

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

LISTED ON:

VLR 12/16/2010  
NRHP 03/01/2011

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Town Hall and School

other names/site number Haymarket Museum; DHR File No. 233-0006

2. Location

street & number 15025 Washington Street

not for publication N/A

city or town Haymarket

vicinity N/A

state Virginia

code VA

county Prince William

code 153

zip code 22069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined eligible for the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain):   

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**Narrative Description**

**Summary Description:**

The Old Town Hall and School is set on a .38 acre lot on the southeast corner of Fayette Street and Washington Street (State Route 55), the main traffic artery through the town of Haymarket. There are landscaped beds on all four sides of the building, a surface parking lot on the west, and lawn and shrubs to the south and east. A flagstone walk and circular patio with benches and historic markers have been inserted into the lawn on the east side of the building. Built in 1883, the Old Town Hall and School is a front-gable, two-story, wooden structure clad in weatherboard with a rectangular footprint. Built in a vernacular or folk form, the building combines decorative elements of the Greek Revival and Victorian styles of architecture. The main architectural feature is a square, pyramidal-roofed belfry situated above the front gable that features louvers, sawn brackets, and gables on each face. A double-leaf entrance with a transom is centered in the gable-front façade with a small circular window above. The side elevations display two tiers of six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows. On the interior, each floor consists of a vestibule and a single large room. An enclosed winding stair in the northwest corner of the entrance vestibule is the only access to the second floor. In addition to the Town Hall and School, two noncontributing garden sheds are located in the southeast corner of the lot and a noncontributing caboose is situated on the south edge of the parking lot.

**Detailed Description:**

**Location and Site**

The Town of Haymarket is located near the northwest corner of Prince William County on the southeast side of the intersection of Interstate 66 and State Route 15. The once rural town with a population of approximately 900 people is now surrounded by suburban development, especially to the north and east. The core of the historic town is laid out, east to west, on both sides of Washington Street (John Marshall Highway, Route 55). The Old Town Hall and School is located on the southeast corner of Washington Street and

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Fayette Street. Washington Street is a heavily traveled four-lane highway and Fayette Street is a two-lane residential road.

The Old Town Hall and School is separated from Washington Street by a concrete curb, brick sidewalks, and a grass buffer planted with Bradford pear trees. There are also decorative streetlights, raised-elliptical brick planters, and benches along the Washington Street frontage. Brick steps lead from the public sidewalk to the primary entrance that is centered in the façade, the north elevation. An asphalt driveway enters the property from Fayette Street on the west. The concrete curb and grass buffer terminate on the north side of the driveway. The driveway leads to an asphalt-paved parking area. A flagstone walk leads from the parking lot to the primary entrance on the north side of the building and a wide planting bed with hollies, irises, azaleas, and daylilies separates the west side of the building from the paved parking lot. A recently constructed, wooden ramp leads from the parking lot along the south side of the building to a new entrance on the east elevation. A caboose has been placed at the south edge of the parking lot. The area to the east and south of the building is open lawn with mature trees and a hedge row, defining the southern property line. A free form planting area with hollies, junipers, and nandina wraps the northeast corner and east side of the building where a flagstone walk leads to a circular, flagstone patio with two benches and two historic markers. There are two small, frame garden sheds in the southeast corner of the lot that are partially screened by trees and shrubs.

Exterior

Built in 1883, the Old Town Hall and School is a two-story, frame building with a rectangular plan. Built in a vernacular or folk form, the building combines decorative elements of the Greek Revival and Victorian styles of architecture. The building is set on a low, uncut-stone foundation that has been parged in some areas. The wooden structure is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and there are plain corner boards at the edges of the walls. The building has a moderately pitched front gable roof that is clad with standing-seam metal. The roof has a slight eave overhang with a molded fascia and a cornice mold and plain frieze below. There are two rows of snow birds along the edge of the roof slope. At the north end of the roof, there is a square belfry. The belfry is set on



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a base that is decorated with cross-braced trim. A trim band supported by plain brackets separates the base from the shaft of the belfry that has two, rectangular, louvered vents on each face. The belfry is topped by a pyramidal roof with a small gable on each elevation. There are sawn brackets at the corners and in the apex of the gables on each elevation. The steeple is clad with pressed-tin shingles in a fish-scale pattern and topped with a finial. There is an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap at the south end of the roof.

The façade or north elevation fronts on Washington Street and contains the primary entrance to the building which consists of a double-leaf door – each leaf has six-panels -- a three-light transom, and a plain entablature with a cornice molding at the top. The centered entrance is approached by a flagstone walk and two slate steps. There are wooden newel posts with beveled tops and a single, wooden diagonal handrail on each side of the steps. There is no porch or covering over the entrance. The siding extends unbroken into the gable where there is a circular window with six panes near the peak. The west (Fayette Street) elevation contains two tiers of three, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wooden windows that are symmetrically arrayed across the wall. Each window has a set of operable, louvered shutters. The south elevation of the building contains no doors or windows but there are two, quarter-round, louvered vents in the gable. The east elevation is organized like the west elevation except that the first-story window in the southernmost bay has been converted to a door.

Upon examination of historic photographs of the building, there have been few alterations to the exterior of the Old Town Hall and School. A ca. 1917 photograph shows double-leaf two-panel doors on the façade. A window has been converted into a door on the east elevation and a freestanding ramp added along the south side of the building.

Interior

The interior arrangement on both floors consists of an anteroom and a main room. An enclosed winder stair is located in the northwest corner and a recently added toilet and mechanical room are located in the northeast corners of the first and second floors, respectively. On the first floor, the anteroom and the main room are separated by a stud wall that is finished with sheetrock. On the second floor, the spaces are separated by a

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** 1883 - 1960

**Significant Dates** 1883

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Will Shirley, Builder

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Summary Statement:**

Located on a .38-acre lot in the one-mile-square town of Haymarket, Virginia, in northwest Prince William County, the Old Town Hall and School has served as the civic focal point of this small, Virginia Piedmont town for over one hundred and twenty years. Its spare, vernacular architecture, with elements of the Greek Revival and Victorian styles, is typical of the buildings that once dominated the town and serves as tangible evidence of the social and cultural touchstones of the society that persevered and rebuilt their community after the near total destruction of the town during the Civil War. The building, believed to be constructed by Will Shirley, was built in 1883 to serve as a town meeting hall and school soon after the town was incorporated in 1882. Although its use as a school stopped around 1900, it continued to serve as the Town Hall as well as a community meeting place until 2001. Still owned by the Town of Haymarket, it currently serves as a local museum.

The Old Town Hall and School is being nominated as locally significant under Criterion A, for significance in Government/politics, because it has been a significant focal point in the civic history of the town for over 100 years. It continues to stand as a strong symbol of the civic and social pride of the residents who, despite the destruction of the Civil War, were able to rebuild their town. The period of significance extends from 1883, the date of construction, to 1960, given its continued importance as a town hall for the community of Haymarket.

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**Historical Background:**

Haymarket was first chartered by the Virginia Assembly in 1799. The town was carved out of land that had been owned by the Skinker family since 1733. It was William Skinker who, in 1776, first decided to settle on the land when he built his home "Green Hill" as well as a tavern that was known as the Red House.<sup>1</sup>

Skinker's tavern was situated at the intersection of two major roads: the Old Carolina Road, which was an old Native American trail that ran north-south from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas; and the Thoroughfare or Dumfries Road, which ran east-west from Dumfries through the Pig Nut Mountains at Thoroughfare Gap and west to the Shenandoah Valley. It was one of several taverns and ordinaries that was established along the Carolina Road in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup>

William Skinker left Prince William County in 1798 and handed over the management of his properties to his nephew, William Skinker, Jr., who lived in Fauquier County. It was William Skinker, Jr., along with other trustees, who petitioned for the charter of a new town to be called "Skinkerville." The legislature approved the town but, with no explanation, decided to name the town Hay Market.<sup>3</sup>

One year before the creation of Haymarket, the town of Buckland, five miles south on the Old Carolina Road, was the first inland town established in Prince William County. Whereas Buckland boasted a large, active mill at the time of its charter in 1798, Haymarket had no established manufacturing base.<sup>4</sup>

What the town lacked in manufacturing, it gained by being chosen in 1800 as the location for a new district court to serve Prince William, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Fairfax counties. Skinker recognized the potential boon such a designation could have on the new town's economy and donated the land on which to build the court, the jail, and the clerk's office. He also "expended a considerable sum of money on improvements in the Town [and] made a large addition to a Tavern..."<sup>5</sup>

By 1807, Virginia had abolished the short-lived district court system, the county court was established in Dumfries, and the boon to the town was not realized (The district court



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house building survives to this day as nearby St. Paul's Church DHR #233-0002) <sup>6</sup>

Since Haymarket was located at the juncture of two major thoroughfares, the town was fated to see considerable troop movement in, around, and through it during the Civil War. Fairly early in the conflict, in the early morning hours of November 5, 1862, the town was burned by Northern troops under the command of General Adolf Von Steinwehr.<sup>7</sup>

The 1861 Prince William County land tax records list nineteen improved lots in Haymarket with a combined total building value of \$5,620.00, while the 1865 tax records list only eight improved lots with a combined building value of \$1,875.00. Clearly, the town had sustained devastating losses. At the end of the war it, like all of Virginia, had to begin the task of rebuilding. "A vast campground for two great armies for four years, the area from Washington to Richmond and west to the Blue Ridge had been ransacked for provisions and fodder and wood, its inhabitants left homeless and hungry."<sup>8</sup>

Despite the economic depression experienced throughout the region during the 1870s, by 1880, the land tax and census records demonstrate that Haymarket had fully recovered its pre-war status. The federal census enumerated sixteen white households in the village with a combined total of forty-nine children under the age of eighteen and one "mulatto" family with one child. The tax records list a total building value of \$8,950.00. Almost half of that value was distributed between three families: Hulfish, Jordan, and Smith.

George A. Hulfish, his father-in-law, Thomas A. Smith, and Charles E. Jordan had all experienced the burning of the town in 1862. On the 1860 census Thomas A. Smith was listed as one of two merchants living in the town. The other merchant was James Jordan, living with his wife and five children, including nine-year-old Charles. Garrett Hulfish was listed as a carriage maker living with his wife and eight children, including fifteen-year-old George A. Hulfish, a blacksmith. The Smith, Hulfish, and Jordan families had all settled in town and had amassed property between 1845 and 1850. Despite the loss of most of their property, all three families stayed in Haymarket and reestablished their lives and, in doing so, helped rebuild Haymarket.

Very little is known about the availability of schools in the Haymarket area or about local governance prior to the Civil War. The Commonwealth of Virginia did not have a public school system until the 1869 Underwood Constitution which required counties to establish

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segregated public schools, as well as a county Board of Supervisors and magisterial districts. The original districts were: Brentsville, Dumfries, Coles, Gainesville, Manassas, and Occoquan (the Neabsco district was formed in 1967). The first public school in Prince William County was established in Manassas in 1869. Haymarket was then, and remains today, in the Gainesville district.<sup>9</sup>

According to Lucy Phinney in her book *Yesterday's Schools* in an attempt to foster support for a public school system that was viewed with suspicion, "localism became the foundation of the public schools, making them more acceptable to the communities whose characteristics and mores they reflected."<sup>10</sup>

"In the beginning, [Prince William County] schools....were set up in existing buildings but, as funds became available, the District boards were able to contract out for schoolhouses to be built. With very few exceptions, these were all one-room schools...small [wood] frame structures usually painted white"<sup>11</sup>

By 1880 the Gainesville district had established ten segregated schools: nine "white" schools and one "colored", none of them closer than five miles to the town of Haymarket and all of them one-room buildings. With fifty-some children living in the village, the need for a school was obviously an issue.

On September 1, 1883 the Gainesville District School Board voted in favor of a petition for a school in Haymarket as long as the town paid for its construction and half the teacher's salary. Additionally, "the School Board offered to provide \$150 worth of furniture for the school."<sup>12</sup>

The newly incorporated town of Haymarket appointed a committee to "take in hand the arrangements for building a School-house and town hall." Two of the three members of that committee were George A. Hulfish and Charles E. Jordan. By October, the committee reported that an oyster supper had netted \$150 and subscriptions raised another \$411 with which to fund the building. Thomas A. Smith donated a lot at the corner of Fayette and Washington Streets on which the new town hall and school would be built.<sup>13</sup>

By 1910 another school was built on the northeast side of Fayette Street which eventually

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consisted of eight rooms and was used as the Haymarket High School until the 1940s. In the 1920s Prince William County began consolidating the white-only schools in the county so that by 1940 there were only two one-room, four two-room, and six three- or more-room schools left in use. When the Haymarket High school on Fayette Street was closed, it was turned into apartments, later burned, and is no longer extant.<sup>14</sup>

Despite the fact that it stopped serving as a school after twenty years, the town hall-school building continued to be used. A 1954 article in the *Manassas Journal Messenger* explained some of the activities that had taken place in the building over the years:

Haymarket's old Town Hall is having its face lifted. Badly-needed repairs and a coat of paint are improving the looks of this interesting old building. Built in 1884 by Will Shirley on land donated to the town by the late Thomas Smith, this building has been used for a variety of things. When the Baptist Church was being built in 1893, the Town Hall was used to hold their services... For a number of years, the Hall was used for a school.... Another use of the Hall is as a polling place, a use still carried on. During both general and primary elections, Town Hall is the scene of hustling and bustling voters. In 1931, the building was badly in need of repair. The grounds were overgrown with weeds. Through the work of the newly-organized Haymarket Woman's Club in cooperation with Town Council, the building was repaired and the grounds restored to their former beauty. At present, the upstairs room, once used as a library, is now the Woman's Club Room. The downstairs is now used for voting purposes and council meetings. The trial justice court is held downstairs once a week.<sup>15</sup>

In 2001 the building, still being used as the town hall, was almost destroyed by an electrical fire. The fire was extinguished but the interior was badly damaged. The town received a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and with their guidance, the Haymarket Historical Commission chair, Michelle Neal, oversaw the rehabilitation of the building.

In September 2002 the building was re-opened to the public as the Haymarket Museum. The building has also, since 2008, been used as an absentee voting location by the Prince William County Office of Voter Registration and Elections.



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The Haymarket Town Hall and School is distinctive in several aspects. A query of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Data Sharing System (DSS) revealed survey reports for 101 resources identified as schools built between 1880 and 1900. This listing included public and private schools, urban and rural buildings, and buildings either constructed as schools or built for another purpose but utilized as a school at some time in its history. The Haymarket building was purposefully constructed to serve two purposes and no other examples of a school building being constructed to serve dual purposes could be found in the DSS records. There were many examples of buildings constructed for other purposes like churches or dwellings being used as early schools especially in rural areas or serving another use after they ceased to function as schools. Architecturally, the simple rectangular form, frame construction, and gable roof were typical of rural schools in the late nineteenth century. "The entrances on post-Civil war schoolhouses generally moved from the side walls, found in the private antebellum 'field schools,' to the gable end used in the northern states."<sup>16</sup> The majority of these late-nineteenth-century schools were a single room and one story in height. Twenty-two of these buildings were two stories in height and twelve of the twenty-two buildings were of frame construction. These two-story schools usually contained four classrooms and generally "assumed the familiar I-house form – a two-story, single-pile, central-passage design with two rooms on each floor."<sup>17</sup> The Haymarket School appears to be unusual with its two-story, essentially two-room plan. These early frame school buildings were utilitarian and had little decoration except for the occasional use of decorative eaves brackets. The belfry on the Haymarket building appears to be unusual and is still a prominent feature in the rural community.

### **Conclusion**

The Old Town Hall and School was built in 1883 to serve a dual purpose as a school and town hall. It ceased to be used as a school around 1900 but continued to serve as a community meeting place until 2001 and today is being used as a museum. Because of its multi-purpose use, the building's architecture is distinguished from other rural schools of this era. Its basic rectangular form, gable roof, and lack of ornamentation are common characteristics of late-nineteenth-century rural school architecture, but the incorporation of a second floor and the belfry are rare. The Old Town Hall and School is emblematic of the



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community's resolve to rebuild after it was nearly destroyed during the Civil War. The building has continually served as a focal point for the Town of Haymarket for over one hundred twenty years.

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.38

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	271002	4299270	2				3				4			

           See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ellie Ivanic

organization Haymarket Museum

date 30 July 2010

street & number 15025 Washington Street

telephone 703.753.3712

city or town Haymarket

state Virginia

zip code 20169

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Haymarket

street & number PO Box 1230

telephone 703.753.2600

city or town Haymarket

state VA

zip code 20168

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Old Town Hall and School, 15025 Washington Street, is wholly located on parcel 7298-80-7308, as identified by Prince William County, Assessor of Real Estate.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries for the Old Town Hall and School have not changed since 1883 and the property is still wholly contained within parcel 7298-80-7308, as identified by Prince William County, Assessor of Real Estate.

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

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**Old Town Hall and School  
Prince William County, Virginia**

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

**Property:** Old Town Hall and School  
**Location:** Haymarket, Virginia (Prince William County)  
**Photographer:** Kimberly M. Chen, Johanna's Design Group  
**Date:** April 2010  
**Photograph File:** Digital  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, Virginia

**Photograph Number:**

0001 North Elevation, View looking southwest  
0002 Belfry, View looking south  
0003 North and West Elevation, View looking southeast  
0004 West Elevation, View looking southeast  
0005 South Elevation, View looking northwest  
0006 Flagstone Patio and Garden Sheds, View looking south  
0007 Caboose, View looking south  
0008 First Floor, View looking northeast  
0009 Stairwell-First Floor, Stair, View looking west  
0010 Second Floor, View looking north

**Figure 1.** Site Plan, Old Town Hall and School.

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

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**END NOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Laird, Matthew R. Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 44PW1637 at the Smith-Carter/Haymarket Landing Property, Prince William County, Virginia (James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., 2006) 3.

<sup>2</sup> Crewdson, Robert L. A History of Haymarket, Virginia (Manassas: The Prince William County Historical Commission, 1982), 6-8.

<sup>3</sup> Laird, 4

<sup>4</sup> Blake, David W. "Buckland: A Virginia Time Capsule", Prince William Reliquary, Vol. 3, no. 1 (Prince William County Library, Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center, 2004), 1.

<sup>5</sup> Skinker, William Jr., 1811 Petition, (microfilm reel 164) Library of Virginia, Legislative Petitions Database:  
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/petitions/petitionsSearch.asp>

<sup>6</sup> Crewdson, 9.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 15

<sup>8</sup> Heinemann, Ronald L., John G. Kolp, Anthony S. Parent, Jr., William G. Shade. Old Dominion, New Commonwealth: A History of Virginia 1607-2007 (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2007), 241.

<sup>9</sup> Phinney, Lucy Walsh. Yesterday's Schools: Public Elementary Education in Prince William County, Virginia 1869-1969 (1993), 9. Como, Tish. "Supervisors Minute Books 1870-1972: The Business of Life in Prince William County", Prince William Reliquary, Vol. 3, no. 2 (Prince William County Library, Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center, 2004), 31, 57.

<sup>10</sup> Phinney, Lucy Walsh. Yesterday's Schools: Public Elementary Education in Prince William County, Virginia 1869-1969 (1993), 57, 10

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 31

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, 125.

<sup>13</sup> Veness, Beverly R. *Minutes of Gainesville Township Supervisors 1870-1875, Haymarket Town Council 1882-1883, Prince William County, Virginia* (Manassas: Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center, 1999), 28.

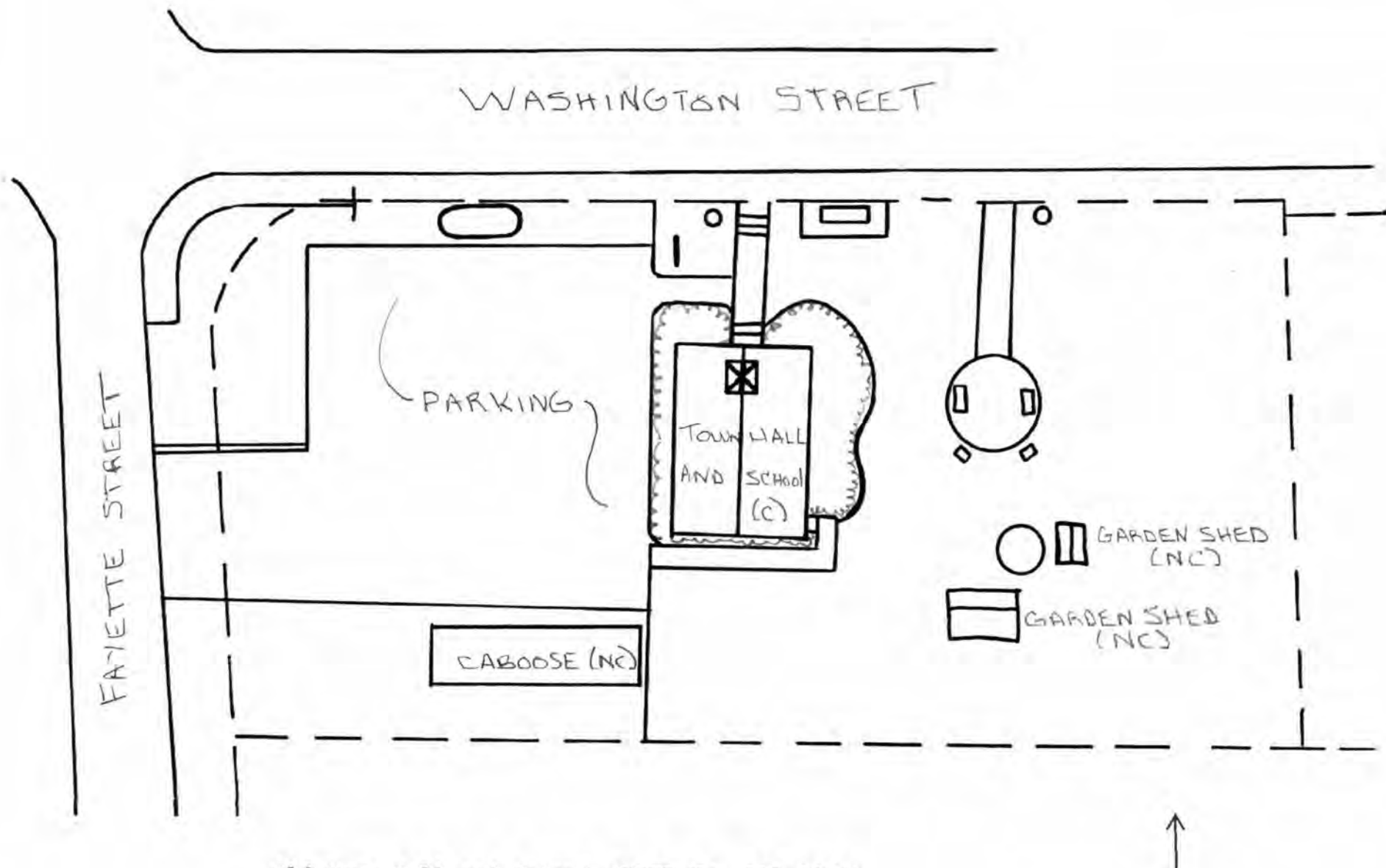
<sup>14</sup> Phinney, 35-36, 126.

<sup>15</sup> "Old Town Hall in Haymarket is Having its 'Face Lifted'" *Manassas Journal Messenger*, 1954

<sup>16</sup> Virginia Landmarks Commission Staff, "Thematic Nomination: Public Schools in Augusta County, Virginia, 1870-1940 (VHLC File #07-1175)," November 1984, section 7 page 2.

<sup>17</sup> Virginia Landmarks Commission Staff, section 7 page 5.



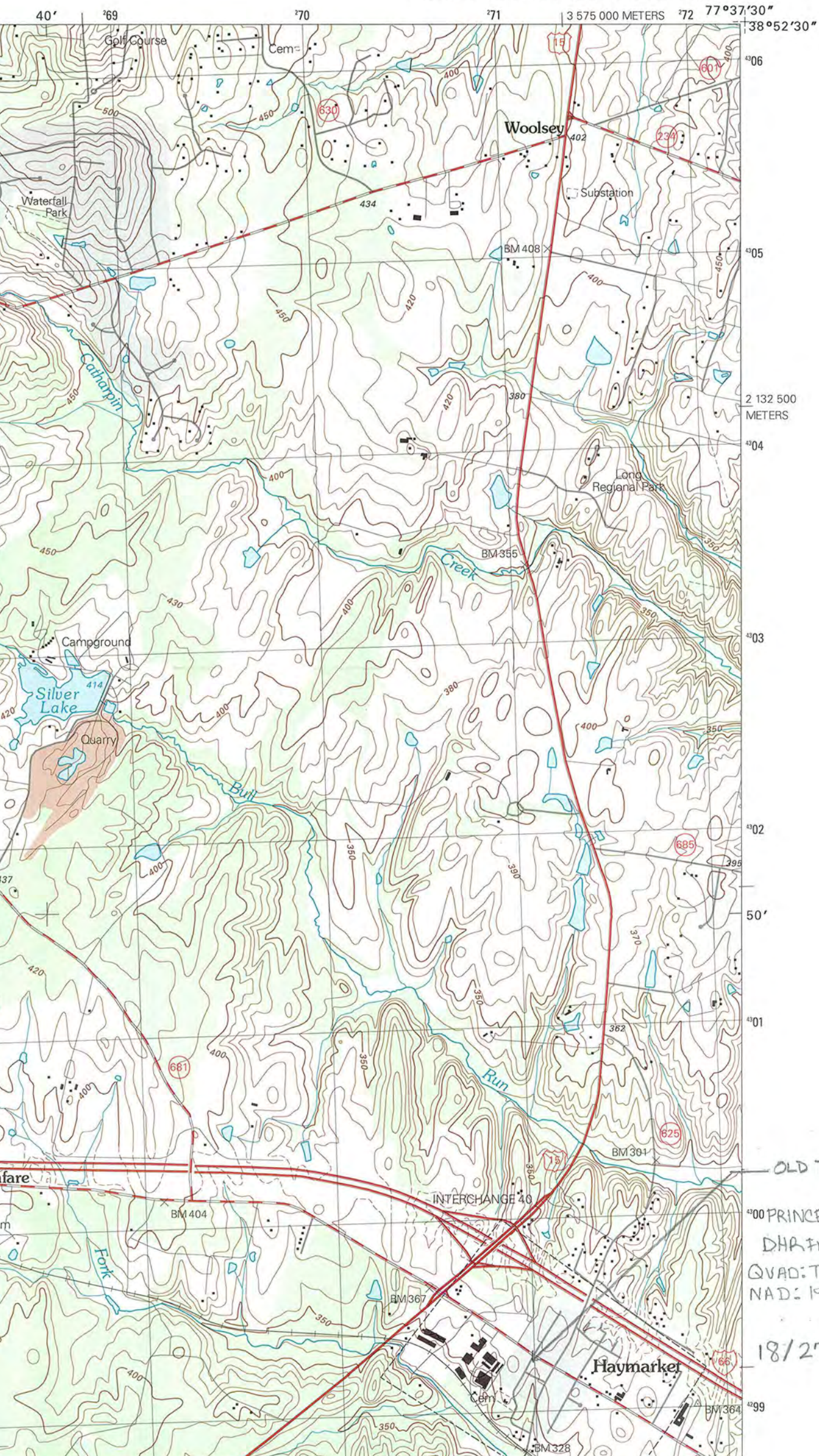


Old Town Hall and School (VDHR No. 233-0006)  
Prince William County, Virginia

Figure 1.



THOROUGHFARE GAP QUADRANGLE  
VIRGINIA  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



OLD TOWN HALL AND  
SCHOOL

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA

DHR FILE NO: 233-0006

QUAD: THOROUGHFARE GAP,  
NAD: 1983 VA

UTM

18/271002/4299270