FHP-8 300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only
received
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street & number: On Bainbridge Naval Training Center Grounds — N/A not for publication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	
X district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	X educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X 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 Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Sites — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date: June 1982 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ 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				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	_X_ education	_X_ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ 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

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Item number 8 Page 1

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

See Continuation Sheet #2

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

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

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

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 domitory 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

See Continuation Sheet #4

Tome School for Boys Historic District
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,

See Continuation Sheet #5

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

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.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

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

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

Command Histories on file at Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C., (Bainbridge Naval Training Center and Naval Academy Preparatory School).

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.

Land Records of Cecil County, Cecil County Court House, Elkton, Maryland.

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.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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date entered

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

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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 6.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 30

Quadrangle name Havre de Grace Quadrangle scale 1:24.000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	405210	4138140
B	18	405210	4138140
C	18	401471	4138130
D	18	401460	4138130
E	18	405000	4138140
F	18	405080	4138142
G	18	405160	4138140
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 N/A	code	county	code
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:

x 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

title date

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 835

CE-1285

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

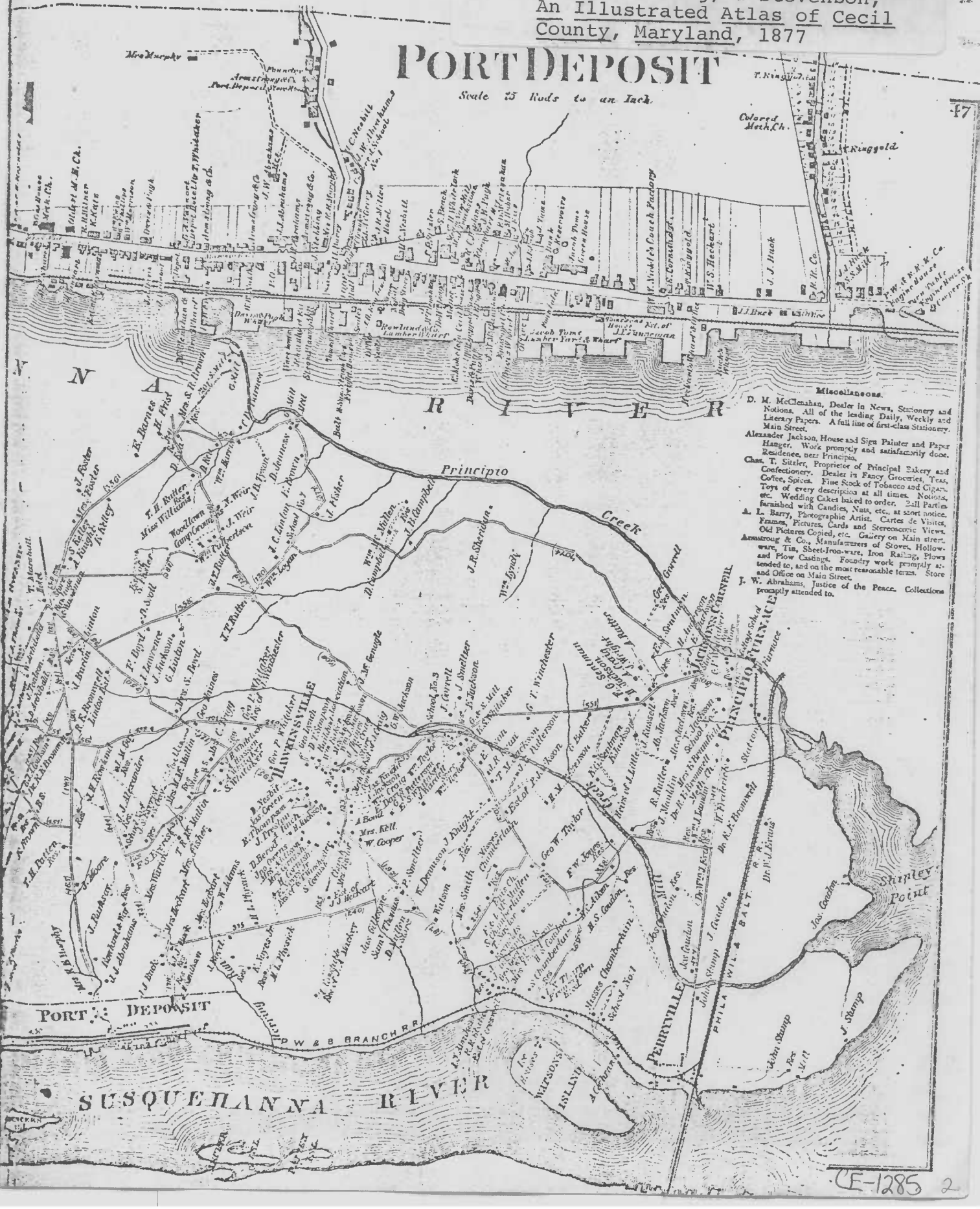
Fig. 1: Map of Late 17th century land grants in Cecil County

From: Cecil County Reference Book, 1956

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

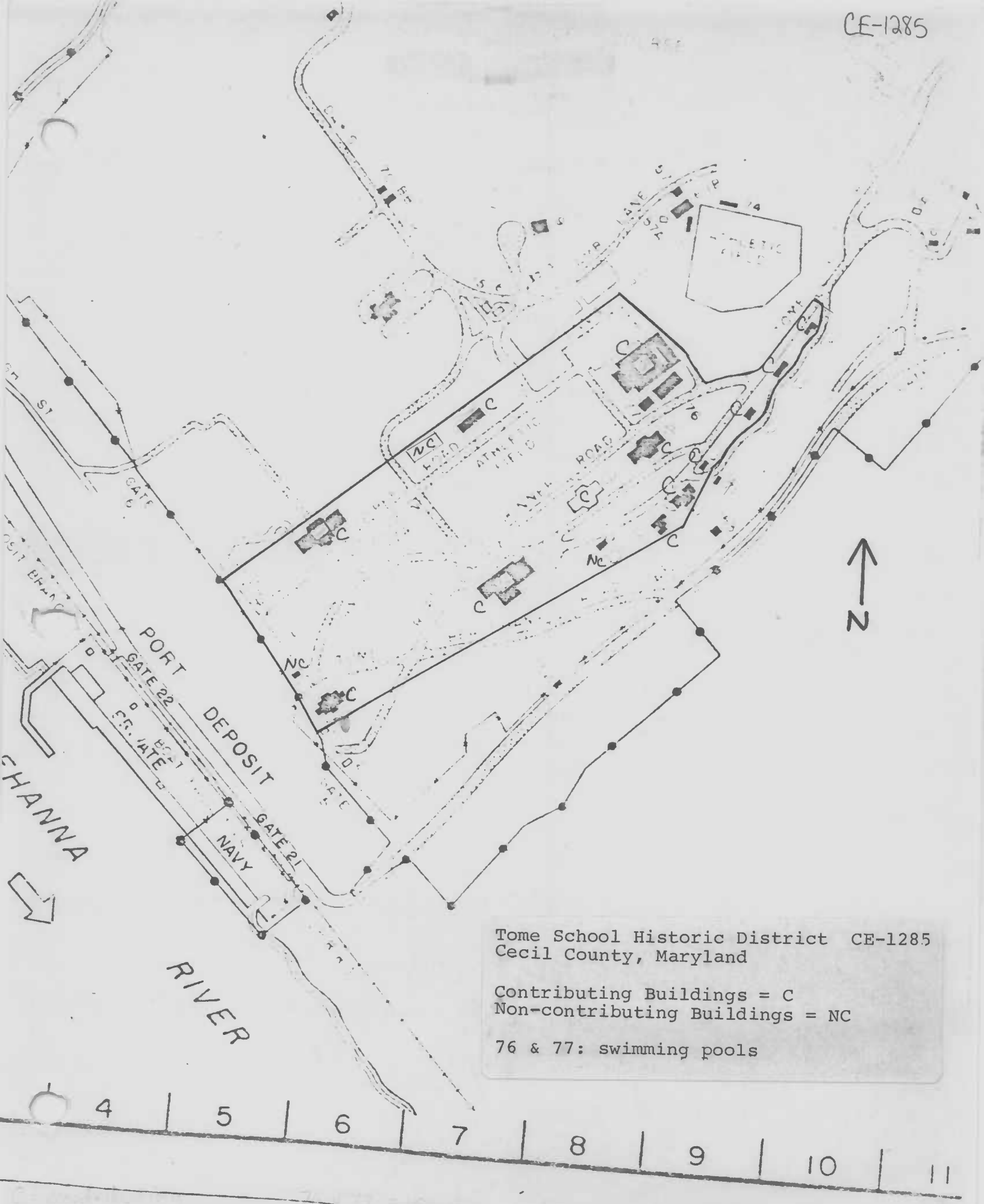
Fig. 2: Port Deposit vicinity

From: Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson, An Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, Maryland, 1877



CE-1285 2

CE-1285

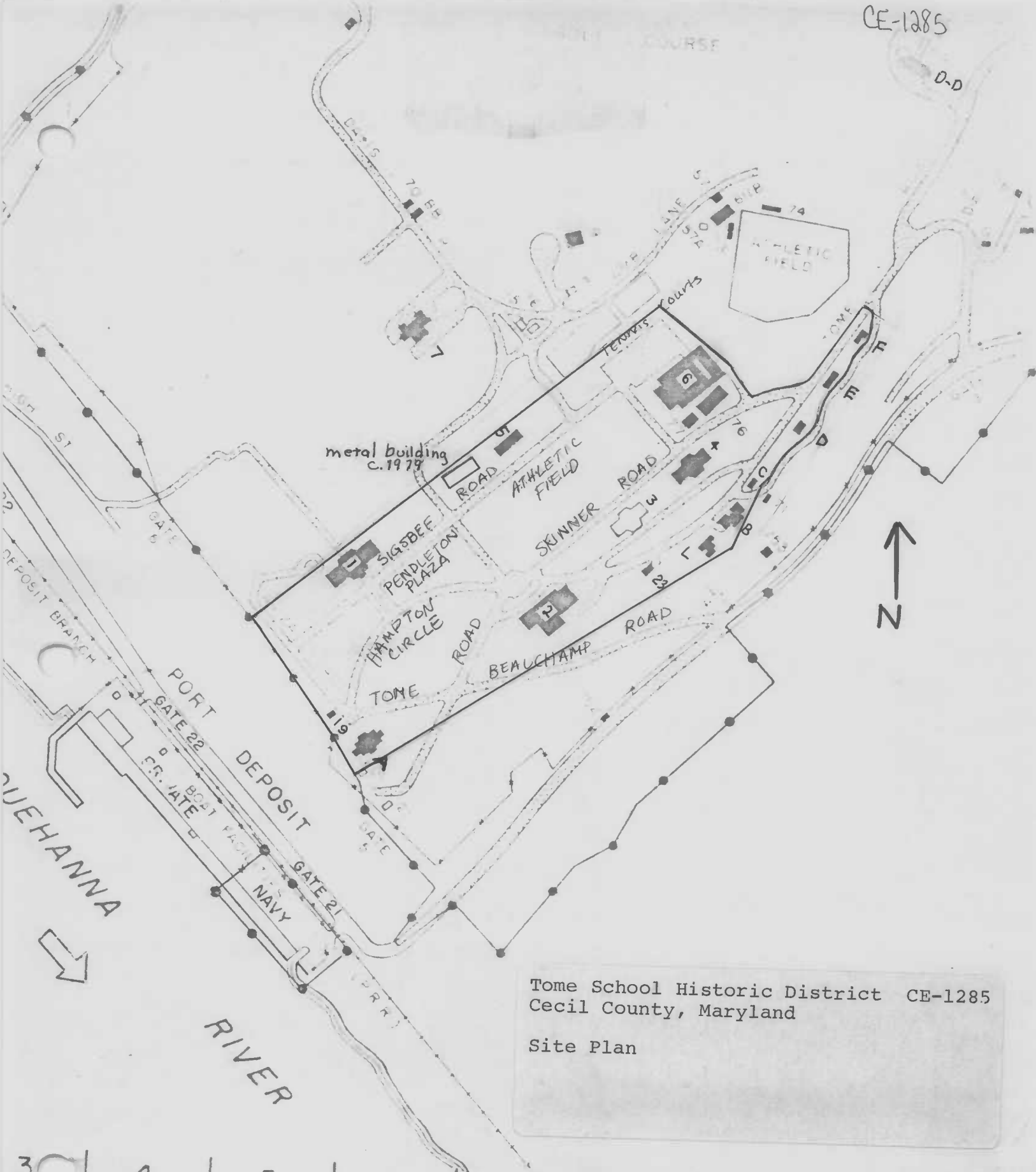


Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Contributing Buildings = C
Non-contributing Buildings = NC

76 & 77: swimming pools

CE-1285

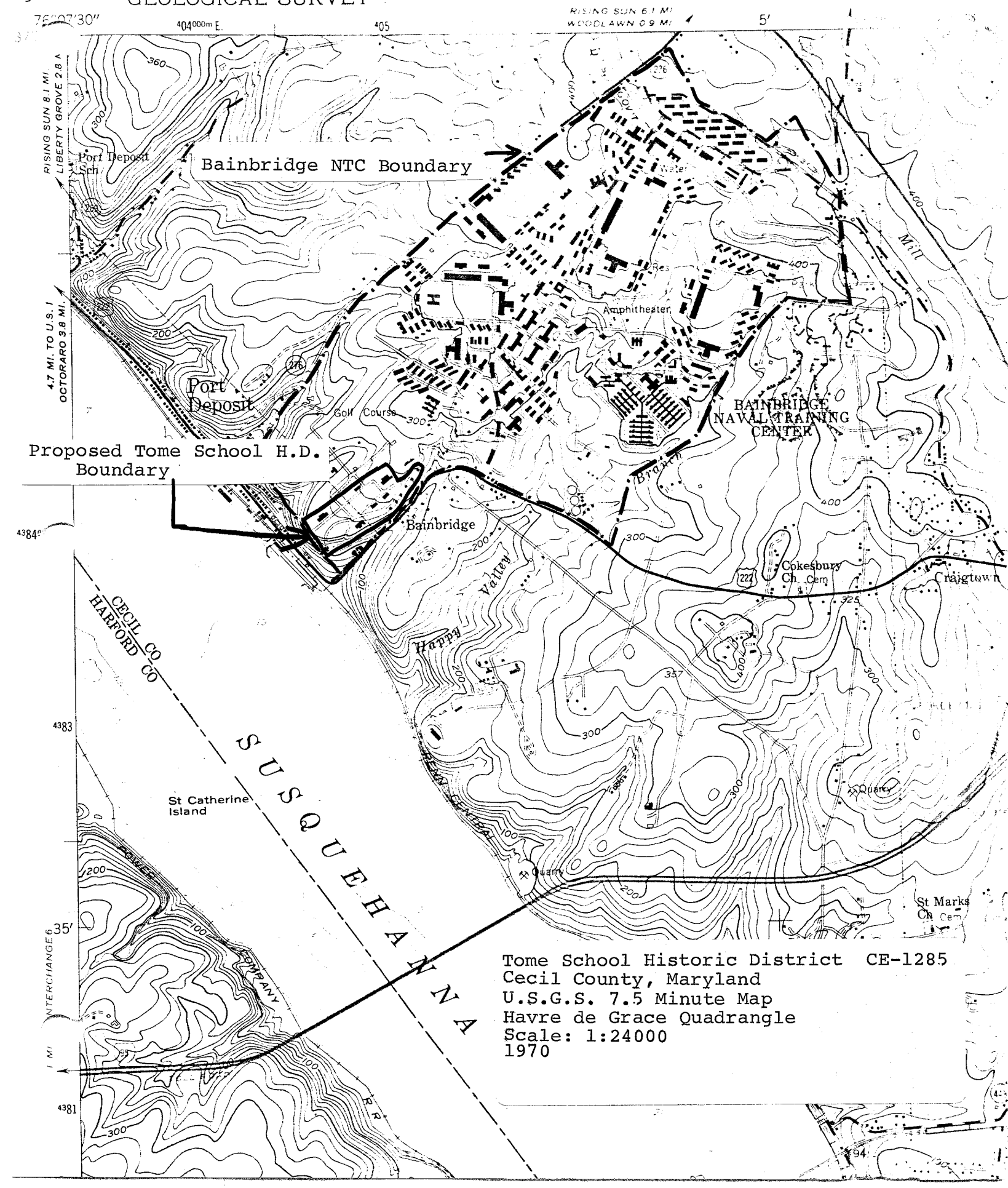


Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland

Site Plan

CE-1285

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Map
Havre de Grace Quadrangle
Scale: 1:24000
1970

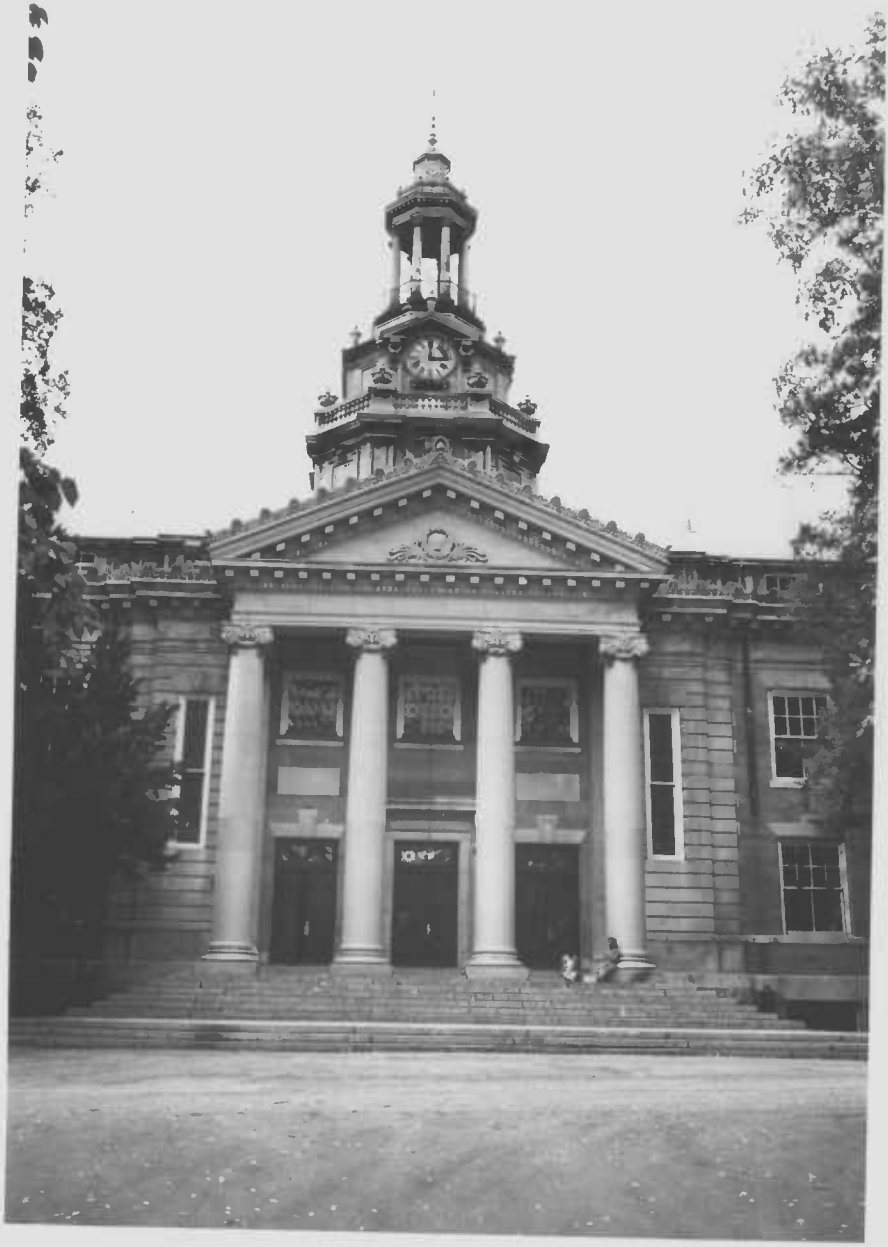
Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
Dorms and gym from Memorial Hall, c.
1907
1/5

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Italian Garden & Director's Res., c.
1907 2/5

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Italian Garden & Memorial Hall, vw. W.
3/5

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Italian Garden
4/5

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Italian Garden balustrades
5/5



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), main ent.
1/17

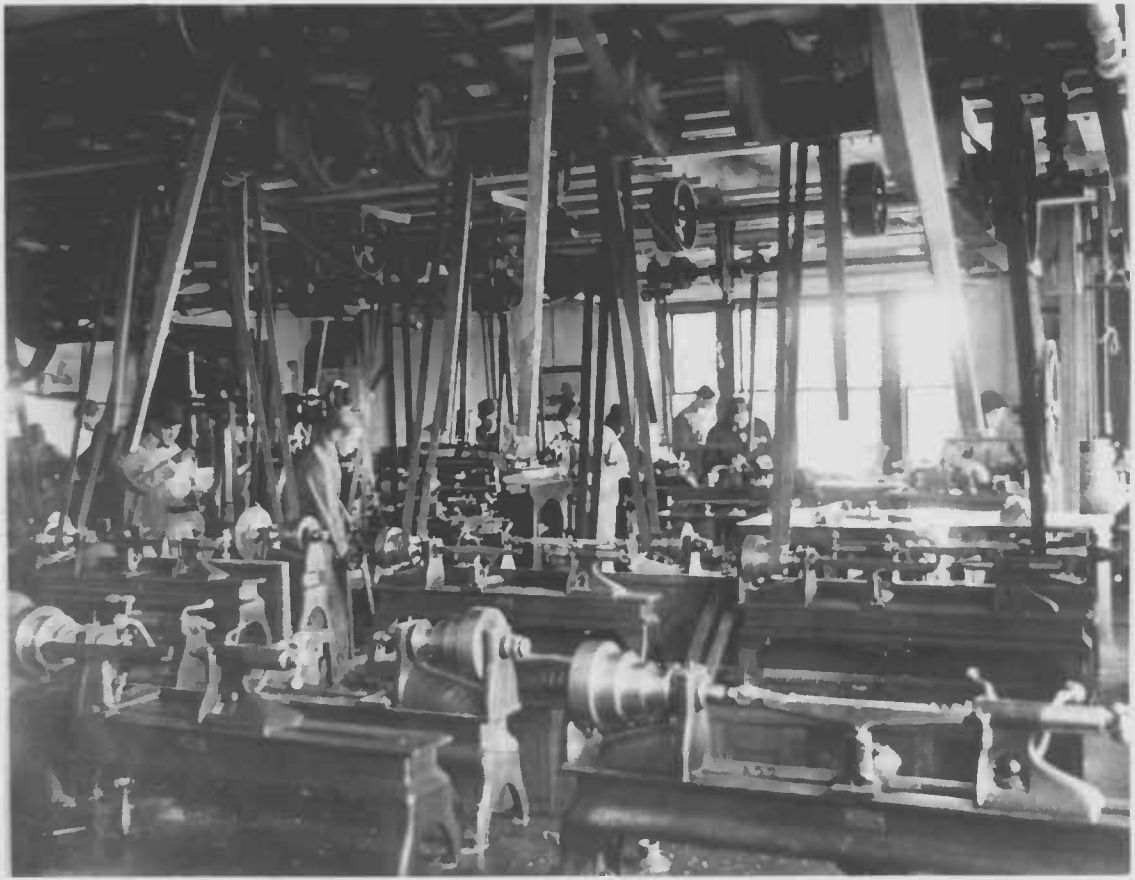
Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), S. entr.
2/[illegible]7

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), c. 1907
vw. from s. 3/[redacted]7

62.

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), c. 1907
yw. from s. 4/87

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), c. 1907
vw. of library 5/7



Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262), c. 1907
vw. of woodworking shop 6/[illegible]7

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Tome Memorial Hall (CE-1262) from Ital.
Garden [redacted] 7/7

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage L (CE-1269), s. elev.
1/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage B (CE-1269), vw. from
SW 2/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage C (CE-1269), ne elev.
3/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage E (CE-1269), NE elev.
4/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage E (CE-1269), c. 1907
vw. 5/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Master's Cottage F (CE-1269), NE elev.
6/8

Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Street vw., Masters' Cottages (CE-1269)
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Tome School Historic District CE-1285
Cecil County, Maryland
photo: Janet Davis
neg loc: Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, MD
May 1982
Street vw., Masters' Cottages (CE-1269)
c. 1907 8/8

CE-1285
Tome School Historic District