

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places

Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas C. Miller Public School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2 Pennsylvania Avenue not for publication

city or town Fairmont vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Marion code 049 zip code 26554

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1		structures
				objects
		2	0	Total
Name of related multiple property listing		Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register		
N/A		0		

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
EDUCATION/school	VACANT/NOT in USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Materials
Late 19 th and 20 th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival and Jacobethan	foundation Brick
	walls Brick
	roof Synthetic/Rubber
	other Stone, Brick, Concrete

Narrative Description
See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1914; 1928

Significant Dates

1914; 1928

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Packard, Frank L.
Ittner, William Butts

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record #

Thomas C. Miller Public School
Name of Property

Marion County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.2

UTM References

1	<u>17</u>	<u>573787</u>	<u>4371408</u>	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Jean Boger</u>						
organization	<u>Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant, Inc.</u>	date	<u>October 2012</u>				
street & number	<u>614 Main Street</u>	telephone	<u>304.765.5716</u>				
city or town	<u>Sutton</u>	state	<u>WV</u>	zip code	<u>26601</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Location and Setting

The Thomas C. Miller Public School is located at 2 Pennsylvania Avenue in Fairmont. The school is situated in a mostly residential neighborhood a short distance north of the Downtown Fairmont Historic District. The school, constructed 1914, faces northeast from an elevated lot above Pennsylvania Avenue. A 1928 annex extends from the northwest elevation of the building.

There is a paved parking lot on the south side of the school. From here, a paved drive extends along the rear of the building to another parking area located towards the north end of the school. A tall stone retaining wall lines the drive and a short retaining wall lines the sidewalk along Pennsylvania Avenue. The property originally included a terrace with low brick wall in the front of the building. Though the terrace is gone, concrete steps leading from Pennsylvania Avenue to the main entrance of the building are extant.

The property includes one contributing building, the school, and one contributing structure, the stone landscape elements, including the retaining walls and exterior stairs.

Description

The original section of the Miller School is Colonial Revival in style with Jacobethan style detailing in the entrance surrounds. The building is a three-story brick building incorporating running, American, and English bond brickwork. It has a flat roof with a low parapet wall with metal coping. The floor plan is in the shape of an H with the auditorium and gymnasium projecting from the rear. A brick belt course separates the middle and upper stories and stone belt course separates the upper floor from the parapet. The main architectural feature of the "legs" of the H-plan are brick quoins. Throughout the building, windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash at the lowest level and four-over-four or six-over-six on the upper floors. They are set singularly, in pairs, and in sets of threes and fours and all have smooth stone sills. Window openings on the lowest level have arched, brick lintels. (Photo 2 and 3)

The main elevation (facing northeast) features a Jacobethan-style entrance situated between the lower and middle stories of a central projecting bay. The entrance includes an arched ashlar surround with quoins and paneled entablature engraved with THE THOMAS C./MILLER SCHOOL. The current double doors, as well as all of the building's doors, are replacements. A cartouche is centered at the top of the bay in the parapet. A window opening to the right of the entrance has been enclosed with brick. (Photo 1 and 3)

The southeast elevation is similar to the main façade. It has a projecting central bay with entrance. However, on this elevation, the entrance is situated at the lowest level and the door surround and cartouche are simpler than on the main façade. The rear (southwest elevation) of the main building is unadorned, except for the features already noted. The windows on the lowest level of this elevation have been enclosed with brick.

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The annex, including a connector, was constructed to the northwest of the original building in 1928. The annex is a three-story brick building with concrete foundation, laid in the Flemish garden wall (Sussex) bond. The third story features the distinctive Flemish diagonal bond. Like the original building, the annex windows are wood, vary in size and style, and all have smooth stone sills. They include four-over-four and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows set singularly, in pairs, and in sets of threes. Also like the original building, the annex includes a brick belt course above the second and third stories and brick quoins at the corners. (Photos 4-6)

The northeast (main) elevation of the annex connector includes a projecting entrance vestibule with stone surround and cartouche. A stone panel on the left (south) side of the double entrance doors reads MILLER/JUNIOR/HIGH/SCHOOL/AD 28/WM B ITTNER, FAIA/ARCHITECT. Ittner's signature on the stone panel is in bas relief. The northeast (side) elevation of the annex also has a projecting entrance bay, one bay wide, with steel double doors and a stone surround with quoins and a cartouche at the top. Directly above the entrance door is brick panel laid in the basket weave bond and paired semi-lunette windows with a stone lintel. Two sets of windows on the lowest level of this elevation have been partially enclosed. The rear of the annex has a one-story brick incinerator with tall stack. (Photo 7 and 8)

Interior

The interior of both sections of the school are similar with both including a central corridor with classrooms on either side. Each corridor has plaster ceilings and walls. The original section has tongue-and-groove wood flooring and the annex corridor has terrazzo flooring and baseboard and is lined with metal lockers. The classrooms in both sections have plaster ceilings and walls, wood tongue and groove flooring and blackboards; some of the classrooms have had a drop ceiling installed. Cloakrooms in the classrooms have the same finishes as the classrooms. Much of the oak wood trim remains around the window and door openings as do picture rails and baseboards. There are also many wood built-ins for the office spaces, labs and library including a unique map board which has multiple surfaces that can be pulled up or down via a pulley system. (Photos 9, 10 and 17)

Radiators are extant throughout the building and harken back to the original steam heat. All original light fixtures have been replaced. Bathrooms are a mixture of old and new with plaster ceilings and walls and wood and terrazzo flooring. Some of the partition stalls are paneled wood and others are steel partitions. Door hardware is a stylized "S" handle of metal.

Stairways in the original section have concrete steps and glazed tile and plaster walls. The stairways in the annex and connector have plaster ceilings and walls, terrazzo steps with wood hand rails on one side and solid plaster balustrade with wide terrazzo rails on the other side with wide curvilinear lines. The connector includes a large staircase and a large display case on the middle floor. A bronze plaque attached to the wall

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opposite the display case reads: MILLER SCHOOL/ANNEX/BUILDING ERECTED/1928/BOARD OF EDUCATION/R.C. JONES PRESIDENT/MRS. W.S. MAYERS COMMISSIONER/R.T. CUNNINGHAM COMMISSIONER/MRS. GEORGE DEBOLT SECRETARY/SUPERINTENDENT/OTIS G. WILSON/ARCHITECT/WILLIAM B. ITTNER/PRESIDENT 1923-27/E.W. HOWARD. (Photo16)

An interesting design element in the 1928 annex are three water fountains with green tile backsplashes that run from a wainscot level at the top to the floor at the bottom. Inset into the green tile is a main tile panel with a motif, a different motif for each fountain. One is of water birds with cattails, one is a fish motif with underwater plants and the third is missing the inset panel. The entire backsplash is outlined with a darker green tile. (Photo 19)

The school's auditorium is situated on the middle and upper floors on the rear of the original building. It has a modern drop-ceiling, plaster walls, and wood tongue and groove flooring. The auditorium has a stage with an arched proscenium and balconies with pipe rails on the sides of the room. The gymnasium is directly below on the lowest level. It has flanking balconies at the same level as the first floor and a sunken gym floor. The gym has glazed tile walls, plaster ceiling with exposed steel beams and vinyl tile flooring. Basketball hoops are attached to the balcony pipe rails. The school's cafeteria and kitchen are located in the lowest level of the annex. (Photos 11, 12 and 18)

Stone walls

A cut stone retaining wall with grapevine joints runs along Pennsylvania Avenue, separating the lot from the sidewalk. It is approximately three feet tall. The wall includes stone bollards that are situated at the driveway as well as each staircase. The property also includes a stone retaining wall at the rear of the school along a paved drive. It measures approximately 12 feet in height.

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Statement of Significance

The Thomas C. Miller Public School is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an excellent local example of the architectural work of master architects, Frank L. Packard and William B. Ittner. It is also eligible for its architectural style, a vernacular combination of styles popular during the first decades of the twentieth century. The Period of Significance reflects the construction dates, 1914 and 1928.

History

The construction of the original section of the Miller School in 1914 was prompted by Fairmont's population growth that occurred in the early twentieth century. From 1900 to 1910 Fairmont's population almost doubled, stimulating new construction of commercial buildings, residences, churches, and schools.

The Miller School was financed through a bond issue of approximately \$133,000. Once funding was secured, the Fairmont Independent School District purchased property from C.C. and Mary Penick in 1912.¹ The Board of Education then selected architect, Frank L. Packard of Columbus, Ohio for its design. Architect R.A. Gillis of Fairmont was hired as the supervising architect and George Abernathy of Columbus, Ohio was the successful low bidder for the construction of the school. J. A. Hilderbrand, also of Columbus, was the sole bidder for the plastering contract and the HVAC system was given to the Peck Hammond Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The George M. Lilly Company was awarded the contract for the construction of the stone wall to the rear of the school and all cement walks and drives were designed by Packard.² As originally constructed, the school contained seventeen classrooms, a large gymnasium with locker rooms and shower baths, an auditorium that seated over 500, toilets on each floor, a library, teacher's offices, a principal's office, and storage spaces.

The Miller School was named after Thomas Condit Miller, a Fairmont educator who helped establish the first state board of education, pushed for compulsory attendance laws, and worked to improve the teaching profession through certification.³ The school was located in the city's second ward, a working-class neighborhood just north of the downtown commercial area and one of the larger residential areas in Fairmont.⁴ The new elementary school replaced an earlier school, Jackson Addition, that closed when the Miller School opened. The Jackson School proved to be too small and inadequate for the neighborhood's growing needs. At one time, the school served the second as well as third ward school children.

¹ Marion County Deed Book 184, pages 137 and 139.

² Private collection of Mark Bowyer, researcher, Fairmont, W.Va. Provided to the author October 2012.

³ *Thomas Condit Miller of Fairmont, WV*. Grand Pocket's Blog. <http://chelledge.wordpress.com/elledge-conaway-genealogy/west-virginia-biographies/thomas-condit-miller/>. Accessed August 15, 2012. From *Men of West Virginia*, Vol 2 (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1903), 560.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1918-1950.

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Through the second and third decades of the twentieth centuries, Fairmont continued to grow. In 1910 the population was 9,711 and was over twenty-three thousand by the end of the 1920s. In 1928 the annex was constructed to serve the growing population. While the original section of the school continued to serve only elementary-aged students, the annex was as a junior high school. It remained a dual school until 1954 when desegregation was federally mandated and students from Dunbar School transferred to Miller School. It then became only a junior high school and served until 2008 when it closed.⁵

Criterion C

The original section of the Thomas C. Miller Public School was designed by Frank L. Packard of Columbus, Ohio.⁶ Packard was born in 1860 in Delaware, Ohio and received his education there. He served at the local architectural practice of F.A. Gartner and went on to receive additional training at the Ohio State University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After working in New York City, Packard returned to Ohio and began partnering with Joseph W. Yost in 1892 under the name of Yost & Packard. Packard is well known in Fairmont for his collaboration with Yost on their design of the Marion County Courthouse, an excellent West Virginia example of Beaux Arts architecture. Yost and Packard, who designed a number of buildings in the 1890s, worked extensively in West Virginia and Ohio.⁷

By 1900, however, Packard had established an independent practice designing many public and commercial buildings. Packard designed many buildings in Columbus as well as in West Virginia. Under President Harding's administration, he served as architect in charge for the design and construction of the U.S. Embassy Building at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Packard is known to have designed over 3400 buildings with 100 or more in Columbus, Ohio alone and several buildings on the campus of Ohio State University. Packard was an early member of the Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; past president of the Columbus, Ohio chapter; and one time president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce as well as being involved in other civic duties.⁸

Prior to becoming an independent architect, Packard's designs were typical of the neoclassical architecture taught and promulgated by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school in Paris. After 1900, Packard began experimenting with American and revival styles. Though the Miller School is not high-style architecture, it is a combination of the contemporary styles. Packard was very interested in the Arts and Crafts movement in the United States and some of the design elements of Miller School fit this trend as well as the revival

⁵ Oral interview with author/researcher, Mark Bowyer, of Fairmont, W.Va. on October 3, 2012.

⁶ Private collection of Mark Bowyer, researcher, Fairmont, W.Va.. Provided to the author October 2012.

⁷ Withey, Henry F., AIA and Elsie Rathburn. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. And, Anthony J. Lisska, *Frank Packard's Granville*. <http://www.granvillehistory.org/storage/historicaltimes/HistTimes200802.pdf> (accessed January 8, 2013).

⁸ *Ibid.*

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styles of the American movement such as the coarse red brick facade, quoined entrance surround with label molding, and stone accents throughout the facade. The building is Colonial Revival style with Jacobethan style detailing in the entrance surrounds.

Packard was known for his innovative school designs and incorporated many into the 1914 Miller School design. Some include a heating and cooling system which distributed fresh air throughout the building, adjustable student seating, and extensive exterior landscaping to accommodate play areas for the students. After construction, school administrators from the Wood County Board of Education toured the new school to gather ideas and suggestions for their school building designs.⁹ They were impressed and hired him to design Parkersburg High School a few years later (National Register listed in 1992). Though Packard designed several other buildings in West Virginia, such as the Clay County Courthouse, the Miller School and Parkersburg High School are currently the only two known schools of his design in West Virginia. The Jacobethan-style Charleston High School he designed in 1912 has been demolished.

The Marion County Board of Education continued its innovative construction and design with the architect they chose for the addition to the school in 1928. The 1928 annex design is attributed to William Butts Ittner, a St. Louis architect, known at the time as the Father of Modern School Architecture.¹⁰ Ittner was born in 1864 in St. Louis, Missouri and educated at Washington University's Manual Training School and Cornell University. He worked in the offices of Eames & Young from 1889 to 1891, practiced briefly by himself, and later with William Foster and the firm of T.C. Link and Alfred Rosenheim. In 1897, Ittner was appointed Commissioner of School Buildings for St. Louis.¹¹

When first appointed to this position, for the most part Ittner found that the current facilities and plans were not adequate to provide a quality education. For example, schools were not adequately lit, staircases were not safe, exits were scarce, and there was no indoor plumbing. He immediately began to draw new innovative school plans for schools that were fireproof, included an adequate heating and cooling system, and were well-lit. Ittner gave great thought to every dimension, arrangement, and material, including the grade of coal used in the boilers. Over the years he came up with a number of different floor plans to serve these needs including the H-Plan, Cruciform-Plan, U-Plan, and E-Plan.¹² Ittner's blend of beautiful designs with plan efficiency brought him country-wide recognition. He became a notable authority on the design and plan of school buildings with his work reviewed in respected journals such as *The Architectural Record* and *The Western Architect*. One such article declared that, "In this development of the modern school no

⁹ *The Fairmont Times*. October 23, 1912.

¹⁰ Katherine Jourdan and Carol Amos, *Fairmont Senior High School*, National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2002. Available at the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

¹¹ Carolyn Hewes Toft, *William B. Ittner, FAIA (1864-1936)*, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, N.d. http://www.landmarks-stl.org/architects/bio/william_b_ittner_faia_1864_1936/ (accessed January 8, 2013)

¹² Cynthia H. Longwisch, *St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1992.

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architect has played a more prominent part than William B. Ittner...And so general has his judgment been accepted as authoritative that the Ittner plan has become the accepted standard throughout the country.”¹³

The Miller School illustrates Ittner's innovative school architecture concepts by incorporating some of the above-mentioned principles into his design including classrooms tailored to specific needs and the incorporation of an abundance of natural light and fresh air into the classrooms through the large windows. The open and light design is illustrated in the stair lobby of the addition, where large and numerous windows provide an abundance of light.

Ittner also designed his schools with certain aesthetics in mind. Though some displayed more high style architecture than others, many displayed rarer forms of brick bonding, such as the Flemish Garden Wall bond of the Miller School, along with stonework accents around doors. Ittner's association with his father's company, Ittner Brick Company, is often credited as the source of the elaborate brickwork in his buildings.¹⁴ The bonding patterns and details of the Miller School are excellent illustrations of the body of his work.

While the exterior of the addition complements the style of the original building, the interior is a departure from the Colonial Revival and Jacobethan styles. Staircases in the annex are representative of the then-modern Art Deco and/or Art Moderne style and the water fountain backsplashes, designed by now renowned Pewabic Pottery, are characteristic of the country's Arts and Crafts movement. Ittner skillfully incorporated these "newer" details into the traditional style of the original building, blending old and new designs.

In addition to Miller School, Ittner also designed three other schools in Fairmont, including Fairmont Senior High School (National Register listed in 2002), Dunbar High School, and an addition to Barnes Junior High School and Grade School. They were all completed in 1928. Of the four, the Colonial Revival Fairmont Senior High School is the most high-style and prominent, featuring a gabled roofline, tall chimneys, and rows of multi-light windows. Similarly, the addition to the Barnes School is high-style featuring a gable roof and other elements of the Colonial Revival style including dentils and oculus windows. Dunbar High School, an historically black school, is a more vernacular interpretation of the style with a flat roof and minimal detailing, although it does include a fanlight over the main entrance, a hallmark of the style. Unlike these three schools, which were all constructed with light-colored bricks, the Miller School was constructed in a dark red brick to complement the original building. Further, its Colonial Revival elements include the façade symmetry and large multi-light windows. Its primary features are the Jacobethan-style elements.

The Miller School is also eligible for its architecture as a significant local example of the blending of styles including Colonial Revival and Jacobethan on the exterior and including elements of the Arts and Crafts and Art Deco/Moderne styles on the interior.

¹³Gypsy Hill Place: Architecture. <http://www.gypsyhillplace.com/about/architecture/> (accessed 8 January 2012).

¹⁴ *Fairmont Senior High School*, National Register of Historic Places nomination.

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The Jacobethan-style entrances on the main and side elevations are the most notable feature of the Miller School. The style emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century as a combination of the medieval Jocabean and Elizabethan styles. Some features of the style include masonry construction and smooth stone trim, both elements found in the Miller School. Colonial Revival elements include façade symmetry and multi-light, double-hung sash windows. The terrazzo floors and curved horizontal lines of the interior staircases of the addition represent the more modern Art Deco/Art Modern style.

Though the overall architectural style of the Miller School is restrained and not high style compared to others, such as the Colonial Revival Fairmont Senior High School or the Jacobethan Parkersburg High School, the architecture is significant regardless. The historic architectural integrity is excellent with very few alterations. This, combined with the various architectural details, including Ittner's brickwork (Flemish Garden Wall and Flemish diagonal bond), the Arts and Crafts backslashes, Art Moderne staircases and lobby, and Jacobethan entrances, combine to create one of Fairmont's architectural jewels.

Summary

The Miller School is significant as a combination of the work of two master architects of school buildings, Frank L. Packard and William B. Ittner. Though the original section and the addition are not the most high style examples of their works, the Miller School is locally significant nonetheless as a combination Packard-Ittner designed building. It is also eligible for unique blend of architectural styles, although restrained in character. The school retains its architectural integrity including historic materials and fabric, original windows, location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is located in its original setting as a former educational facility in a residential neighborhood.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property is a rectangular lot that extends east-west from the junction of Spring Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and north-south from Maple Avenue on the south to Bennett Street on the north.

The boundary encompasses the school only and coincides with the school's legal boundaries in its entirety. The deed is recorded in the Marion County Courthouse, Fairmont, West Virginia and it is Deed Book 184, page 137.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary follows the property line of the original plot of land deeded for use as a school. The school is encompassed within the boundary.

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Name of Property: Thomas C. Miller Public School

City or Vicinity: Fairmont

County: Marion

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Michael Gioulis/Jean Boger

Date Photographed: Summer/Fall of 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 of 20 | Front entrance bay detail, looking southwest |
| 2 of 20 | Front facade, north side, looking northwest |
| 3 of 20 | Southeast, end, facade, looking northwest |
| 4 of 20 | Northwest, end, facade, looking southeast |
| 5 of 20 | Rear, west, facade of annex addition, looking northeast |
| 6 of 20 | Rear, west, facade of original portion, looking southeast |
| 7 of 20 | Annex addition front entrance detail, looking southwest |
| 8 of 20 | Annex addition front entrance plaque detail, looking southwest |
| 9 of 20 | Classroom example in the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking west |
| 10 of 20 | Classroom example in the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking east |
| 11 of 20 | Auditorium, looking northeast |
| 12 of 20 | Auditorium showing one of the two balconies, looking east |
| 13 of 20 | Original corridor of the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking northwest |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

-
- | | |
|----------|--|
| 14 of 20 | Example of original staircase of the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking northeast |
| 15 of 20 | Example of annex addition corridor showing lockers, looking northwest |
| 16 of 20 | First floor annex addition staircase and lobby, looking west |
| 17 of 20 | Classroom in annex addition showing built-in map display board |
| 18 of 20 | Gym detail, looking north |
| 19 of 20 | Annex addition water fountain backsplash detail |
| 20 of 20 | Annex addition cafeteria detail, looking south |

FAIRMONT WEST QUADRANGLE

WEST VIRGINIA

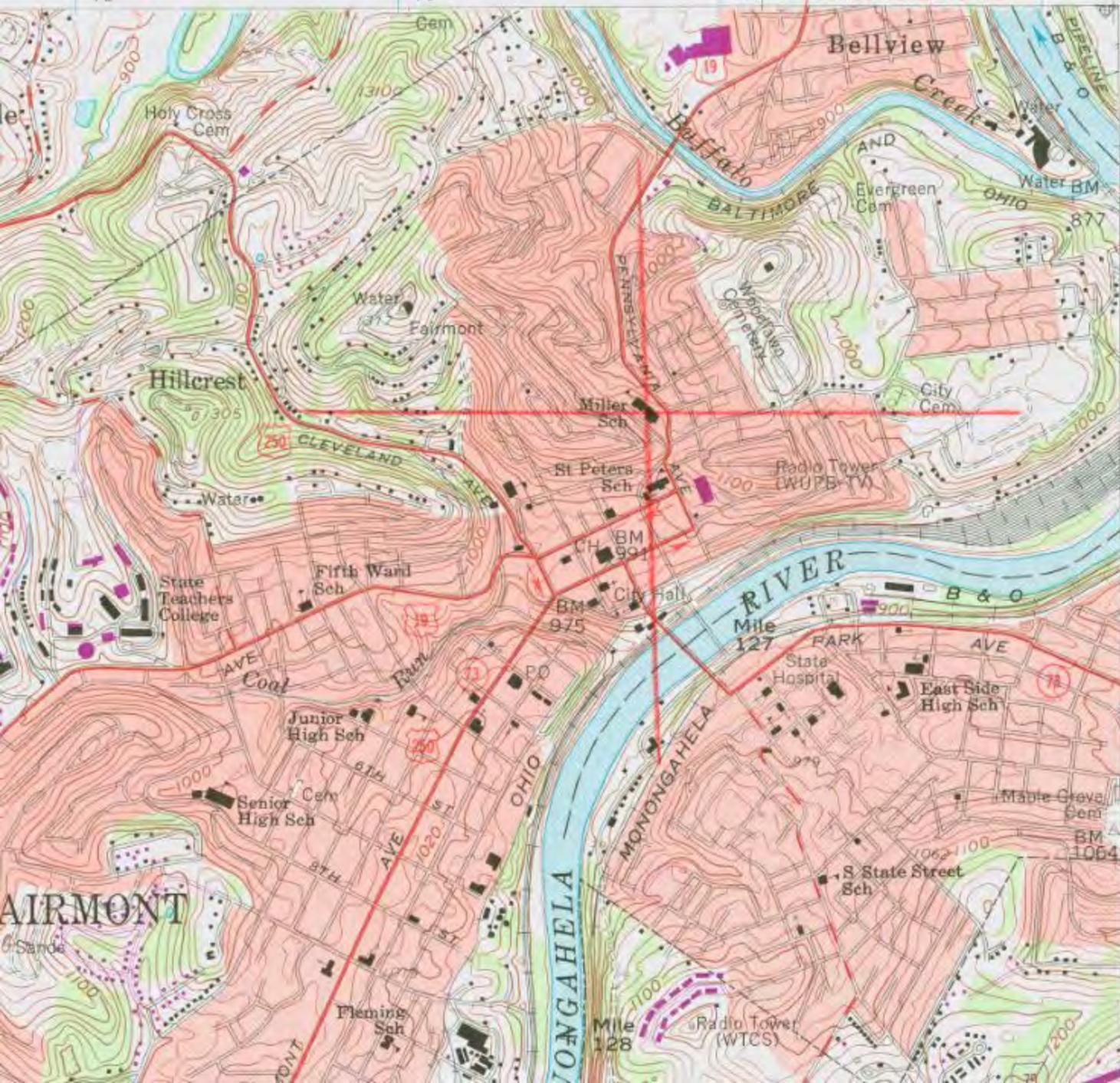
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NW/4 FAIRMONT 15' QUADRANGLE

4963 II SE
(RIVESVILLE)

MORGANTOWN 16 MI.
RIVESVILLE 2.8 MI.

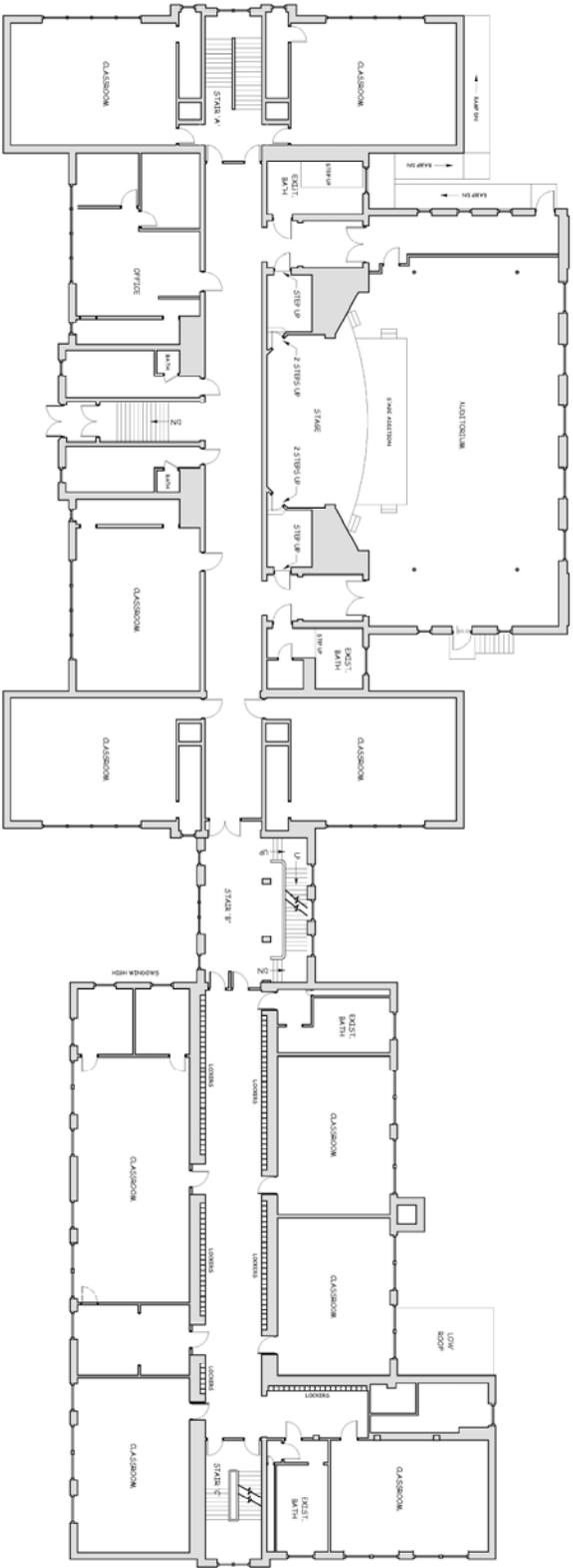
80°07'30"
39°30'



THOMAS L. MILLER
PUBLIC SCHOOL
FAIRMONT
MARION COUNTY, WV

360 000
FEET
17.573787 4371408

MEADOWDALE 3.2 MI.
MORGANTOWN 19 MI.



APRIC
MARGOLIS
ARCHITECTURE
PLC

APRIC MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE
605 VIRGINIA ST. E
SUITE 102
DUBLIN, VA 22029
PHONE: 540-343-9900
WWW.APRICMARGOLISARCHITECTURE.COM

EXISTING PLANS FOR
**THE THOMAS C
MILLER SCHOOL**

FATRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

Date	Drawn	Checked	For Review
			For Construction
			Electrical
			Mechanical
			Structural
			Energy

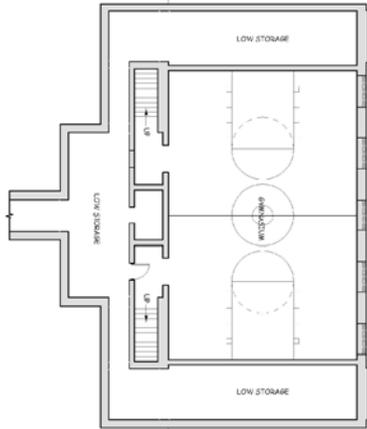
AS-BUILT
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION
11/27/12 10:06 AM

SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"

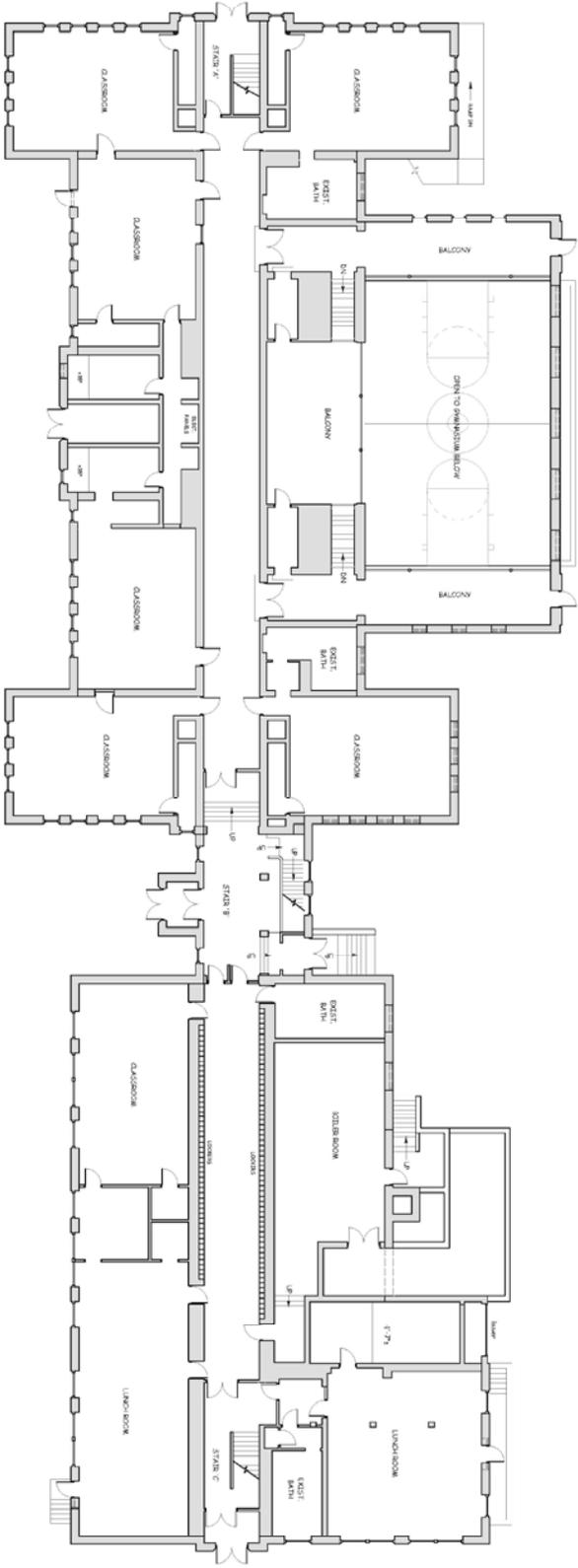
IMPORFANT
REVISIONS AND COMMENTS
ON VARIOUS SHEETS
VERIFY ALL SCALES
DIMENSIONS & CONNECTIONS
BEFORE CONSTRUCTION

TITLE

1ST & 2ND
FLOOR
PLANS
A1.2



1 LOWER LEVEL RAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

EXISTING PLANS FOR
THE THOMAS C MILLER SCHOOL
FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

AP/CT MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE PLLC
622 BERENGA STE
Suite 101
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: 304.348.9980
www.Arch@Margoliss.com

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11/27/12 10:00 AM

IMPORTANT
DRAWING MAY BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM AP/CT MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE PLLC.

SCALE:
1"=8'-0"

TITLE:
GROUND & LOWER FLOOR PLANS

DATE:
11/27/12

DRAWING:
A1.1

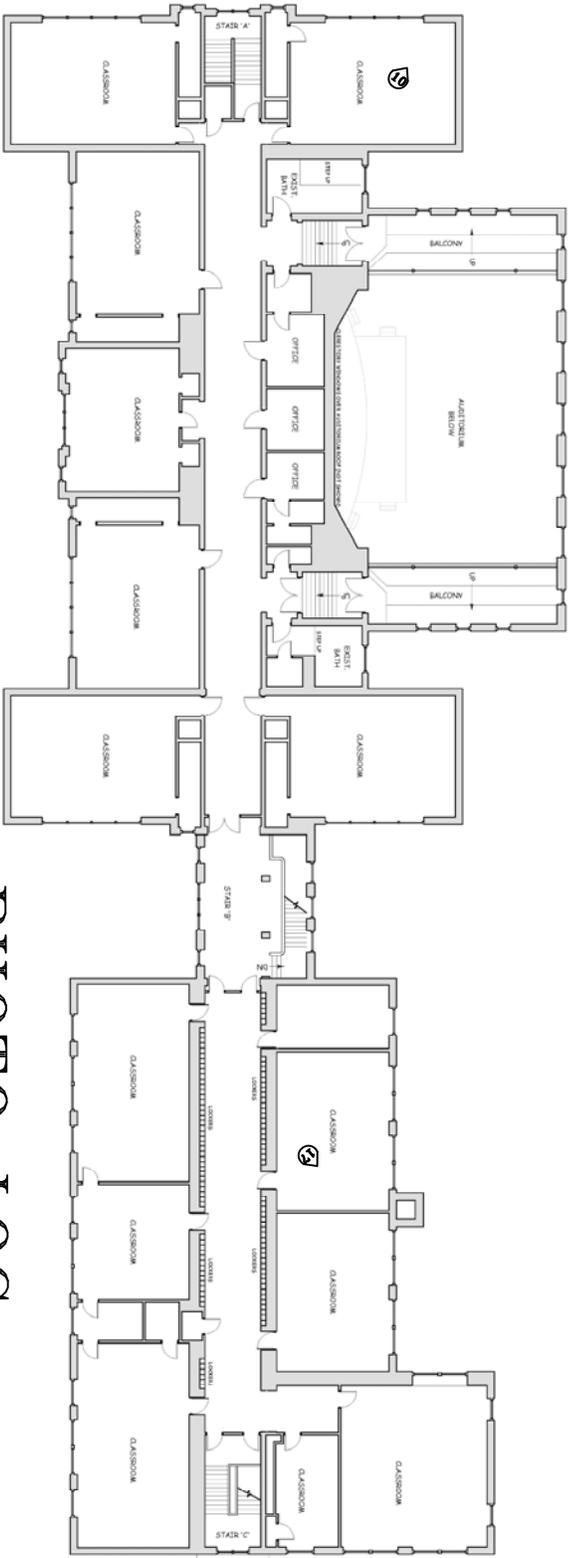


PHOTO LOG

2 OF 3



1 1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

1 2ND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

EXISTING PLANS FOR
THE THOMAS C MILLER SCHOOL

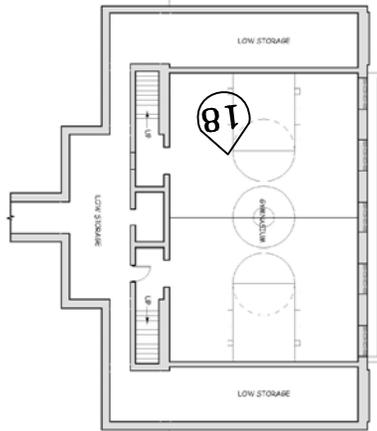
WEST VIRGINIA

ARCHITECT: MARGOLIS MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE P.L.L.C.
402 VIRGINIA AVE
SHELDON
CHARLESTON, WV 26101
PHONE: 304.343.9801
WWW: ARCHITECTUREMARGOLIS.COM

DATE: 11/27/12 10:09 AM
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
DRAWING: A12

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1 LOWER LEVEL PLAN
SCALE: 3/32"=1'-0"

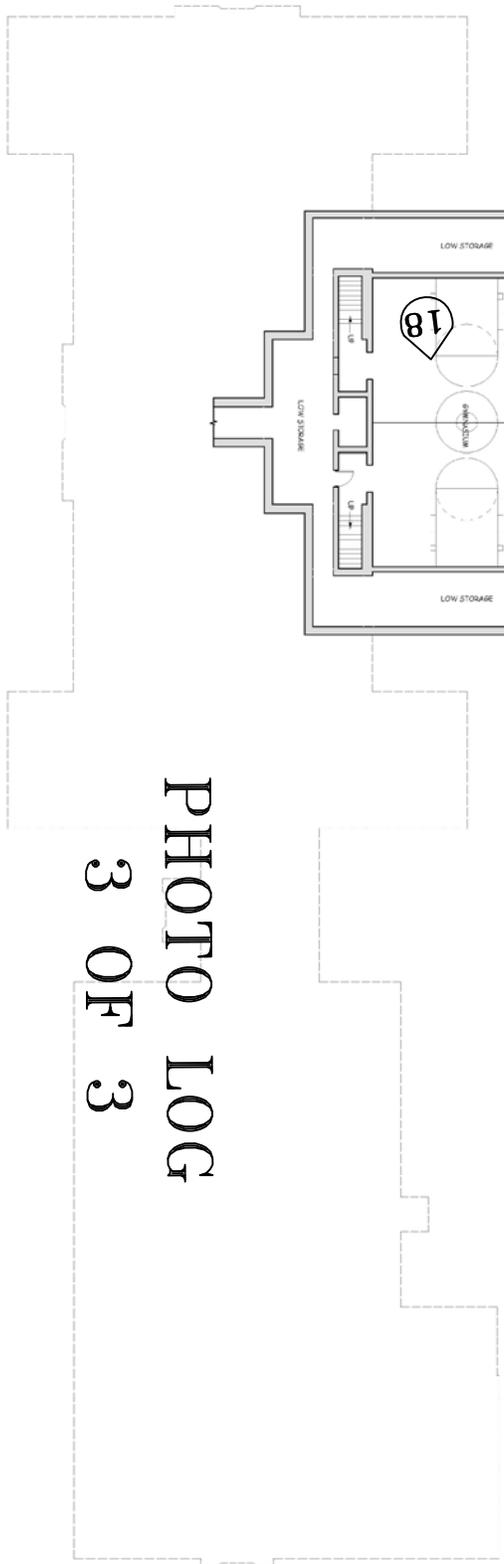
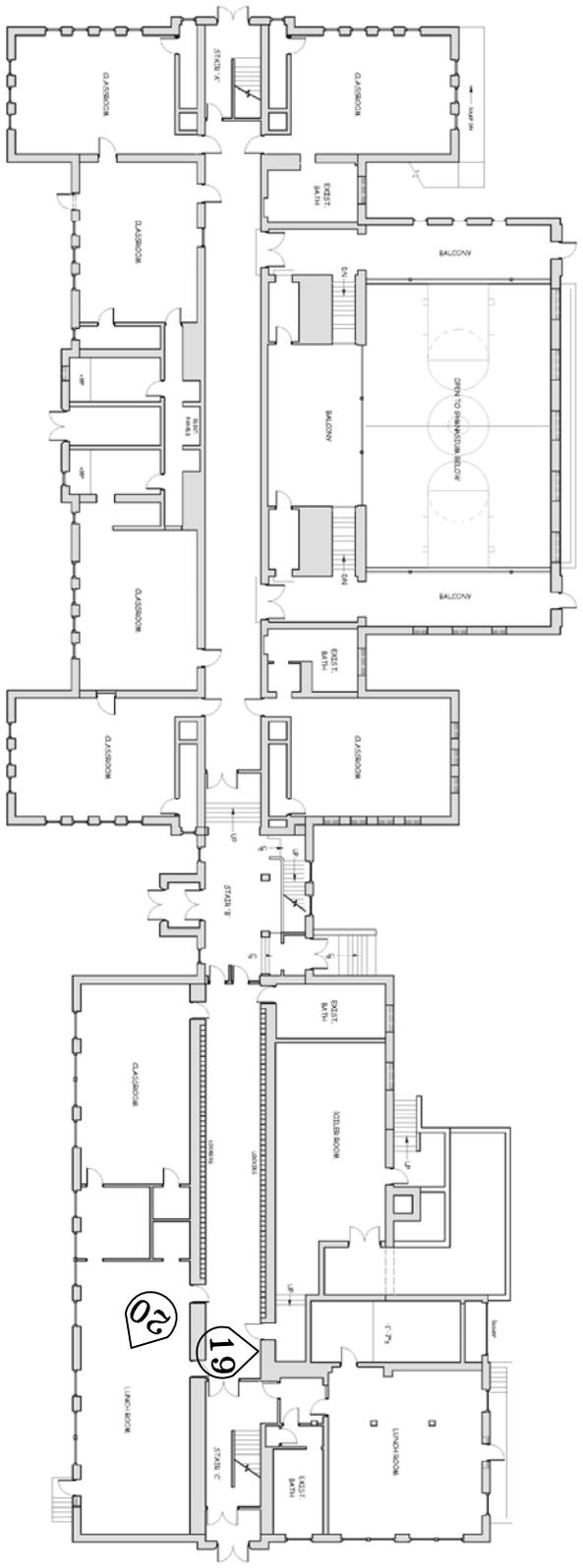


PHOTO LOG

3 OF 3



2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/32"=1'-0"

9 TURTLEBACK MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE, AIA

EXISTING PLANS FOR

THE THOMAS C MILLER SCHOOL

Fairmont, West Virginia



APTC MARGOLIS ARCHITECTURE, INC.
922 BORDEN ST E
Suite 102
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: 304.348.9980
www.APTC/margolis.com

Disc Name	Description
Disc 01	Foundation
Disc 02	Structure
Disc 03	Interior
Disc 04	Exterior
Disc 05	MEP
Disc 06	Site
Disc 07	Other

SCALE: AS-BUILT NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
11/27/12 10:00 AM

IMPORTANT: DRAWING MAY BE REQUIED FOR PERMITS, SEEN SIZES DIMENSIONS & CONDITIONS BEFORE EXECUTING WORK

DATE: 11/27/12 10:00 AM
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

TITLE: GROUND & LOWER FLOOR PLANS

DRAWING: A11



1 - Front entrance bay detail, looking southwest



2 - Front facade, north side, looking northwest



3 - Southeast, end, facade, looking northwest



4 - Northwest, end, facade, looking southeast



5 - Rear, west, facade of annex addition, looking northeast



6 - Rear, west, facade of original portion, looking southeast



7 - Annex addition front entrance detail, looking southwest



8 - Annex addition front entrance plaque detail, looking southwest



9 - Classroom example in the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking west



10 - Classroom example in the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking east



11 - Auditorium, looking northeast



12 - Auditorium showing one of the two balconies, looking east



13 - Original corridor of the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking northwest



14 - Example of original staircase of the original portion, c. 1914, of the school, looking northeast



15 - Example of annex addition corridor showing lockers, looking northwest



16 - First floor annex addition staircase and lobby, looking west



17 - Classroom in annex addition showing built-in map display board



18 - Gym detail, looking north



19 - Annex addition water fountain backsplash detail



20 - Annex addition cafeteria detail, looking south