

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fairview School

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 278 Padlock Mountain Road, SW

	not for publication
	vicinity

city or town Cave Spring

state Georgia code GA county Floyd code 115 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national     statewide     local

William R. Hoyer    William R. Hoyer    April 17, 2017  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date  
*for*  
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register    \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register    \_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Joe Eason K. Beall    C-5-17  
Signature of the Keeper    Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
7	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
8	2	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**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.)

No style  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK  
 walls: WOOD: weatherboard  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof: METAL  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The Fairview School's three-and-a-half-acre campus is located on Padlock Mountain Road approximately one-half mile east of downtown Cave Spring in Floyd County. The property consists of one extant former classroom building, plus the remnants of other school buildings and structures that were constructed on multiple terraces on steep previously cultivated agricultural land. Initially a three-teacher Rosenwald school was constructed on the property in 1924-1925. That building was demolished in the late 1970s and all that remains of the building are intact foundational piers, chimney remains, and a standing chimney. A second classroom building was constructed in 1945 to house the first-grade children. This extant building is located on the terrace next to the site of the Rosenwald building foundation. This building is a one-story wood-framed rectangular building on brick piers and is oriented north/south with a window bank on the west wall. Located beside each other and further up the hill are also the remnants of two one-room classroom buildings constructed in 1947. The brick pier foundation furthest north appears to have supported a wood-framed gable-roofed building. The chimney remains from this building are still present. The other foundation remains are from a building constructed on a concrete slab foundation with a single course of concrete block around the perimeter. Additional historic components of the property include two stone retaining walls between terraces that were constructed of a type of chert local to Northwest Georgia, and the remains of two privies that are located south of the Rosenwald building site. Historic concrete steps connect each terrace. One nonhistoric shed is located west of the Rosenwald school site and the remains of a nonhistoric concrete foundation are also located on the property.

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### Narrative Description

*The following description was written by Joseph Smith and Sarah Love, with editing by HPD National Register staff, from the draft Historic Property Information Form "Fairview School", which is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.*

The Fairview School's three-and-a-half-acre campus is located on Padlock Mountain Road approximately one-half mile east of the National Register-listed Cave Spring Commercial Historic District (Floyd County) in northwest Georgia. The property consists of one extant former classroom building, plus the remnants of other buildings and structures from the campus that were constructed on multiple terraces on steep previously cultivated agricultural land. The property rises approximately 45 feet from the road, is forested on the south side, and is bordered by little-used agricultural terracing along the north side. A single-track gravel drive connects the property to the road. This drive serves both the Fairview School property and a nonhistoric Masonic Lodge building on an adjacent parcel.

In 2009, when the campus was "rediscovered," all non-forested areas had been overgrown with kudzu and wisteria, to the point that little could be discerned of what building fabric remained on the property. Since 2009, much of the invasive vine growth has been curtailed or removed, allowing a more complete analysis of the condition of the property. Historically, much of the Fairview property was open, non-forested hillside. Aerial photos from the early 1940s show little to no tree cover on the property with the school buildings visible from the road below. After the closing of the Fairview School in 1954, a steady creep of vegetation reclaimed the fallow land. By the 1990s, little of the former school campus was free of the tangle of vines and scrub trees.

The school campus occupied four consecutive north/south hillside terraces, each approximately 10 feet higher than the one below it. The westernmost terrace, also the widest of the terraces that contained buildings, was the site of the original Fairview School building, a three-teacher Rosenwald school, constructed in 1924-1925

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and demolished in the late 1970s or early 1980s. In-ground remnants of the foundation piers, chimney remains, and one extant brick chimney are all that remains of this building.

Located immediately to the east, on the next higher terrace, is the one extant building on the property dating to the Fairview School period. This long, narrow building, constructed in 1945, housed the first-grade classroom and a kitchen for preparing meals. It is a one-story, wood-framed building on brick piers, gable-ended north/south, with banks of windows in the west wall, facing downhill. A pair of privy pits is located to the south of this building, on the same terrace level. Concrete steps and a pair of mortared stone retaining walls are located along the sloped grade between the Rosenwald building terrace and the first-grade classroom terrace.

The terrace above the first-grade classroom building, to the east, is the location of two former one-room classroom buildings whose foundation remnants are all that remain extant. The northernmost of these buildings appears to have been a wood-framed building on brick piers, gable ended north/south, with its north wall roughly aligned with the north walls of both the first-grade classroom building and the Rosenwald building.

Located on the same terrace, but approximately 65 feet to the south, was the other classroom building. This remnant consists of a concrete slab foundation with a single course of concrete block around the perimeter. No other fragments of this building remain. Constructed in 1947, both of these individual classroom buildings were extant in 1962 for a Floyd County property tax survey.

The next terrace uphill, toward the east, was historically used as a playground area. Alumni report that there were once basketball goals with steel poles on the packed dirt playground. No remnants of this equipment have been found. The playground terrace appears to be the uppermost terrace on the Fairview property. Above this point the forested hill slopes upward and toward the east to a rise 200 feet higher than the school.

### **Rosenwald site (contributing site)**

The westernmost terrace was the location of the Rosenwald building, a "Three Teacher Community School," constructed in 1924-1925 by the Floyd County Board of Education. The terrace consists of at-grade brick pier remnants, mostly in original locations, denoting the outline of the former building, interior structural bearing lines, and former chimney lines. One standing chimney, originally located at the rear of the building, remains upright. Based on field measurements, the Rosenwald building was approximately 61 feet long (N/S) and 46 feet wide (E/W), with a semi-recessed partial front porch.

While the official design of the "Three Teacher Community School" building, one of many plans put forth by the Rosenwald Fund, shows a continuous foundation under the building, the Fairview School building was built on individual brick piers. Photos located at the Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database ([www.rosenwald.fisk.edu](http://www.rosenwald.fisk.edu)) show similar pier foundations on other schools, although the number of piers in the photographic examples of those schools differs from the number of piers present at Fairview School. A full-building photograph of the original Fairview School building has not been located.

The extant chimney has round holes in the two interior corners, indicating it was formerly connected to two stove-type heaters in two different rooms. There is evidence of surface plaster applied directly to the brick, as well as marks indicating the intersection of an interior frame wall along the interior centerline of the chimney. Immediately below the former floor line on the chimney is a beam pocket running entirely through the chimney where it had teed into a former rim joist parallel to the back face of the chimney. No wood members remain. These marks and holes are the only evidence of the floor elevation of the building.

Remnant brick piers are typically extant only at grade and below. The foundation piers and chimney used a hard-fired, deep red, rustic-finish brick with a light-colored mortar. Mortar joints are raked, averaging one-half inch wide and one-half inch recessed. The mortar appears to have high lime content and is relatively crumbly, with sand of moderate coarseness. There is no separate footing at each pier; the bottommost two brick courses corbel outward to create an expanded bearing area. Corner piers are L-shaped; intermediate piers

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running parallel to structural beam lines (east and west sides of the building) are rectangular; and intermediate piers supporting ends of floor beams (north and south sides of the building) are T-shaped. Most perimeter piers are 2 wythes thick ( $\pm 8"$ ) by two bricks long ( $\pm 16"$ ). This module persists along the building perimeter, while interior piers under beam lines are, in some instances, three wythes thick ( $\pm 12"$ ) by two-and-a-half bricks long ( $\pm 20"$ ). However, there seems to be little consistency in pier sizing.

Another inconsistency of the pier remnants is the layout of the piers themselves. The east side of the building has nine piers from corner to corner (with little consistency in spacing), while the west side of the building has six piers with a much wider average spacing between piers. Intermediate beam-line piers do not consistently align with perimeter piers, nor do the two beam pier lines align with each other.

Grade within the Rosenwald building footprint is not flat; it slopes approximately 12 inches from a high spot at the northeast corner diagonally across the footprint toward the southwest corner. A slightly elevated, flattened "path," 13 feet wide on average, is located along the east side of the building between a mortared rubble stone retaining wall and the east side pier line. Loose fieldstones were stacked between the foundation piers along this side of the building to retain fill dirt brought in to elevate and level this path. The loose fieldstones are of the same variety as the stones used in the retaining wall.

These two stone retaining walls embank earth at the bottom and top of the steep slope separating the Rosenwald terrace from the first-grade classroom terrace. The lower retaining wall is approximately 42 inches tall and 126 feet long, while the upper wall, sitting just below the lip of the higher terrace, varies in height between zero and 24 inches, and is approximately 92 feet long. Rubble stone used in the retaining walls appears to be native chert fieldstone with a Portland Cement mortar.

Loose bricks from the Rosenwald building have been collected during various brush-clearing efforts over the past five years and are stacked within the footprint of the building. In addition, two fragments of intact piers, one an L-shaped corner pier, the other a T-shaped intermediate pier, were extracted from their original locations and now rest on the ground near the standing chimney.

Only very small fragments of wood siding were uncovered during archaeological shovel-testing. The lack of construction lumber, trim boards, or siding for what was a substantial building seems to corroborate the story told by Fairview alumnus Eddie Hood that James Chubb, owner of the property after its use as Fairview School, demolished the building in the late 1970s or early 1980s. In late 2015, an overgrown shed building was discovered on an adjacent parcel of land, less than 30 feet from the former building site that contains old framing lumber in the dimension and length of what would have likely been used in the Rosenwald building. While the connection is conjectural, the irony is palpable.

### **First-grade classroom building (contributing building)**

The first-grade classroom building is a one-story, gable-ended, wood-frame building, oriented with its long axis running north/south, approximately 18 feet wide and 52 feet long. The building is vernacular, with little stylistic detail, though some elements, like the exposed rafter tails and five-panel ladder doors, show a diluted connection to the Craftsman style. The building frame sits on a brick pier foundation, 20 inches high along the west side, 12 inches high at the southeast corner, and below grade along more than half of the east side wall. The building is platform framed with period dimensional framing lumber for wall studs, top plates, ceiling rafters, and roof rafters. Sill beams, the summer beam, and floor joists appear to have been salvaged from another building and reused here. All connections are nailed. Constructed for utilitarian purposes, the building exhibits no craftsmanship above the level required to frame and finish it.

The condition of the building is generally poor, with structural degradation caused by abandonment, partial roof failure, terrace erosion, vegetation infiltration, vandalism, insect damage, and initial poor craftsmanship. Parts of the building are currently covered in Tyvek for protection.

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The foundation consists of three lines of brick piers in a north/south orientation, one each at the east and west walls and one at the building's midline supporting a summer beam. The foundation piers are made of bricks stamped "Plainville Brick Co. Plainville, Georgia," which is approximately 30 miles to the northeast of Cave Spring.

The piers do not appear to have been constructed for the first-grade classroom building. Field evidence points to the piers having been salvaged whole from another structure and reused under this building. In certain instances, pier shapes do not correspond to the pier's structural location. In one case a T-shaped pier is used in a perimeter location where no beam is supported on the third leg of the T. In another location an L-shaped pier is used in a perimeter location where no perpendicular beam is supported on the other leg of the L. There are a number of instances of piers that stop short of the sill beam, with broken bricks, mortar, and wood shims used to fill the gaps, which can be several inches in places. The piers appear to have no footings below them; they bear directly on the surface grade.

Brick piers formerly used in the now-demolished north entry porch are stacked with nonhistoric concrete block about 30 feet north-northwest of the north wall of the building. These piers are intact, though not in situ, and are made of Plainville Brick, matching the building piers in brick and mortar-joint types.

Field examination reveals that most piers have shifted into out-of-plumb positions, causing the supported framing to sag and shift. Along the east wall, soil washed downhill from the higher terrace has raised grade enough to bury many of the piers, contacting the wood structure and causing loss of contacted floor joists, sill beams, and stud bottoms.

Along the west wall, a failure of roofing immediately inside the north gable end wall has led to the complete loss of connection between the west wall and north wall at the northwest building corner. This loss of lateral bracing has caused the outward shift of a 15-foot section of the west wall that pulled the sill beam out of position and caused a section of floor joists to drop their outside ends into the dirt. This cascade of failures also toppled several brick piers that formerly supported the now-shifted section of wall.

The building is clad in pine novelty siding with a five-inch exposure. This siding is nailed directly to the wall framing with no sheathing between. Walls have a double top plate of identical material to the typical wall stud. The height of wall framing from the top of the sill beam to the top of the wall plate is approximately nine feet.

Both gable ends have a small rectangular louvered ventilation panel centered approximately 16 inches below the roof ridge. The north end wall has a small cutout (shaped like a home plate in baseball) under the former porch roofline, which would once have allowed access from the attic into the former porch attic. The former exterior line of intersection between the former porch roof and the main building is evidenced by a black tar line remaining on the surface of the siding boards. Neither the porch roof framing nor the roof flashing was cut into the existing siding.

All exposed exterior wood siding and trim was originally painted an off-white or buff color. Most of this paint has eroded away, leaving bare wood on most surfaces, though small fragments of original color are extant on the north and east walls of the building. Exposed framing under the building was not painted. The brick foundation piers and chimneys were not painted. Condition of the historic siding and trim is generally fair. Exposed wood surfaces exhibit moderate pitting, surface erosion, splits, and checks.

Two chimneys penetrate the roof framing, one in the center of the east side of the roof, the other in the southeast corner of the roof. Roofing consists of several layers of asphalt rolled roofing, later covered in 5-V crimp galvanized steel roofing. This metal roofing and related flashing has been damaged, has failed, or is lost in several locations, exposing the older asphalt roofing. Failure of the older roofing and flashing systems has allowed water infiltration around both of the chimneys, causing decay and loss of material in roof, wall, and floor structure in the immediate vicinity.

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The building has a double-door entry on the north gable end, a single-door entry on the west wall, and a single-door entry on the south wall. The north doors are a mismatched outswing pair. The left sash is a five-panel wood ladder door, while the right sash is a three-panel wood door with four glass panes in the upper third of the door. The west side door is a five-panel wood ladder door with a right reverse outswing. The south door is identical to the west door, but with a right-handed inswing.

The building has banks of two-gang, three-gang, and five-gang wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The individual window unit in each of these configurations is identical in size: approximately three feet wide by five feet five inches high. Ganged windows have nine-inch-wide sash weight pockets between units.

Window sashes are single-glazed from the exterior using glazing putty in wood muntins. All window components are pine. Much of the existing glazing is missing, cracked, or loose. In some instances, metal insect screening was nailed or stapled over the bottom half of window units, though in the few locations where the screening remains, it is in poor condition.

A small roof extension along the west side of the building protects the entry door on that side. A small bracketed pent roof on the south wall protects the entry door on that side. The north side entry doors were originally protected by a gabled portico that was later removed. The condition of these protective overhangs is generally fair to poor.

The interior consists of three rooms, each accessible directly from the exterior. A single swing door in the center of each separating wall connects the rooms to each other. The building has no hallways.

At the northern end of the building is the first-grade classroom that is entered via double doors in the north wall. These doors formerly opened onto the front porch, now demolished. A bank of five windows is located in the west wall. The east wall has no windows. The south wall has a single interior door at center.

Immediately to the south of the classroom is another room accessible from the exterior via a single door in the west wall. In addition to the west side door, the west wall has a two-gang window bank; there is a three-gang window bank in the east wall. A plastered brick chimney is located near the northeast corner of the room. The north wall has a single door at center, as does the south wall.

The southernmost room in the building was identified as the kitchen; it is accessible from the exterior via a door centered in the south wall. A two-gang window bank is located in the east wall and is mirrored in the west wall. A plastered brick chimney is located in the southeast corner of the room. The north wall has a single centered interior door leading into the middle room.

The frame wall between the classroom and middle room was mostly removed in the period after the school closed and the building was reused as a residence. New interior partitions were added across the building to subdivide the classroom into two rooms. The middle room was subdivided by a wall oriented north/south, located approximately five feet inside the west wall, and by the framing of a closet in the northeast corner, around the chimney. These new interior partitions are fastened into existing interior finishes and are not structural.

The historic interior wall and ceiling finish is either tongue-and-groove pine V-groove planks or tongue-and-groove, double-bead, beadboard planks applied directly to wall studs and ceiling rafters. The wood plank material remains on all walls and ceilings extant from the original construction, though some material has been lost. Nonhistoric interior partitions are finished in gypsum wallboard, though this material has been removed in a number of locations, leaving wall framing exposed.

Typical historic base molding in all rooms is flat pine with a shoe molding. Typical historic interior casing is flat pine, with the jamb casing board-butted into the bottom of the head casing. Window stools run flush with the edge of the interior jamb casing.

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Interior walls and ceilings are painted. Walls are a pale blue color over a white primer; ceilings are white. Interior trim, windows, and doors are painted to match the adjacent wall color.

Finish flooring is tongue-and-groove pine flooring applied directly to the floor joists. There is currently no paint or other finish on this flooring. Several areas of flooring are damaged or lost:

1. First-grade classroom: The east side of the room has damage due to decay in floor structure and settling caused by wood contact with the ground. The first 24 inches of flooring inside of the east wall sits directly on the ground and is too damaged to be salvaged. The west side of this room also has flooring loss. The compromised area is the first 24 inches of flooring interior from the west wall.
2. Middle room: The east side of the room has damage due to decay in the floor structure and settling caused by wood contact with the ground. The floor area around the chimney base has completely failed and is missing or sitting on the ground.
3. Kitchen: The east side of the room has damage due to decay and what appears to be significant rodent gnawing. Voids in flooring run the entire length of the room along the east side. Exposed floor framing has not collapsed in this room, as the sill beam is intact on brick piers and not in contact with the ground. Water infiltration around the corner chimney has caused moderate damage of the floor finishes and structure, wall finishes and structure, and ceiling finishes and structure in this area. Remnant linoleum or vinyl sheet flooring is visible on sections of this floor, which exists in no other location in the building.

The building was not equipped with built-in centralized HVAC systems. Freestanding stove heaters were used in the classroom and middle room. A stove in the kitchen also served as the heat source for that room. Holes in the chimneys for flue-pipe connections are extant. The fuel source for these stoves is unknown.

The building was not equipped with indoor plumbing. A single cold-water spigot was installed immediately to the south of the kitchen. The source of the water is unknown. Two privies were located approximately 75 feet south of the first-grade classroom building.

The building was electrified via what appear to be service lines daisy-chained from the Rosenwald building via through-wall ceramic tube insulators located under the roof overhang near the west side kitchen windows. Original electrical wiring was knob-and-tube, later modified to insulated wiring in surface-mount conduit. A pair of ceramic insulators is mounted to either side of a roof rafter tail and is aligned with the tubes. An electrical panel is surface-mounted in the southwest corner of the kitchen, though this dates to the later period of the electrical modifications.

The original electrical service appears to have been for lighting only. Each room was equipped with two bare-bulb ceramic-socket light fixtures with junction boxes recessed into the ceiling planks and wiring via knob-and-tube through the attic. The entire building has a total of six original ceramic-socket fixtures with switches. No exterior lighting is evident.

Surface-mount junction boxes with wiring in rigid metal conduit and ceramic-socket fixtures were installed at a later date, though it is unclear if this was work done during the building's use as a school or a residence. Surface-mount electrical outlets and light switches were also installed at the time the wiring system was updated.

A second set of through-wall ceramic tubes and rafter tail-mounted insulators are present on the east wall. It is not clear if this set of insulators was an entry point or exit point for electrical service. It is possible that the east wall tubes and insulators were connected to the later buildings on the new uphill terrace, and that electrical service to the entire campus was branched off the electrical service to the Rosenwald building.



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### **North classroom building foundation remnant (contributing site)**

Foundation remnants of a former one-room classroom building, approximately 20 feet wide and 20 feet long, consisting of toppled brick foundation piers, concrete-block step remnants, and a toppled brick chimney exist east, and uphill, of the first-grade classroom building. The building was constructed in 1947 and demolished in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Historic aerial photographs of the property indicate this was a gable-ended building oriented north/south. The north face of this building is roughly aligned with the north faces of both the first-grade classroom building and the former Rosenwald building.

### **South classroom building foundation remnant (contributing site)**

The foundation remnants of another one-room classroom building, also constructed in 1947, are located approximately 65 feet south of the north classroom building. The remnants indicate that the building was approximately 20 feet wide and 16 feet long, consisting of an at-grade concrete slab foundation with single course/single wythe of eight-inch concrete block on top of the slab at the building perimeter. The building was demolished by 1972 according to aerial photographs.

### **Landscape**

Major landscape features include hillside terracing, a gravel access drive, concrete steps, and stone retaining walls. There are three separate sets of steps on the property. The first, three risers of rough concrete, leads from grade in front of the Rosenwald building site up to the "path" level along the east side of the building's former site. The second set of steps, and also the largest set, rises between the stone retaining walls to link the Rosenwald terrace level to the first-grade classroom terrace level. The third set of steps leads from the first-grade classroom terrace level up to the next higher terrace where the two individual classroom buildings were located. All three sets of steps align to form an east/west pathway linking the three classroom terraces. Steps and cheek walls are site-cast concrete, heavily weathered and eroded, with structural cracking where erosion and burrowing animals have undermined earthen support. The steps and retaining walls that form the "path" between the Rosenwald site and the first-grade classroom building are counted as one contributing site.

The Fairview property is currently forested to the south of the school buildings. During its period of significance, the Fairview campus was largely an open hillside landscape. Historic vegetation appears limited to several trees. These include a 42-inch-diameter oak tree located northeast of the first-grade classroom building, and a 27-inch-diameter cedar tree north of the Rosenwald building site, which is the last of a former row of cedars running along the northern property line.

A copse of small-to-medium diameter oaks, sweet gums, and cedars has grown up along the terrace lip and slope to the west of the Rosenwald site. These appear to be opportunistic volunteers, rather than an organized or planned planting arrangement. An 18-inch diameter oak is located on the terrace lip above and to the east of the first-grade classroom building, approximately midway down the length of that building. Based upon its size, this tree does not appear to have historic significance. There are currently no plantings or vegetation of note located between the historic stone retaining walls between the first-grade classroom building and the Rosenwald site.

The playground terrace (contributing site), the easternmost terrace on the campus, was cleared in the last several years but is rapidly being re-engulfed by kudzu originating on the adjacent property to the north. The eastern half of the northern property line is likewise under assault from encroaching kudzu.

The gravel drive to the property originates at Padlock Mountain Road and steeply ascends heading north to an open area surrounding a nonhistoric Masonic Lodge building that is outside of the school property boundary. The drive then turns almost 90° toward the east, heading uphill perpendicular to the cascade of terraces. The first two terraces have access drives forking off perpendicular from the main drive; one leads to an adjacent property, while the other leads to a nonhistoric (noncontributing) shed building on the terrace immediately below the Rosenwald building site.

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The drive continues up the hill to the playground terrace where it becomes very narrow and steep. The drive material is primarily 57-stone gravel and crusher run, moderately well-compacted, though the section below the Masonic Lodge suffers from minor washout. Due to its steepness and condition, the drive is unsuitable for use by vehicles larger than a car or pickup truck.

Between 1954 and 2009, much of the Fairview property became overgrown with invasive vines, scrub, and second-growth forest. A concerted effort to clear vegetation around the extant classroom building and the other building sites was undertaken beginning in 2009 and continued through 2013. Current site maintenance includes reapplication of herbicide to kill invasive vines, mowing, and small-scale clearing and maintenance at the edges of the property.

### Archaeology

Per archaeological terminology, the archaeological features located on the Fairview property include chimney and pier remains of the original Rosenwald classroom building, foundation and chimney remains of two buildings east of the first-grade building, an additional concrete foundation (a nonhistoric site) west of the first-grade building, privy pits, and a depression on the easternmost terrace that may be related to the ball court/recess area.

Within the footprint of the Rosenwald classroom building, shovel testing by Historic Preservation Division staff archaeologists was performed to determine the presence of artifacts dating to the period of significance. Shovel tests were performed between pier lines to determine the presence of material remains without being obstructed by brick building material. These shovel tests produced items directly related to the Rosenwald school's use and produced a variety of building materials. Artifacts located within the footprint of the original building include but are not limited to: wire nails, roofing material, window glass, cast-iron sash weights, cast-iron pieces of American Seating Company school desks, a Sanford's inkwell, a Chattahoochee Medicine Company bottle, portions of historic ceramics, a pencil, notebook pieces, bottle glass (including aqua, clear, and green), ferrous materials, school scissors, decorative furniture hardware, electrical insulators, and the chain lock from the historic door.

On the western portion of the Rosenwald building footprint, two shovel tests were dug in an area corresponding with the building's former industrial room. The presence of charcoal covers approximately a two-meter portion north/south and extends eight to 10 centimeters below surface. The chimney remains associated with the former industrial room are present, and the brick is scattered from the base of the chimney extending south roughly three meters. The base of the chimney, when overlaid with the "Three Teacher Community School," is offset from the plan's original location indicating minor adjustments for this particular building.

The privy pits are, at the surface, free of historic materials. While the privy pits do not seem to have been used as a trash midden as is common in historic sites, the privies have the potential to reveal which of the prescribed Rosenwald plans was used during site planning. Each of the pits is counted as a contributing site. According to the *Community School Plans Bulletin No. 3*, issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in 1924, no one type of rural privy was considered suitable for all sections of a state. Rather, these structures were suggested depending on the specific geography and landscape of an area. In the absence of above-ground remains, the privy pits may indicate whether the Fairview School utilized the Pit Type, Septic Tank Type, or Vault Type.

A trash midden located behind the privy pits produced a multitude of historic Purex and Clorox bottles dating mostly to the 1940s, though some historic glass bottles dating to the 1950s were present as well. The majority of bottles were related to medicinal, culinary, or cleaning use.

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### Integrity

The Fairview School retains integrity regarding its feeling, association, location, design, materials, and workmanship. The property continues its feeling and association of a rural school property. Although three buildings have been lost, the remaining building retains its location and strong association for its alumni as an African American school that served students at a time of racial segregation.

Parcels to the north and west of Fairview are owned by the Georgia School for the Deaf. The portion of this property visible from the Fairview campus consists of a large field utilized by Georgia School for the Deaf for sporting events. Oral testimonies convey that this field, while not owned or operated by Fairview School, was sometimes used as a shortcut for Fairview School students walking to campus.

Despite its proximity to downtown Cave Spring, the majority of parcels surrounding the Fairview School campus are zoned residential. The exceptions are the parcel owned by Georgia School for the Deaf, the parcel housing the nonhistoric Masonic Lodge to the west, and a parcel to the south owned by New Hope Baptist Church, which are all zoned Exempt. The recreational field and Masonic Lodge can both be seen from the Fairview campus, but the view of New Hope Baptist Church is blocked by a forested area. The setting continues to provide a good level of integrity and to provide mountainous views around it.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN AMERICAN

EDUCATION

ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC - NON-ABORIGINAL

**Period of Significance**

1924-1954

**Significant Dates**

1924-construction of Rosenwald building

1945-construction of first-grade classroom

1947-construction of two additional classroom buildings

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1924 with the date of construction of the first building on the campus and ends in 1954 with the closing of the Fairview School in response to the legal end of segregation in Georgia's schools, as defined in the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fairview School is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of ethnic heritage: African American and education as a rare example of an entire African American school campus constructed before the landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and as the only remaining property of this type surviving in Cave Spring. The initial three-teacher classroom building (not extant) was constructed in 1924-1925 with funding provided by the Rosenwald Fund, a philanthropic organization founded by Julius Rosenwald and Booker T. Washington. The property was deeded to the Floyd County Board of Education by local residents. The school also has an association with the prominent Chubb family of Cave Spring. The Chubb family is significant because of their rarity and self-sufficiency as a free black family in Georgia prior to the Civil War. The Fairview School expanded to accommodate a growing student body and three additional buildings were constructed on the campus in the 1940s. Of these, only the first-grade classroom building is extant; however, the foundations and chimney remnants of the three other classroom buildings remain and their sites have produced material significant to understanding the development and use of the property as a whole. Additionally, the property is significant under Criterion D at the local level in the area of archaeology: historic due to the property's ability to reveal information significant about the past. Artifacts recovered from the property include historic ink and medicine bottles, students' supplies, and building materials that can inform archaeologists about the buildings and the daily lives of the student body.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Fairview School campus began with the construction of a Rosenwald school in 1924. Due to increased student population and consolidation of area schools, three additional buildings were constructed by 1947. Only one of the buildings remains today. The school closed in 1954, at which point the period of significance for this property ends.

The Fairview School is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of education and ethnic heritage: African American. Constructed during the Jim Crow era, the property is directly associated with the efforts of African American communities to obtain educational opportunities for their children at a time of racial segregation of the public schools. Prior to the philanthropic efforts of the Rosenwald Fund, African American communities were institutionally disenfranchised with regard to education following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896 that maintained separate-but-equal public facilities constitutional. African American schools typically received less funding, leaving many rural communities to educate black youth in local churches and other rural institutions.

The property is associated with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the construction of rural classroom buildings for black communities across the southeastern United States. Funding over 5,000 buildings to support African American education, the Rosenwald Fund had a significant impact on the advancement of African American education in the South. According to the *Multiple Property Documentation Form* "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia," the Rosenwald Fund helped build 259 classroom buildings throughout Georgia. The Rosenwald School Building Program, which began in 1912, was a major national effort to improve the quality of public education for African Americans in the early 20th-century South. Between 1912 and 1920, philanthropist Julius Rosenwald worked with African American educators (including Booker T. Washington) at the Tuskegee Institute to build a number of schools in Alabama. The Fairview School fulfilled a critical need for the Cave Spring area, and for this reason it is locally significant from the construction of the initial building in 1924 to 1954 when the school was closed. During this time, the campus served African American children only, at a time when segregation was the norm in the South, and at a time when funding for African American schools

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was, at times, difficult to obtain. The seed money from the Rosenwald Fund played a key role in the establishment of this campus.

The Fairview School was constructed during the tenure of Samuel L. Smith who served as Director of the Rosenwald Fund from 1920 to 1928. It was during this time that the organization's headquarters was transferred to Nashville from the Tuskegee Institute. During Smith's tenure, new architectural plans were designed that established a cohesive floorplan and design for future Rosenwald schools. Fairview, constructed in 1924-1925, was an example of the "Three Teacher Community School." Four school buildings in Floyd County were constructed with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund. Currently, the Fairview School campus is the only remaining property with an extant structure and architectural features *in situ*. While the Rosenwald-funded building is no longer extant, it was the genesis for the entire campus.

The Nashville office published *Community School Plans* from 1920 until 1931. The Rosenwald Fund erected over 5,000 schools in 15 states at a total cost in excess of \$28.5 million. The majority of Georgia's 259 Rosenwald schools were built during the mid-1920s. In the *Community School Plans*, windows were oriented to one side of the classroom to maintain a fresh supply of air while reducing the total number of windows to avoid glare on the eyes, blackboard, and interior walls caused by excessive natural lighting. Batteries of double-hung windows were tall and narrow and stretched from the interior wainscot cap to the eaves. The orientation of the building would face east-west or north-south to address natural light problems. The exterior could be either brick or wood. The facades remained unadorned. Existing plans could be expanded by adding to the rear or to the side. By 1929, the fund had building plans in various sizes with specific functions as needed by a community.

The Fairview School is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of ethnic heritage: African American not only for the school's association with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the education of African American students, but also for its association with the prominent Chubb family of Cave Spring. The Chubb family is significant because of their rarity and self-sufficiency as a free black family in Georgia prior to the Civil War. The family arrived in Floyd County sometime after 1850 and established themselves in various trades such as blacksmithing, farming, and milling. The purchase of land, eventually reaching 32 lots of 40 acres each, provided the family a unique status and led to the establishment of Chubbtown, a self-sufficient community in the Cave Spring area.

Upon receiving funding from the Rosenwald Fund, local residents Alex and Mattie Davis sold property to the Floyd County Board of Education to construct the Rosenwald school called Fairview. Two family members, Alfred and Clemmie Chubb, provided financial and other resources to the establishment and achievement of education for African American children in the area, and their efforts are directly connected with the success of Fairview School. The Chubb family purchased property to build Chubbtown's Central School in 1926, which was consolidated into Fairview in 1942. After consolidation, the family maintained an active role in the education of African American students in Floyd County. Alfred Chubb developed the first African American bus system in the county in order to transfer students to the Fairview campus. Additionally, Alfred's daughter was a teacher at Fairview. Following the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision in 1954 when Fairview closed, the property of the Fairview campus was sold to descendants of the Chubbs. Due to major flooding that had occurred between 1930 and 1940, many of the buildings associated with Chubbtown were destroyed, so Fairview is one of the few remaining buildings associated with the Chubb family and their impact on the African American community in Cave Spring. Another is the 1870 Chubb Chapel United Methodist Church in Chubbtown.

Fairview School is also significant as one of Cave Spring's many educational institutions that evolved over the years. The area has a rich history of developing educational institutions for specific demographics and the Fairview School is a significant portion of that history. The lack of public funding for African American

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education during segregation did not prevent the community from educating its African American children. Before Fairview School was built, children were educated at the Cave Spring Colored School, which operated under the Cosmopolitan United Methodist Church. After the Fairview campus opened, Cave Spring Colored and Fairview schools consolidated. At that time, Fairview began to serve as the primary educational institution for African American children in Cave Spring. Other schools in the area included the Cave Spring Female Academy, which was one of several known private schools in the area that began in the mid-19th century to educate young white women. Also in Cave Spring was the Georgia School for the Deaf, which was the 10th state-operated and state-supported school for the deaf to be established in the United States when it was organized by the Georgia legislature in 1847 as the Georgia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The school was organized out of the Hearn Manual Labor School (later Hearn Academy), where O.P. Fannin had begun the education of deaf children in 1846. The school has been in operation since its inception in 1847 in its Cave Spring location and initially offered varied services to the community, such as shoemaking and printing. The continued growth of the school resulted in the building of multiple buildings to accommodate the students and provided for the most modern trends in the education of deaf students. After changing the name of the school in 1858 to the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and again in 1892 to the Georgia School for the Deaf, the school has been a factor in the growth of Cave Spring and in the education of the deaf-handicapped in Georgia. By 1882 an adjacent campus for African American students opened. This school, named the Gordon Campus after its first principal, served as a "separate but equal" counterpart to the white campus. Integration of the two campuses began in the 1960s. Today all operations for the school are on the Gordon Campus; the white campus closed in 1985. The Fairview School on Padlock Mountain is an extension of Cave Spring's rich educational history and paved the way for a standardized, quality education for African American students in the area.

Fairview School is locally significant under Criterion D in the area of archaeology: historic because the property has yielded, and has the potential to yield, information about the past. Multiple artifacts relevant to the site's use as a school have been discovered on the surface of the campus and within the footprint of the 1924 building. Additionally, building materials and structural remains have been located on the property. Existing research on the Chubb family and oral histories from alumni of Fairview indicate that Cave Spring was a town of unique ethnic relations at a time of strictly segregated facilities in the South. Material remains from the Fairview campus and the structural evidence of an expanded campus have the potential to reveal information about how the African American community in Cave Spring accommodated a growing student population along with the consolidation of the surrounding African American schools. Additionally, building materials, hardware, and other items recovered from the property have the potential to yield information regarding the African American communities' access to funding and resources following the initial contributions from the Rosenwald Fund.

The *Community School Plans* produced during Samuel L. Smith's tenure as director were utilized when planning the Fairview School. The "Three Teacher Community School" from the Nashville Plan was chosen for Fairview. Bulletin No. 3 issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund included guidelines for building materials, hardware, paint, and other details that needed to be approved by the fund. The bulletin also acknowledged that plans would vary along with landscape and geographic variability. Pier remnants, building materials, and the privy pits may also reveal how the community in Cave Spring adapted these plans to accommodate their specific needs. Material remains have the potential to identify Fairview School's specific identity within the broader context of Rosenwald schools in Georgia.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*The following historic context was written by Emma Mason and Sarah Love, with minimal editing by HPD National Register staff, from the draft Historic Property Information Form "Fairview School," which is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Stockbridge, Georgia.*

Beginning in 1924, four school buildings were constructed along the side of Padlock Mountain in Cave Spring, Georgia. African American children in Cave Spring and surrounding areas were educated here for 30 years until a public equalization school was established nearby as a result of federal desegregation laws. Situated in the rural Appalachian foothills of northwest Georgia, the school was originally established as a Rosenwald school, and was given the name Fairview by the local community.

The African American narrative of Cave Spring is long-standing and significant. One of the most prominent families from the area was the Chubbs. The Chubb family moved from North Carolina to Morgan County, Georgia, as freedmen, and by 1860 Isaac Chubb and his sons were living in Floyd County and working jobs such as blacksmithing, wagon making, carpentry, sawmill operating, casket building, and farming. Over time, the Chubbs purchased real estate and established Chubbtown, a small self-sufficient community about five miles from Cave Spring (Ross 2013). Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church, named for the family, was built around 1870 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as a church established and run by African Americans decades before the turn of the 20th century. The Chubbs' importance in the local community, among the black and white populations, is supported by a mention in the first history written about the area, *A History of Rome and Floyd County*, by George M. Battey, Jr. (Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church National Register Registration Form 1990). Two family members, Alfred and Clemmie Chubb, provided financial and other resources to the establishment and achievement of education for African American children in the area, and their efforts contributed to the success of Fairview School.

Cave Spring has a rich educational history, including subsectors of education not commonly found in other parts of Georgia. The Georgia School for the Deaf opened to white students in 1848, and by 1882 an adjacent campus for African American students opened. The African American school, named the Gordon Campus after its first principal, served as a "separate but equal" counterpart to the white campus.

In addition to African American schooling in the vicinity, Cave Spring was also home to the Cave Spring Female Academy, which opened c.1850 and served as a school for the young white female population of the area. In 1890, the school was bought by the Floyd County Board of Education and was then turned into a public school. Additionally, Cave Spring High School was constructed in 1922 and originally served the city's white population before desegregation. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 (Historic Resources of Cave Spring, Floyd County, Georgia 1980).

Due to the lack of public funding for African American education during segregation before Fairview School was built, children in the area were educated at the Cave Spring Colored School, which alumni and community members say operated under the Cosmopolitan United Methodist Church. It is also suggested by the community that Reverend Frederick Gordon, the pastor of the church, also served as Cave Spring Colored School's first principal. Little information is known about this school, but it is noted that once the Fairview campus opened on Padlock Mountain, the two schools consolidated and Fairview began to serve as the primary educational institution for African American children in Cave Spring. James B. Atwater was appointed as the first principal of Fairview (Brief Historical Account of the Educational Institutions for African Americans in Cave Spring, Georgia 2013).



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### The Rosenwald Fund and Establishment of the Fairview School

In February 1924, the Board of Education of Floyd County purchased property from Mattie and Alex Davis for \$175 (State of Georgia Property Deed). It is assumed that shortly after the purchase, construction began on the original classroom building that would come to be known as Fairview School. This school, recorded as the Cave Spring School was established by the Rosenwald Fund, which had been created in 1912 by Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute, and Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Co. The mission of the philanthropic foundation was to provide assistance to African American communities, especially through the financial support and planning of school buildings throughout the Southeast. Additionally, Washington and Rosenwald were advocates for other educational endeavors such as providing transportation for students, supplementing teacher salaries, providing housing for teachers, and providing libraries and other educational resources for the students (Cyriaque et al. 2009).

More than 5,000 schools were built with help from the Rosenwald Fund over the course of 25 years in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The first such school was built in Lee County, Alabama, and the last in Warm Springs, Georgia (Cyriaque et al. 2009:2; 25). Fisk University's Rosenwald School Database shows that, apart from the school in Cave Spring, three other schools were constructed in Floyd County with the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund: the Summerhill School in 1921-1922, the County Training School in 1923-1924, and the West Rome School in 1924-1925. None of these three schools are extant, and all lack substantial historical records.

According to the 2009 "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia," *Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 259 Rosenwald schools were built in 103 Georgia counties from 1915 to 1937. Early 20th century social dynamics caused backlash against the mission of the fund, with the general public education sector of Georgia continuing to underfund African American education. Still, the small communities in which the Rosenwald schools were constructed took active measures to ensure proper educational facilities were built for the local children. Cave Spring was no exception to this.

With financial assistance from the Rosenwald Fund and additional donations from the public, a three-teacher Nashville Plan classroom was constructed on Padlock Mountain Road for a total of \$4,100. Under the guidance of the newly appointed Director of the Rosenwald Fund, Samuel L. Smith, the *Community School Plans* offered a range of classroom building plans that emphasized specialized training, as well as accommodations of natural lighting and ventilation (Cyriaque 2009:17). Taller windows that extended to the eaves and narrow window framing were modifications included in these new plans, which were in place from 1920 to 1928 (*Community School Plans*, 1920-1928). The Rosenwald building at Fairview was built from the "Three Teacher Community School" plan with a north or south orientation. It included three classrooms, a smaller industrial room, three cloak rooms, a central corridor, and a front porch (*Community School Plans*, Bulletin No. 3). Although it is clear these plans were utilized, it is possible that deviations were made during construction in order to accommodate the steep terrain at this location.

Per policy, the Rosenwald Fund donated \$900 to the construction of the school, while the public – likely the Board of Education of Floyd County – donated \$2,000, the white community donated \$1,000, and the African American community donated \$200. (Cyriaque 2009:19) The Rosenwald Fund donated an average of \$400 to most of their Georgia schools, demonstrating a deviation regarding this particular project. Additionally, the donations from the public and the white population of Cave Spring also deviated from what was expected of the white community in the 1920s: "Although Rosenwald and Washington hoped that members of the white community would also contribute funds to the erection of the school buildings, white residents rarely contributed substantial sums for the school" (Cyriaque 2006:32).

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The Fairview School served grades one through 11 for the majority of its use until the early 1950s when a high school for Floyd County African American students opened. Though records are spotty, it can be assumed that Fairview students lived within a roughly 10-mile radius of the school. Nearby towns with their own schools for African American students, such as the Livingston School in Coosa and the Flat Rock School in Lindale, lie just outside of this approximate radius.

Due to Booker T. Washington's desire for industrial activities to be taught in schools, the Rosenwald building included an industrial room that taught economic studies and agricultural practices, through the Future Farmers of America, in addition to the basic subjects taught in grade schools at the time (Brief Historical Account of Educational Institutions for African Americans in Cave Spring; History of the Rosenwald School Program). It is also noted that the students participated in a recreational basketball program and a fine arts program. In interviews conducted in 2015, two alumni recalled playing basketball on the upper terrace of the campus and eating their lunches on the rock wall that separated the Rosenwald building and the first-grade building. The Parent Teacher Association was highly involved in school activities as they helped with lunches, provided compensation for the school cook, helped with repairs, and even competed in the Coosa Valley Fair. The Fairview-E.S. Brown Heritage Corporation states that the school's motto was "Good, better, best. I will not let it rest until my good is better and my better is best" (The Fairview-E.S. Brown Restoration Project).

#### Expansion and Adaptability to Local Environmental and Social Factors

Over time, there was an increasing need to expand the school's campus as the result of consolidation with other schools. In 1942, the Central School, established by the Chubb family in Chubbtown, consolidated into the Fairview campus. From this time to 1950, other schools also consolidated into the campus including the Morton Bend and Livingston schools in Coosa, and the Six Mile and Flat Rock schools near Lindale (The Fairview and E.S. Brown Restoration Project 2013). Additionally, the expansion of the campus also correlates with the dramatic rise in population of Cave Spring for the 1940s. From 1930 to 1940, Cave Spring's residential population increased by nearly 36 percent, the highest percentage increase by decade on record (Sixteenth Census of the United States 1942).

As mentioned, Alfred and Clemmie Chubb dedicated many of their resources to the establishment and achievement of education for African American children in the area. By the time the Central School and other schools consolidated into Fairview School, an increasing need for transportation led to resourcefulness and generosity by the community. It was at this time that Alfred Chubb took it upon himself to convert an old Ford truck into a school bus to save the students from making the long walk to and from the campus. It is believed that this was the first African American bus system in Floyd County. His daughter, Elvira Chubb (Bray) taught at the school during the 1940s (Chubb Methodist Episcopal Church National Register Registration Form 1990; Ross 2013:5).

The exact date of the construction of the extant first-grade building is unknown, but it is believed that this second building was constructed in 1945. A 1943 aerial photograph of the property shows only one building, the Rosenwald school, existing at this time. An account from the Floyd County Board of Education meeting minutes in 1947 mentions an insurance survey of the property that includes financial estimates for two adjacent buildings. Subsequently, an aerial photograph from 1954 shows the Rosenwald building, the first-grade classroom, and two other smaller buildings.

#### Later Years

In 1950, Main High Colored School opened in Rome and the older students of Fairview were bussed to the new school. At this time, the Fairview campus became exclusively an elementary school. In 1954, the school was decommissioned as a result of the Supreme Court ruling, *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*. An "equalization school" named after former Fairview School principal, E.S. Brown, was constructed a few blocks away on Mill Street and Fairview School students began attending classes there. Joyce Perdue-Smith, the

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Executive Director of the Fairview-E.S. Brown Heritage Corporation and daughter of a former principal, suggests the Rosenwald building was used as a community center for some time after its disuse as a classroom building.

Aerial photos of the campus on Padlock Mountain provide evidence that all buildings, except for the first-grade building were torn down during the late 1970s or early 1980s. The remaining building was used as a residence as early as 1962 per county records and per the modern household artifacts found at the site.

In 2011 the property was purchased by the Fairview-E.S. Brown Heritage Corporation, a 501(c) 3 organization. The property had become overgrown with vegetation, and through volunteer efforts, the land was cleared of kudzu and other invasive plants. The landscape is currently maintained by volunteers of the local community. Additionally, in 2011, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation placed the extant building on its list of "Places in Peril" that seeks preservation and resource allocation for important historic resources. Today the nonprofit organization has plans to rehabilitate the building and to provide instructional activities to today's students and community members about the history of the campus.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.7  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
**Datum if other than WGS84:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 34.105925                      **Longitude:** -85.328380

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is identified by a heavy black line on the attached survey map, which is drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the entire legal parcel associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist  
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date March 2017  
street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7842  
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281  
e-mail Lynn.speno@dnr.ga.gov

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fairview School  
City or Vicinity: Cave Spring  
County: Floyd State: Georgia

Photographer: Sarah Love and Joseph Smith  
Date Photographed: September 26, 2015 and April 8, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 40. Gravel drive; photographer facing south.
- 2 of 40. View east towards first-grade classroom; photographer facing east.
- 3 of 40. Nonhistoric shed; photographer facing south.
- 4 of 40. Nonhistoric concrete pad; photographer facing west.
- 5 of 40. Pier A5 at Rosenwald School site; photographer facing east.
- 6 of 40. Pier B2.5 chimney; photographer facing southeast.
- 7 of 40. Pier line C front view; photographer facing south.

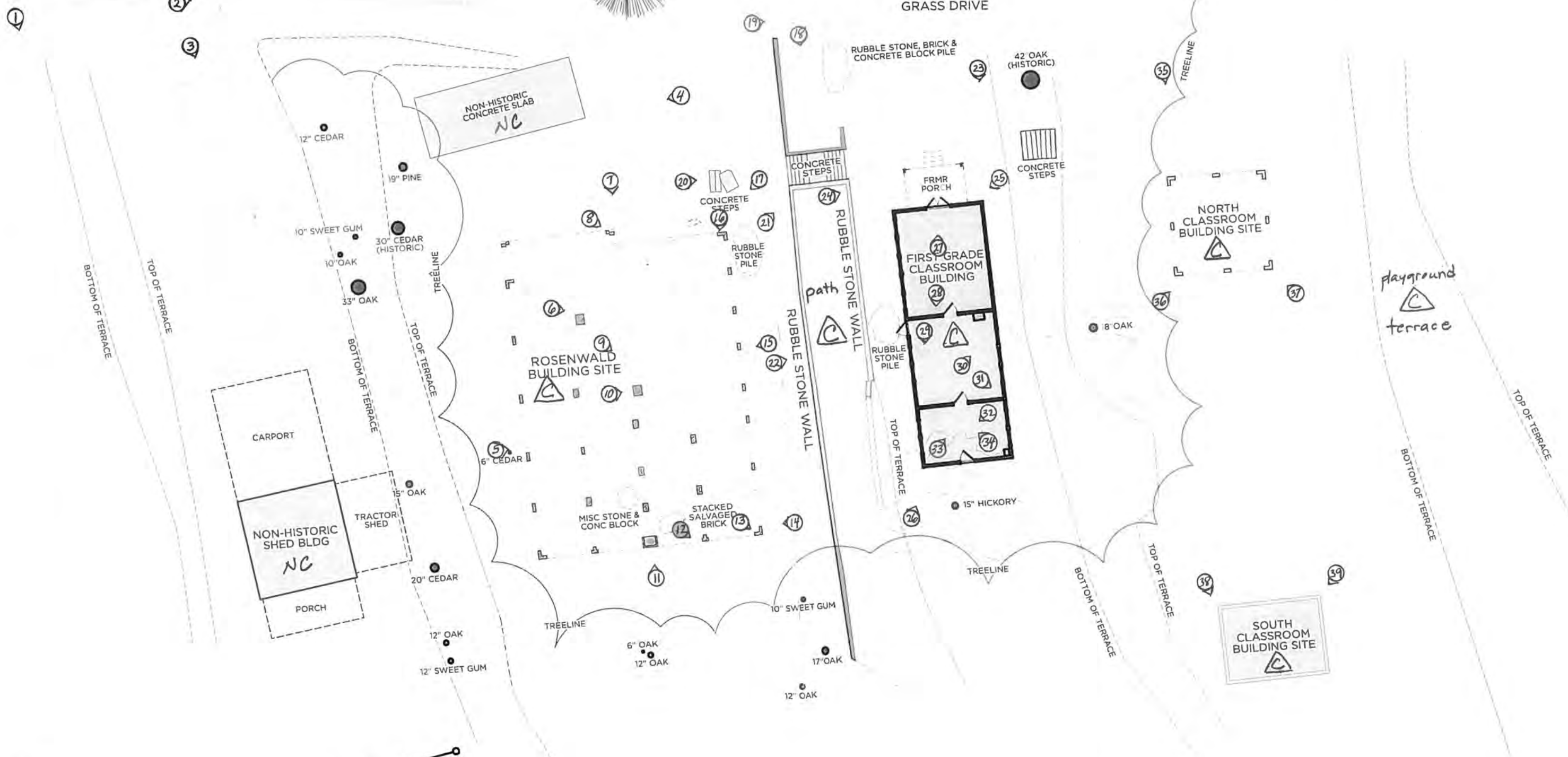
Fairview School  
Name of Property

Floyd County, Georgia  
County and State

- 8 of 40. Pier C1; photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 40. Pier C4; photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 40. Pier C4.5 chimney; photographer facing east.
- 11 of 40. Pier line; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 40. Pier D7; photographer facing southeast.
- 13 of 40. Pier E9; photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 40. Pier E9; photographer facing west.
- 15 of 40. Pier E4; photographer facing west.
- 16 of 40. Pier line E; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 40. Rosenwald school site; photographer facing southwest.
- 18 of 40. First-grade classroom building on left and Rosenwald school site on right; photographer facing south.
- 19 of 40. Stone wall and first-grade classroom building on right; photographer facing east.
- 20 of 40. Stone wall and first-grade classroom building; photographer facing east.
- 21 of 40. Concrete steps; photographer facing northeast.
- 22 of 40. West elevation of first-grade classroom building; photographer facing east.
- 23 of 40. North or main façade of first-grade classroom building; photographer facing south.
- 24 of 40. Main entrance; photographer facing east.
- 25 of 40. North and east elevations; photographer facing southwest.
- 26 of 40. South and west elevations; photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 40. Front room; photographer facing north.
- 28 of 40. Front room; photographer facing south.
- 29 of 40. Middle room; photographer facing south.
- 30 of 40. Middle room; photographer facing northeast.
- 31 of 40. Middle room; photographer facing southeast.
- 32 of 40. Rear kitchen; photographer facing southwest.
- 33 of 40. Kitchen; photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 40. Kitchen; photographer facing northwest.
- 35 of 40. North classroom building site; photographer facing south.
- 36 of 40. North classroom building site; photographer facing northeast.
- 37 of 40. North classroom building site; photographer facing northwest.
- 38 of 40. South classroom building site; photographer facing southeast.
- 39 of 40. South classroom building site; photographer facing southwest.
- 40 of 40. Privy site; photographer facing southwest.

ASPHALT AND GRAVEL DRIVE

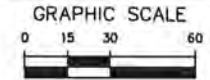
GRASS DRIVE



**Fairview School**  
**Photo Key**  
 Floyd County, Georgia  
 Photograph/Direction of View: #17  
 Contributing: C



ALTA/ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEY  
 LOCATED IN LAND LOTS 335 & 336, 4TH DISTRICT  
 CITY OF CARTERSVILLE, BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA



FLOOD ZONE:

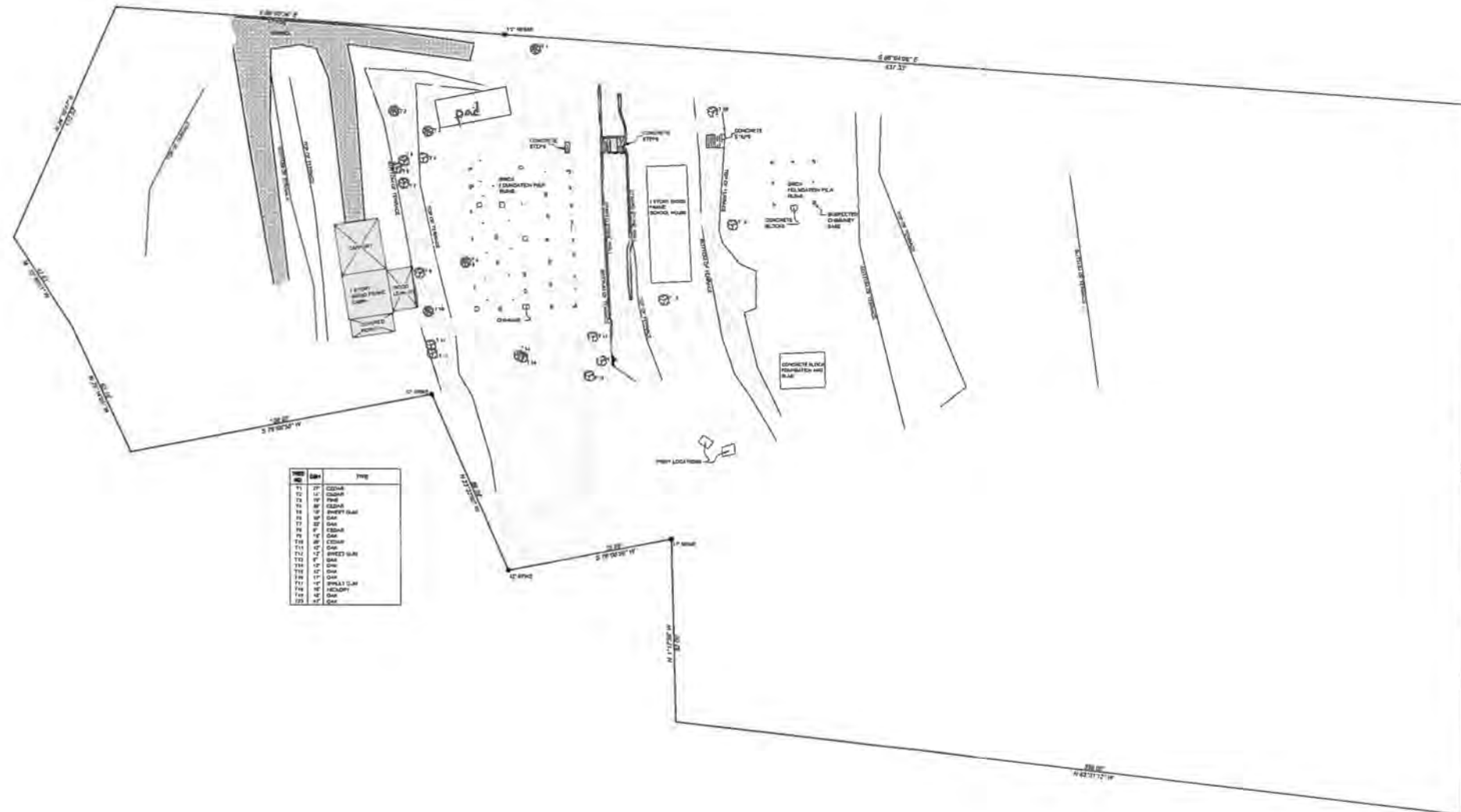
THIS PROPERTY IS DETERMINED TO BE IN  
 "NO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA" AS  
 INTERPOLATED FROM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE  
 MAP INDEX (F.I.R.M. PANEL 12001C0255D  
 NOT PRINTED) DATED JUNE 16, 2006.

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERRED TO A VALUE OF
2. BOUNDARY BASED ON PREVIOUS SURVEY BY
3. NO UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES OR IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN LOCATED EXCEPT AS SHOWN
4. THE SURVEYOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERGROUND FOUNDATIONS WHICH MAY ENCROACH
5. INSTRUMENTS OF RECORD REFLECTING EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND OR OWNERSHIP WERE NOT FURNISHED TO THE SURVEYOR EXCEPT AS SHOWN. SEARCH OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS HAS NOT BEEN DONE BY THE SURVEYOR
6. INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP(S), SHOWN ON THIS MAP WAS CURRENT AS OF THE REFERENCED DATE. MAP REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS ARE PERIODICALLY MADE BY LETTER AND MAY NOT BE REFLECTED ON THE MOST CURRENT MAP.
7. FENCES, SYMBOLS, MONUMENTATION AND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON MAY BE EXAGGERATED FOR PICTORIAL PURPOSES ONLY AND MAY NOT BE SHOWN TO SCALE
8. IN THE OPINION OF THIS SURVEYOR, THE PERIMETER LINES AS SHOWN HEREON REPRESENT THE LOCATION OF THE BOUNDARY LINES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL IN RELATION TO THE DESCRIPTION OF RECORD AND THOSE EXISTING LAND CORNERS FOUND TO BE ACCEPTABLE BY THIS SURVEYOR
9. VERTICAL DATUM BASED ON UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA BENCHMARK BM 083 LOCATED AT THE NW CORNER OF MUSEUM ROAD AND HEWELL DRIVE, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, PUBLISHED ELEVATION = 137.66. (MVDV 29)
10. ADDITIONAL POINTS MAY BE FOUND BY TURNING ON THE NODE\* AND Z-\* LAYERS IN THE SUPPLIED DIGITAL FILE.

LEGEND:

- ☐ = FOUND 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT
- = FOUND 3/4" IRON PIPE
- ⊙ = FOUND 5/8" IRON ROD
- = SET 5/8" STEEL REBAR AND CAP MARKED "PPM LB 5075"
- ⊕ = BENCHMARK
- ⊗ = GAS VALVE
- ☐ = MAILBOX
- = SIGN
- ☐ = TRAFFIC SIGNAL BOX
- ☐ = TRAFFIC SIGNAL HAND HOLE
- ⊙ = WELL
- ⊙ = WOOD LIGHT POLE
- ⊙ = WOODEN POWER POLE
- ⊙ = WATER VALVE
- ⊙ = WATER METER
- ⊙ = WATER MANHOLE
- = BOLLARD
- ☐ = TRAFFIC JUNCTION BOX
- ☐ = CROSSWALK INDICATOR
- (M) = CALCULATED DATA BASED ON FIELD MEASUREMENTS
- B.S.L. = BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
- P.D. = PAGE
- R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
- F.F.E. = FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
- CONC. = CONCRETE
- BOL. = BOLLARD
- ALTA = AMERICAN LAND TITLE ASSOCIATION
- ACSM = AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SURVEYING AND MAPPING
- F.I.R.M. = FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
- 475 = SPOT ELEVATION (PREVIOUS SURFACE)
- INV. = INVERT
- RCR = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- CMP = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
- = UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE
- = OVERHEAD WIRE
- = UNDERGROUND WATER LINE
- = FENCE (SIZE AND TYPE AS NOTED)
- = UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE
- = HAND RAIL
- = UNDERGROUND GAS LINE
- = CONTOUR LINE
- = ASPHALT SURFACE
- = CONCRETE SURFACE
- = GRAVEL SURFACE



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 OF THE RULES OF THE GEORGIA  
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 FORTH IN THE GEORGIA PLAT ACT  
 O.C.G.A. §14-6-07

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DATE	07-02-08
PROJECT NAME	ALTA/ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEY
FIELD BOOK & PAGE	07-0268
CHECKED BY	JASON R. CLAUDE
DATE	07-02-08
REVISION DATE	
REVISION NO.	
SURVEY DATE	
DATE	

SURVEYED BY:  
 JASON R. CLAUDE  
 PL#43190  
 C. 678-725-0255  
 jclaud@georgiacivil.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION (CPRE 3)

SHEET NO:  
 1

Fairview School  
 National Register Boundary:  
 Floyd County, Georgia



# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9FL513

Institutional Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name: Fairview School

County: Floyd Map Name: Cedartown West USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 654139 UTM North: 3774988

Owner: Fairview-E.S. Brown Heritage Corp. Address: 278 Padlock Mtn. Rd., Cave Spring, 30124

Site Length: 40 meters Width: 120 meters Elevation: +650 feet/195 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

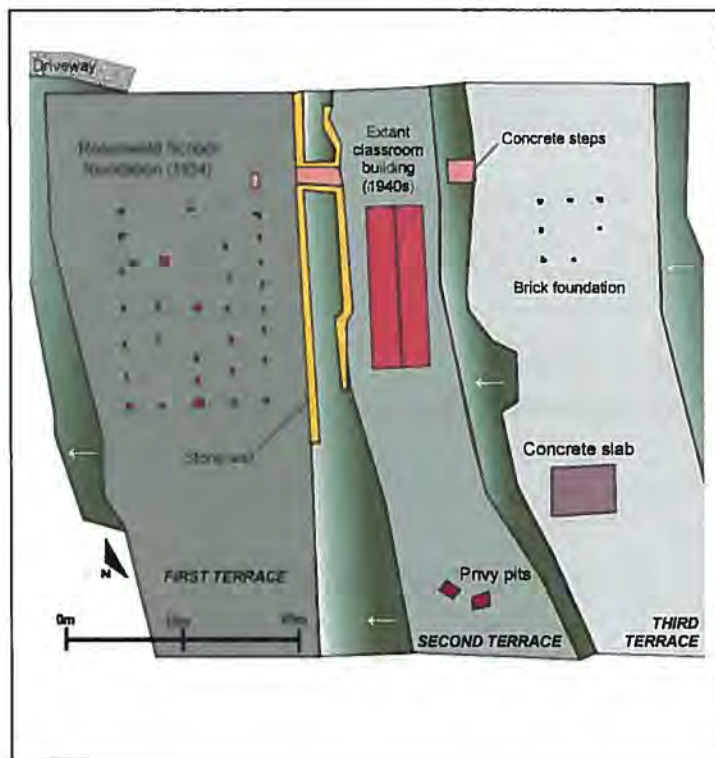
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Historic African-American school campus; associated with the Rosenwald Fund

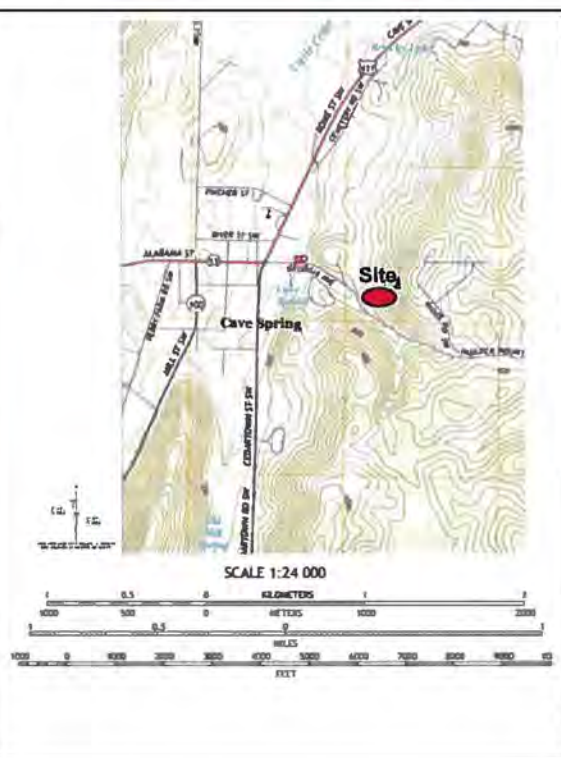
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Terraced slope (Padlock Mountain)

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Open grassy terrace; wooded area to south; agricultural land to north; cedars, pines, oaks, sweetgums, hickory

Additional Information: Pier and chimney remains on first terrace (original Rosenwald building) with associated artifacts from school; single extant classroom building on second terrace (associated with first grade); privy pits south of extant building; foundations and chimney remains of smaller classroom buildings on third terrace; extant building was used as a residence after decommissioning of the school.



SKETCH MAP  
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP  
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Institutional Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Unknown

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS**

Supervisor: Sarah Love Affiliation: GA DNR HPD Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Report Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Reports: \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts Collected: Glass (beverage and medicine bottles, cleaning product bottles, window glass); building materials (roofing, siding, nails, brick, mortar), pencil, scissors, Sanford ink well, desk parks from the American Seating Company, electric insulator, ceramics, kitchen materials, toy trucks, chain latch from door, sash weights, door stop

Location of Collections: GA DNR HPD

Location of Field Notes: GA DNR HPD

Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

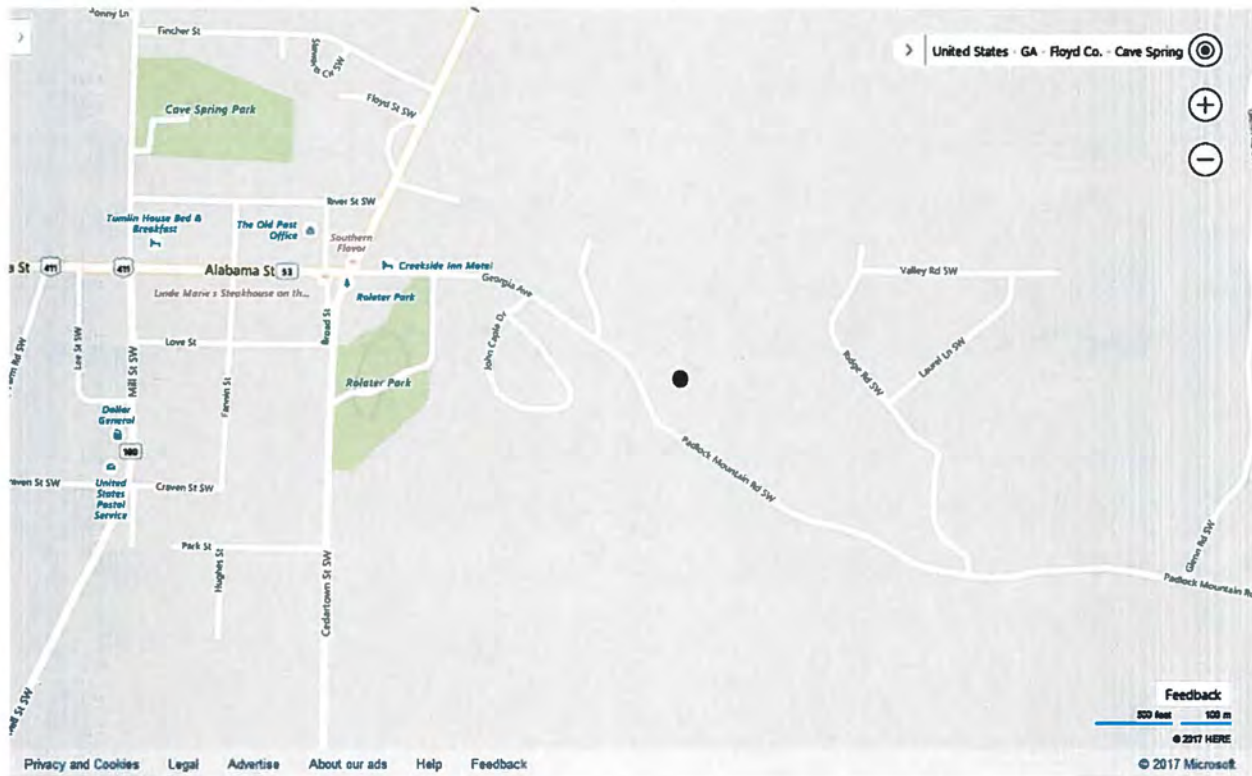
**CULTURAL AFFINITY**

Cultural Periods: Early- to Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (1924-1954); site additionally used as a residence from the 1950s to the 1980s

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

**FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION**

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>12/5/2016</u>	<u>Sarah Love</u>	<u>GA DNR HPD</u>
<u>12/5/2016</u>	<u>Emma Mason</u>	<u>GA DNR HPD</u>



**Fairview School**  
**Floyd County, Georgia**  
North ↑  
Latitude: 34.105925  
Longitude: -85.328380







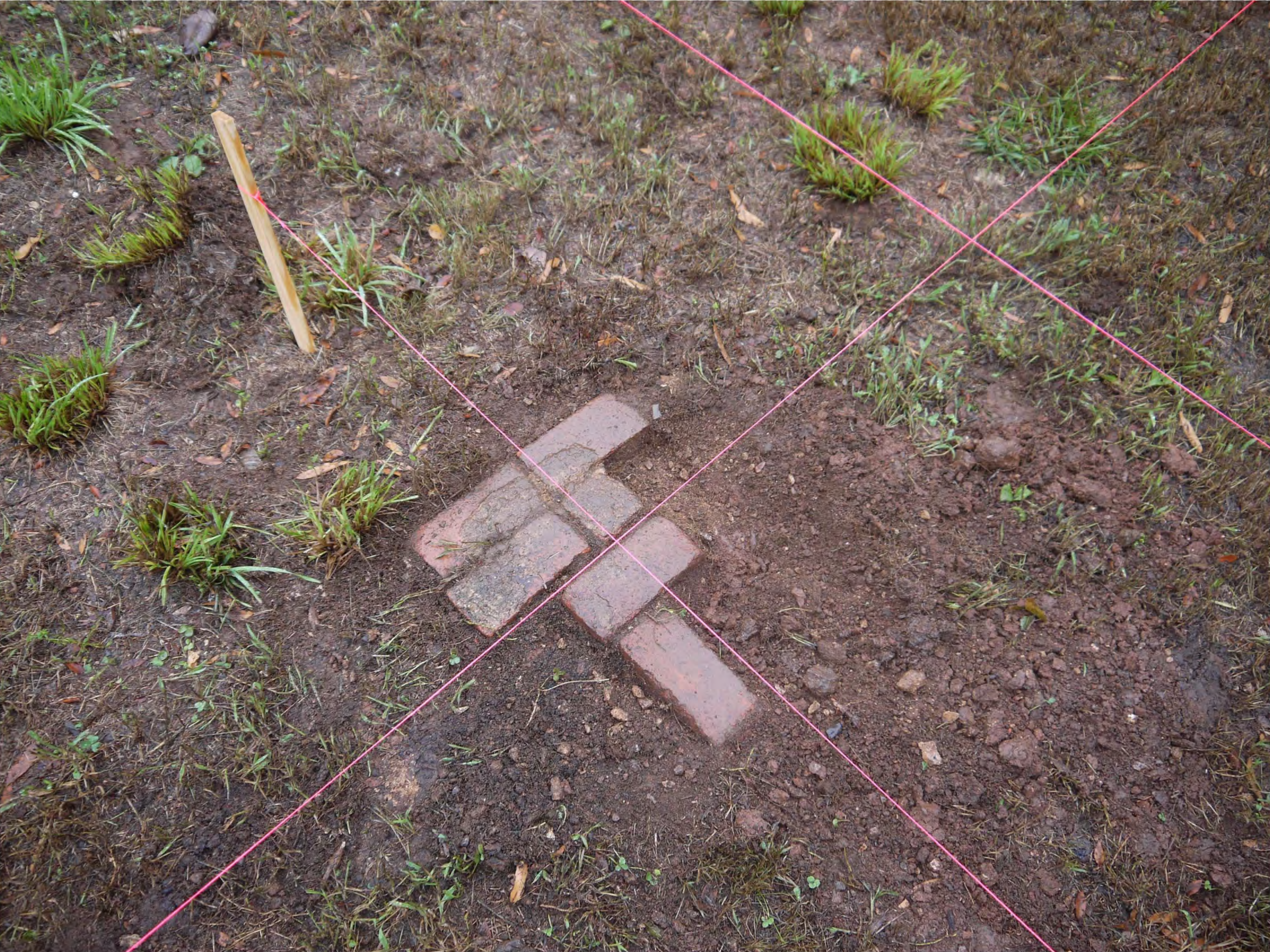


































Tyvek HomeWrap

Tyvek HomeWrap

Tyvek HomeWrap

Brick chimney structure

















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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS  
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS  
DIVISION DIRECTOR

April 18, 2017

Edson Beall  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C St, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Mr. Beall:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **Fairview School in Floyd County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other: Letters of support

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do  do not  constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations: Per 36 CFR 60.13, the mandated 15-day commenting period for the Federal Register notice of a National Register nomination can be shortened or waived when necessary to assist in the preservation of historic properties. We hereby request that for the Fairview School nomination this commenting period be shortened to three days.

Sincerely,

  
Lynn Speno  
National Register Specialist