

Property Address 11001 Frank Tippet Road, Cheltenham, Prince George's County
Owner Name/Address State of Maryland, Annapolis, MD 21400
Year Built circa 1870 to Present

Description:

The Boys' Village of Maryland, originally known as the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys was established by act of the state legislature in 1870. It became the Cheltenham School for Boys in 1937 when the institution, which up to that time had been operated as a private corporation, was turned over to the State. The name Boys' Village of Maryland was adopted in 1949. The institution was integrated in July 1961. The institution is currently known as the Cheltenham Youth Facility. The property was previously surveyed by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1974. A brief description was provided at that time.

The property currently consists of a grouping of approximately 20 to 30 mid- to late-twentieth century brick buildings arranged around an elliptical driveway. The majority of the buildings are enclosed within an electrified chain-link fence and were not accessible for close inspection. Most buildings date from post-1950; the site has been constantly reworked as new buildings have replaced older ones throughout the 128 year history of the property. The original campus consisted of a central building, six Family Buildings, and various farm and support buildings. None of these original buildings are extant.

The buildings are mostly 1- to 2-stories, constructed of brick with asphalt roofs. Mid-twentieth century buildings have been updated with replacement windows. There are a number of architectural influences visible in the campus buildings, including Colonial Revival and International. The buildings serve a variety of purposes, as would be expected on a large facility which houses and instructs a large number of minors. There are living quarters for students and for staff, classroom buildings, a gymnasium and pool, and service buildings such as a kitchen/cafeteria. Outside of the fence, there are individual homes and group living quarters for supervisors and some abandoned buildings, such as an empty classroom building. The property no longer retains the form or buildings of the late-nineteenth century campus, which is documented in the Annual Reports of the institution, available at the Maryland State Archives. Currently, the institution serves as a detention facility, with one residential program for young men, one residential program for young women, and one shelter facility. The majority of the youths housed in the facility are from the Baltimore region.

Significance:

The House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys was established in the late-nineteenth century to provide an alternative to the imprisonment of children in the State Penitentiary System. Two of the major supporters of the establishment of a facility that would work to reform African-American children rather than punish them were Enoch Pratt and General John Watts Horn. Enoch Pratt had made his fortune in the iron industry, banking, transportation, and fire insurance. Pratt was a strong philanthropist. He and Oden Bowie created the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb in 1867. He established the Enoch Pratt Free Library in 1886, and contributed to the Moses Shepherd Hospital for the mentally ill, later known as Shepherd-Pratt. His philanthropy focused on education and health, and he was a long-time opponent of slavery.

In 1868 Enoch Pratt purchased three estates from the trustees appointed to sell these estates which had been disputed in the court case of Leonard Chew versus Thomas Bowie. The 752 acre estate called "Chaltingham" formed the core of what was to be the House of Reformation. The other two estates, the 340 acre "Kinsale" and the 387 acre "Brookefield," along with the "Chaltingham" estate were to be held jointly by Enoch Pratt, James Hooper, Samuel Bevon, and William Hopkins. In 1872, the other three men sold the 752 acre Chaltingham property to Enoch Pratt for \$15,000, with the understanding that it was to be used for the House of Reformation and for no other use, intent, or purpose (Land Records, HB 6:249).

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Significance: (continued)

The other man who helped establish the House of Reformation was General John Watts Horn. Horn was made a general during the Civil War. In 1866 he was appointed as one of the police commissioners of Baltimore City. In May, 1867, Horn was appointed warden of the state penitentiary by Governor Swann. While in that position, he became a recognized and vocal protestor of the policy of placing African-American children in the penitentiary where they fell under the influence of hardened criminals. In 1872 Horn was appointed superintendent of the House of Reformation (Prince George's Enquirer). The first students were admitted in February 1873. By the end of the year, there had been 72 boys admitted into the institution. In 1874 the number was up to 128, and continued to rise to an average of about 250 students a year by the end of the nineteenth century (House 1874, 2).

The original campus was built in stages as funds allowed. The architect responsible for the design of the original buildings was William F. Weber. The central administration building was completed in 1873, and the first Family Building was completed in 1874. In the words of the architect in the first annual report of 1874,

The buildings have been designed to meet the requirements of what is known as the family system, consisting of a central building, in which are the general dining room and kitchen, store rooms, laundry, drying room and bakery, the Superintendent's residence, office, reception room, sewing and officers' rooms, and chapel. The central part of this building is two stories and basement high, is seventy-six feet front, has a broad central hall and easy stairway. In the centre and over main hall rises a tower of bold outline, sixteen feet at the base and eighty feet high, from the balconies of which supervision can be had of the entire farm. At either side and connecting with this building are the wings, thirty-six by fifty feet each, three stories and basement high, and making the entire building one hundred and forty-eight feet front. There are three entrances to the principal story, with porticoes, and broad easy stairs. The family buildings are designed for the accommodation of fifty boys each, are two stories and basement high; in these are apartments for the officer in charge; a school room thirty-one by thirty-six feet; two dormitories of thirty-one by thirty-six and thirty by thirty-one each; a play room thirty-one by thirty-six feet; store-room, clothes room, and four rooms for solitary confinement in each. They are situated to the right and left of central building, the first being two hundred feet distant from the rear thereof, and then at distances of one-hundred and fifty feet from each other in a direct line, forming a hollow square with the buildings four hundred feet from front to front; of these but one has been put under contract. The buildings are all supplied with spring water forced by a ram into a large iron tank on the third floor of the centre building. The grounds are being graded, and when laid off and planted with trees and shrubbery will present a very pleasing contrast to the buildings (House 1874, 19-20).

By the time of the annual report for the time period ending November 30, 1897, the physical layout of the institution was well established. The farm consisted of 750 acres, the central building, six Family Buildings of equal and uniform size, one 2-story factory, and one boiler house, all of brick. There were also a farmer's dwelling house, a barn, two stables, a small, 1-story frame hospital, and a few small outbuildings (House 1898, 5). The brick buildings stood well into the twentieth century, though the annual reports do report some destruction and rebuilding; the original 2-story brick factory was destroyed by fire in 1894. Also damaged by fire were Family Buildings Number 4 and Number 2, both in 1897. The original hospital burned in 1937 and was rebuilt in 1939 (Cheltenham 1940, 17).

The Biennial Report of the Board of Managers for the fiscal years 1939-1940 reports that the central administration building and the six cottages were extant in that year, but were over-taxed and in bad structural condition. The report calls for the construction of vocational shop buildings, an academic school building, new cottages, and two employees'

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Significance (continued)

housing projects (Cheltenham 1940, 15). The annual reports seem to indicate that as buildings became obsolete or deteriorated, they were replaced with new buildings as funds allowed. This is evident in the current physical layout of the property, which consist of a few 1940s structures at the southern end of the campus and newer, post-1950 buildings at the northern end.

In the annual reports from the 1960s, a number of new buildings are reported as having been completed. In 1961-1962, the admissions cottage, a security annex to the hospital, a maintenance building and alterations to the central kitchen were completed. In 1962-1963, two staff residences, a greenhouse, and a five room and bath living quarters building were completed. The 1962-1963 annual report also records that the old farm house, 2 wooded buildings used as shops, and the old lumber shed were razed. It can be assumed that such changes to the buildings and campus were common occurrences throughout the second-half of the twentieth century (Boys Village 1968, passim).

The general procedures and day-to-day operation of the institution remained relatively unchanged throughout the period of private ownership. Boys could be admitted for a number of offences, including begging, vagrancy, criminal acts, or incorrigibility. The boy could be committed to the House of Reformation by a parent or family member, or by a third party when it could be proved that the minor was vicious, a vagrant, or incorrigible, and that his parents or guardians were unwilling or incapable to exercise the proper care or discipline over him. The boys were taken and trained in various forms of work, including farm work and industrial work. They were also given basic academic training. The institution operated under a combination of military and family organization. Boys were given uniforms and divided by age and size into Family groups or schools. Each Family had a building with spaces for classes and housing. An "officer" was in charge of each family group. Boys were assigned tasks or duties depending on their age, size, and capabilities. Four-and-one-half hours were spent each day on manual labor, with an equal amount of time devoted to school when in session. At various times throughout the history of the institution, boys were employed in making corn brooms, caning chairs, repairing and making shoes, repairing and making clothes, farm work, general carpentry and maintenance, and in the various facilities at the institution including the bakery, laundry, and kitchen. The farm and shops provided a majority of the institution's food and clothing needs. Boys advanced through a merit system. After moving through the various levels, a boy was eligible for parole, and was either returned to his family or placed with a local farmer or other potential employer. Boys were free from the parole once they reached age twenty-one (House 1911, passim).

By the mid-1960s, residents at Boys Village were much more transient. The average monthly population was about 300 residents, but the average stay was only 6 months. The schedule remained consistent, with half a day of academic training and half a day of vocational training (Boys Village 1968, passim). The institution was mostly abandoned in the 1980s, and today serves primarily as a detention center. There are still some therapeutic programs offered in association with the residential program, though the facility will soon serve only as a local detention center.

National Register Evaluation:

The Boys' Village of Maryland was not evaluated for its National Register Eligibility in the previous survey form. The property is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, due to the lack of integrity. Though the property is associated with the development of a reform school-environment for African-American children in the decade after the Civil War, the current site reflects the mid- to late-twentieth century development of the property. It no longer conveys the sense of a late-nineteenth century reform school. The earlier campus and building designs of the institution, as documented in the annual reports of the institution from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, are no longer extant. According to the National Register Bulletin 15, a property that is significant for its historic association is eligible

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National Register Evaluation (continued):

only if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person. Since this property does not retain its important elements, including its original buildings and layout, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. The property is not eligible under Criterion C, as the majority of the structures are undistinguished architecturally, and are less than 50 years old at this time.

Bibliography:

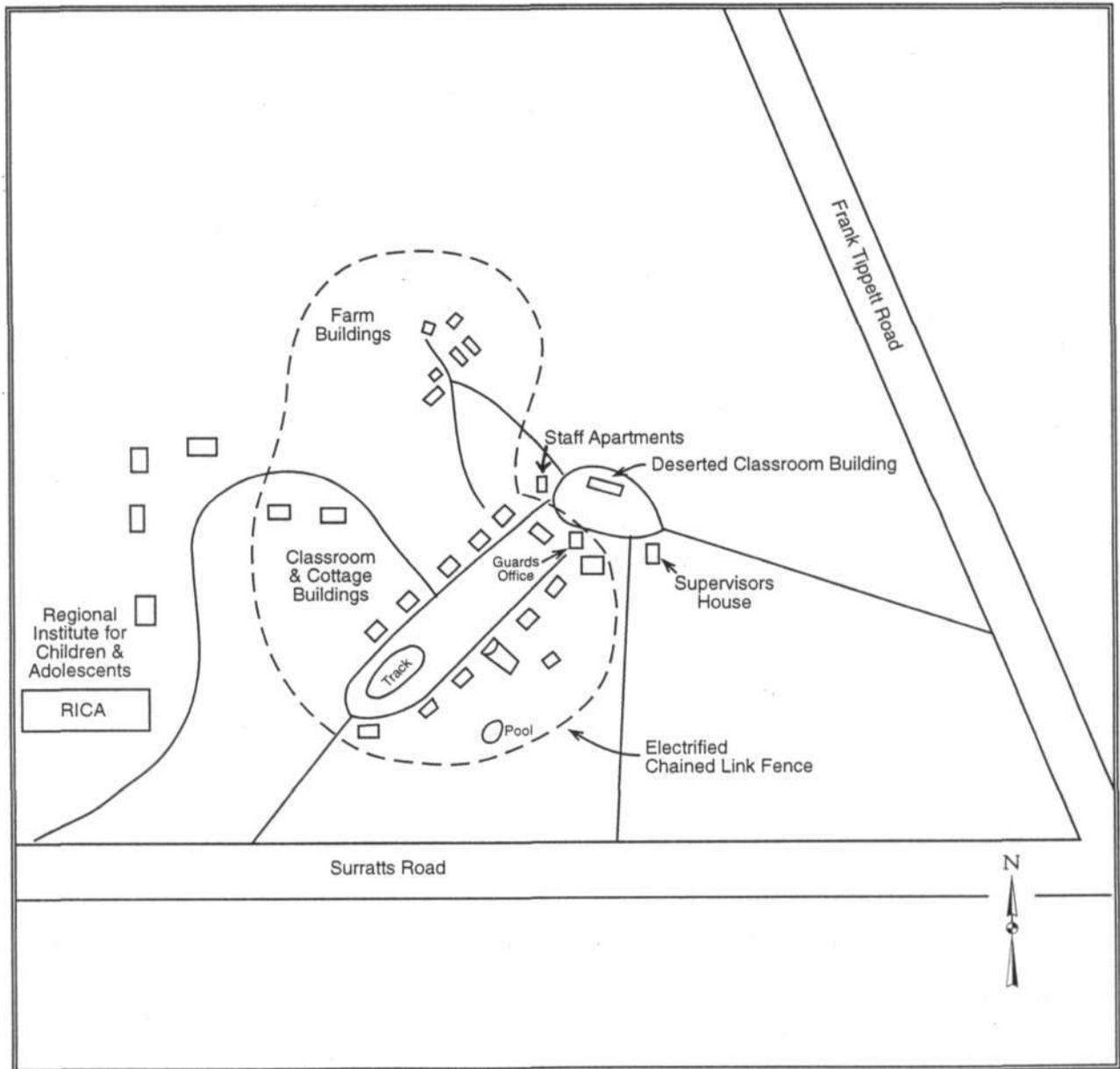
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- Prince George's Enquirer*. October 8, 1897. "General John Watts Horn."

MHT CONCURRENCE:	
Eligibility <input type="checkbox"/> recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not recommended	
Criteria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	

<u>[Signature]</u> <u>10/19/99</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> <u>10/21/99</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date	Reviewer, NR program Date

Property Address <u>11001 Frank Tippett Road, Cheltenham, Prince George's County</u>
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Resource Sketch Map:



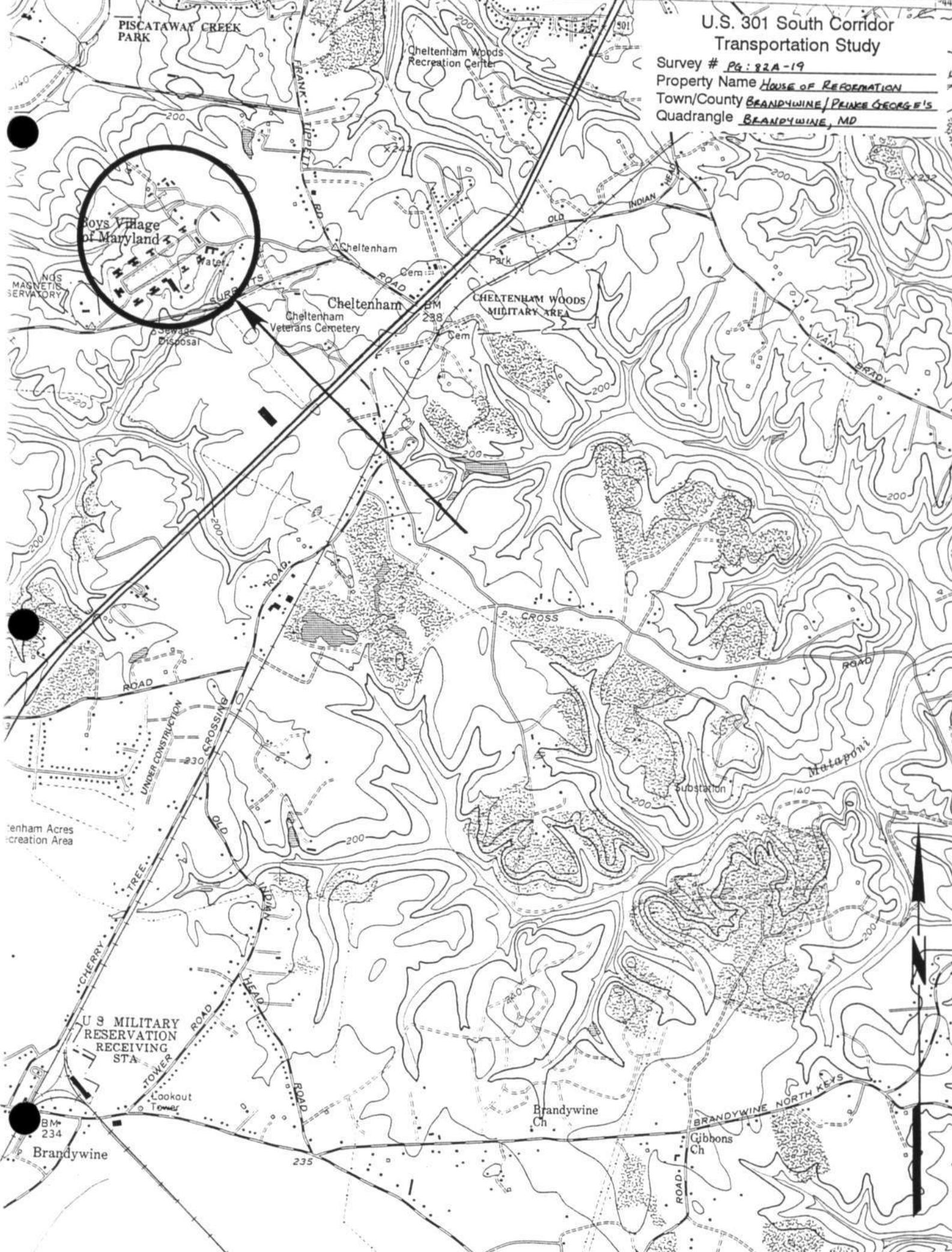
U.S. 301 South Corridor
Transportation Study

Survey # PG: 82A-19

Property Name HOUSE OF REFORMATION

Town/County BRANDYWINE/PRINCE GEORGE'S

Quadrangle BRANDYWINE, MD



PISCATAWAY CREEK
PARK

Cheltenham Woods
Recreation Center

Boys Village
of Maryland

NCS
MAGNETIC
SERVATORY

Water

Cheltenham
Veterans Cemetery

CHELTENHAM WOODS
MILITARY AREA

Cheltenham Acres
Recreation Area

U S MILITARY
RESERVATION
RECEIVING
STA

Brandywine
Ch

Gibbons
Ch

BRANDYWINE NORTH KEYS



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO, MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. MOYLAN HALL, NE CORNER
8. 1 of 9



1. FG: 82A-19
2. BOY'S VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. BUILDING CLUSTER, LOOKING NORTH
8. 2 OF 9



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO, MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. GYM BUILDING, LOOKING EAST
8. 3 OF 9



1. PG: 82 A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO, MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. TYPICAL BUILDING, VIEW NORTH
8. 4 of 9



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGES CO., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. POOL CLUSTER, VIEW E
8. 5 of 9



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S Co., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. SUPERVISOR'S HOUSE, VIEW SE
8. 6 OF 9



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SEPO
7. STAFF APARTMENTS, VIEW WEST
8. 7 OF 9



1. PG:82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SHPO
7. CLASSROOM BUILDING, VIEW N
8. 8 OF 9



1. PG: 82A-19
2. BOYS' VILLAGE OF MARYLAND
3. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD
4. SUSAN TAYLOR
5. NOVEMBER 1998
6. MD SAPO
7. GUARD'S OFFICE, VIEWS
8. 9 of 9

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The existing buildings date from the twentieth century and are of the institutional utility brick box school of design.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site has served as a correctional institution for over one hundred years. In the 1870's it was known as the "House of Reformation" and General J. W. Horn was the superintendent.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
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SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: M-NCPPC

DATE: 6 Aug 74

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

BRANDYWINE DIST.

No 11

Prince George County

Scale, 1/2 Inches to the Mile.



PG: 82A-19

TEE BEE BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. E. Hunt,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,
Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, and Hardware,
Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, etc.

William A. Gibbons,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker

SPRING GROVE

John A. Coe,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and
General Country Produce.

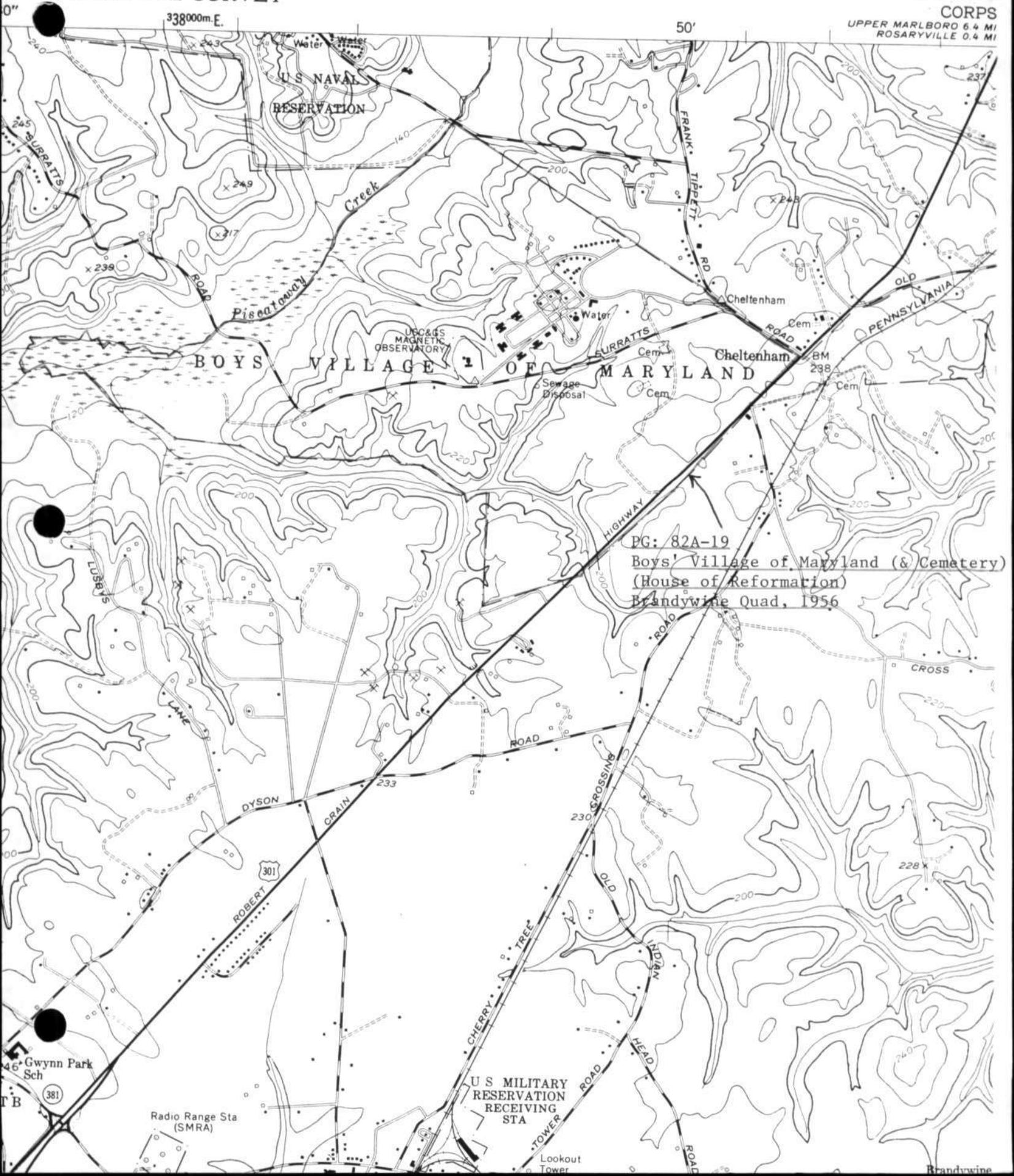
Note: The figures on the Roads shows the distance in Rods
From junction to junction thereof.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNIT
DEPTM.
CORPS

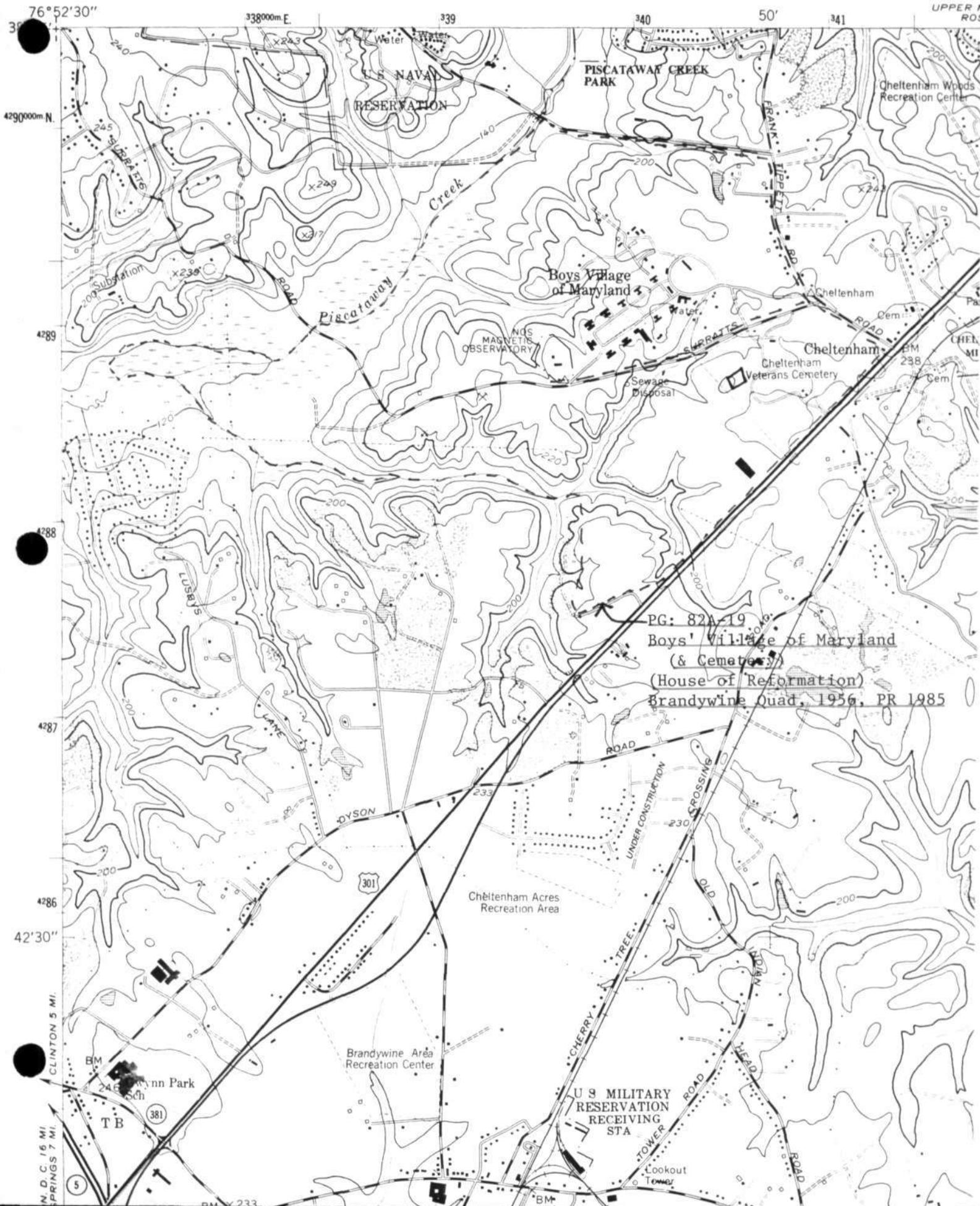
UPPER MARLBORO 6.4 MI
ROSARYVILLE 0.4 MI



PG: 82A-19
Boys' Village of Maryland (& Cemetery)
(House of Reformation)
Brandywine Quad, 1956

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

661 IV SW
ACOSTIA



PG: 82A-19
 Boys' Village of Maryland
 (& Cemetery)
 (House of Reformation)
 Brandywine Quad, 1956, PR 1985

CLINTON 5 MI.
 N. D. C. 16 MI.
 SPRINGS 7 MI.

UPPER A
 ROS

Annapolis Md
Died March 27, 1885
Aged 4 years

NAME HOUSE OF REFORMATION SITE / CEMETERY

LOCATION SURREATTS Rd CHELTENHAM, Md

#82A-19

FACADE

PHOTO TAKEN 8/13/74 MDWYER