Map 1. Vicinity map of Annandale.

Map 2. Street map of Annandale. The site of the 1922 building is highlighted in green.
Aerial view 1. The school site, showing parcel boundaries. Footprint of 1922 building is outlined in green.

Aerial view 2. Construction dates of components of the complex.
Birdseye view 1. Looking east at the school complex.

Birdseye view 2. Looking south at the school complex.
Birdseye view 3. Looking west at the school complex.

Birdseye view 4. Looking north at the school complex.
**Photo 1.** General view, looking east toward the principal (west) façade. The addition at right was built in 1954.

**Photo 2.** The principal façade of the 1922 building. The original wood double-hung windows have been replaced with single-glazed aluminum units.

**Photo 3.** General view of the 1922 building, looking northeast.
Photo 4. Looking northeast, showing the connection between the 1922 building and the 1954 addition. The main entrance to the complex is in the 1954 section.

Photos 5-6. Detail of the north entrance bay (left). The entrance doors are not original. Profile of stone and brick detailing in the entrance bay as seen from the parapet (right).
Photo 7. Looking southeast toward the west and north elevations.

Photo 8. Detail of windows at the north end of the principal façade. The lower level is partially below grade. Note the limestone stone water table, string and belt courses, and corner medallions. Also note the ornamental brickwork, including the rusticated base, window frames, and panel in the corner pilaster. See photo 13 for detail of highlighted area.
Photos 9-10. Details of the windows on the lower level (left). Limestone sills have been sheathed with aluminum.

Photos 11-13. Window openings have steel lintels (left). Detail of aluminum muntin, (center). There is a small stress crack at the upper corner of the window opening at the north end of the lower level. (See photo 8 for area of detail.)
Photos 14-15. Variegated, wire cut face brick was used on the exterior of the building (left). Brick in the rusticated base is slightly darker in color (right). Mortar joints have been repointed, and are in exceptionally good condition.

Photos 16-17. Steps at both the north and south entrances show signs of significant settlement and will need to be rebuilt. Side view of north steps (left). Detail, showing broken and loose stone at base, eroded mortar joints, and damaged brick (right).

Photos 18-19. Loose and eroded mortar beneath the cap (left). Some joints have been repointed in an effort to repair the damage. The bulkhead adjacent to the steps is in poor condition (right).
Photo 20. The south steps are also in poor condition.

Photos 21-22. Detail of bulkhead on south steps showing missing mortar, attempts to repair joints, and damage to brick and stone.
Photo 23. Close up view of north wall, showing area that apparently supported a plaque or sign.

Photo 24. Anchors and green stains suggest that a bronze plaque may have been affixed to the wall in this location. Areas around the anchors have been repointed, leaving a “shadow” that indicates the size and shape of the plaque.
Photo 25. Northeast corner of the school building. Note two colors of brick used in corner pilasters. Brick infill beneath windows may indicate former location of fire escape. There is a similar infill panel on the other side of the gymnasium wing.
Photo 26. Looking south toward the gymnasium wing projecting from the back of the building.

Photos 27-28. Windows in the gymnasium wing are separated by brick pilasters (left). Detail of pilaster cap, showing minor cracking. The upper walls of this wing exhibit dark stains, suggesting possible water infiltration through the parapets.
Photo 29. The east end of the gymnasium wing. The entrance door and glazing are not original.

Photo 30. Detail of foundation damage beneath doorway at east end of the gymnasium wing.

Photo 31. Negative drainage at the base of the gymnasium wing has caused significant damage to the foundation walls. Foundation walls elsewhere in the building are intact.
Photo 32. Looking southwest toward the back of the building. The low concrete structure extending beyond the gymnasium wing houses boiler equipment that was not part of the original building.

Photo 33. Detail of boiler room extension, showing damage to foundation wall.
Photo 34. A large crack runs across the slab above the boiler room extension. The slab covers the original coal room. There is some evidence of water infiltration in the area directly beneath the slab.

Photo 35. Looking east toward the boiler room. The concrete structure in the foreground was added to house larger boilers for the expanding complex and is not part of the original building.
Photo 36. Looking northwest toward the back of the building. The upper portion of the original chimney has been removed.

Photo 37. View of the gym roof, looking northeast. Note standing water along the parapet.

Photos 38-39. Standing water adjacent to drain in southwest corner of the gym roof. The pitch and gravel roof surface is in poor condition.
**Photo 40.** The roof above the main section of the 1922 building, looking southwest.

**Photo 41.** The roof is reputed to date from the late 1950s, and has functioned remarkably well, although some areas, such as this section adjacent to a drain are badly eroded.

**Photos 42-44.** Detail of pitch and gravel surface (left). Roof ventilators are part of the original air circulation system, which remains in use (center). There is some evidence of water infiltration through the ventilators. A wooden hatch sheathed with sheet metal provides access to the roof from the attic (right).
Photo 45. The northeast corner of the roof, showing limestone coping, full-height sheet metal counter flashing, and a turbine-type ventilator.

Photo 46. Full-height sheet metal counter flashing is installed on the backsides of the parapets. Iron rods help to stabilize the parapet above the main entrance.
Sheet metal counter flashing has pulled loose in some areas, exposing the soft common brick that was used on the backsides of the parapets (left). Barbed flanges atop sheet metal panels were inserted beneath the coping stones (right).

Detail of soft common brick used on the backsides of the parapets. Brick has been damaged by exposure to elements. Wooden plugs set into the wall served as anchors for the sheet metal counter flashing.
Photos 50-51. The original coal room is now used as a shop/storage space (left). Coal was loaded through hatches in the ceiling (circled, right). Spalled concrete and exposed reinforcing bars were caused by water infiltration. The coal room roof has been covered with a concrete slab.

Photos 52. A wooden stairway in the corner of the original boiler area provides access to the roof of the coal room (left). The original boiler room contains water heaters and a shop (right). The opening in the back corner of the room opens into a large boiler room that was added later to serve the expanded school complex.
Photo 53. Looking across the original boiler room. The original chimney stack is visible at right, and water heaters are visible in the background at left.

Photo 54. Two large, aging Kewaunee boilers in the newer boiler room generate steam to heat the entire school complex.
Photo 55. Looking west inside the gymnasium. The original stage is visible at the center of the photo. Stairways on each side provide access to the backstage area. The gymnasium currently provides space for a community gymnastics program.

Photo 56. Looking northeast inside the gymnasium
Photo 57. The ceiling above the north windows shows evidence of water infiltration.

Photo 58. Detail of water-damaged ceiling tiles above the north windows.
Photo 59. Looking across the gymnasium toward the southeast. Staircases adjacent to the windows on each side open to the exterior.

Photos 60-61. Exit stairs and windows at the southwest corner of the gymnasium (left). Window sills are essentially at grade. There is evidence of significant water infiltration through the walls just beneath the sills (right).
Photos 62-63. The proscenium in the original stage area has been filled in to create additional classroom space (left). A section of the flooring near the front of the stage was hinged to cover footlights. Shadows of the hinges remain visible (right).

Photo 64. Junction between 1922 building (through doorway at left) and 1954 addition. Restrooms for main floor are located at this intersection in the original building.
Photos 65-66. Looking down the main corridor on the lower level (left). The corridor is gently sloped to adjust for differing floor levels between the original and newer sections of the complex. A plenum above the corridor is part of the ventilation system. A series of dampers in the plenum (detail right) allows building engineers to adjust airflow to rooms throughout the building.

Photos 67-68. Cross halls on either side of the stage area provide access to the gym from the lower level corridor (left). The stage floor is located midway between the level of the main corridor and the gym floor (right).

Photos 69-70. The original stage area has been partitioned into a series of small offices (left). The original floor remains in place. A tall, narrow room between the stage and the corridor acts as a plenum for the ventilation system (right).
Photos 71. Located in the corridor just outside the gymnasium, the faculty lounge originally served as the girls’ shower room. A window unit provides air conditioning (upper right).

Photos 72-73. Two of the original classrooms were combined to create a single large space in the southwest corner of the main level. This area was once used as a woodshop and drafting room. The main level once provided specialized spaces for students to pursue other vocational activities, including ironwork, cooking, and sewing. An entire section was devoted to agricultural education, featuring a classroom, laboratory and seed room. A lunchroom for students occupied space in the northeast corner.
Photos 74-75. The original double entrance doors, transom, and sidelights remain in place. The original exterior doors have been replaced with steel flush doors (left). Original newels and balustrades remain in place in the main stairways.

Photos 76-77. Steel flush doors have been installed in the stairwells at each level as a fire safety measure (left). Large windows admit ample light to the stairwells (right).
Photos 78–79. Inside the central corridor on the second floor, looking north (left). The partition wall on left is not original—note the partial skylight, which provided light to a large study hall on this level. Looking south in the second floor corridor (right).

Photos 80–81. Floors were originally surfaced with tongue-and-groove maple (left); walls were finished with sand-float plaster applied to wood lath or key tile (center and right).

Photos 82–85. The original frame-and-panel doors and transoms remain in place throughout the building. The stained and varnished birch doors are in good condition.
Photos 86-87. Ventilation equipment for the entire building is located in a large room on the first floor. The original equipment remains in use. Manifolds within the fan chamber helped to pre-heat cold air during the winter months (right).

Photo 88. The central section on the west side of the first floor originally housed the high school’s library and the principal’s office. The area was later subdivided into a rabbit’s warren of small administrative offices.
Photo 89. This spacious classroom was created by removing the original partitions between rooms 205 and 206. The building’s structural system, with bearing masonry walls on the perimeter and along the central corridor, made it relatively simple to reconfigure the floor plan by adding or removing non-bearing partitions walls.

Photo 90. Detail of the circled area in Photo 92. Celotex ceiling tiles in one corner of room 205-206 have been removed, exposing the building’s wood-framed floor system.
Photos 91-92. Two views of the boys’ restroom on the second floor. Restrooms throughout the building have been updated since the original construction.

Photos 93-94. The transverse wall outside the boys’ restroom on the second floor (left) exhibits minor shear cracks (detail at right). There is no evidence of active movement in this area.
Room 304 was originally part of a large, skylit study hall on the upper level. Steel beams in the ceiling allowed the room to be free of columns. The room was later partitioned into a series of smaller spaces, but the skylight framing remains visible here and in the corridor.

Ceiling damage is directly beneath one of the large rooftop ventilators, and it is possible to see daylight through the lath (right), suggesting that the damage may have been caused by windblown rain infiltrating the roof through the vent.
Photos 98-99. A window unit in room 304 (left). Single-glazed aluminum framed windows with hopper-type ventilators were installed throughout the building to replace the original wood double-hung windows. Detail at right shows construction of the window, configuration of the sill, and paint damage typical of that found beneath all of the upper level windows.

Photos 100-101. Room 305 was also originally part of the study hall (left). Curtains here and in many other rooms are drawn to reduce heat loss through the single-glazed, aluminum-framed replacement windows. The skylights in this room retain their original finishes. They were hidden for many years above a suspended ceiling system.
Photo 102. Situated directly across from the original study hall, room 312 was originally partitioned into separate coat rooms for boys and girls. The main corridor on this level passed through the space on the left side of the photo.

Photo 103. Although little evidence of its original purpose remains today, room 307 was initially used as a science laboratory for the high school.

Photo 104. Now subdivided into a series of connected class spaces, room 308 originally housed Annandale’s normal school program, where high school students once received the training they needed to teach in elementary and rural schools.
Photos 105-106. Roof framing is visible in the attic. The system is built entirely of wood, with the roof deck supported by a series of simple site-built trusses. The attic contains a thick layer of cellulose insulation.

Photos 107-108. Joists for the roof deck rest on a tile ledger/inner wythe capped by brick. Spaces between the joists are filled with mortar (left). An I-beam carries the roof over the original study hall (right) making it possible to create an open space uninterrupted by columns.

Photos 109-110. The building is fully sprinklered (left). Vestiges of the original knob-and-tube wiring remain in place (right), although active wiring is routed through metal conduit.