

Capsule Summary
SM-647
Lot #8 Scotland Beach
Scotland Beach
Private
(Page 1)

c. 1935-1947

Originally a part of a tract called "Scotland," Lot #8 at Scotland Beach was created by local land developer Thomas A. Ridgell and his wife Mary. The subdivision he platted in October of 1932 was to supplement the already extensive array of cottages that fronted the Chesapeake Bay and the Scotland Beach Hotel. The resulting subdivision included thirty two, 9000 sq. ft. lots laid out on a grid plan. In 1935 the Ridgell's sold Lot #8 to Charles A. and Lillian R. Barr of Branchville, Maryland. Either the Barrs or the Cocimano family (the subsequent owners) erected a modest one story, frame dwelling with a wrap around porch. Local resident Audrey Pratt remembers staying with family and friends in the Scotland Beach neighborhood and recalls sleeping out on the porch during the warmer days of summer so as to take advantage of passing breezes. The dwelling currently on Lot #8 typified the modest cottages that were built in Scotland Beach in the 1930s and 1940s to accommodate summer visitors as well as year round residents. Both the dwelling and surrounding development document the importance recreation played in the development of this small waterside community.

Scotland Beach was initially conceived by the Ridgells in the 1910s, for it was in 1911 that they built the Scotland Beach Hotel. Their subsequent success was documented in the St. Mary's Beacon as well as in the establishment of a post office there in 1924.¹ The hotel prospered until 1933 when a tidal wave rose and severely damaged the building and many of the cottages around it.² The hotel never quite recovered as postal service was discontinued in 1943. A continually

1 Regina Combs Hammett, History of St. Mary's County, Maryland 1634-1990 (Ridge, Md.: N.p., 1994), 220-221.

2 Faith Jackson, "Vanishing Assets: The Land That Was and Isn't" in St. Mary's Chronicles, Vol 33, September 1985, No. 9.

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eroding shoreline since the early twentieth century has erased any evidence of the hotel's existence, for Regina Hammett notes that a concrete culvert about 100 feet from the present shoreline marks the location of an early twentieth century road that ran to the hotel and cottages.³ As a result of this erosion Lot #8 has almost become a waterfront property.

³ Hammett, 220.

SM-647, Lot #8 Scotland Beach
St. Mary's County
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization:	Western Shore
Chronological/Developmental Period:	Modern Period, 1930-present
Historic Period Theme:	Architecture Recreation

Resource Type

Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Waterfront Community
Historic Function and Use:	Residence
Known Design Source:	None

7. Description

Survey No. SM-647

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Contributing Resource Count: 1

Lot #8 Scotland Beach is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Scotland Beach Road and Bay Front Drive near the rural community of Scotland, Maryland. The cottage is oriented on an east/west axis and is situated near several other small dwellings with similar setbacks from the road. This layout resulted from the community's regimented grid plan that still can be seen today. Due to significant erosion, the house currently has an unobstructed view of the Chesapeake Bay. The house is abandoned and has suffered fire damage.

The cottage, itself, is a one story, frame dwelling that is currently ringed by a glazed-in porch. The dwelling is raised up on a cinder block and concrete block foundation. The circular sawn frame is sheathed with thin board siding as well as clapboard fastened with wire nails. The roof rafters are left exposed on the exterior and the double-pitch, gable roof is overlaid with asphalt shingles.

The primary or east elevation consists of a glazed porch which is pierced by a series of three six-over-six windows, a door, and two pairs of two, one-over-one windows. The north elevation is pierced by a series of three pairs of six-over-six windows and triple set of similar sash. Both the north and east side The rear or west elevation features a centrally located door, three sliding windows, and a six pane fixed sash window. The south elevation has two sliding windows and paired set of six-over-six windows which has been removed. This side was extensively damaged during the fire and much of it is covered by plywood.

The interior was not investigated.

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-647

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

Specific dates _____ **Builder/Architect** _____

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Originally a part of a tract called "Scotland," Lot #8 at Scotland Beach was created by local land developer Thomas A. Ridgell and his wife Mary. The subdivision he platted in October of 1932 was to supplement the already extensive array of cottages that fronted the Chesapeake Bay and the Scotland Beach Hotel. The resulting subdivision included thirty two, 9000 sq. ft. lots laid out on a grid plan. In 1935 the Ridgell's sold Lot #8 to Charles A. and Lillian R. Barr of Branchville, Maryland. Either the Barrs or the Cocimano family (the subsequent owners) erected a modest one story, frame dwelling with a wrap around porch. Local resident Audrey Pratt remembers staying with family and friends in the Scotland Beach neighborhood and recalls sleeping out on the porch during the warmer days of summer so as to take advantage of passing breezes. The dwelling currently on Lot #8 typified the modest cottages that were built in Scotland Beach in the 1930s and 1940s to accommodate summer visitors as well as year round residents. Both the dwelling and surrounding development document the importance recreation played in the development of this small waterside community.

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2 Faith Jackson, "Vanishing Assets: The Land That Was and Isn't" in St. Mary's Chronicles, Vol 33, September 1985, No. 9.

3 Hammett, 220.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-647

See Significance 8.0.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 9000 sq. ft.

Quadrangle name Point Lookout

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Same as per deed description.

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk E. Ranzetta, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization St. Mary's County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 8-17-98

street & number 22740 Washington Street

telephone 301-475-4662

city or town Leonardtown

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

SM-647, Lot #8 Scotland Beach
St. Mary's County
8.1 Significance

Chain-of-Title

(All deeds are located at the Land Records Office, St. Mary's County Courthouse, Leonardtown, Maryland unless otherwise noted.)

Reference: Liber EWA 1096, Folio 522
Grantee: Michael R. and Sheri L. Updike
Grantor: Larry Henry
Date: October 7, 1996

Notes: The property is listed as being Lot #8 Bay Front Drive of the second Scotland Beach Subdivision. A plat is listed as being at Liber JMM 8, Folio 139.

Reference: Liber EWA 564, Folio 395
Grantee: Larry Henry and Mary Ann Henry
Grantor: Mary Ann Henry
Date: October 4, 1990

Reference: Liber MRB 124, Folio 336
Grantee: Larry L. and Mary Ann Henry
Grantor: Joseph P. and Elizabeth R. McDermott
Date: August 17, 1982

Reference: Liber DBK 167, Folio 369
Grantee: Joseph P. and Elizabeth R. McDermott
Grantor: William E. Cocimano, et al (heirs of Elena Cocimano who died in 1969)
Date: August 10, 1970

Notes: As requested in her will (Will Record MRB 7, Folio 368), the property is sold in order to settle the estate amongst her heirs.

Reference: Liber CBG 20, Folio 451
Grantee: Philip and Elena Cocimano
Grantor: Charles A. and Lillian R. Barr
Date: November 19, 1947

Reference: Liber CBG 12, Folio 160
Grantee: Charles A. and Lillian R. Barr (of Branchville, Maryland)
Grantor: Thomas A. and Mary E. Ridgell
Date: May 6, 1935

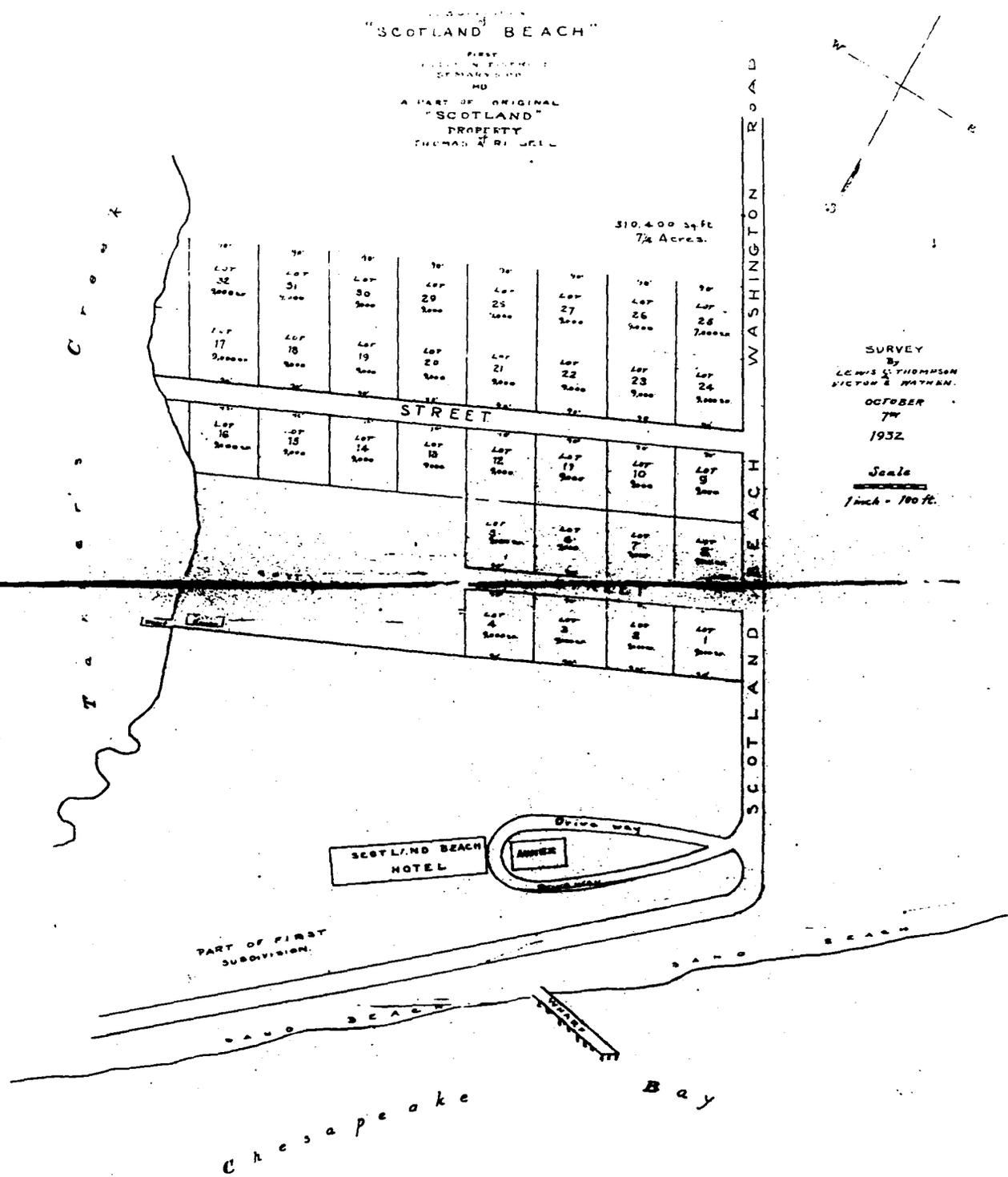
Notes: The property is listed as being Lot #8 containing 9000 square feet.

Reference: Liber JMM 7, Folio 486
Grantee: Thomas A. and Mary E. Ridgell
Grantor: Edward W. Mollohan
Date: February 1, 1932

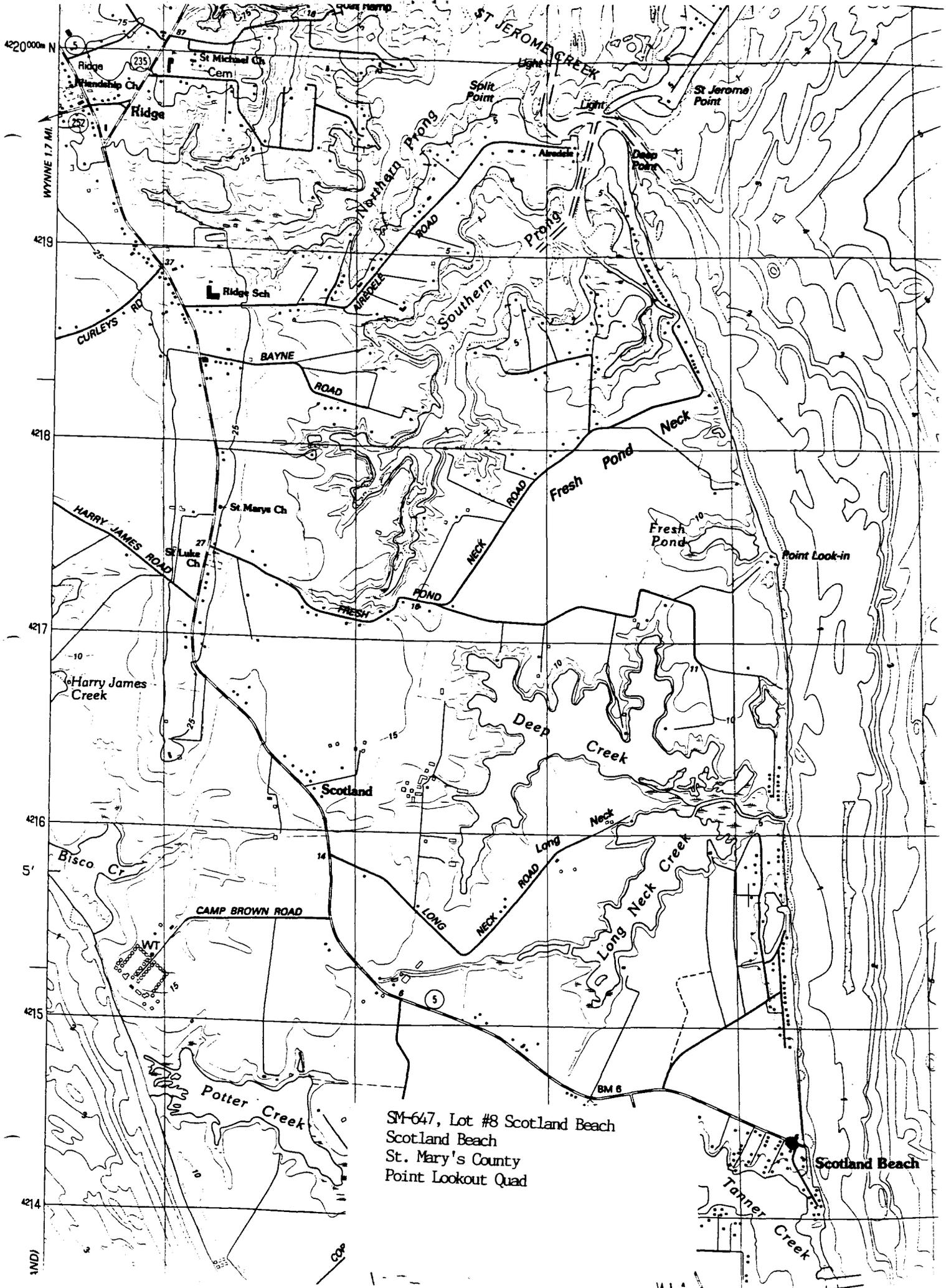
Reference: Liber JMM 4, Folio 405
Grantee: Edward A. Mollohan, trustee
Grantor: Thomas A. and Mary E. Ridgell
Date: November 23, 1926

Notes: Originally called "Scotland" the property is listed as containing 125 acres.

SM-647, Lot #8, Scotland Beach
 St. Mary's County
 8.2 Significance



1932 plat of Scotland Beach. St. Mary's County Land Records, Liber JMM 8, Folio 139.



SM-647, Lot #8 Scotland Beach
 Scotland Beach
 St. Mary's County
 Point Lookout Quad

Scotland Beach

1ND1

COB

1114





SN-5107

Lot #8, Scotland Beach

St. Mary's County

Kick Rancetta

Aug/97

Ad #10

Ex 5 elevations

2/2