

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fairfax Public School
other names/site number Old Fairfax Elementary School Annex
VDHR file no. 151-38

2. Location

street & number 10209 Main Street
city, town Fairfax
state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 600 zip code 22030
(independent city)

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local (checked), public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (1), Noncontributing (0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, Total 1)
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: 2 Sept 92
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

education: school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

late Victorian: Italianate
late 19th century and 20th century
revivals: Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other cast concrete, wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

see attached sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
education

Period of Significance
1873-c. 1925

Significant Dates
1873; 1912

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

see attached sheets

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached sheets

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approx. one acre

UTM References

A	18	300280	4301830
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the northwest portion of city lot 138, and is indicated on the attached copy of the City of Fairfax tax parcel map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan E. Smead, Architectural Historian
 organization Preservation Associates of Virginia date 17 February 1992
 street & number 406 Harris Road telephone 804-979-1910/977-4714
 city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22903

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Summary Description

The Fairfax Public School is a brick two-story building consisting of two sections that were constructed in 1873 and 1912, on an elevated site on the south side of Main Street in the City of Fairfax, Virginia (originally Fairfax County), less than one-quarter of a mile east of the city's commercial center and its historic district. Both portions of the Fairfax Public School are rectangular in plan. The original section had a gabled front facade facing the street; the addition, almost equal in size, was constructed in front of the older section and perpendicular to it. Each section of the building retains most of its exterior integrity while the site, which supports two mature oaks and adjoins a wooded lot to the west, still has much of its original character despite considerable nearby development.

Architectural Analysis

The size and quality of construction of the Fairfax Public School is unusual, considering the building's original date of completion. The school was erected in 1873 during a period when most schools in Virginia and in the non-urban areas of the United States as a whole were small, one-story, frame structures. In form the 1873 section of the Fairfax Public School shared characteristics of the typical nineteenth-century American school building. Generally school buildings of the period resembled the typical church building of the time by employing gabled front facades, usually three bays wide, with a centrally-placed entrance. Often these school buildings were topped by a bell tower approximating the appearance of a church steeple. The relationship between the typical school building and church reflected one of the perceived functions of the school, which was to help form the moral characters of future citizens. The original section of the Fairfax Public School, measuring 24 ft. by 40 ft., incorporated a gabled front facade with cornice returns, that remain on the rear facade. A semi-circular fanlight topped the centrally-placed front entrance, which was the only opening on the first level of the north-facing front facade. On the second floor the front facade was broken by two evenly spaced windows. The side facades had three bays marked by three windows on each floor. All of the windows are six-over-six

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double-hung wooden sash with jack arches and wooden sills, and they are probably original (except for the loss of some of the mullions and the replacement of some of the glass). The rear wall was apparently originally unbroken by either doors or windows. In the middle of this wall stands a brick interior flue. At the base of the walls runs a brick water table. By 1906 the 1873 school building had a one-story wooden porch across the front with a hipped roof, turned posts, and sawn brackets. This porch was probably added after 1880. In 1906 there were louvered shutters at the windows and a small one-story frame extension at the building's rear (fig. 1).

A similar school, the Lincoln Grade School, was probably built at about the same time in Loudoun County and represents the same kind of concept of school building design. The Lincoln Grade School was also a two-story brick structure with a gabled front, a centrally-placed entrance, cornice returns, and a rectangular plan close in size to the 1873 school building in Fairfax (fig. 2). Other school buildings dating from the same period include the Legato School (VDHR property identification no. 57-4-001-14, HABS inventory no. 1 93) constructed c. 1877 on the south side of Lee Highway near West Ox Road, about three miles southwest of Fairfax (it now stands just south of the Fairfax County Courthouse on Ox Road in Fairfax), and the Mountain Gap School (VDHR file no. 53-56) built near Leesburg, in Loudoun County, probably around 1880 (figs. 3 and 4).¹ These latter two schools are of the far more typical frame, one-room type, contrasting sharply with the Fairfax Public School.

Structurally the 1873 section of the Fairfax Public School has five king post truss members with diagonal bracing supporting the gable roof. On the two floors below, the interior of the 1873 section probably contained one classroom on each floor. Fenestration was absent on the first story of the front facade. A stairway was located against the interior wall opposite the front wall, within a transverse entrance hall. Many characteristics of the Fairfax Public School were typical features of nineteenth-century school houses in the United States. Nineteenth-century design manuals covering schoolhouse construction recommended that windows be placed only on two sides of the classrooms; and, they promoted use of a rectangular plan with windows along the side walls and an entrance at one end, a formula reminiscent of the

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nineteenth-century model for church design. Usually vernacular schoolhouses had just one entrance located on an end wall, sometimes opening onto a porch. The 24 ft. by 40 ft. dimensions of the Fairfax Public School are close to the maximum size of nineteenth-century schoolhouses, which was 30 ft. by 40 ft. Classroom sizes of 25 ft. by 32 ft., 24 ft. by 36 ft., 20 ft. by 30 ft., and 18 ft. by 32 ft., meant to hold up to thirty to forty students, were recommended by plan books written from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century; behind the Fairfax Public School's transverse entrance hall, one classroom on each floor close in dimensions to the larger recommended sizes would have been provided behind the hall. The limited stylistic elaboration displayed by the Fairfax Public School is also in keeping with brick school buildings dating from after the Civil War, which usually used vernacular construction materials and often employed hardwood wainscoting on the interior. Most brick vernacular schoolhouses had symmetrical front facades with centrally-placed front doors, facing the road upon which the school was built, as did the Fairfax Public School.²

Presently the interior of the Fairfax Public School exhibits changes made over the first half of the twentieth century. There is an entrance hall extending the width of the original section, just behind the building's former front wall, with a stairway at the east end of the hall in a small shed-roofed addition. The stairwell is lighted by a six-over-six double-hung wooden sash window with a cast concrete lintel located in the east wall of this addition. A door topped by a three-light transom has been added to the north bay of the west facade, to open into the entrance hall. This side entrance and the stair addition probably date from 1912, when the school building's front section was constructed. A small wooden entrance porch with a shed roof located in the corner created by the new addition is just outside the side entrance. It was also most likely built in 1912, and it employs turned wooden posts that appear to have been salvaged from the front porch on the 1873 section. Within the entrance hall, tongue-and-groove paneling extending to the height of about six feet covers the lower half of the walls. Alongside the hall to the south two bathrooms were added, with a short corridor between leading to the first-floor classroom. A door with a three-light transom opens into the classroom, where the walls are covered on the lower portion with wainscoting formed from

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vertically-placed planks. Sometime after 1930 the center window of the east facade was replaced by a door topped by a six-light transom, which was apparently created from the upper sash of the pre-existing window.³

In 1912, a two-story hip-roofed addition with a rectangular plan, almost as large as the 1873 building, with dimensions of 37 ft. by 18 ft., was constructed at the front of the original building. This addition was carried out in brick laid in continuous rows of stretchers unbroken by headers. Behind the one-brick-thick exterior the walls were formed by diagonally-placed planks. Studs separate the planking from the lath and plaster on the interior. The new section echoed in a simplified form a type of large, two-story school building, often of masonry, with a rectangular plan that turned its wider side to the front. The front facade of this school building type was given a symmetrical organization, and often a projecting bay or tower marked the central bay into which the entrance usually opened. An example of this type in northern Virginia is the Public School in Falls Church, probably built in the late nineteenth century (fig. 5). In the early 1900s, school building plan books promoted hipped roofs as one of several innovations of the time, and this trend may have effected the design of the Fairfax Public School's 1912 addition. The addition was rendered in a plain Classical Revival style with Italianate references evident in its narrow, vertically elongated front windows. On the front facade there are five bays on the first floor and six on the second. The centrally-placed front door has wide sidelights and a transom, and opens onto a one-story Classical Revival portico with a hipped roof supported by three fluted Doric columns at each front corner. To each side of the portico are paired narrow windows with four-over-four double-hung wooden sash. On the second story there are three pairs of windows of the same kind aligned with the entrance and the windows on the first floor. Along the side facades each story has two windows close in size to those of the original section, fitted with six-over-six double-hung wooden sash. The windows and front door of the 1912 section have cast concrete lintels and sills. This section has a brick interior end flue at its west end. It is possible that both sections of the Fairfax Public School were roofed with slate until after a fire burned within the building in 1930, when it is probable that asphalt shingles were laid over the roof of the 1912 section. In

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about 1958 the building had both composition and slate coverings on its roof.⁴ The fire burned roof members in the 1912 section, especially in the east end, and caused damage to the building's east wall, requiring replacement of the first- and second-floor windows and repair of brickwork in the upper reaches of the wall. Scorch marks remain on the cast concrete lintels of the second-floor windows in this newer section. Sometime after 1930 a wooden staircase was built against the rear wall, and a door was cut into the second-floor classroom of the 1873 section to access it.

The exterior of the 1912 section contained one large room on the first floor that was later divided into two rooms. The second floor has a large classroom that extends into the 1873 section. A smaller room lies to the west of the large room while in the east end of the newer portion of the building the stairs finish their ascent in a corridor. This extends along the east side of the large room to a second large room at the rear, contained within the original section of the building. In the stair well and at the top of the stairs the walls are clad with tongue-and-groove paneling like that in the entrance hall on the first floor. The corridor and the classrooms have wainscoting made from horizontally-placed boards on some of their walls. Throughout both sections of the Fairfax Public School the floors are made of hardwood.

The Fairfax Public School is sited on elevated ground on a lot close in size to the original parcel of one acre. The one-acre lot purchased in 1873 as a site for the original section of the school building was the size recommended in mid-nineteenth century manuals on country school design.⁵ Although a parking lot has been installed to the west side and to the rear of the building the site retains much of its integrity: there are two mature oaks in front of the school building and the land to the west has not been developed and remains wooded. In front of the school runs the City of Fairfax's Main Street, also called Little River Turnpike. This road is historically important as the oldest turnpike in northern Virginia, having been opened in 1805. To the west of Fairfax Public School stands Fairfax's Classical Revival-style Elementary School, completed in 1925 (which now contains a gym and a day care center). Overall the Fairfax Public School building retains a high degree of exterior

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integrity and it is important as a surviving specimen of a rare, high-level example of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century school building architecture in Virginia.

NOTES

1. VDHR Archives, Richmond VA; Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools (Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press 1984) p. 244.
2. Gulliford, p. 168, 169, 172, 185-86.
3. Black-and-white photo of Fairfax Public School, c. 1931, property of Frank Jones, Fairfax, VA.
4. "Fairfax Elementary (annex)", [building description], c. 1958, City of Fairfax Office of Community Development and Planning, files.
5. James Jhonnot, Country School Houses: Containing Elevations, Plans, and Specifications, with Estimates, Directions to Builder, Suggestions as to School Grounds, Furniture, Apparatus, etc., and a Treatise on Schoolhouse Architecture (1859; Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1973) p. 32; Thomas Henry Burrowes, ed., Pennsylvania School Architecture. A Manual of Directions and Plans for Grading, Locating, Constructing, Heating, Ventilating and Furnishing Common School Houses (Harrisburg, PA: A. Boyd Hamilton, 1855) p. 22.

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Statement of Significance

The history of the Fairfax Public School reflects the development of Virginia's public education system in the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Its initial construction marked the commitment of Fairfax (then called Providence) to providing free public education to the community's white children. The building's expansion in 1912 echoed Fairfax's growth, and the development of public education in Virginia.

Historic Context

The two sections of the Fairfax Public School, dating from 1873 and 1912, were constructed during periods of growth in the field of education in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The original section of the Fairfax Public School (which has become known in the twentieth century as the Old Fairfax Elementary School Annex) was built four years after the ratification of a new state constitution, the Underwood Constitution, that provided for an organized statewide system of education. On 11 July 1870, the Virginia General Assembly passed "An Act to Establish and Maintain a Uniform System of Public Free Schools." Following the adoption of this legislation Virginia improved upon its existing public schools, which had been unregulated beyond the local level before the Civil War, and had suffered from opposition to free public schooling for all social classes after the war's end.¹ In the fall of 1870, Fairfax County was operating forty-one schoolhouses, although forty of them contained only one classroom.² Three years later, with the Fairfax Public School under construction, the Fairfax News editorialized against the size of the building, and its excessively expensive construction materials, resulting in a high cost of about \$2,500 to \$3,000. The newspaper stated that "A less expensive building, for the present, would have done quite as well. We do not see the use of taking children, as must necessarily be the case, from humble homes - in fact, cabins - and send[ing] them to a school in a fine building, so much better than what they live in, and sleep in." The school, called "a showy pile of bricks and mortar", was built to educate white children, and a concern

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presented in the article was that "the negro people, in behalf of their children, will demand one for their use equally expensive."³

Apparently considerable foresight, ambition, and the availability of a loan from a prominent local citizen spurred the town of Fairfax, then known as Providence Township (the town's name was changed to Fairfax in 1875), to build a school far more substantial than the average schoolhouse of the time. The importance of Providence as the seat of Fairfax County, and its proximity to Washington, D.C., may have encouraged the project. One acre of land was purchased for the school's site on 11 June 1873 for the sum of \$150, from Andrew J. and Hannah Sagar, by the Trustees of Public Free Schools for the Township of Providence (who were Edgar Van Slyck, J. Reynolds, and John J. Shipman). The site was located about one-half mile east of the Fairfax County Courthouse, standing at the center of Providence on the south side of Little River Turnpike.⁴ In August 1873, articles of agreement were drawn up between the members of the Board of Trustees of Public Free Schools for Providence Township, and R. R. Farr, who agreed "to furnish the brick and other necessary material and cause the same to be put up in a building . . . as a Public Free School House." The Trustees agreed to pay R. R. Farr \$18 for each one thousand bricks taken from the kiln, with five percent interest, "from the completion of the building in such instalments [sic] as can or may be raised from the school taxes from time to time assessed and collected in said Township and from private subscriptions." As security, a deed of trust for the building was given to Farr.⁵ In 1878, with the Free Public School in operation just east of the town's center, a map of Fairfax Court House indicates that a "colored school house" stood at the western end of town. It appears to have been a small, rectangular building, probably like the typical one-room schoolhouse of the period, indicating that the anxiety expressed in the newspaper editorial about the expense of the new public school was unfounded.⁶

By the early 1910s, the Fairfax Public School became too small to adequately serve the children of Fairfax and the area immediately surrounding the community. A brick, two-story addition was built on the front of the 1873 building in 1912, almost doubling the size

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of the original structure. The enlargement of the school building was carried out during a time of development in Virginia's system of education. During this period, the reconstruction of many schools and the organization of high school classes took place. At this time, the population of Fairfax and the surrounding area increased substantially. As transportation links between northern Virginia's communities improved, schools were consolidated. The incorporation of high school classes into the educational programs of the region's schools was delayed in part by the availability of transportation to Washington, D. C. Students in northern Virginia who wished to receive a higher level of instruction, and who could afford to do so, rode the trolley into the city to attend high school. In 1906, Fairfax County still did not have any high schools. A debate over the construction of a high school at Fairfax engaged the citizens of the community around 1909, when a poll showed that every person questioned gave their support to a high school that was to open that fall. However, the plans for the school were not carried out, and the community's advanced students continued to attend high school in a frame building on the trolley line at Oakton, between Fairfax and Vienna, that served all three communities.⁷

The additional space provided at Fairfax Public School by the construction of the front section in 1912, was probably employed in teaching additional elementary school students whose numbers had undoubtedly increased through the consolidation of many of the area's small schools. In appearance, the design of the Fairfax Public School's 1912 addition updated the thirty-nine-year-old building. The wide front facade of the newer section can be seen as a simplified version of the school building form in vogue in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, which marked a departure from the gable-fronted school house. However, just over ten years after the construction of the Fairfax Public School's addition, the building was slated for replacement. A new elementary school, an imposing two-story brick Classical Revival building fronted by a full-height Doric portico, was completed on the lot just east of the Fairfax Public School in about 1925. Before the building was finished, first grade classes met in the Fairfax Hay and Grain building on Main Street in downtown Fairfax,

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in 1925-26.⁸ In the late 1920s, the Public School temporarily ceased to operate as a school. It was used by the local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan to publish and print a newspaper, the Fairfax County Independent. The newspaper press was located in the first-floor front room of the school building in the 1912 addition; the first-floor room of the 1873 section was used to collate the newspaper, and to hold the organization's banquets; also, meetings were held in the second-floor rooms. A Magnuson croquet court was located in the yard at the back of the building. In 1930, the Fairfax Public School building suffered a fire that began in the pressroom (apparently under suspicious circumstances), and burned through to the roof. The newspaper publishers, Ben Beckwith and Earl Medelsborough, declared bankruptcy, and the building and its contents reverted back to Fairfax County. In turn, the county sold the printing equipment back to the publishers, who then relocated to Oakton, Virginia.⁹

In the 1940s the Public School building was repaired, and put back into use as a school. It was used to house the area's first special education classes in the 1950s. The building probably was given its present name, the Old Fairfax Elementary School Annex, during these decades, when the school served as a supplementary facility to the 1925 Elementary School next door. During the 1970s the Fairfax Public School housed school board administrative offices. Late in the 1970s it served as a police academy.¹⁰ Since that time it has been vacant, while over the last fifteen to twenty years there has been local interest in rehabilitating the building for use as a museum.

The Fairfax Public School possesses local historical significance, because of its role in the development of public education in the Fairfax area. It represents two phases of school building design and construction in its two sections, both of which were unusually substantial for their time. The building conveys information about the importance of education in the town of Fairfax, and together with its site, the Fairfax Public School preserves late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth century characteristics that are increasingly rare in northern Virginia.

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NOTES

1. William Arthur Maddox, The Free School Idea in Virginia Before the Civil War: A Phase of Political and Social Evolution (New York: Teacher's College, Columbia University, 1918) p. 170-75; Cornelius Jacob Heatwole, A History of Education in Virginia (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916) p. 214.
2. Nan Netherton, et. al., Fairfax County, Virginia: A History (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978) p. 401.
3. [untitled editorial] Fairfax News, Fairfax, VA, 5 Sept. 1873, p. 63.
4. Deed between Andrew and Hannah J. Sagar, and Trustees of the Public Free Schools for the Township of Providence, of the County of Fairfax, State of Virginia, June 1873, Deed Books, Liber Q, No. 4, p. 67-68, Fairfax County Massey Office Building Archives, Fairfax, VA.
5. Articles of Agreement between R. R. Farr, and Edgar Van Slyck, J. Reynolds, and John J. Shipman, Board of Trustees of Public Free Schools for Providence Township, in the County of Fairfax, ___ [no date] August 1873, Deed Books, Liber 5, No. 4, p. 191-92, Fairfax County Massey Office Building Archives, Fairfax, VA. The Trustees were released from the deed of trust in 1879.
6. G. H. Hopkins, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D. C. (1879). The "colored school house" was shown again on the 1886 version of the Fairfax Court House map: [map of] Fairfax C[ourt] H[ouse], by F. H. Hopkins, reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson, The Cartography of Northern Virginia: Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating From 1608 to 1915 (Fairfax County, VA: published by the History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981) p. 98.
7. Netherton, et. al., Fairfax County, p. 479-80, 489.



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8. Interview with Frank Jones, Fairfax, VA, 12 December 1991.
9. Telephone interview with Lehman H. Young, Fairfax, VA, 18 December 1991.
10. Telephone interview with Lehman H. Young.

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- Fairfax County, Deed Book Liber 5, No. 4, folio 191-92, Aug. 1873, Fairfax County Massey Office Building Archives, Fairfax, VA.
- Fairfax County, Deed Book Liber 5, No. 4, folio 193-94, 19 Feb. 1875, Fairfax County Massey Office Building Archives, Fairfax, VA.
- Fairfax County, Deed Book Liber X, No. 4, folio 125-26, 5 Feb. 1879, Fairfax County Massey Office Building Archives, Fairfax, VA.
- Fairfax County, Deed Book Liber 3034, folio 446-47, 8 Feb. 1968, Fairfax County Massey office Building, Fairfax, VA.
- [untitled editorial] Fairfax News, Fairfax, VA, 5 Sept. 1873, p. 63.
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Maddox, William Arthur. The Free School Idea in Virginia Before the Civil War: A Phase of Political and Social Evolution. New York: Teacher's College, Columbia University, 1918.

Netherton, Nan, et. al. Fairfax County, Virginia: A History. Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978.

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Virginia Department of Education, Papers. Virginia State Library Archives, Richmond, VA.

VDHR survey forms for Ashburn Schoolhouse, Ashburn, Loudoun County (file no. 53-897); Buckhall School, Prince William County (file no. 76-64); Carter Schoolhouse, Loudoun County (file no. 53-967); David Brown School House, Loudoun County (file no. 53-576); Hillsboro School, Loudoun County (file no. 53-

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Fairfax Public School
City of Fairfax

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237); Legato School, Fairfax County; Mountain Gap School,
Loudoun County (file no. 53-56); Mt. Gilead Township School,
Loudoun County (file no. 53-174). Virginia Department of
Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, VA.

Interviews

Interview with Frank Jones, Fairfax, VA, 12 Dec. 1991.

Telephone interview with Lehman H. Young, Fairfax, VA, 18 Dec. 1991.

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ADDITIONAL GRAPHIC MATERIAL

All Graphic Material is Associated with:

FAIRFAX PUBLIC SCHOOL
City of Fairfax, VA
DHR FILE #151-38

1. Fairfax Public School (Old Fairfax Elementary School Annex), Fairfax, VA. (Published in: The [Fairfax] County Board of Supervisors, Industrial and Historical Sketch of Fairfax County, Virginia ([Fairfax, VA?]: published by the Board of Supervisors, 1907) p. 41; enlargement from Historic Fairfax City Inc., Fairfax, VA.)
2. Lincoln Grade School, Loudoun County, VA. (Photo taken January 1938. From: Papers of the Virginia Department of Education, Record Group 27, Virginia State Library Archives, Richmond, VA.)
3. Legato School, Fairfax County, VA. (From: "Then & Now: A Pictorial History of Northern Virginia," Northern Virginia Sun, Arlington, VA, 22 Mar. 1977, VDHR Archives, Richmond, VA.)
4. Mountain Gap School, Loudoun County, VA. (From: Andrew Gulliford, America's Country Schools (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984) p. 244.)
5. Falls Church Public School, Falls Church, VA. (From: The County Board of Supervisors, Industrial and Historical Sketch of Fairfax County, Virginia ([Fairfax, VA?]: published by the Board of Supervisors, 1907) p. 44.)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

OLD FAIRFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ANNEX
City of Fairfax, VA.
DHR FILE #151-38

1. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: East and north (front) facades facing southwest
NEG. NO.: 11773-5
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 1 of 10
2. CREDIT: Marc C. Wagner
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: North and west facades facing southeast
NEG. NO.: 11773-15
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 2 of 10
3. CREDIT: Marc C. Wagner
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: Facades facing southeast
NEG. NO.: 11773-22
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 3 of 10
4. CREDIT: Marc C. Wagner
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: Facades facing northeast
NEG. NO.: 11773-23
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 4 of 10

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5. CREDIT: Marc C. Wagner
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: Facades facing northwest
NEG. NO.: 11774-4
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 5 of 10
6. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: 1873 section, 1st floor, entrance hall - view facing east
NEG. NO.: 11774-4
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 6 of 10
7. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: 1912 section, 1st floor, north (front) and east walls - view facing northeast
NEG. NO.: 11774-10
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 7 of 10
8. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: 1912 and 1873 sections, 1st floor - south (rear) wall, 1912 section, through entrance hall to south (rear) wall, 1873 section - view facing south
NEG. NO.: 11774-17
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 8 of 10

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Fairfax Public School
City of Fairfax

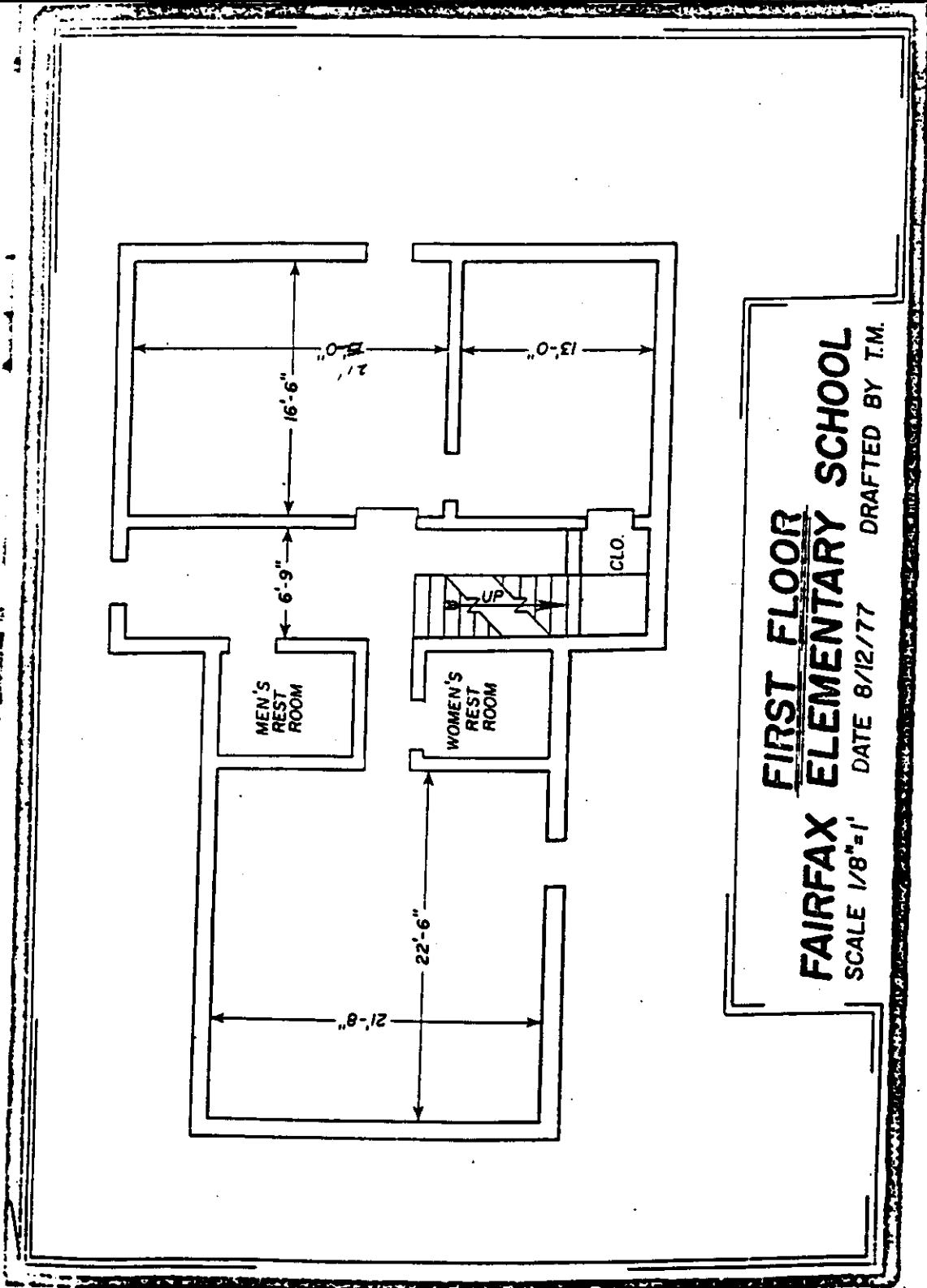
-
9. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: 1912 section, 2nd floor - north (front) wall and
interior walls - view facing north
NEG. NO.: 11774-21
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 9 OF 10
10. CREDIT: Susan E. Smead
DATE: 1991
NEGATIVE FILED: VA. State Library, Richmond, VA.
VIEW OF: 1873 and 1912 sections, 2nd floor - interior walls,
view through 1873 section to 1912 section - view facing
north
NEG. NO.: 11774-23
FILE NO.: DHR #151-38
PHOTO 10 OF 10

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Fairfax Public School
City of Fairfax, Virginia



FIRST FLOOR
FAIRFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
SCALE 1/8"=1' DATE 8/12/77 DRAFTED BY T.M.

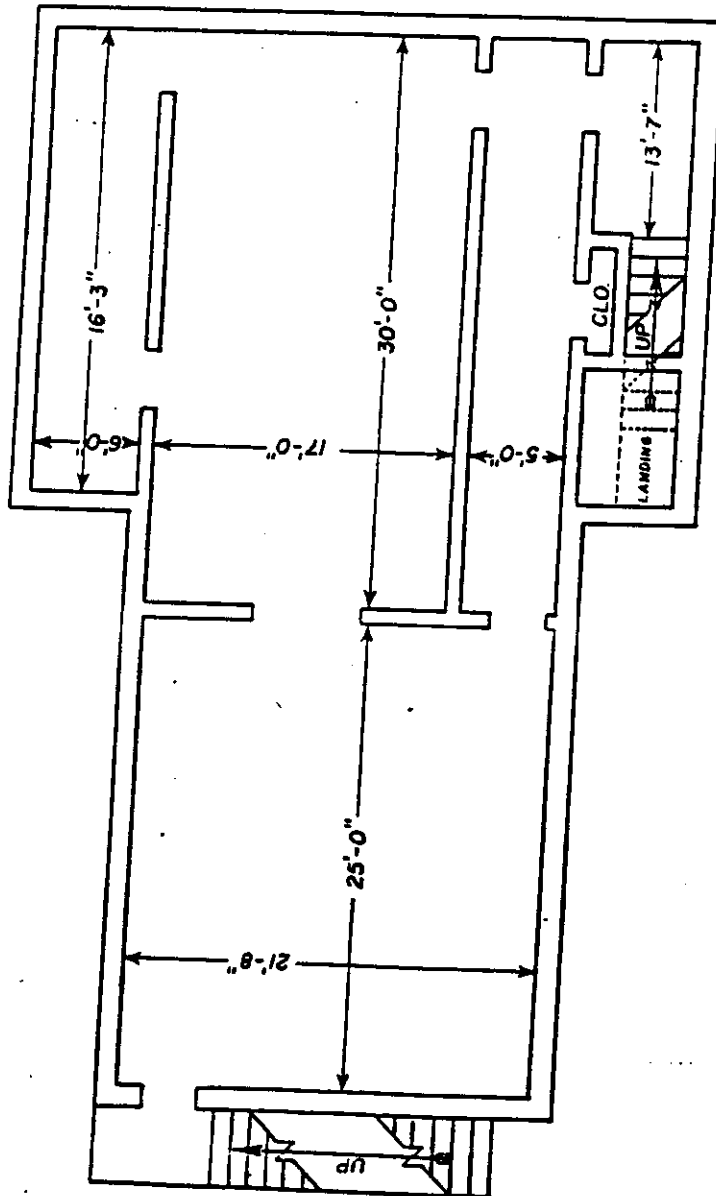
SHEET 1 OF 2

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National Park Service

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Fairfax Public School
City of Fairfax, Virginia



SECOND FLOOR
FAIRFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 SCALE 1/8"=1' DATE 8/12/77 DRAFTED BY T.M.

SHEET 2 OF 2

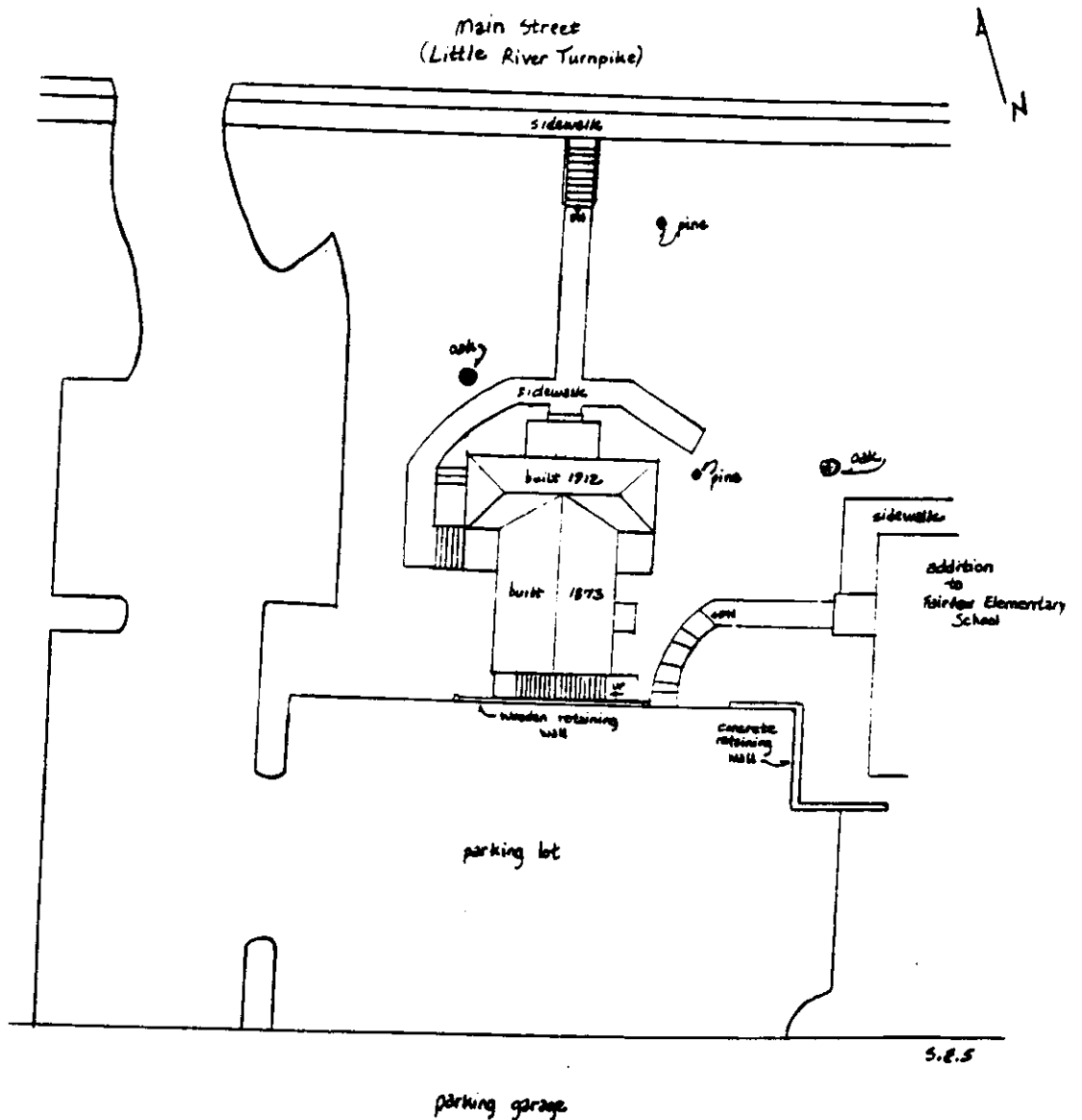
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PLANS 26

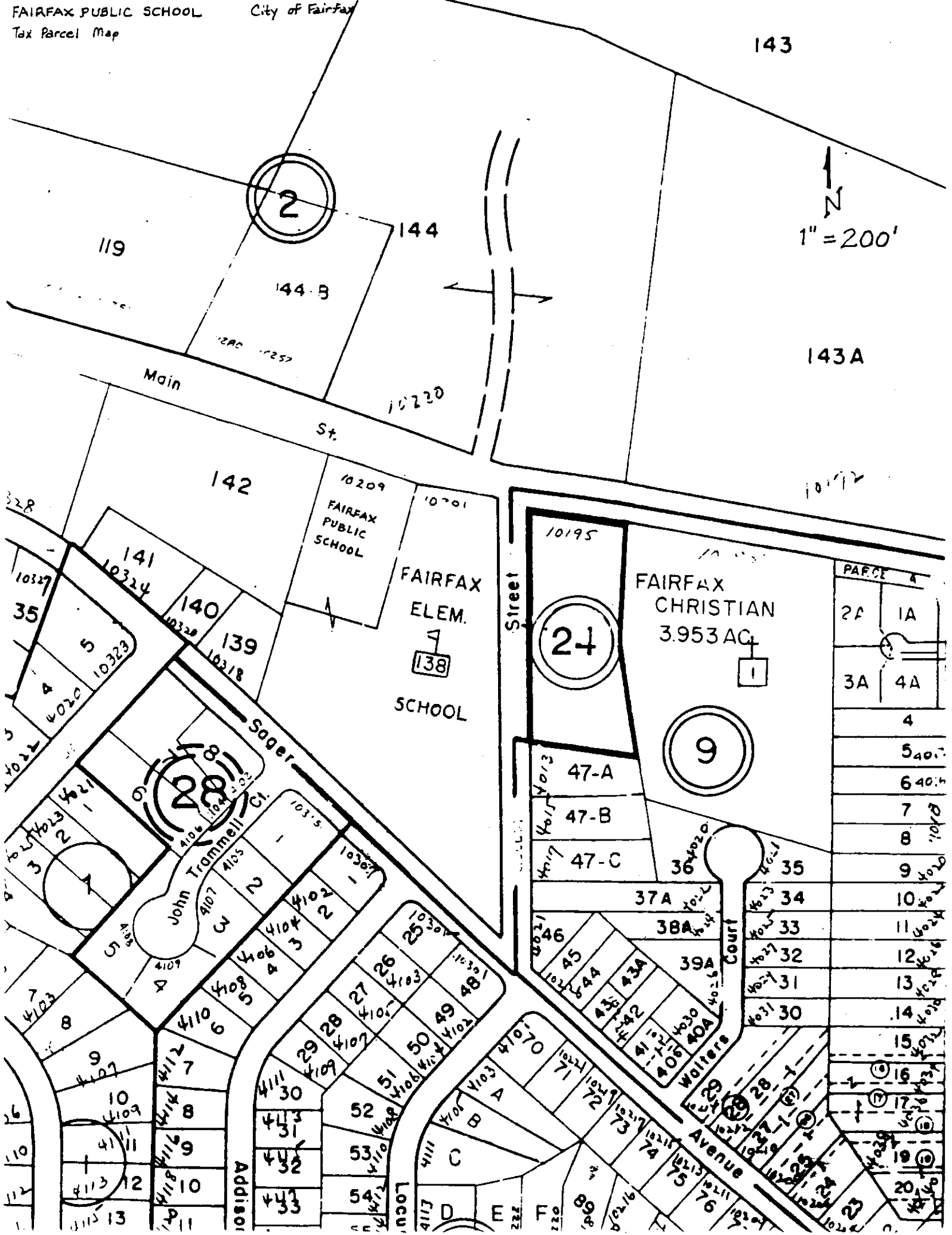
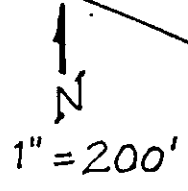
Fairfax Public School
City of Fairfax, Virginia

Section number _____ Page _____



OLD FAIRFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ANNEX
12/16/91

N.T.S.



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3A	4A
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OLD FAIRFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ANNEX
CITY OF FAIRFAX, VA.

UTM REFERENCE: 18/300280/4301830 FAIRFAX QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGR)

301 17'30" 302 303 304
2 350 000 FEET

