# EXAMPLE

## FAIRFAX COUNTY INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY NOMINATION FORM

**PART 1**

To be considered for listing in the Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites by the Fairfax County History Commission, a property must *meet one or more* of the following criteria (check all that apply):

- ☒ Have significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation;
- ☐ Be the site of a significant historical event;
- ☐ Be identified with a person or group of persons who influenced society;
- ☒ Exemplify the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County or its communities;
- ☒ Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of design or construction;
- ☐ Represent the work of a master craftsman, architect, designer, or builder;
- ☐ Possess high artistic value;
- ☐ Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- ☐ Represent an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County due to its singular man-made or natural characteristics or features; or
- ☐ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, archaeological information important in history or prehistory.

**PART 2**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY:

   A. Historic name (if not known, use current name or address):

   Dunn Loring Elementary School

   B. Other name(s)/site number (if applicable):

   Dunn Loring Center

2. STREET ADDRESS:

   2334 Gallows Road, Dunn Loring

3. FAIRFAX COUNTY TAX MAP REFERENCE NUMBER(S):

   0394 001 0024

4. FAIRFAX COUNTY SUPERVISOR DISTRICT: Providence

5. LEGAL OWNER(S) OF PROPERTY:

Name: School Board of Fairfax County

Address : 8115 Gatehouse Road

City / State/ Zip Code: Falls Church, VA 22042

Daytime Telephone and E-Mail: 571-423-1075

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PROPERTY OWNER(S):

Has the property owner(s) been informed that this application has been prepared and submitted for consideration?

⊙ YES ○ NO

Person(s) contacted and date of contact:

Manager's name, Facilities Planning Services, Fairfax County Public Schools
October 15, 2009

7. GENERAL DATA:

A. Type of property: Building

B. Date(s) of resource(s) and source:

Original section constructed 1939 per County School Board Minutes. Subsequent additions built later.

C. Number of accessory buildings, structures, or objects and brief description:

Several non-contributing temporary trailers

D. Approximate area or acreage: Originally 4.2882, now 9.70

E. Architect or builder (if known):

Virginia State School Architect's office under the direction of Raymond V. Long
Alvin E. Leake, Contractor; E.E. Lyons, Contractor

F. Original or historical use: Elementary school

G. Present use: Fairfax County Schools administrative center

H. Date(s) of significance: 1939

## 8. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe the present and historical physical appearance of the building or site, including architectural features, additions, and any alterations to the property over time. Description should also address building or site condition, setting, and any significant landscape features. Information should be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8 ½" x 11" sheets, as necessary.

## 9. SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORY:

Choose the criterion of significance from the list in Part 1 and explain why the property meets the chosen criterion. More than one may be chosen, however each must then be explained. Describe the history of the site and why the site is important in the history of Fairfax County, the State, and/or the Nation. Note any significant features, events, personages and/or families associated with the property. Include the time periods or dates associated with the significance of the site. Please cite all sources of information. Information should be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8 ½" x 11" sheets, as necessary.

## 10. MAPS:

A County Parcel Identification Map section map showing the precise location of the property must be provided. A sketch showing the location of the primary building, structure, or object and any accessory buildings on the site should also be provided. Please include the overall dimensions of the major building(s) and/or an approximate scale.

## 11. PHOTOGRAPHS:

Black and white or color *exterior* photographs that show all elevations should be provided. Photographs of *other buildings on the property* and views of the *general setting* are also required. If available, black and white or color *interior* photographs may be provided. 35mm photographs should be identified on the reverse in pencil and should *not be mounted or affixed* in any way. Digital photos should be printed and identified and a CD submitted with the photo files in TIFF or JPEG format. Identification should describe the property view in the photograph and the date of the image. A numbered photo log (list) may be submitted with photos in place of individual identification; however each photo should then be numbered.

## 12. SOURCES:

Provide a list of all sources consulted to gather information on the property (a bibliography). Information should be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8 ½" x 11" sheets, as necessary.

13. APPLICANT (the person who prepared this form):

By submitting this nomination, I hereby state that all original information and images produced for this nomination and submitted herewith may be used and/or republished by Fairfax County and its agencies for informational, educational or any other County-related purposes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: | Heritage Resources, Dept of Planning and Zoning |
| Address: | 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 730 |
| City / State/ Zip Code: | Fairfax, VA 22035 |
| Daytime Telephone and E-Mail: | (703) 324-1380 dpzpd@fairfaxcounty.gov |

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: Sign here DATE: date

Please submit this application with accompanying materials and documentation to:

Heritage Resource Staff
Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning
12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 730
Fairfax, VA 22035

Staff will review the application for completeness. Adequate nominations will be submitted to the History Commission for consideration to add the property to the Inventory of Historic Sites.

To request reasonable ADA accommodations, call the Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning, 703-324-1380, TTY 711 (Virginia Relay).

8. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe the location, the site, and the setting.

Dunn Loring Elementary School is situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of Gallows and Idylwood Roads in the Dunn Loring community, located east of the Town of Vienna and west of the Capital Beltway. The building is at the east end of a 9.7 acre parcel and faces east with a small driveway connecting to Gallows Road. Parking lots are to the north and south of the building with exits to Gallows and Idylwood Roads. Athletic fields are located at the west end of the site. An asphalt play area separates the athletic fields from the school building. Several temporary trailers sit at the west and north ends of the building. The building is situated on a slope descending from the northeast to south and west. As a result, the building is one story at the northeast end opening up to two stories at the south and west.

Start with a summary description of the entire resource.

The school is constructed of red brick with sections added over the years that are different in style but complimentary to the character of the original building. The earliest section is at the east end of the building and was completed in 1939. Additions in subsequent years expanded the building to the west. The current building is an inverted L shape with the top of the L facing east. The oldest portions of the building (ca. 1939-1940) are at the top of the L and are built in Colonial Revival style with red brick, white trim, and a gable roof covered in gray slate. A courtyard was created when an open area of the earlier sections was enclosed by later additions influenced by mid-20$^{th}$ century modern styles (ca. 1944-1960). This modern section, now in the center section of the L, has a flat roof, similar red brick, and white trim. Subsequent additions at the bottom of the L were built after 1970 in a more minimal style and also feature a flat roof but a reddish-brown brick.

Continue with more detail. This section highlights the portion of the building being nominated.

The oldest part of the building originally had an inverted L shaped plan with the bottom of the L facing east. The gable roof is covered in gray slate with three evenly spaced louvered eyebrow vents at the east façade. The vents appear to be copper as they have a verdigris coloring. The red brick walls are supporting walls, and are laid in a Flemish Stretcher bond with single rows of Flemish bond every third row. A soldier course separates the first and second stories of the two story sections and the first story and water table of the one story sections. Parapet gables at the north and south gable ends of the eastern part of this main original block of the building are reflective of ornamentation found on buildings of colonial Virginia. The gable style and detailing of the front entrance exemplify Colonial Revival style of the early 20$^{th}$ century.

Describe each side of the resource.

The formal front entrance of the building is on the east façade. It is centered, and the original doors have been replaced by a set of metal double doors topped with a six light transom. The door is surrounded by fluted pilasters, and above the door is a plain fascia with dentils and a scrolled broken pediment. There are seven six-over-six sash windows with six light transoms and concrete sills across the east façade. They are grouped at each side of the entry (double, single, triple, and single), creating banks of windows that reach to the corners of the east facade. The original windows were six-over-six double hung sash. All window and door trim is painted white.

Page numbers should continue from the nomination form consecutively.

The south side of the building originally extended just west of the current set of double doors at the eastern end of that façade. The building is two stories tall here. The second floor windows are similar in style to those on the east façade with five grouped together. These windows are also not original. Just west of these is a set of smaller double windows with nine-over-six lights. A set of four six-over-six light windows are on the first floor, with single and double metal doors to the west (these are not the original doors). The double doors are topped with a flat cantilevered metal awning. These double doors were originally a double window, as seen in early photographs of the building. The parapet gable is brick and resembles an end chimney. The gable contains two half-arch shaped louvered vents painted white with brick voussoirs and concrete sills. The words "DUNN LORING SCHOOL" are spelled out below the vents and above a single metal door at the east.

Research the historical appearance of the resource during its period of significance and its changes over time.

No photographs of the original north elevation were found. However, photographs from September 1940 of the south façade show that the northern portion of the building extended further west than the southern portion. The north elevation is one story and similar to the south elevation. Six-over-six sash windows with six light transoms and concrete sills are grouped in two sets of five, with a smaller nine-over-six window to the west. East of the windows is the parapet end gable with half-arch shaped louvered vents painted white with brick voussoirs and concrete sills.

The west ends of the northern and southern sections of the building originally contained doors. These two sections were joined and a courtyard created when subsequent additions were constructed, extending the building to the west and beginning the modern styled section of the building.

The mid 20th century modern section is geometric and emphasizes horizontal lines with its flat roof and band of windows. The two story south elevation sits back from the older section. The first floor features a ribbon of windows across the entire section with a continuous brick lintel course and similar sill. The rectangular window lights are stacked five high in several groupings of four wide, with vertical separations. The muntins and separations are white. A one story covered entryway with several metal doors and a flat roof protrudes between the windows and the older section of the building. The second floor contains similar windows stacked seven high which do not run the entire span of the section but in two groupings of seven wide. Several smaller windows in a similar style are also on the façade. The north elevation contains the same style windows stacked seven high over seven wide in several groupings.

The most recent section of the building at the west end and bottom of the current L is a brownish red color of brick with a flat roof and sunken window and door openings. The south elevation contains one-over-one light windows grouped in pairs on the first and second floors and a first floor entrance with glass double doors. The west elevation contains twelve bays of one-over-one light windows on each of the first and second floors, with one additional bay containing a larger long vertical window to the south. The north elevation ramps up to one story and contains a protruding elevated covered entry with

glass double doors and full length windows. The east side of the L contains a covered walkway at the north leading to the north entrance, and six bays of the same one-over-one windows alternating in singles and doubles on two stories.

Early accounts of the building describe it as containing five classrooms, an auditorium and a cafeteria when it first opened in 1939.[1] By 1940 two additional classrooms were added.[2] Two more classrooms were added in 1944, and in 1952-1953 a new cafeteria was added.[3,4] No photographs and limited descriptions were found to determine the visual impact of these three additions on the building.

Cite the sources of key information with footnotes, endnotes or in-line citations.

According to 1950s fire insurance surveys, the building's walls were constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer and the roof was made of composition shingles. The assumption is that this description referred to the newer section of the building at the time. The original section of the building was built with solid brick supporting walls for fireproof construction.

The school site originally contained 4.2882 acres in 1939. Additional acreage was acquired in 1952, increasing the property to its current size of 9.70 acres and allowing for the further expansion of the building in 1953.

Condition and landscaping

Landscaping is generally limited to the areas around the school building. A grassy area to the east of the building in front of the formal front entrance contains some small evergreen bushes, one large tree, a flagpole, and a blue sign with white lettering which reads "Dunn Loring Center." Spanning the entire east façade are evergreen bushes of various shapes and heights, the tallest being flush with the bottoms of the window openings. Between the south side of the building and the south parking lot are grassy areas and several large deciduous trees. The newest section of the south façade also contains small evergreen bushes similar to the east side. Grassy areas surround the contemporary addition at the west and north ends. Evergreen and deciduous trees line the north perimeter of the north parking lot and the south perimeter of the south parking lot.

9. SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORY:

State the importance of the resource based on the criterion chosen in Part 1. Address each point chosen.

Statement of Significance

Dunn Loring Elementary School has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation due to its association with the national PWA building programs of the 1930s and the modernization of the Fairfax County school system. The school also exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County or its communities as a reflection of the growth of the county school system and the Dunn Loring community. The building

[1] "Fairfax Grade School is Accepted," *The Washington Post*, Sep 22, 1939, 15.
[2] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Oct 17, 1940.
[3] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Jul 12, 1944.
[4] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, May 6, 1952 and Jan 6, 1953.

embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of design or construction in its Colonial Revival design which was popular regionally in PWA building projects of the 1930s.

Dunn Loring Elementary School is significant due to its association with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs of the 1930s. The school was one of three brick elementary schools in Fairfax County erected in the late 1930s using funds received by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, more commonly known as the Public Works Administration or PWA.[5] The PWA was one of the many government agencies created in order to put people to work and spur the economy during the Great Depression as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 1933.[6] The PWA provided funds through grants and loans for the construction of public buildings throughout the country. This public building construction met certain federal requirements, and the architectural designs reflected regional and local building styles.[7] The Virginia State School Board oversaw the construction and design of PWA-funded public schools in Fairfax County, including Dunn Loring Elementary School. The Colonial Revival style plans used for the county's public schools during this period reflected the traditional red brick houses and commercial buildings found in colonial Virginia. Dunn Loring Elementary School is an excellent example of a PWA funded public school building which retains its character.

## Historical Background

Describe the history leading up to the construction or use of the resource.

### Public schools in Fairfax County

As the 1930s approached, Fairfax County remained largely a rural community. Schools were primarily frame buildings with one, two or three rooms and an outhouse. Wilbert T. Woodson, Fairfax County School Superintendant from 1929 to 1961, embarked on a program to modernize the school system with updated and consolidated facilities to bring about a better quality educational environment.[8] Small schools were eliminated for larger facilities with modern conveniences, such as indoor toilets and electricity. Woodson's improvement programs coincided with the Great Depression (1929-1940), when funding became available for the construction of public buildings through the Public Works Administration, an agency created by President Roosevelt's New Deal in 1933.

### Planning and building the school

By 1935, overcrowding at Vienna Elementary School prompted a survey of the surrounding areas in order to identify a location for an additional elementary school. A survey of school-aged children indicated a need for a school in the nearby Dunn Loring/Idylwood/Merrified area.[9] Dunn Loring was ultimately chosen due to its central location and close proximity to two rail lines.[10]

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[5] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Oct 28, 1938.
[6] C. W. Short and R. Stanley Brown, *Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration 1933-39, Volume 1*. 1939 (Reprint New York: Da Capo Press, 1986), vii.
[7] C.W. Short, II.
[8] Nan Netherton et al., *Fairfax County Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), 573.
[9] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Nov 18, 1937.
[10] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Nov 8, 1938.

Planning for the school building at Dunn Loring began before a specific site was chosen for the school. The Fairfax County School Board applied for loans from the Literary Loan Fund of Virginia and the PWA for a list of school construction and improvement projects in the 1930s. In 1935, the Dunn Loring Elementary School was included in a list of projects approved for funding under PWA docket No. VA. #1058-F (see Appendix A).[11] Two other brick elementary schools, Burke and Fairview, were also included in this docket.

The PWA provided several types of funding for public building projects. Projects funded entirely by the PWA were known as federal projects. Projects which were partially funded were known as non-federal projects, and were funded up to 55% with the remaining project costs required to come from other sources.[12] Dunn Loring Elementary School was a non-federal project, with the balance of funding received from the Literary Loan Fund of Virginia (final cost $42,000, PWA portion $18,900).[13]

In non-federal projects, the PWA acted as a bank and project examiner and was not involved in the actual planning, design or construction of buildings. However, the buildings were required to conform to certain standards, such as the quality and source of materials, and sound design practices for the purpose of the project. Decisions were made locally to plan for new school buildings, including choosing the land, architects and contractors.[14]

Fairfax County was included in PWA Region 3, administered out of a regional office in Atlanta, Georgia with other southern states.[15] Buildings in Region 3 were primarily built in traditional Colonial Revival styles, while other areas of the country were built in both traditional regional and modern styles.[16] Brick was commonly used for fireproof construction, and exterior walls were load bearing.

Give details about the architect, design, builder and construction if found.

The Virginia School Board was involved in the planning of school buildings in Virginia during this period. The State School Architect's office, under the direction of Raymond V. Long, produced the original designs and specifications for Dunn Loring Elementary School. The size of the desired school had been determined before the land was even purchased. The school was to have five classrooms, an auditorium, cafeteria, office, and library.[17]

After viewing several sites, the Fairfax County School Board acquired 4.2882 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Gallows Road and Idylwood Road in 1938 from Joseph Taylor.[18]

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[11] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Oct 28, 1938.
[12] C.W. Short, VI.
[13] "Fairfax Grade School is Accepted," *The Washington Post*, Sep 22, 1939, 15.
[14] C.W. Short, VI.
[15] C.W. Short, XII.
[16] C.W. Short, XII.
[17] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Oct 28, 1938.
[18] Ibid

Construction on the school began on December 31, 1938, when the first stakes were driven in order to satisfy a PWA requirement that all projects begin before 1939 or face losing funding.[19] Representatives of the PWA, State Architect's office and school board were present at the March 1939 meeting when construction bids were filed and contracts were awarded.[20] Alvin V. Leake won the bid for the construction of Dunn Loring School.

Although the school was inspected and accepted by PWA engineer J.E. Brunner in September 1939, the building was not deemed completed by the school board until December of that year. Leake requested multiple extensions to complete the work due to construction problems.

Community pride

Not only did local citizens lobby for the location of a school in Dunn Loring, but they took pride in the school by participating in its construction and operation. Residents helped in clearing the site prior to construction and provided landscaping labor and materials. They worked in the school kitchen and provided lunches for the children. They also helped to build the school's furniture.

Additions

Changes to the resource over time.

Even as Dunn Loring Elementary School was completed, it was immediately obsolete with an unexpected growth in the number of students. This overcrowding prompted new classroom additions to the building in 1940. Contractor E.E. Lyons was hired to build a two classroom addition, which was completed by January 1941.[21] At this time, problems were found with the original school roof. The roof was leaking and not being adequately supported, with bracing having been left out during construction. E.E. Lyons performed the work to stabilize the building and repair the roof. In April 1941, the school board moved to sue Alvin Leake for faulty workmanship on the original construction.[22]

The popular location of the school proved problematic over the years as overcrowding continued. In 1944, another two classroom addition designed by the State School Architect's office was constructed by E.E. Lyons.[23] By 1948, a Quonset hut was moved to the school grounds from another school to help relieve the space issues.[24] A second Quonset hut was acquired in 1950.[25]

In 1952, additional land was purchased to expand the size of the site to approximately 10 acres.[26] Another addition to the school was proposed and approved, and construction of a new cafeteria began. This addition was most likely completed in early 1953 due to a change order filed in January of that year.[27] Changes to the building after 1953 require additional research in order to pinpoint later alterations and additions.

Point out areas where more research may be needed.

[19] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Jan 5, 1939.
[20] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Mar 8, 1939.
[21] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Jan 7, 1941.
[22] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Apr 1, 1941.
[23] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Jul 18, 1944.
[24] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Aug 3, 1948.
[25] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Aug 1, 1950.
[26] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Mar 4, 1952.
[27] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Jan 6, 1953.

By 1972 the school needed upgrading and the school board considered closing the building. In 1978, the school was closed and the students were moved to Stenwood Elementary School.[28] By the early 1980s the leasing or swapping of the school was being considered, and in 1986 the Islamic Saudi Academy entered into a two year lease. After the academy moved out, special education programs for Fairfax County began in building, and in the 1990s a Parent Resource Center opened. The school currently houses programs such as an Alternative Learning Center for students from grades six through ten with disciplinary issues.

[28] Fairfax County School Board, School Board Minutes, Mar 9, 1978.

A timeline is not necessary, but it is a good way to organize a history of events.

DUNN LORING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TIMELINE

| | |
|---|---|
| November 18, 1937 | Survey completed showing approximately 100 children under 14 years of age in the Dunn Loring/Idylwood area. |
| November 3, 1938 | School location chosen to be centrally located and convenient to the Merrifield, Dunn Loring, and Idylwood communities, as well as in between two railroad lines. |
| December 31, 1938 | Ground broken for Dunn Loring Elementary School to satisfy PWA requirement that project must be started by end of year. |
| January 5, 1939 | Preliminary building plans approved by the school board and final plans being drawn by the state architect's office. |
| September 1939 | Building inspected by PWA and opened for the school year. Overcrowding experienced immediately, with some students shifting to Vienna Elementary. |
| October 13, 1939 | School dedicated by Alfred Beiter, special assistant to the commission of the PWA. |
| August 22, 1940 | School board recognized the need for building additions to accommodate overcrowding and voted to ask the Board of Supervisors for a temporary loan for construction costs. |
| October 17, 1940 | Work started on a two classroom addition by contractor E.E. Lyons. Yard leveled for playground. |
| January 1941 | Money received from the Literary Fund of Virginia for the two classroom addition. |
| April 1, 1941 | School board moved to sue Alvin Leake for faulty workmanship on the original school building. |
| 1944 | Two classroom addition designed by State School Board Architect's office (FCPS board minutes, 7/12/1944 and 7/18/1944). Constructed by E.E. Lyons. Literary Fund of Virginia funding applied for. Construction in progress in December. |
| August 1948 | A Quonset hut was moved to Dunn Loring School grounds to help relieve overcrowding. |
| August 1950 | A second Quonset hut acquired for use at Dunn Loring School |
| 1952 | Land acquired to expand site to approximately 10 acres. Contractor Burroughs and Preston hired to complete cafeteria addition. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1953 | Change orders approved for cafeteria addition (January).<br>Fire insurance policy rewritten to include completed addition (March). |
| 1972 | School Board considers closing the school. |
| July 24, 1975 | Approval of upgrades to HVAC, plumbing and electrical systems, and the modification of two classrooms to serve as a physical education facility. |
| March 9, 1978 | School board voted to close Dunn Loring School building and move students to nearby Stenwood Elementary School. |
| April 27, 1978 | Plans made to relocate Center for Emotionally Disturbed Students to Dunn Loring from Annandale Elementary School in June 1978. Facility to be fully renovated. |
| 1982-1984 | Consideration of leasing, swapping or disposal of Dunn Loring School property. |
| May 8, 1986 | School leased to Islamic Saudi Academy for two years. |
| Dec 17, 1987 | Plans made to terminate Islamic Saudi Academy lease, make building improvements, and move Area III office to building in 1988-1989. |
| May 26, 1988 | Application made for special education program at Dunn Loring School location. |
| 1990s | Parent Resource Center operating in building. |

Unless otherwise noted, all of the information listed above was taken from Fairfax County Public School Board minutes for the dates noted.

**APPENDIX 1**

P.W.A. Docket No. VA. 1058-F

List of Approved Schools with Revised Scopes of Work

Fairfax County School Board Minutes, Oct 28, 1938, 474-475.

Mrs. Mildred Finks offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION REQUESTING CHANGE OF SCOPE UNDER P.W.A. DOCKET NO. VA. 1058-F, FAIRFAX COUNTY SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, The County School Board of Fairfax County, Virginia, had on July 22, 1935 applied to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for a grant to carry forward a school building program estimated to cost $375,550.00 which grant request was not approved until June 22, 1938, and

WHEREAS, between July 1935 and June 1938 this Board had found it necessary to carry forward some school construction without federal aid and further found it advisable to make some changes from the original plan for the locating of new schools and the building of additions, and

WHEREAS, the Architect, Raymond V. Long, has been requested from time to time as school sites were determined upon by this Board to proceed with plans and specifications on several of the aforementioned buildings and is now being requested to proceed to complete plans and specifications for all of these buildings for which plans have not been completed, and

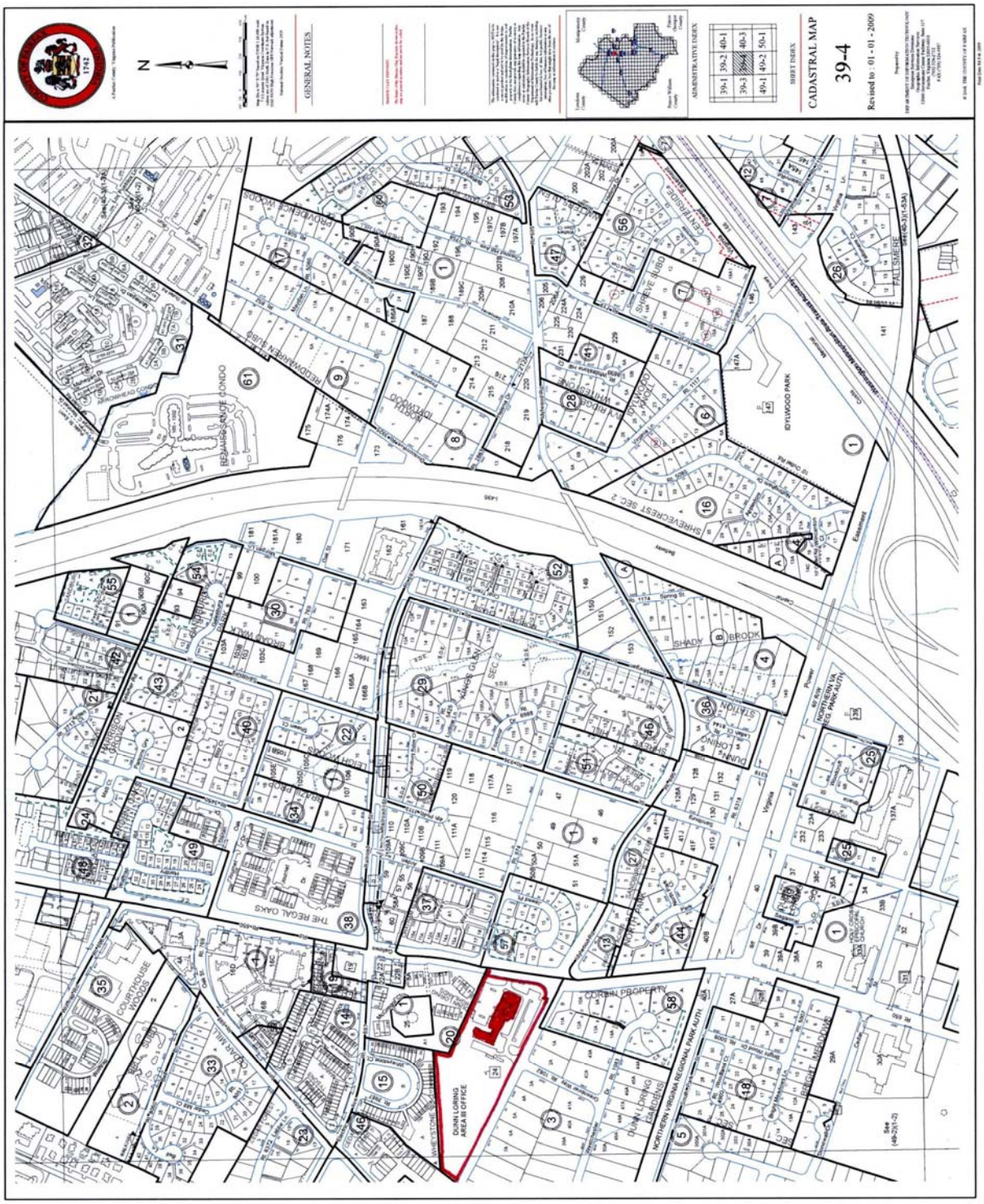
WHEREAS, Since this Board has completed the selection of sites for all buildings and additions to be constructed under this docket, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That this the County School Board of Fairfax County, Virginia request the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to approve a change of scope from its original application of July 22, 1935, the new set-up to be as follows:

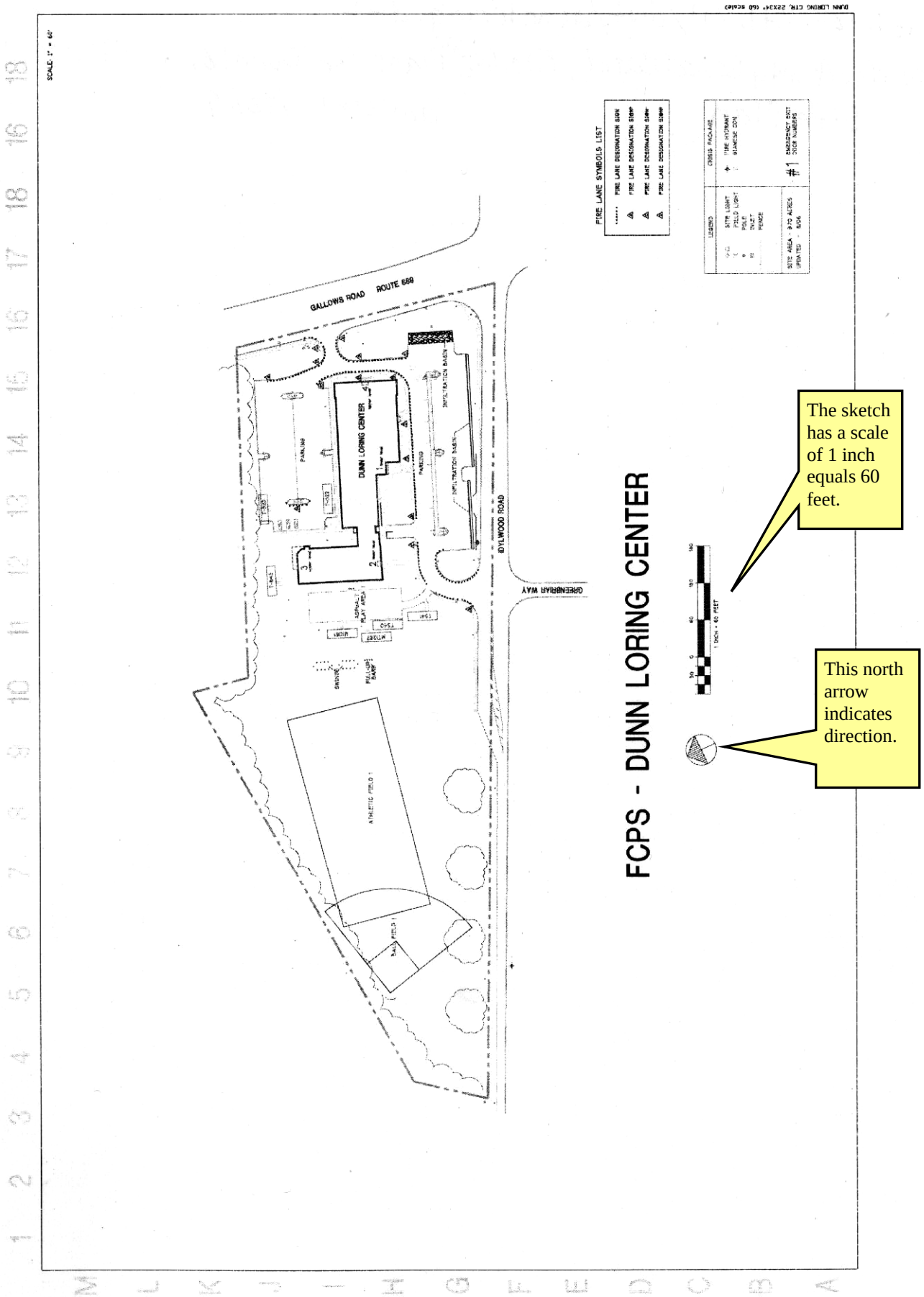
| School | Amount | Description of Work |
|---|---|---|
| Annandale | $ 10,000.00 | Addition 2 class rooms, brick construction, improvements to toilet rooms and heating plant |
| Franconia | $ 10,000.00 | Addition 2 class rooms, brick construction and enlargement of heating plant |
| Fairfax High Sch. | $105,920.00 | Addition of brick construction 6 class rooms, 1 toilet, auditorium, gymnasium, locker and shower rooms, enlargement of heating plant, equipment |
| Chesterbrook | $ 6,000.00 | Addition of brick construction, 2 toilet rooms and folding partition in auditorium |
| Herndon | $ 18,180.00 | Addition of 1 class room, brick construction and installation of central heating plant |
| Mt. Vernon H.S. | $100,000.00 | Purchase of site, drilling well, new brick building of 14 class rooms, 2 offices, library, stack room, 2 toilet rooms, combined auditorium-gymnasium, home economics cottage, shop and central heating plant and water system |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burke | $ 30,000.00 | Purchase of site, drilling well, new brick building of 4 class rooms, auditorium, toilets, library, office, heating plant and water system |
| Fairview | $ 30,000.00 | Purchase of site, drilling well, new brick building of 4 class rooms, auditorium, toilets, library, office, heating plant and water system |
| Dunn Loring | $ 50,000.00 | Purchase site, drilling well, new brick building of 5 class rooms, auditorium, office, library, heating plant and water system |
| Vienna (Negro) | $ 6,000.00 | Drilling well, new frame building of 4 class rooms, electric lights and 2 outside toilets |
| Gum Spring (Negro) | $ 4,000.00 | Purchase site, drill well, new frame building of 3 class rooms with electric lights and outside toilets |
| East Woodford (Negro) | $ 2,000.00 | Purchase site, drill well, new frame building of 1 class room and 2 outside toilets |
| Merrifield (Negro) | $ 3,450.00 | Purchase site, drill well, new frame building of 2 class rooms, electric lights and 2 outside toilets |

10. MAPS:




County Parcel Identification Map with property noted in red.




The sketch has a scale of 1 inch equals 60 feet.

This north arrow indicates direction.

Site sketch map with scale

11. PHOTOGRAPHS:

*Below are representative samples of photographs and identification. The completed application included nine photographs of the current building with views of all sides, two historic photographs, and two aerial photographs of the site. Your site may require more or fewer depending on the size and number of resources.*

Give the building name, view, and date taken.

Dunn Loring Elementary School, southeast view, 2009.

Give the source of any images not taken by the author of the nomination.

Dunn Loring Elementary School under construction, east elevation, ca. 1939.
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