

FEDERAL PROPERTY

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received MAR 23 1984

date entered

1. Name

historic TOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common BAINBRIDGE NAVAL TRAINING CENTER; SUSQUEHANNA-CHESAPEAKE JOB CORPS
TRAINING CENTER**2. Location**

street & number On Bainbridge Naval Training Center Grounds N/A not for publication

city, town Port Deposit X vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland code 24 county Cecil code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>X</u> district	<u>X</u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	___ agriculture ___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial ___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	<u>X</u> educational ___ private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment ___ religious
___ object	___ in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	___ government ___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial ___ transportation
	<u>X</u> N/A	___ no	___ military ___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number

city, town Norfolk ___ vicinity of state Virginia 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House

street & number

city, town Elkton state Maryland 21921

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle Maryland Historical Trust
Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X nodate June 1982 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis Enclosure (1) state Maryland 21401

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION: SUMMARY

The buildings of the former Tome School for Boys occupy the southwest quadrant of the Bainbridge Naval Training center on a 200 foot bluff overlooking the town of Port Deposit and the Susquehanna River in southern Cecil County, Maryland (see attached map). The buildings are now being leased by the U.S. Department of Labor and are used as the Susquehanna Job Corps Center. The historic district is comprised of 16 buildings on approximately 30 acres: the main academic building (Tome Memorial Hall), the three dormitories (Jackson, Harrison, and Madison Halls), the Director's residence, the Tome Inn dormitory and dining hall, the gymnasium (Monroe), six Masters' cottages, a non-contributing modern metal building and two non-contributing mid-20th century frame garages. All the buildings except the metal structure and garages date from 1900 to 1905. The rectangular metal building was added by the Job Corps in the 1970s for instructional and storage space. The buildings are arranged around a quadrangle oriented northeast-southwest, except the Masters' cottages, which are located on a road downslope to the southeast of the quadrangle. The stone buildings are in an elaborate Beaux-Arts-influenced, Georgian Revival style. The Masters' cottages are frame and stucco in a vernacular residential style. The addition of exterior fire escapes, minor changes in fenestration, and replacement of doors and roofs have not compromised the integrity of the complex.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Tome School property also included a power plant, an infirmary, some frame outbuildings, and at least two 19th century farmhouses which are not within the district because of distance from the central area of the school or loss of historical integrity. The infirmary building originally stood near the athletic field behind Monroe House, but was moved prior to 1942 to its present location. The grounds were originally completely cleared and professionally landscaped with avenues of trees and a formal Italian garden in front of Tome Memorial Hall. Much of the quadrangle area and some of the buildings are obscured by overgrown trees and shrubs. The only unoccupied structure in the district, the Director's residence, is the most deteriorated and overgrown. Vandals have entered the building and damage has been done to the interior fixtures, although weather deterioration presents the greatest problem. The stone balustrades of the Italian garden are badly deteriorated and/or missing and marred by spray paint graffiti. The open space at the quadrangle's northeast end remains unchanged. The overgrown trees along the quadrangle serve to camouflage the one-story gable roofed metal building and de-emphasize its modernity in contrast with the stone buildings.

The interiors of most of the buildings have been altered over the years and must be considered as having lost historical integrity. The few surviving important interior features are described in detail in individual Maryland Historical Trust Inventory forms for each historic building in the district.

Descriptions and histories of individual buildings are included in the enclosed state inventory forms.

8. Significance

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				
Specific dates	1900-1905	Builder/Architect	Boring and Tilton, Architects	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A and C

Tome School for Boys Historic District
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Tome School for Boys possesses significance in national architectural, educational and military history covering the period 1900 to 1974. The architectural significance of the school centers on the site plan and Beaux-Arts-influenced Georgian Revival style of the buildings designed by the firm of Boring and Tilton in 1900. This firm had just received international recognition, winning the Gold Medal of the Paris Exposition of 1900 for its design of the U.S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, New York. The architecture of Tome School embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Beaux-Arts movement which flourished from about 1890 to 1930. The monumental scale of the buildings, their symmetrical facades, the elaborate ornamentation derived from English Renaissance and American Colonial Revival sources, and the axial site plan are the main elements of the movement present in the Tome School. The School is significant in national educational history for its association with James Cameron Mackenzie, the planner of both the Tome School and the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. The Lawrenceville School of 1882, upon which the Tome School plan was based, was the prototype of the non-sectarian college preparatory boarding school which proliferated in America during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Finally, the Tome School is significant in military history as the location of the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS) from 1943 to 1974, excepting the years 1949 to 1951. The NAPS, the third oldest school in the U.S. Navy after the Naval Academy and the Naval War College, prepares enlisted candidates in the Navy and Marine Corps for admission to the Naval Academy. The NAPS was located in the Tome School buildings for a total of 29 years covering a period of three major wars, during which the school played a continuing role in providing naval leadership for those conflicts.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

1. Pre-1899 Land Use: The land which later became the Tome School property was part of Susquehanna Manor, a land grant from Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore, to George Talbot in 1680. (See Figure 1.) The area remained in agricultural use until 1899 when the first purchase of land for the School was made by the Board of Trustees of the Jacob Tome Institute of Port Deposit (Fig. 2).

See Continuation Sheet #1

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 6.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 30

Quadrangle name Hayre de Grace

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8
4	0
5	2
1	0
0	0

4	3
8	4
2	1
6	1
0	0

B

1	8
4	0
5	2
1	0
0	0

4	3
8	4
0	1
0	1
0	0

C

1	8
4	0
4	7
1	1
0	0

4	3
8	3
8	1
0	0
0	0

D

1	8
4	0
4	6
0	0
0	0

4	3
8	3
9	8
1	0
0	0

E

1	8
4	0
5	0
0	0
0	0

4	3
8	4
3	2
0	0
0	0

F

1	8
4	0
5	0
8	1
0	0

4	3
8	4
2	3
1	0
0	0

G

1	8
4	0
5	1
6	0
0	0

4	3
8	4
3	0
0	0
0	0

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

For verbal boundary description, see attached map.

For boundary justification, see Continuation Sheet #7.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis

organization Maryland Historical Trust date May-June 1982

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301)269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature  date 5-19-83

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 date 5/16/84

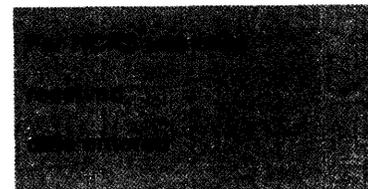
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

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Tome School for Boys Historic District
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

2. Port Deposit and Jacob Tome: Port Deposit was established as a river crossing point in the early 18th century and evolved into a mill and stone quarrying town by the early 19th century. It became an important transfer point for goods after the Maryland Canal opened in 1812. Port Deposit flourished throughout the 19th century but did not grow much larger in size than the present town boundaries. One of its most prominent citizens was Jacob Tome (1810-1898), a principal figure in the lumber and banking business. He came to Port Deposit from York County, Pennsylvania in 1833. Getting his start in the lumber business, Tome prospered so well in Port Deposit that by 1851 he opened the Cecil County Bank in the town. He was also involved in canal and railroad companies, coal mining and stone quarrying. Tome also founded the National Bank of Elkton, Bank of Fredericksburg (Va), the National Bank of Hagerstown, and the Citizens National Bank of Washington, D.C.

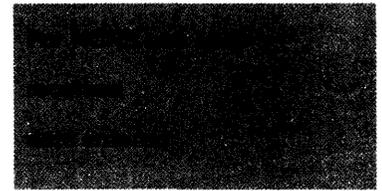
3. The Jacob Tome Institute: Jacob Tome was the town's leading philanthropist as well as its most important businessman. He built the Methodist Church in 1872 and endowed the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a largely self-taught and self-made man, Tome was concerned about the education of local children of the middle class and poor. In 1894, he opened the Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit to serve as the free public school of the town. Completely equipped and endowed by Tome, the school was for white children of both sexes and emphasized a well-rounded curriculum. Cognizant of the need for basic manual skills as well as intellectual education, Tome included instruction in metal working and carpentry, business management, sewing and child care in the Institute.

4. Plans for Boarding School: The school immediately became the best in northern Maryland and attracted interested students from outside Port Deposit. As the demand for day and boarding facilities increased, the Board of Trustees made plans to use part of the endowment for this purpose. Jacob Tome died in 1898 before the boarding school was built, but his wife, Evalyn N. Tome, remained on the Board and continued his plans.

5. James C. Mackenzie: The Board diligently worked to bring the best educators to the Institute. The most well known educator in private secondary schools at the end of the 19th century was James Cameron Mackenzie, the planner of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. Established in 1882 to provide better prepared entering students to Princetown, the Lawrenceville School was planned by Mackenzie after visits to Exeter, Andover and St. Paul's schools, among others. He worked closely with Robert S. Peabody of the firm of Peabody and Stearns, one of the best-known and most prolific architectural firms of the late 19th century, on the design of the buildings and the planning of the grounds. Mackenzie was also responsible for the curriculum which had a heavy emphasis on the classics and science. Lawrenceville was unique in having a home boarding system, whereby

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

younger students lived with a professor and his wife in small groups near the campus. Older and less affluent students lived in dormitories on the grounds. The Lawrenceville School was the first of many private college preparatory schools founded in the last part of the 19th century and the first years of the 20th century.

6. Plan and Design of Tome School: In 1899, Mackenzie was hired to plan the Tome School. Mackenzie recommended Peabody as the consulting architect, and in early 1900, a competition for the school plan and design was held. Peabody recommended the Colonial style as most appropriate and best adapted to the purposes of the School. The Board chose the designs of Boring and Tilton, a New York firm which had recently won a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900 for the design of the U.S. Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York. The Board purchased several farm properties totaling about 200 acres for the school site adjacent to Port Deposit's northern boundary. Charles W. Leavitt of New York was employed as Civil Engineer and Landscape Gardener. Boring and Tilton, with Leavitt's collaboration, designed the site plan including the roads, landscaping and the Italian garden.

By mid-1900, the first building, the Tome Inn, was under construction. This was to be used as guest housing and included individual rooms and suites as well as a dining room. It was designed in a shingled traditional style reminiscent of resort hotels of the period. Plans for the Tome Memorial Hall, the Director's residence, the Dining Hall, the dormitories and three types of Masters' cottages were adopted in August, 1900. The Infirmary design was adopted in October, 1900.

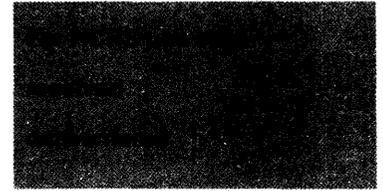
7. Completion of Buildings: The Inn was completed in late December, 1900. The Director's residence was finished in 1902, followed by the Dining Hall (Monroe), Jackson dormitory in 1903, and Madison dormitory in 1904. Three Masters' cottages, in different designs, were completed in 1902; three others of a fourth type were finished in 1904. The power plant was erected in 1901.

8. School Curriculum: Mackenzie's curriculum plan was apparently well received by the Board. Each grade or form had a strong emphasis on college preparatory courses in English, science, mathematics and foreign languages. Physical education was required at all levels. In keeping with Jacob Tome's wishes, manual training and business administration were included. Tome Memorial Hall contained completely equipped machine and carpentry shops as well as laboratory facilities and classrooms. Ironically, Mackenzie terminated his employment with

See Continuation Sheet #3

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

the Tome School before the opening of classes, apparently due to unspecified disagreements with the Board of Trustees.

9. Harrison House and Dining Hall Addition to Tome Inn: The first classes were held in 1901 in the Tome Institute building in Port Deposit. Boarding students were housed in the Town Hall until the dormitories were finished. By 1904, enrollment had increased so dramatically that a third dormitory was needed. The Baltimore firm of Wyatt and Nolting was hired to design and build Harrison House. The dining hall in Monroe House had also been outgrown and the same contract called for an addition to the Tome Inn for a larger facility. Monroe House was converted to a gymnasium with the addition of an indoor swimming pool and basketball court. The two new buildings were finished in 1905 and were the last major building activities on the Tome School grounds.

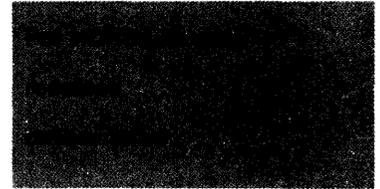
10. School Development in 1920s and 1930s: Enrollment at the Tome School rose to a peak of about 225 boarders and 100 day students in the early 1920s. One of the original ideas of the Board was that each boy was to have his own room. This policy served to keep the number of students at a low level, as did the rising tuition costs. In about 1910, fees for "board, room, laundry, mending, lectures and entertainments and ordinary medical attention" totaled \$700 plus \$10 annual athletic association dues. Maryland residents were given a \$100 discount by direction of Tome's will. By the late 1920s and early 1930s, the fee totaled \$1,500. Tome was advertised as "The Most Beautiful and Best-equipped School in America", and often as the most highly endowed school in the nation. In 1906, the Cum Laude Society was founded at the Tome School by the Director, Dr. A. W. Harris. This honorary academic organization eventually grew to 76 chapters and 7,000 active and honorary members nationwide.

11. Decline: Continuing problems with the school's administration centered on the relationship with the Tome Institute in the town. The original intent of the Tome School was to provide a boarding school adjunct to the town school. As the prestige and enrollment of "the hill school" increased, however, disagreements arose over the administration of the endowment fund. Some Board members felt that more money should be appropriated for the town school. In addition, the stock market crash of 1929, and the ensuing Depression tended to lower enrollment at the Tome School as fewer parents could afford the tuition costs.

12. Closing of Tome School: In the late 1930s the troubles came to a head with the dismissal of the current Director, Dr. Charles J. Keppel. In protest, 158 students refused to attend classes for three days. Keppel was reinstated, but the financial problems of the School continued and, in 1938, a Tome School Corporation, composed of School alumni, bought the school from the Board of

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Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Trustees for \$350,000. The School continued to operate until 1941, but the Corporation was unable to meet its financial obligations, and the Tome School closed its doors after commencement ceremonies that year. The ownership of the School reverted to the Tome Institute.

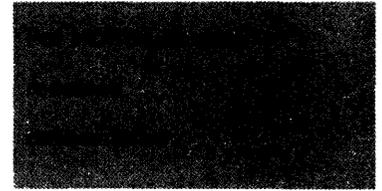
13. U.S. Navy Acquisition of Tome School Property: In the Spring of 1942, the U.S. Navy acquired the Tome School by condemnation for the sum of \$941,820 for 330 acres. The complete power, water and sewer facilities of the site, its proximity to the Susquehanna River, and the undeveloped land adjacent to the grounds satisfied the Navy's need for an East Coast basic training site. A second condemnation in late 1942, involving 740 acres at \$218,226, expanded the site and by the end of 1942 the nucleus of temporary training facilities had been erected. The Tome School was used to house the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS), which was moved to the training center, named after Commodore William Bainbridge, the commander of the U.S.S. Constitution during the War of 1812.

14. Navy Use of Tome School: The Tome School dormitories were renovated for use by the NAPS students, enlarging the formerly single rooms to accommodate several men. The Director's residence and the Masters' cottages became officers' quarters as did the Infirmary, which had been moved from its original location near the athletic field to a point on Tome Road prior to the School's closure in 1941. Monroe House became the Commissioned Officers' Club.

15. Bainbridge NTC Closure: Except for the period 1949 to 1951, NAPS remained in the Tome School buildings until 1974 when it was moved to Newport, R. I. The Bainbridge Naval Training Center expanded its operations and property throughout the 1940s and 1950s, eventually becoming the largest population center and main economic force in Cecil County during this period. Declining enlistment quotas led to the gradual closure of portions of the sprawling Center until 1976, when the last active units were transferred elsewhere and the Center was closed completely.

16. Job Corps Center: In 1978, the Department of Labor leased the Tome School buildings and most of its former grounds as well as Camp Rodgers, one of the adjacent naval training areas, for use as a Job Corps Training Center. In 1979, the Tome School property became the Susquehanna Job Corps Center. The Singer Corporation operates the facility, providing intensive basic education, vocational skills training and supportive services to severely disadvantaged young people aged 16 to 21. The Susquehanna Center gives instruction in clerical skills,

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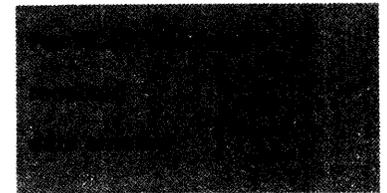
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culinary arts, technical trades, nurse's aide skills, building and apartment maintenance and landscaping. The landscape classes required the erection of a metal building on the west side of the quadrangle between Madison House and Tome Memorial Hall. The adjoining Chesapeake Job Corps Center, under the same direction as the Susquehanna Center, offers courses in construction trades, warehousing, automotive and clerical skills. This section occupies the former naval training area.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Cecil County: A Reference Book of History, Business and General Information.
 County Directories of Maryland, Inc., Baltimore, 1956.

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Interview by phone with Captain Richard Stratton, Officer in Charge, Naval Academy Preparatory School, Newport, R.I.

Interview with Dr. William M. Hogue, Ph.D., Executive Director, Tome School.

Kraushaar, Otto F.. American Non-public Schools: Patterns of Diversity. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1972.

Lake, Griffing and Stevenson. An Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, Maryland, 1877.

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Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Tome Institute, at Tome School, North East, Maryland.

"Naval Training Station: East Coast", Architectural Forum, 79, pp.47-54, September 1943.

Property Records of Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division, Norfolk, Virginia and Alexandria, Virginia.

Survey Files, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Vertical Files, Cecil County Historical Society, "Tome School", "Bainbridge Naval Training Center".

Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, "Tome School"; "Jacob Tome Institute"; "Bainbridge Naval Training Center".

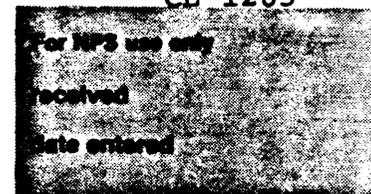
"Views, Plans, and Drawings, Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Maryland", Architecture, 5, pp. 172-180, 1902.

Withey, Henry F., and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased. Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., Los Angeles, 1970.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

CE-1285

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Continuation sheet

Item number 10 and 12

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Tome School for Boys Historic District
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Justification:

The boundary has been established to include the major academic buildings surrounding the Tome School quadrangle and the six Masters' cottages on Tome Road immediately east of the quadrangle. These buildings are the historical heart of the district and have been only slightly altered on the exteriors since their construction. The power plant (Bldg. 7) and the Infirmary (Bldg. D-D) are part of the original plan, but are more distant and visually cut off from the quadrangle area by topography and vegetation. The two non-contributing garages (Bldgs. 19 and 23) are small frame buildings in unobtrusive locations. The non-contributing metal building is one story high and tan in color. It is low and partially hidden by trees. The southwest boundary is a chain link fence at the edge of the Bainbridge NTC property. Structures 76 and 77 on the map are a swimming pool and wading pool next to Monroe House and are screened by a high wood fence.

SECTION 12: CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

Federal Representative signature:

Title:

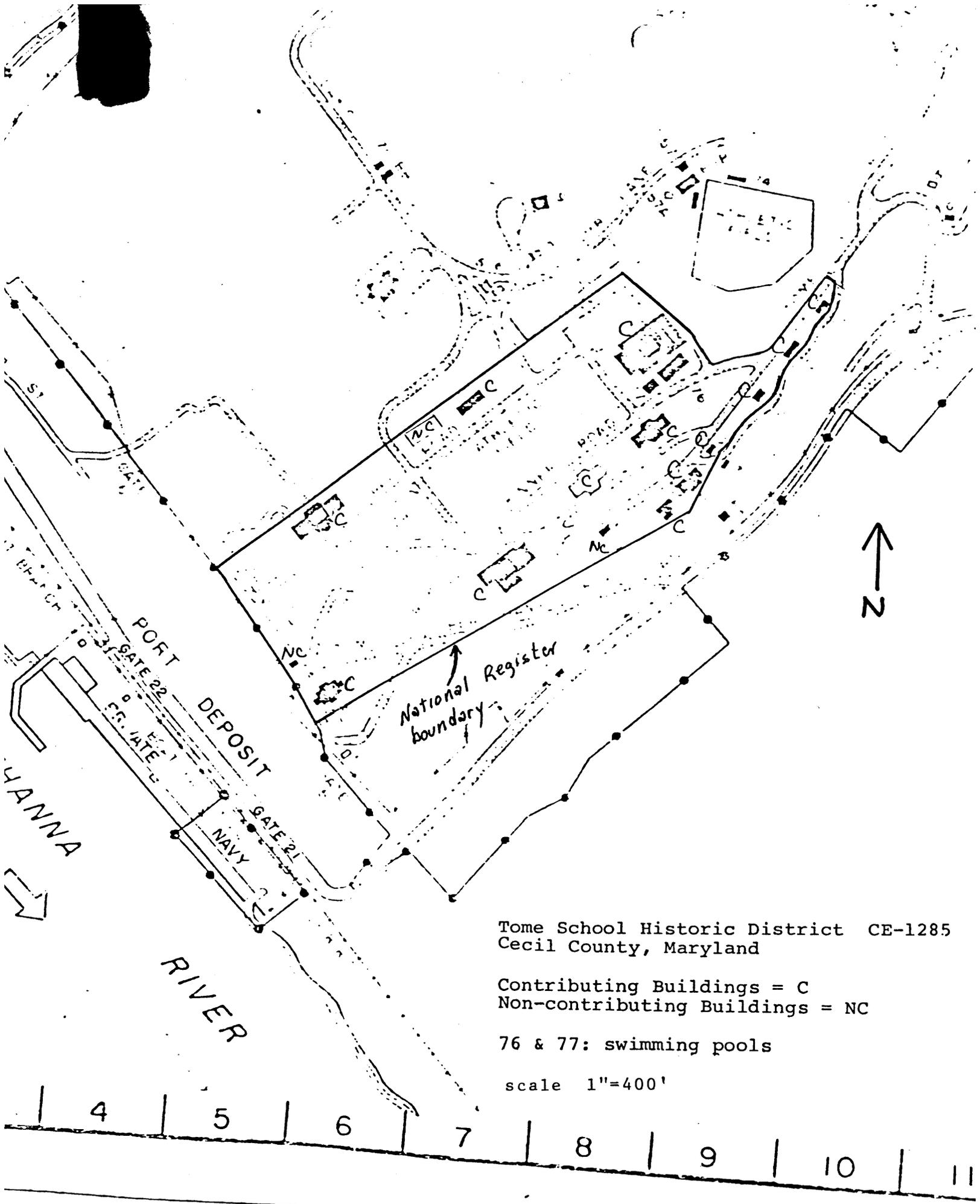
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY (INSTALLATIONS & FACILITIES)

Date:

16 March 1984

Level of significance:

National State Local

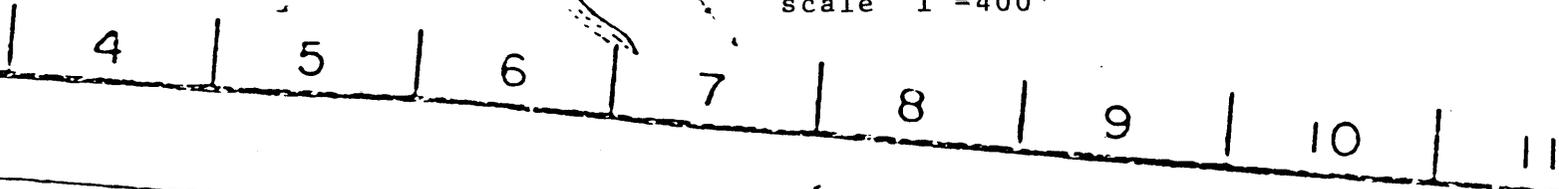


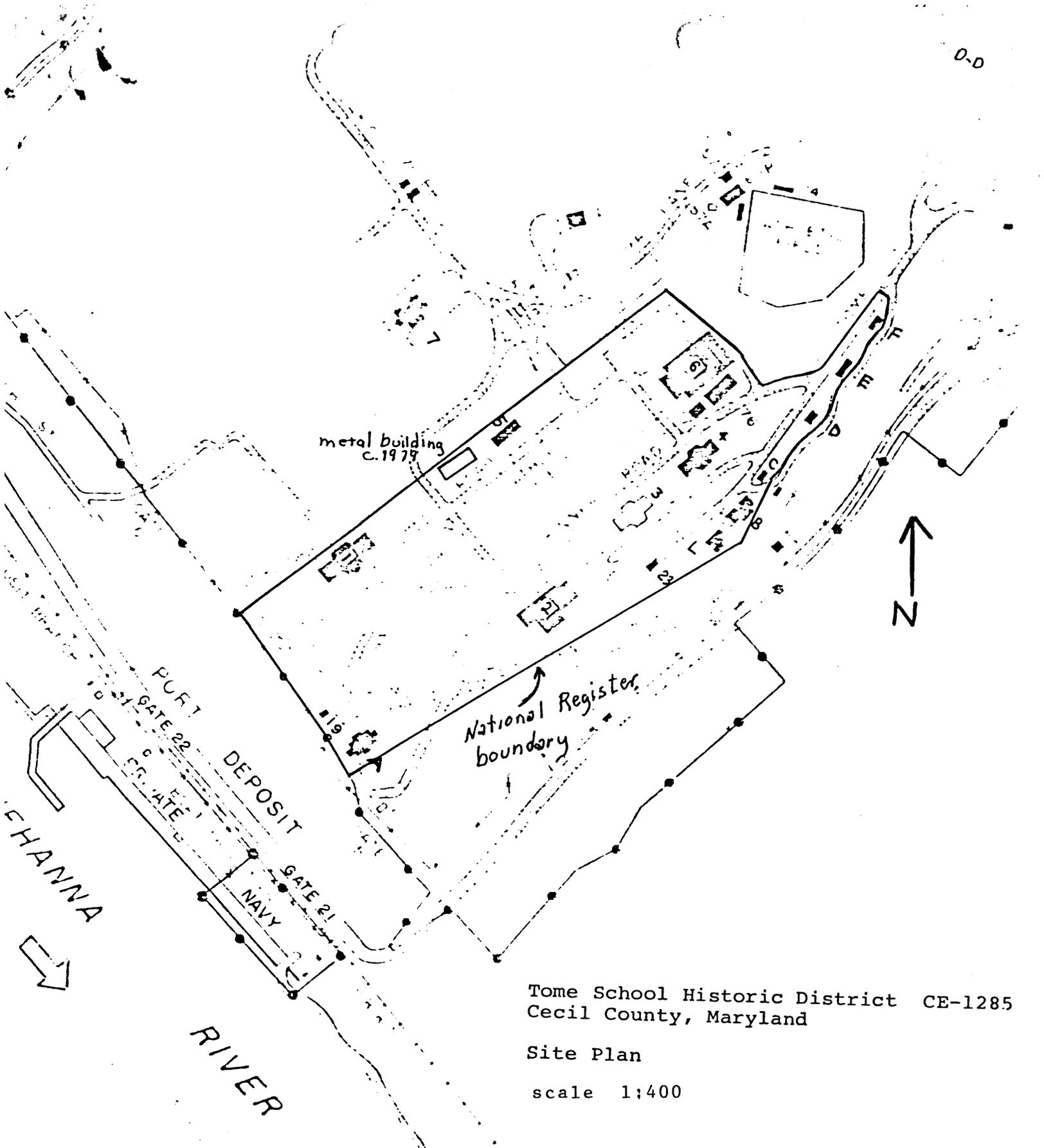
Tome School Historic District CE-1285
 Cecil County, Maryland

Contributing Buildings = C
 Non-contributing Buildings = NC

76 & 77: swimming pools

scale 1"=400'

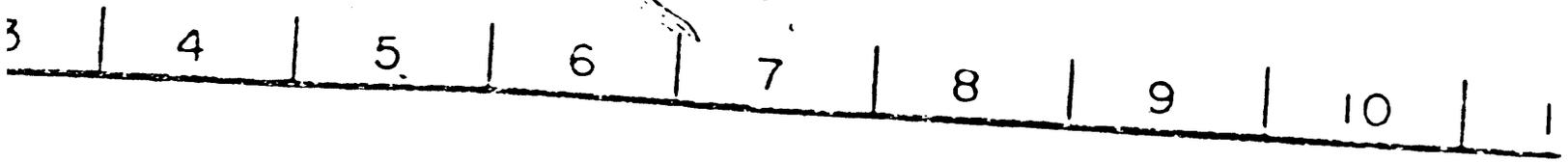




Tome School Historic District CE-1285
 Cecil County, Maryland

Site Plan

scale 1:400



Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Tome Memorial Hall, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Naval Academy Preparatory School; Bldg. #1, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U. S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" 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.

Tome Memorial Hall is a three-story rectangular stone building on the northwest side of the grounds of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center (formerly Bainbridge Naval Training Center and Tome School for Boys) near Port Deposit, Maryland.

The main facade consists of a three-bay central mass with flanking wings of five bays each. A tetrastyle Ionic portico of limestone projects above three double-doored entries. The portico has a full pediment with modillions and a carved ornamental wreath. A copper-sheathed clock tower consisting of three contrasting polygonal levels crowns the central roof. The open belfry at the top is in the form of a temple with Corinthian columns. The cupola is topped by a quill weathervane. The original slate roof has been replaced by composition material. A massive copper anthemion cornice extends around the entire building except for the rear portion of the central block. The north and south elevations of the Hall have monumental tabernacle doorways.

The most important feature of the interior is the two-story foyer which has double marble staircases and a filigreed cast iron railing and balustrade.

1. Significance

Survey No. _____

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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.

Tome Memorial Hall was the main building of the Tome School for Boys, a boarding school adjunct of the Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit. The Tome School for Boys was organized by James Cameron Mackenzie, the planner of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, which is considered the prototype of the non-sectarian college preparatory boarding school. This type of school proliferated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and Mackenzie was widely known as the foremost educator in America during this period.

The Hall and other school buildings were designed by the firm of Boring and Tilton (William A. Boring and Edward L. Tilton), the designers of the U.S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, New York, for which they received the Gold Medal Award of the 1900 Paris Exposition. The firm also designed several other schools and institutes in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The Hall, like most of the other major buildings, is constructed of Port Deposit granite and Indiana limestone. It was built by the contractors Doyle and Doak of Philadelphia beginning in late 1900 and completed in May 1903 at a cost of approximately \$120,731. It contained the school administrative offices, assembly hall, library, classrooms, and physics, chemistry and biology laboratories, and the manual training shops.

The Hall's monumental character was intended to convey the serious purpose of the school and was the focal point of the formal entrance to the grounds from the public road (present U.S. Route 222). The Hall, the Tome Inn (Van Buren House), and the Director's Residence were parts of the nucleus of the School. It was used for school ceremonies for both the boarding school and the Tome Institute in Port Deposit.

In 1942, when the U.S. Navy acquired the former Tome School property as the nucleus of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center, the Hall became the instructional and administrative building of the Naval Academy Preparatory School, one of several service schools located on the base.

CE-1262

Tome Memorial Hall, Tome School for Boys

Bainbridge Naval Training Center

Port Deposit vicinity

Public (Restricted)

1903

Tome Memorial Hall was the main building of the Tome School for Boys, a boarding school adjunct of the Jacob Tome Institute in Port Deposit. The Tome School for Boys was organized by James Cameron Mackenzie, the planner of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey which is considered the prototype of the non-sectarian college preparatory boarding school. Under Navy ownership, the Hall became the instructional and administrative building of the Naval Academy Preparatory School.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

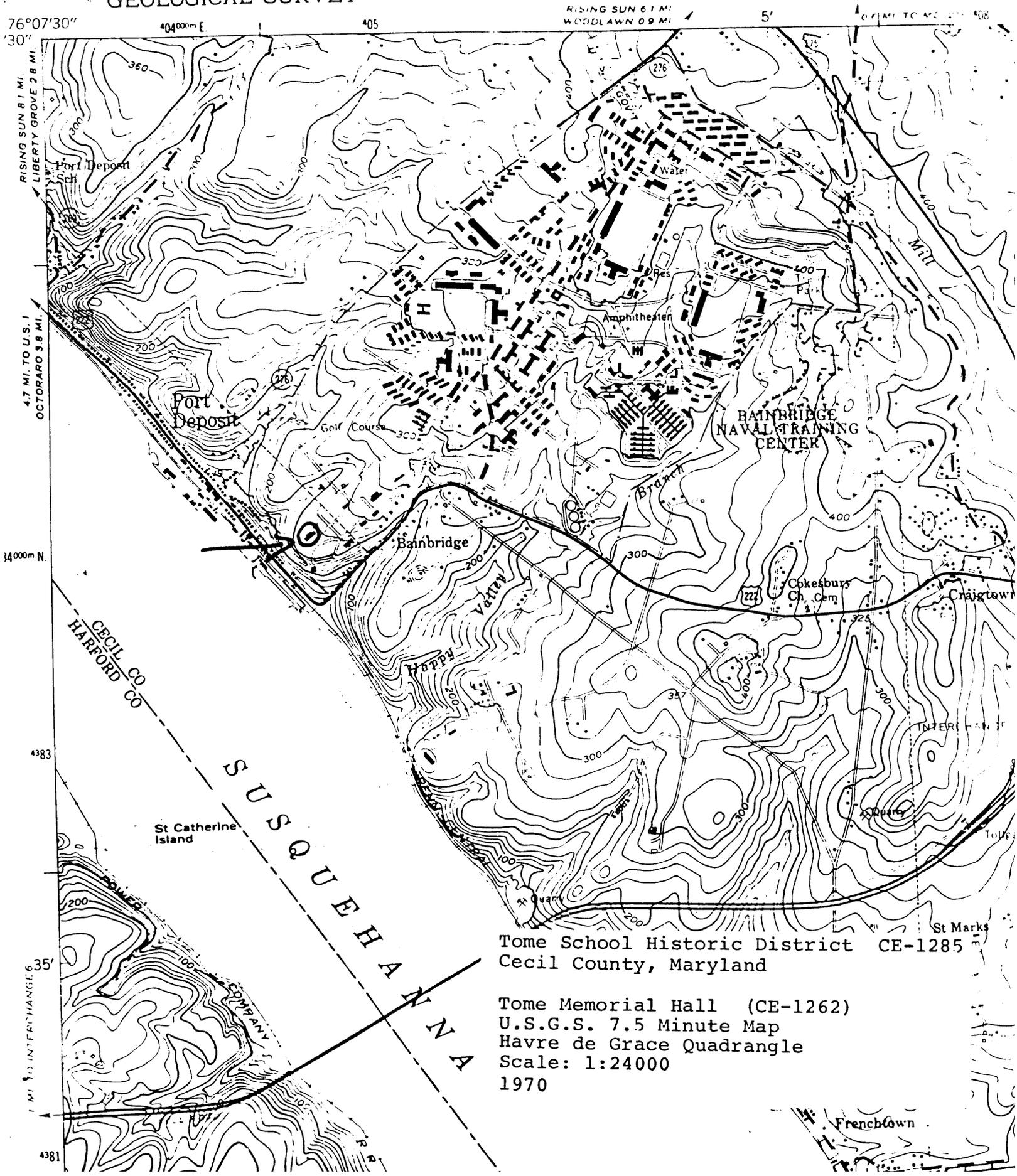
name/title	Janet L. Davis		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	date	May 1982
street & number	21 State Circle	telephone	(301) 269-2438
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

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 18I 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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

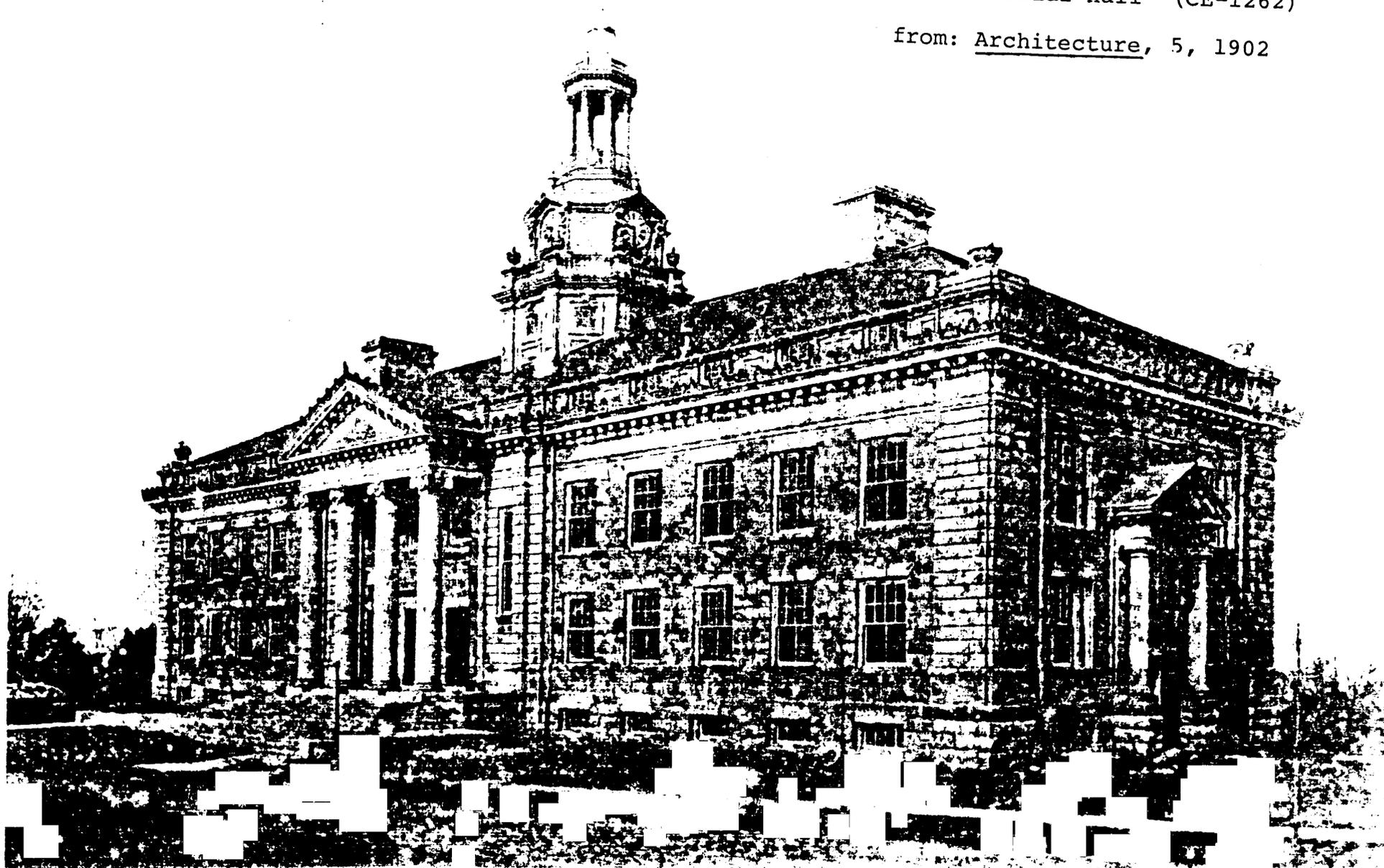
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

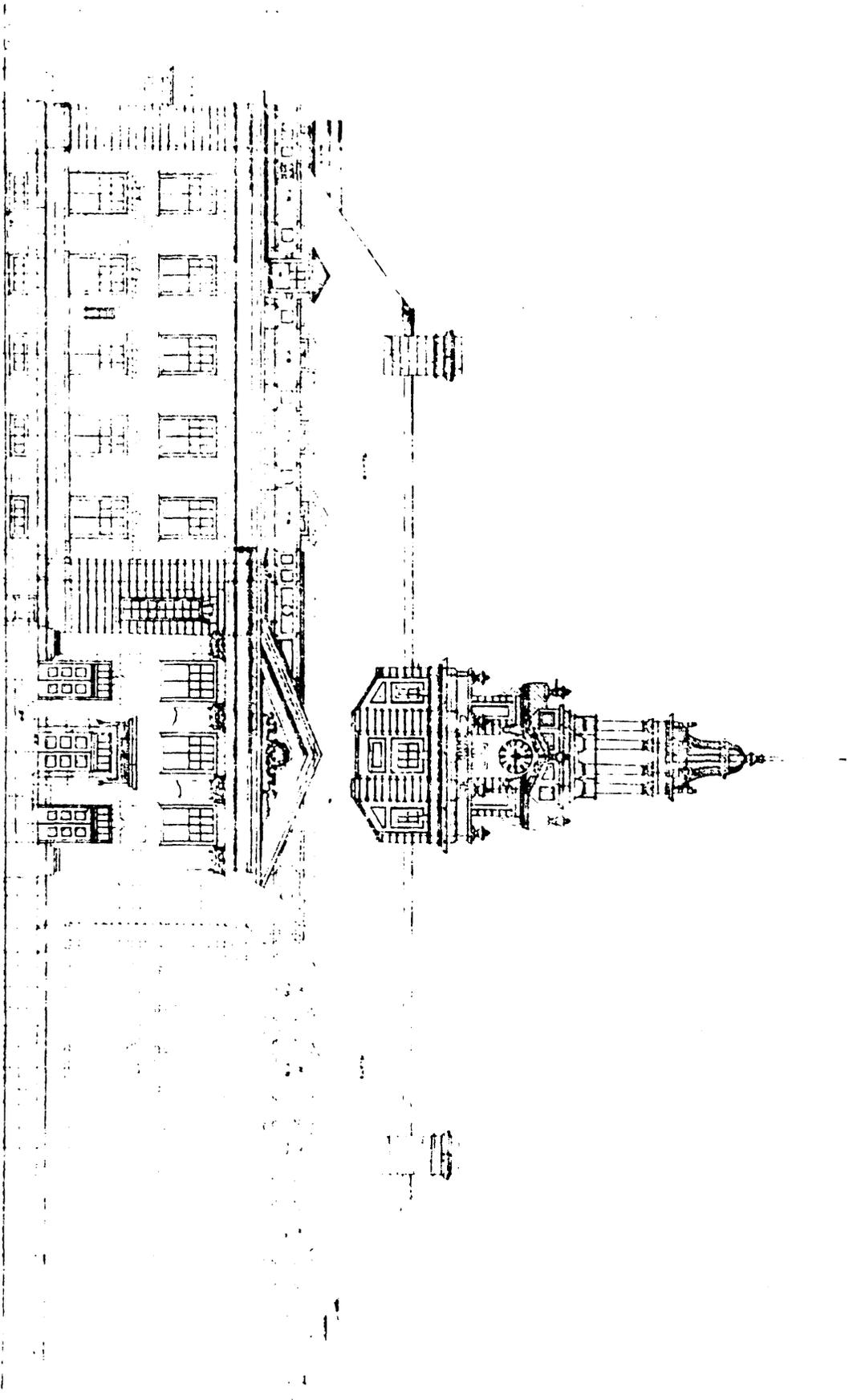
Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262)

from: Architecture, 5, 1902



ARCHITECTURE



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262)
Elevation drawing
from: Architecture, 5, 1902

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic The Inn; Van Buren House, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Tome Inn; Building #2, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district 1st

state Maryland county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804) 444-9041

city, town Norfolk state and zip code Virginia 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" 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.

The Tome Inn is a three-story building with a granite base and frame upper structure located on the southeast border of the grounds of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center (formerly Bainbridge Naval Training Center and Tome School for Boys) near Port Deposit, Maryland.

The main elevation faces northwest toward Tome Memorial Hall and the quadrangle. Two projecting corner sections frame the facade. A flat-roofed porte-cochere with granite pillars and Tuscan columns in antis is centered on the facade. A recessed porch with turned columns and balustrade crosses the central portion of the third floor level. On the north elevation is a semi-detached three-story section connected by a two-story extension to the main block of the building. An access driveway at this side provides for deliveries to the building. The south elevation has stepped-back porches on each level, with a columned porch on the first floor and turned balustrades on the upper levels. The fenestration is varied in size. Most windows have six over six light sliding sash. The third floor windows in the projecting ends are arched with fanlights. These windows originally had wood balconies which have been removed.

At the rear of the building is an arched stone addition dating from 1905 which contains the dining hall.

The stone base is Port Deposit granite in coursed ashlar blocks with rockfaced finish. The frame structure is shingled. Wood cornices define each floor level. The hip roof has a bracketed cornice. The original slate roof has been replaced by composition. Massive brick chimneys are located at the ends of the central section of the building.

The interior has been altered several times under Tome School and Navy ownership. It still functions as the dining hall for the Job Corps Center with dormitory rooms on the upper floors.

CE-1263

Tome Inn, Tome School for Boys
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit vicinity
Public (Restricted)
1900; 1905

The Tome Inn is part of the original plan of the Tome School for Boys and, like the other major buildings, was designed by the firm of Boring and Tilton. The Inn served as a hotel for visiting parents, lecturers, and athletic teams. Later it was called Van Buren House and was the dormitory for younger boys. The 1905 dining hall addition was designed by Wyatt and Nolting, who also designed Harrison House dormitory.

8. Significance

Survey No. CE-1263

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1900; 1905 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton; Wyatt and Nolting

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D (Dining Hall addition)
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

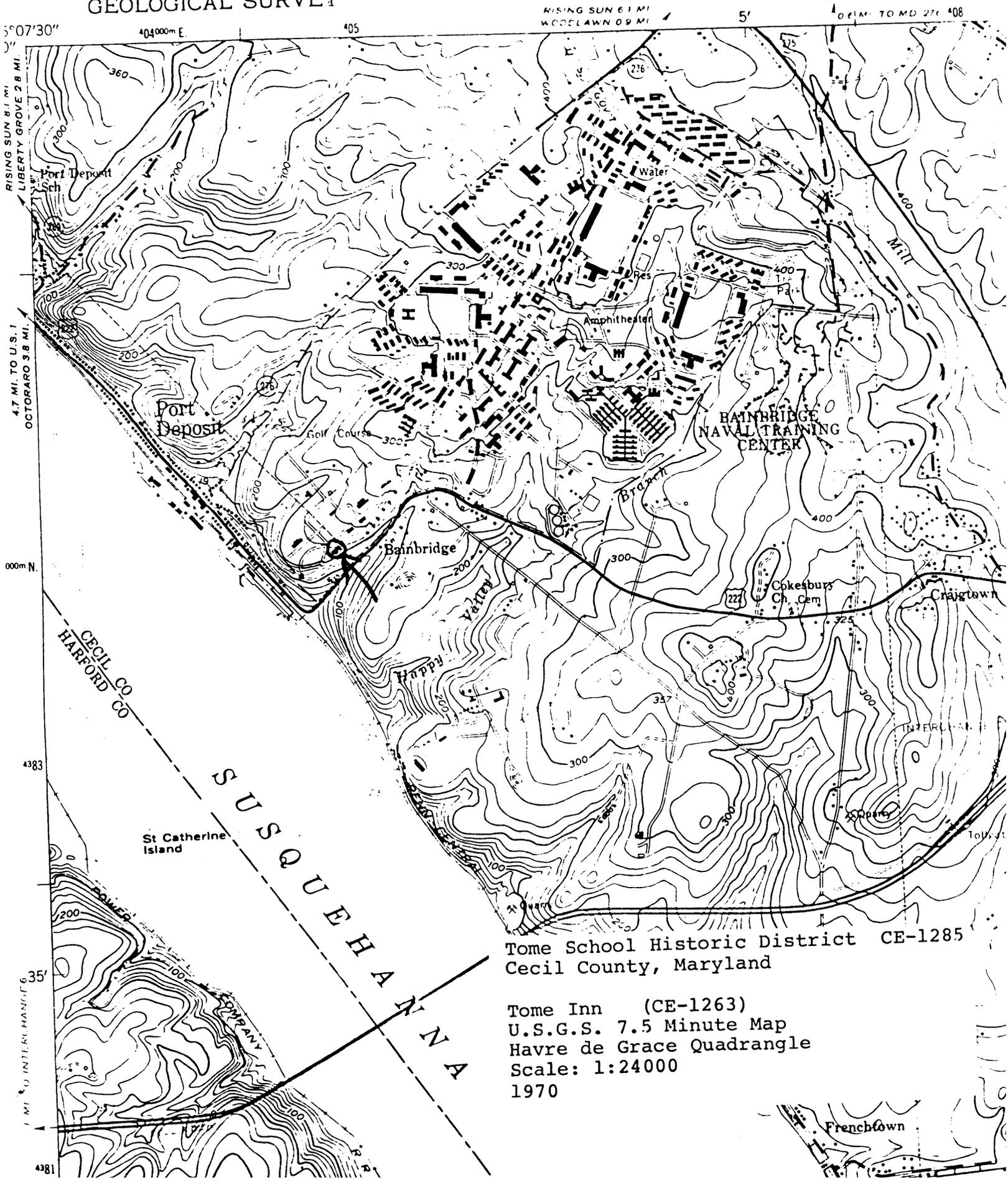
Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Tome Inn is part of the original plan of the Tome School for Boys and, like the other major buildings, was designed by the firm of Boring and Tilton. The Inn, Tome Memorial Hall, and the Director's Residence were the nucleus of the school. The Inn was the first large building to be completed and was to function as a hotel for visiting parents, lecturers, and athletic teams. For the first few years of construction work on the school, it also served as living quarters for the Superintendent of Construction. Each summer after the school year ended, the Board of Trustees kept the Inn open as a hotel for the convenience of prospective students and their families. Its traditional features, such as shingling and turned balustrades, reflect the architecture of turn-of-the-century resort hotels.

The Inn was later renamed Van Buren House and served as the dormitory for younger boys at the school. By 1905, Monroe House had become too small to serve as the dining hall, and the stone extension containing the large dining area was added to Van Buren House. This was designed by the prominent Baltimore firm of J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, who also designed Harrison House.

Under Navy ownership, the Inn became a dormitory and mess hall for the Naval Academy Preparatory School, one of several service schools located at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



RISING SUN 6.1 MI
WHEELAWN 0.9 MI
5'
0.61 MI TO MD 276 408

5°07'30"
LIBERTY GROVE 2.8 MI
4.7 MI TO U.S. 1
OCTORARO 3.8 MI
000m N
4383
35'
4381

CECIL CO
HARFORD CO
SUSQUEHANNA
St Catherine Island
POWER
COMPANY

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Tome Inn (CE-1263)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 081266476

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jackson House, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Building #3, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland _____ county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk _____ state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House _____ liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton _____ state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

CE-1266
Jackson House, Tome School for Boys
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit vicinity
Public (Restricted)
1903

Jackson House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School.

Under Navy ownership from 1942 until 1974, the dormitory was used as quarters for students of the Naval Academy Preparatory School, with the exception of the period from 1949 to 1951. During this interval, the School was relocated to Newport, R. I. and the dormitories and other school buildings were unoccupied.

The dormitory is currently in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

Jackson House is a three-story stone dormitory building in Beaux-Arts neo-classical style located on the east side of the quadrangle of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Port Deposit, Maryland. It is now in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

The rectangular building has coursed ashlar granite walls with limestone quoins, string courses, lintels, and sills. The main elevation facing the quadrangle is eleven bays in width, with the three central bays dominating. A slightly projecting pedimented "pavilion" with Ionic pilasters frames the central entrance which has a broken pediment and leaded fanlight. Floral swags carved in stone decorate the flanking bays between the second and third floors. The central pediment has a scrolled oculus.

The rear elevation of Jackson House is distinguished from the other dormitories by an elaborate doorway enframingent with a "Gibbsian" surround and broken pediment. Balustraded balconies on scroll consoles flank the doorway.

Exterior changes are few. The forecourt originally had a stone balustrade which deteriorated until it had to be removed. The court surface itself has recently been replaced by Job Corps students. As in the other dormitories, steel fire escapes have been added to the ends of the building, requiring the enlargement of a window to accommodate exit doors.

Significance

Survey No.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

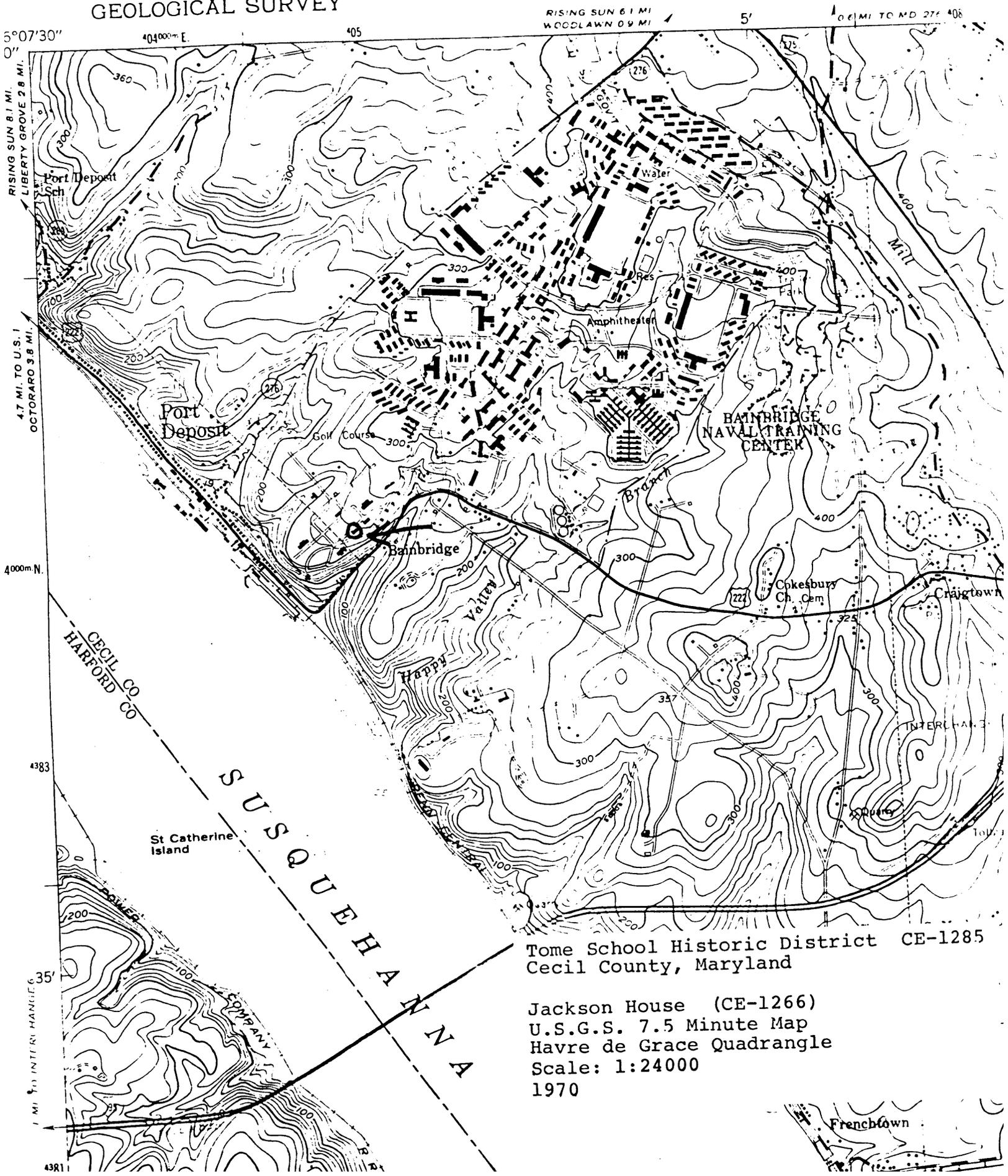
Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Jackson House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School.

Under Navy ownership from 1942 until 1974, the dormitory was used as quarters for students of the Naval Academy Preparatory School, with the exception of the period from 1949 to 1951. During this interval, the School was relocated to Newport, R. I. and the dormitories and other school buildings were unoccupied.

The dormitory is currently in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Jackson House (CE-1266)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 08126797

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Harrison House, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Building #4, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland _____ county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk _____ state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House _____ liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton _____ state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

CE-1267

Harrison House, Tome School for Boys
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit vicinity
Public (Restricted)
1905

Harrison House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School. It is the only major building of the School designed by J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, who also designed the dining hall addition to the Tome Inn.

In conformance with Boring and Tilton's plan of buildings of different design unified by a loosely Georgian or Colonial Revival classicism, Wyatt and Notling's dormitory is also an eclectic Georgian Revival design, with the distinctive stone dormers suggesting Jacobean sources.

The Navy acquired the Tome School property in 1942 and Harrison House was used as a dormitory for the Naval Academy Preparatory School. It is currently a dormitory for the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

Harrison House is a 2½-story stone dormitory building in Beaux-Arts neoclassical style located on the east side of the quadrangle of the former Tome School for Boys on the grounds of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Port Deposit, Maryland. It is now in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

The building is rectangular in plan and has ashlar granite walls with limestone quoins, lintels, and sills. The facade is broken up into a nine-bay center section with two-bay end sections set off by limestone quoins. A flat-roofed wood porch with paired Tuscan columns covers the central three bays. The central entry is reached via the porch and has a limestone arch and surround over a fanlight and double doors.

A modillion cornice sets off the hipped slate roof. Each elevation has stone dormers with a distinctive arched top. At the end pavilions of the main facade the dormer is larger, with paired windows.

A retaining wall exposes the raised basement on the main elevation. Fenestration is eight over eight sliding sash. The interior lobby is unique among the dormitories in that the original oak woodwork and mantelpiece have been retained mostly intact. A painted inscription over the mantel gives the architects' names and construction information.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1905 **Builder/Architect** Wyatt and Nolting

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.

Harrison House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School. It is the only major building of the School designed by J. B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting, who also designed the dining hall addition to the Tome Inn.

In conformance with Boring and Tilton's plan of buildings of different design unified by a loosely Georgian or Colonial Revival classicism, Wyatt and Nolting's dormitory is also an eclectic Georgian Revival design, with the distinctive stone dormers suggesting Jacobean sources.

The Navy acquired the Tome School property in 1942 and Harrison House was used as a dormitory for the Naval Academy Preparatory School. It is currently a dormitory for the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

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 Janet L. Davis

organization Maryland Historical Trust date May 1982

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

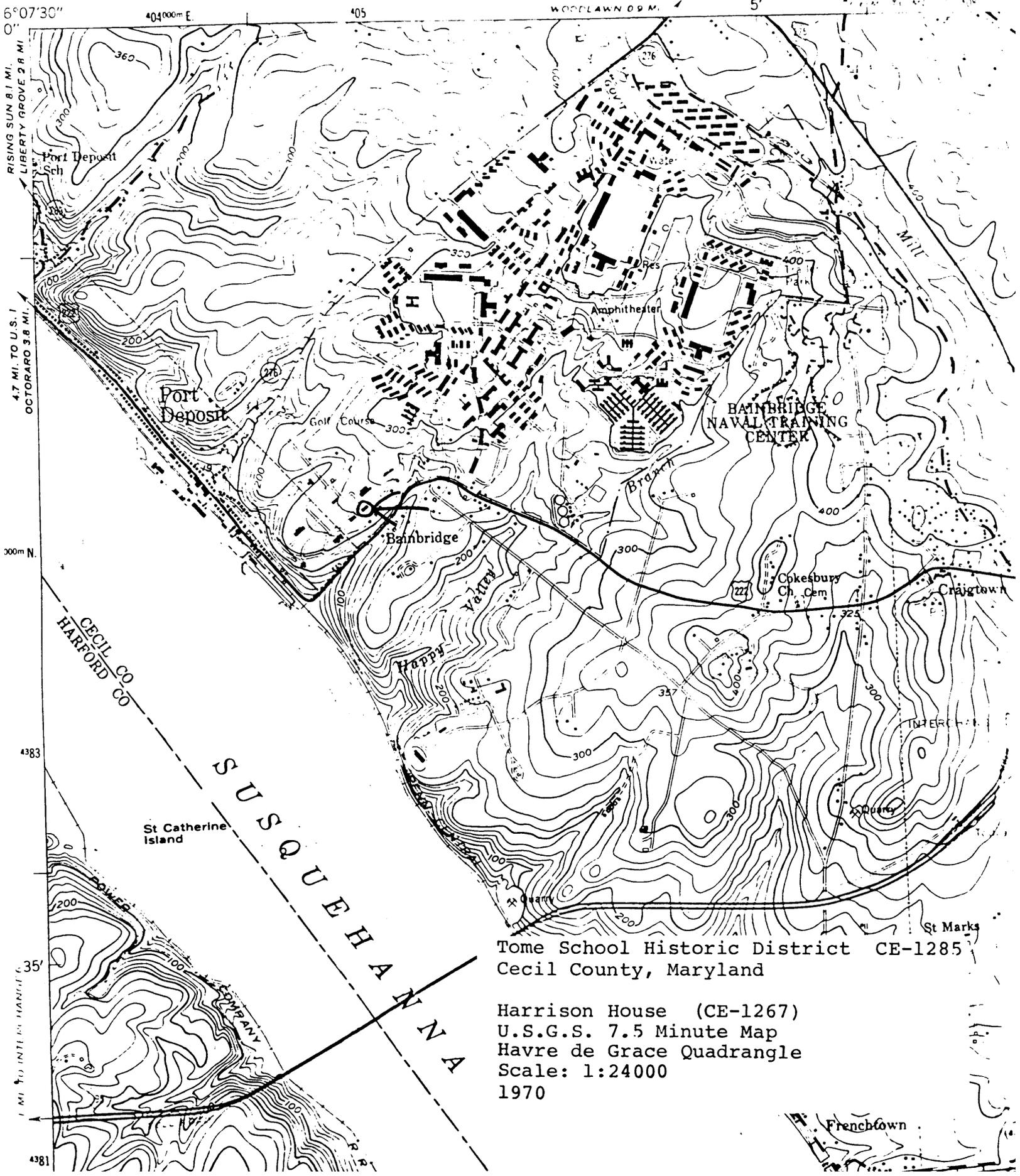
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RISING SUN 6 1/4"
WOODLAWN 0 9/16"



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Harrison House (CE-1267)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CE-1263

Map No. 0812654-00

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Madison House, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Building 5, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland county MD

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> In process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S.Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

CE-1265
Madison House, Tome School for Boys
Bainbridge Naval Training Center
Port Deposit vicinity
Public (Restricted)
1904

Madison House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School.

Under Navy ownership, the dormitory was used by students of the Naval Academy Preparatory School.

Madison House is currently being used as a dormitory by the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 checked="" 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.

Madison House is a 2½ story stone dormitory building in Beaux-Arts neoclassical style located on the west side of the quadrangle of the former Tome School for Boys on the grounds of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Port Deposit, Maryland. It is now in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

The rectangular building has a central portion of three bays flanked by five bays on each side. The central portion has a limestone tetrastyle Ionic portico with a plaster pediment and garlanded oculus. The doorway has a limestone arched surround and a fanlight over the double entrance doors. The fenestration is six over six light sliding sash. The lintels, sills, and quoins are limestone.

Several original features of the building have been removed. Wood balconies on scroll-sawn consoles were located on the second floor inner three bays. One-story open porches with turned wood roof balustrades originally located on the north and south elevations have been removed and replaced by steel fire escapes. The three bay gable ends have been altered for access doors to the fire escapes. The original window shutters have been removed.

Interior alterations during the Navy's use of Madison House have left little of the original woodwork and trim intact. The main lobby or "clubroom" has been reduced in size and the fireplace is closed off.

8. Significance

Survey No.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1904 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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.

Madison House is one of the three dormitories of the Tome School for Boys which, with Monroe House gymnasium, formed the main quadrangle of the School.

Under Navy ownership, the dormitory was used by students of the Naval Academy Preparatory School.

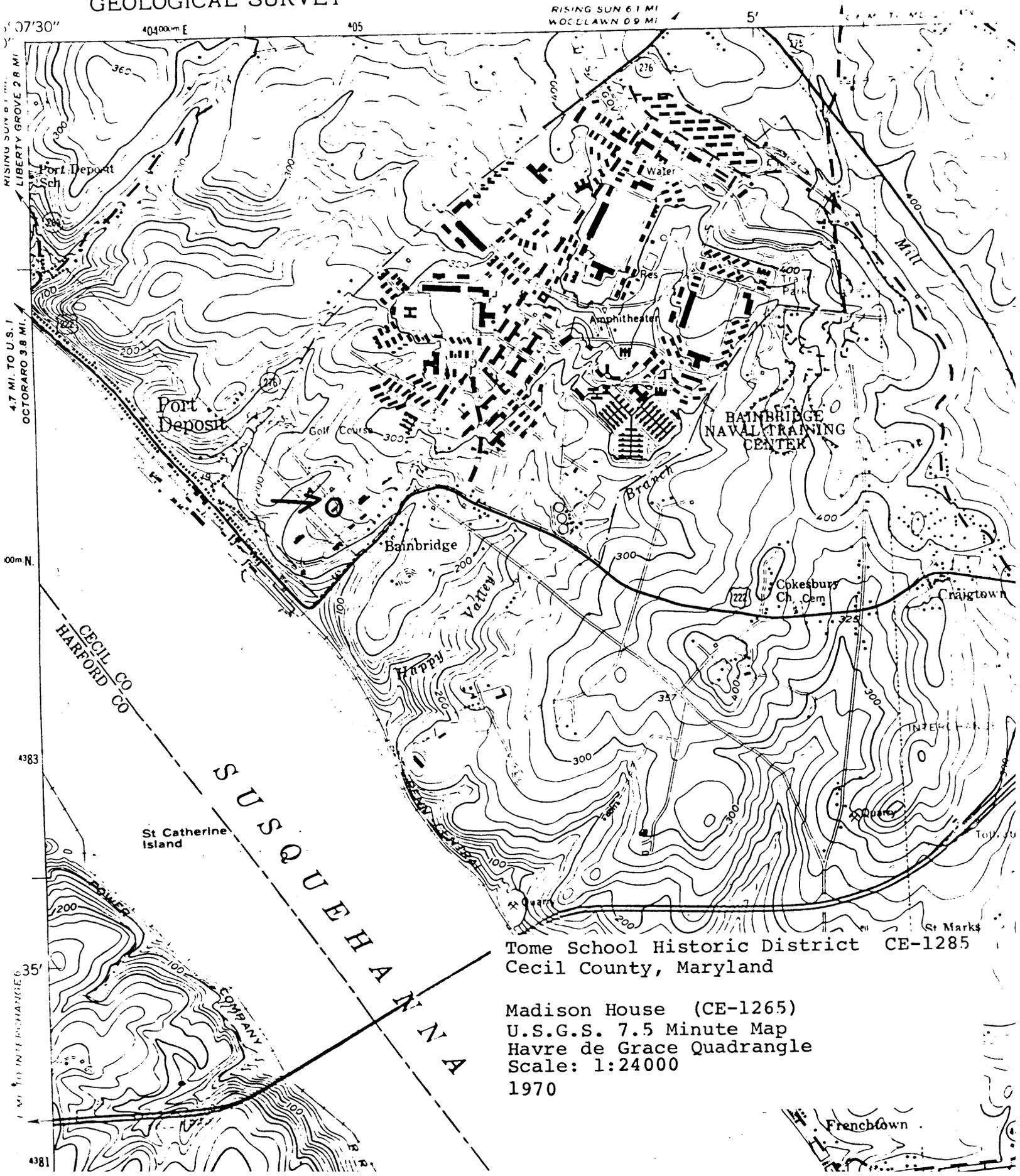
Madison House is currently being used as a dormitory by the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Madison House (CE-1265)
SE elevation
from: Architecture, 5, 1902

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Madison House (CE-1265)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CE-1168
Magi No. 08170-1168
DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Monroe House, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Building #6, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B.25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

CE-1268

Monroe House, Tome School for Boys

Bainbridge Naval Training Center

Port Deposit vicinity

Public (Restricted)

1902

Monroe House, a 1½-story stone building in a Beaux-Arts neoclassical style, was built as the dining hall for the Tome School and, with the three dormitories, formed the north end of the main quadrangle. In 1905, a new dining hall addition was added to the Tome Inn (CE-1263) and Monroe House became the gymnasium with the addition of a swimming pool and indoor "cage". In 1942, the Navy converted Monroe House for use as the base Officers' Club. It is currently the recreation center of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 checked="" 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.

Monroe House is a 1½-story stone building in Beaux-Arts neoclassical style with several additions located on the northeast end of the quadrangle of the former Tome School for Boys on the grounds of the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Port Deposit, Maryland. It is now in use as part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.

The original portion of the building is the 1½-story stone section which faces the quadrangle. It has coursed ashlar walls with rusticated quoins, window arches, sills, and basement. A hexastyle Ionic portico in antis contains three main doorways with six-light double doors with paneled bases. Twelve-light transoms are over each doorway. Secondary doors to the end sections of the building also open on the portico.

The original slate gable roof has been replaced by composition material. Three dormers project from the roof on the main elevation. The central dormer is more elaborate than the others, with paired windows, a scrolled broken pediment with central pineapple motif, and scrolled consoles. The two flanking dormers have simpler triangular pediments and architrave trim.

At the rear of the building are a succession of additions. A low one-story stone extension contains a swimming pool and a taller gable roofed section with arched end windows contains a gymnasium. These two additions date from about 1905 to 1910 when Monroe House was converted from dining hall to gymnasium. The third section is a rambling, concrete block structure added by the Navy containing a snack bar and other facilities. An outdoor swimming pool was also built by the Navy immediately south of Monroe House.

The interior of the original section contains some original woodwork, although heavily painted. The mantelpiece is a particularly fine work reminiscent of English Renaissance woodwork.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902 (original section) **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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

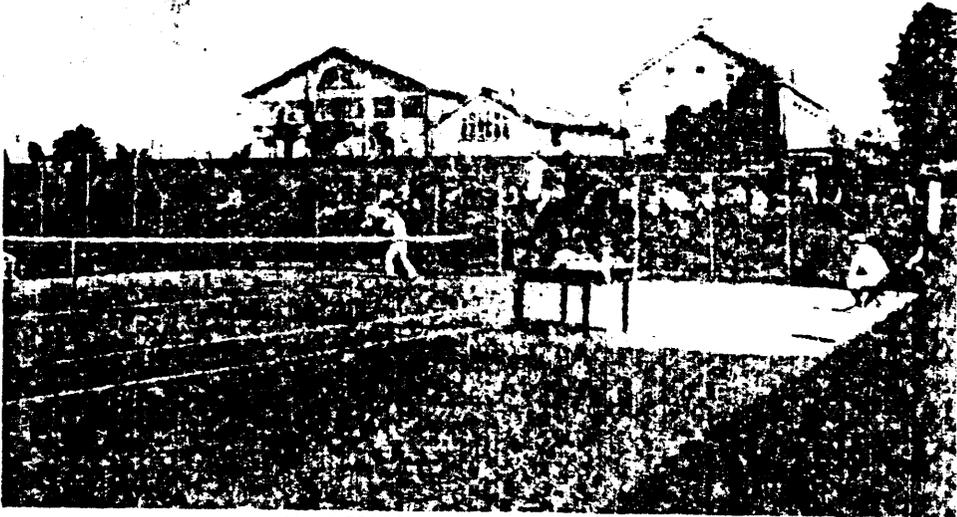
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Monroe House was built as the dining hall of the Tome School for Boys and, with the three dormitories, formed the main quadrangle of the School. In 1905, the School's enrollment had outgrown the dining hall and a new dining hall was added to the Tome Inn (CE-1263). Monroe House was converted to the School's gymnasium with the addition of the swimming pool and the "cage" or gymnasium proper.

When the Navy acquired the Tome School property in 1942, more additions were made to Monroe House to convert it to the base Officers' Club. It is currently being used as the recreation center of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center.



AN INTERSCHOLASTIC TENNIS MATCH

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

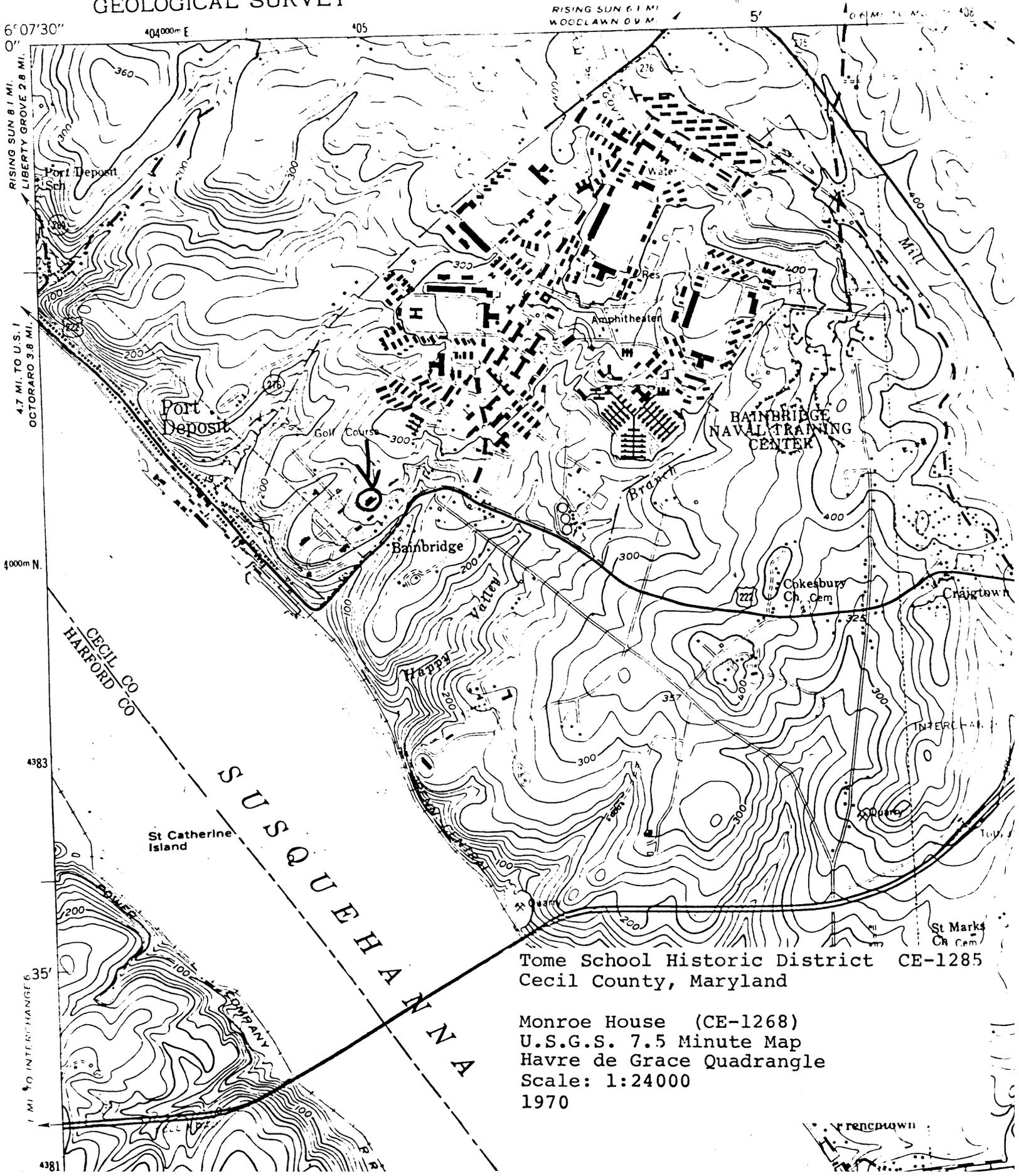
Monroe House (CE-1268)
C. 1920 view from NW
from school brochure



GOLF

C. 1920

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Monroe House (CE-1268)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

renewed

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Director's Residence, Tome School for Boys

and/or common Building A, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Maryland county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division

street & number _____ telephone no.: (804)444-9041

city, town Norfolk state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B. 25

street & number _____ folio 423

city, town Elkton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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.

The Director's Residence of the former Tome School for Boys is a 2½-story stone building in Colonial Revival style located at the southern perimeter of the school grounds on the former Bainbridge Naval Training Center. The grounds of the school are now part of the Susquehanna Job Corps Center near Port Deposit, Maryland.

The main section of the house is basically square in plan, with projections on the north and south elevations of a porch and service wing and two-story tetrastyle porticoes on the northwest and southeast elevations. Each portico shelters a one-story foyer with a balustrade on its flat roof. (Refer to photos.) The north elevation has an open porch with a balustrade on its roof. The service wing on the south is 1½ stories in height and has pedimented dormers.

The walls are coursed ashlar granite blocks with limestone quoins, lintels, and sills. A wood modillion cornice with dentil molding encircles the main section and porticoes. The slate roof is hipped with a wood balustrade. Pedimented dormers in each elevation have wood pilaster enframement. The central dormer on the northwest and southeast is larger and has a slate facade. The dormer windows are arched.

Most of the exterior is completely overgrown by the surrounding foliage. Access to the rear elevation is extremely difficult. A tool shed and greenhouse (Bldgs. 20 and 21) are located on the slope to the southeast, but were inaccessible.

CE-1264

Director's Residence, Tome School for Boys

Bainbridge Naval Training Center

Port Deposit vicinity

Public (Restricted)

1902

The Director's Residence is one of the elements of the original school plan for the Tome School for Boys designed by Boring and Tilton. The Colonial Revival style of the residence is a complement to the monumental neoclassical style of the Tome Memorial Hall and the dormitories. The massive portico on the southeast facade was visible for miles and was as much a landmark of the school as Memorial Hall tower.

8. Significance

Survey No.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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.

The Director's Residence is one of the elements of the original school plan for the Tome School for Boys, designed by Boring and Tilton. The Colonial Revival style of the residence is a complement to the monumental neoclassical style of the Tome Memorial Hall and the dormitories. With Memorial Hall and the Inn, the Director's Residence forms the three-part nucleus of the school plan. It served not only as the Director's Residence but as an official social center for the school. The extensive lawn and spacious porch were used for garden parties and informal gatherings. The massive portico on the southeast facade was visible for miles and was as much a landmark of the school as Tome Memorial Hall tower.

After the acquisition of the former Tome School property by the Navy in 1942, the Director's Residence was converted to quarters for personnel of the Naval Academy Preparatory School. In the 1960's, it was used as WAVE officers' quarters.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

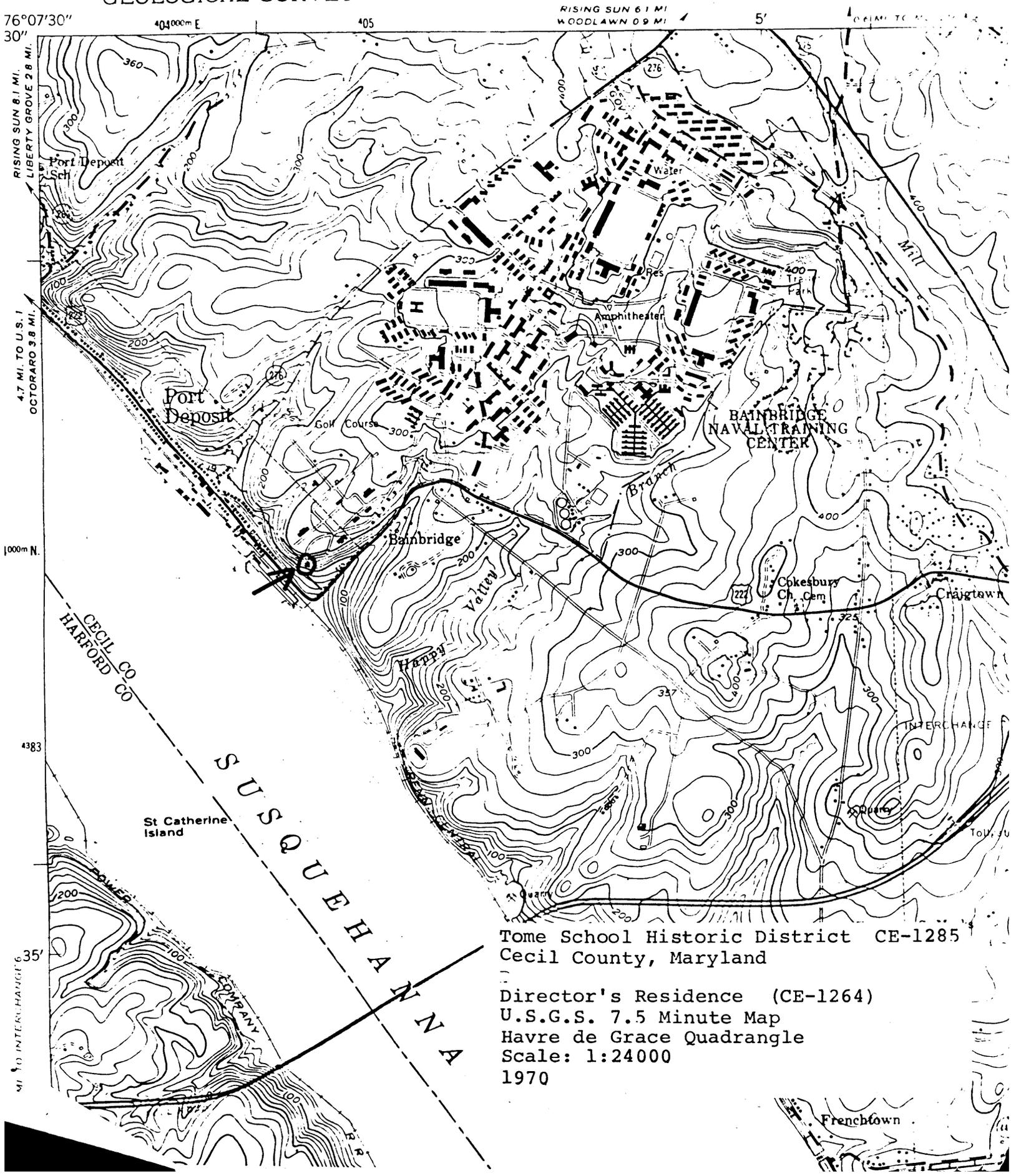
name/title	Janet L. Davis	date	May 1982
organization	Maryland Historical Trust		
street & number	21 State Circle	telephone	(301) 269-2438
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



RISING SUN 6.1 MI
WOODLAWN 0.9 MI

76°07'30"
30"
RISING SUN 8.1 MI.
LIBERTY GROVE 2.8 MI.
4.7 MI. TO U.S. 1
OCTORARO 3.8 MI.
0000m N.
4383
35'

404000m E

405

5'

CECIL CO

CECIL CO
HARFORD CO

SUSQUEHANNA

St Catherine Island

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Director's Residence (CE-1264)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. _____

Magi No. 0812694700

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Masters' Cottages, Tome School for Boysand/or common Quarters L, B, C, D, E, F, Bainbridge Naval Training Center

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication city, town Port Deposit vicinity of _____ congressional district Firststate Maryland county Cecil

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Divisionstreet & number _____ telephone no.: (804)-444-9041city, town Norfolk state and zip code VA 23511

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber W.E.B. 25street & number _____ folio 423city, town Elkton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

CE-1269

Masters' Cottages, Tome School for Boys

Bainbridge Naval Training Center

Port Deposit vicinity

Public (Restricted)

1902; 1904

The six Masters' Cottages were part of the original plan of the Tome School. Three types of cottage were designed by Boring and Tilton for a projected nine cottages. Cottages C, D, and F, all frame houses, have the same exterior but different plans. Cottages L, B, and E are larger, with individual designs and plans and stucco exteriors. The stucco houses were completed in 1902 and the frame houses in 1904.

7. Description

Survey No. _____

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

The Masters' Cottages are six frame and stucco residences of 2½-stories with gable or hipped roofs located on Tome Road on the grounds of the former Tome School for Boys on the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Port Deposit, Maryland. The cottages are now living quarters for employees of the Susquehanna-Chesapeake Job Corps Center.

Three of the cottages (C, D and F) have the same exterior elevations, but differing interior plans. This type of cottage has a frame structure with clapboard siding and a pedimented entry porch in antis. A vertical tongue-in-groove frieze under the eaves distinguishes the exterior. The window arrangement is random, reflecting the informal interior plan. Most have 16-light upper sash over plate glass lower sash. Each cottage has a composition roof with a central dormer with paired windows. The original roofing may have been wood shingles or slate, but is now composition material.

The remaining three cottages (L, B and E) are larger than the frame cottage type and each has a different exterior and plan. All have stuccoed walls, porches or porticoes and one or more dormers. (See photos.) Early photographs of Cottage E indicate an alteration in the fenestration of the second floor. Most changes have been minor: removal of shutters, changes in types of sash enclosure of porches, or the addition of extra chimneys. The interiors of the cottages were not observed in this survey.

3. Significance

Survey No.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902; 1904 **Builder/Architect** Boring and Tilton

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

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

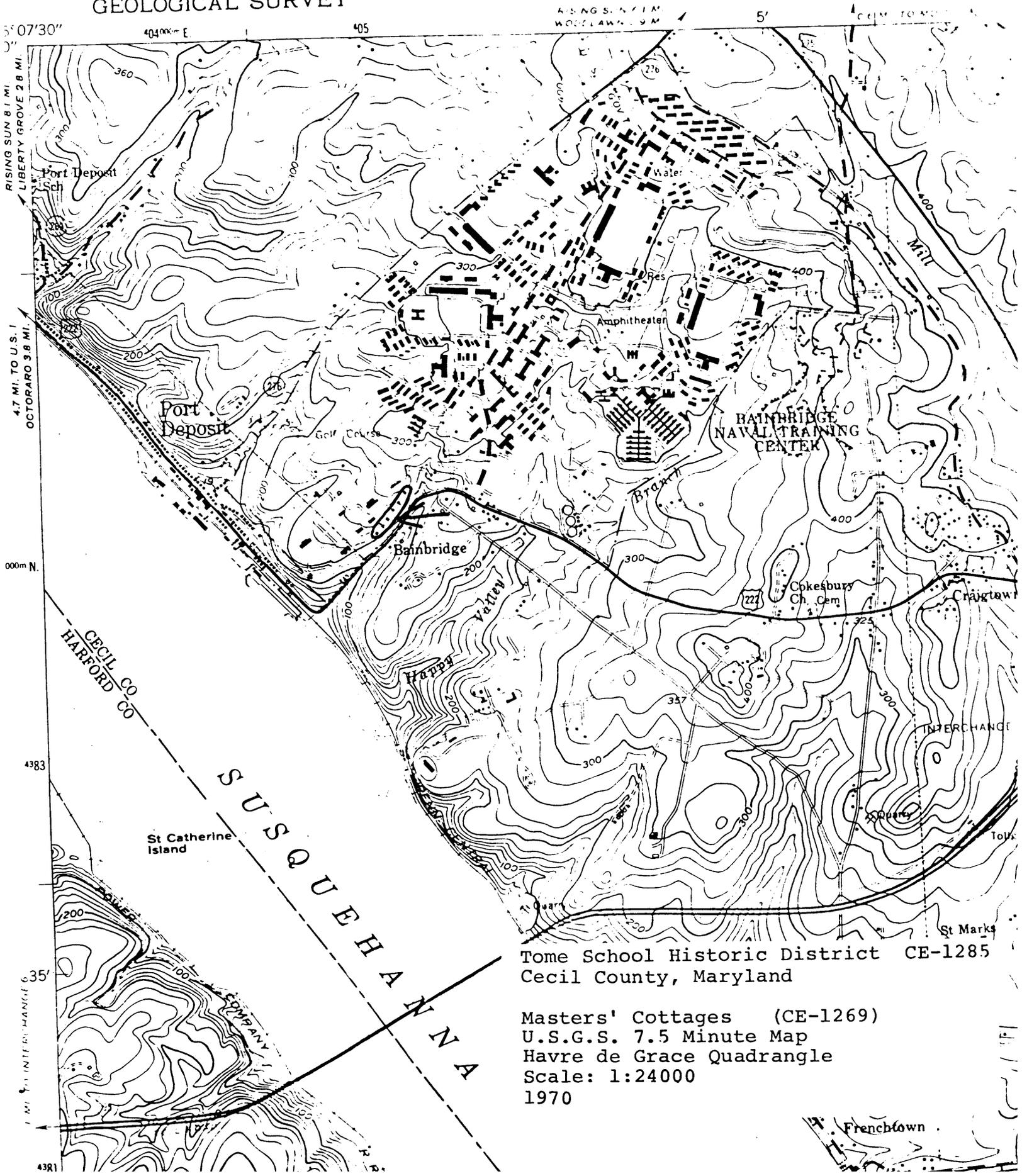
Level of Significance: national state local

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

The six Masters' Cottages were part of the original plan of the Tome School for Boys. Their informal design was a deliberate departure from the monumentality of the main School buildings both for the convenience of the masters' families and for the benefit of the students, who were encouraged to visit the masters' homes for a change of scene.

Boring and Tilton submitted at least three or four cottage designs and early plans called for up to nine cottages including three of each type. The designs were referred to as Types A, B, and C, although which types were actually built along Tome Road are unclear. Cottages L, B, and E were apparently completed in 1902; Cottages C, D, and F were finished in 1904. The change from individual stucco designs to a standard frame type may indicate a desire to save money or an increased need for faculty housing. The Navy converted the houses to officers' quarters after its acquisition of the Tome School property in 1942. They are currently occupied by employees of the Susquehanna-Chesapeake Job Corps Center.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Masters' Cottages (CE-1269)
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

Frenchtown