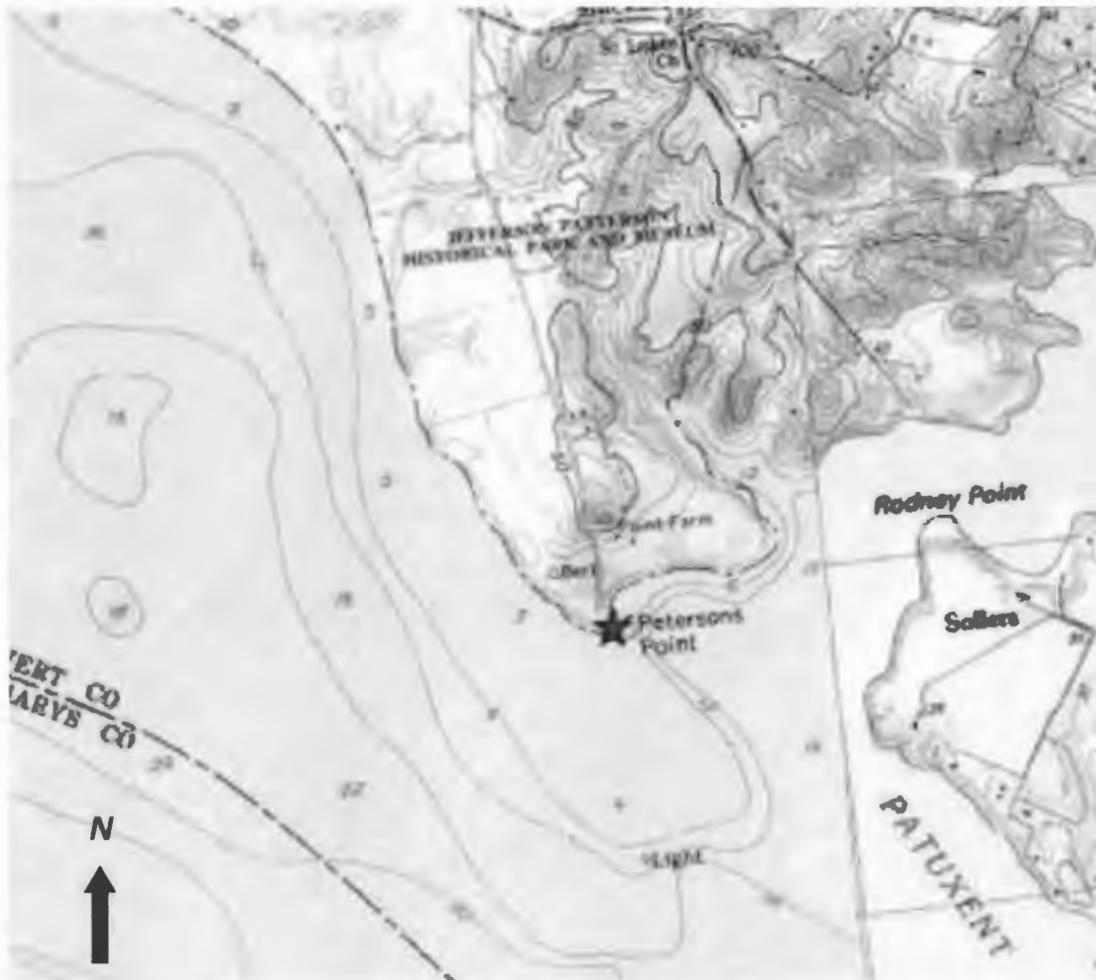
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Resource Location Map



KEY



Resource Location

SOURCE

Broomes Island MD, USGS 1964

SCALE

1:24,000

Prepared by: C. Leggio, D. Litowitz, and S. Wiczorek, Johnson Mirmiran and Thompson Date: July 15, 2015

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Boundary of CT-755C



Map created on Geocortex map of Calvert County developed by Calvert County Technology Services Department, August 3, 2015

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CT-755C – Beach House, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum – Photo Log

Prints created using Epson DuraBrite Ultra Inks and Epson Premium Glossy Photo Paper.

Data included on Verbatim® UltraLife™ Archival Grade DVD-R with Proprietary AZO recording dye

Image No.	Image File Name	Image Description
1	CT-755C_2015-05-26_01	View of the façade (west elevation) of the Beach House and its surrounding environs, looking east.
2	CT-755C_2015-05-26_02	View of the façade and south elevation of the Beach House, looking northeast.
3	CT-755C_2015-05-26_03	View of the rear (east) elevation of the Beach House, looking west.
4	CT-755C_2015-05-26_04	View of the north elevation of the Beach House, looking south.
5	CT-755C_2015-05-26_05	View of the south elevation of the Beach House, looking north.
6	CT-755C_2015-05-26_06	View of the Beach House southern unit interior, looking west.
7	CT-755C_2015-05-26_07	View of the Beach House southern unit interior, looking northwest.
8	CT-755C_2015-05-26_08	View of the Beach House southern unit interior, looking north.
9	CT-755C_2015-05-26_09	View of the Beach House southern unit interior, looking northeast.
10	CT-755C_2015-05-26_10	View of the Beach House northern unit, looking west.



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of the west elevation of the
beach house and its surrounding
environs, looking E.

1/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of W & S elevations of the
beach house

2/10



CT-755C
Beach House
Calvert, MD
C. Leggio
5/26/2015
MD SHPO

View of the east elevation of the
Beach House, looking W.

3/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of N elevation, looking S.

4/10



CT-755C
Beach House
Calvert, MD
C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of the S. elevation, looking N.

5/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of Southern Unit Interior
Looking W.

6/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of Southern Unit Interior
Looking NW.

7/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of southern unit interior
looking N.

8/10



CT-755C

Beach House

Calvert, MD

C. Leggio

5/26/2015

MD SHPO

View of southern unit interior
looking NE.

9/10



NO TRESPASSING
HUNTING OR FISHING
VIOLATORS PROSECUTED
UNDER PENALTY OF LAW

CT-755C
Beach House
Calvert, MD
C. Leggio
5/26/2015
MD SHPO

View of northern unit, looking W.

10/10

For more information, please refer to CT-755 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

<u>Inventory Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Town</u>
CT-755	Jefferson Patterson Archeological Park (Point Farm)	10515 Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755A	JPPM Main House	10515 Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755B	JPPM Garage/Pumphouse	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755C	JPPM Beach House	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755D	JPPM Farm Manager's House	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755E	JPPM Chicken House	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755F	JPPM Machine Shop	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755G	JPPM Tobacco Barn Number One	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755H	JPPM Shed	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755I	JPPM Dairy Barn	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755J	JPPM Granary	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755K	JPPM Steer Barn	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755L	JPPM Brick Show Barn	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755M	JPPM Hilltop House	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755N	JPPM Old Show Barn	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755O	JPPM Tobacco Barn Number Two	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755P	JPPM Tobacco Barns Number Three, Four, and Five	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755Q	JPPM Gardener's Cottage	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755R	JPPM Garage	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
CT-755S	JPPM Greenhouse	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall

Jefferson Patterson Archeological Park (Point Farm)
CT-755, CT-755A through CT-755S
Broomes Island Quad

