

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002763

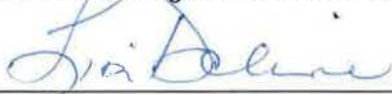
Date Listed: 8/13/2018

Property Name: Cleburne County High School

County: Cleburne

State: AL

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Criterion A

The area of significance has been modified to include significance in Government. The nomination now reads, "Government/Education." The Cleburne County High School is an example of a Public Works Administration (PWA) project where federal funds assisted communities with improving education facilities following the Great Depression. County bonds sold to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) also funded this project.

The ALABAMA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

562763



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.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Cleburne County High School
Other names/ site number: Old Cleburne County High School, Heflin School
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 911 Willoughby Street
City/Town: Heflin State: AL County: Cleburne
Not for Publication: _____ Vicinity: _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request 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 this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

National Statewide Local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] /Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer June 22, 2018
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Alabama Historical Commission
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): _____

[Signature] 8/13/18
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	Non-Contributing	
1	1	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	1	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
1	2	TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use / Historic Functions: (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / School / Secondary School

Current Functions: (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Architectural Classification: (enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne / Art Moderne
ART DECO

Materials: (enter categories from instructions)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE / Limestone; ASBESTOS / Shingles

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Old Cleburne County High School, located in Heflin, Alabama, originally served as one of the County's primary educational institutions until 1984. The one-and-a-half story brick school was the only combination Junior High and High School in the County until the construction of Ranborne High School in 1941. The historic structure is presently privately owned and not in use. The property has been vacant and in the hands of the current owners since it was purchased from the Cleburne County School Board in 1986. Because the property is located near Heflin's commercial main street, the school stands in a location central to the commercial and residential center of Heflin. The property consists of one large, red brick, one-and-a-half-story, building constructed in 1936. No major exterior modifications have been made, however, in 1957 and 1961, modifications were made to the interior of the school to accommodate the changing needs of the county high school and increase in student enrollment. The property retains historic integrity in setting, form, and function of the building, illustrating a period of architectural and educational development throughout the country. The structure was designed by architect Charles H. McCauley and constructed by the Daniel Construction Company.

Narrative Description

The Old Cleburne County High School (1936), located in Heflin, Alabama, has historically played a central role in the education and development of Heflin, a rural county located in northeast Alabama. The building is in an urban setting one block from the main commercial street in downtown Heflin. The construction and design of the school represented a turning point for the county education system. The school is a one-and-a-half story brick structure located in what is now a residential area. While the school is no longer in use, the setting remains integral to the Heflin community and Cleburne County. Aspects that are still utilized include an adjacent park, the current high school sports field, and community center located behind the school.

The school is in the heart of the recreation area of Heflin. To the west of the school, on the opposite side of Willoughby St. are two single-story residential homes constructed in the 1950's. Additionally, within the parcel boundaries, on the south side of the school is a non-contributing brick office building constructed in 1992. Several recreation fields surround the Old Cleburne County High school as the Heflin Recreation Center is located behind the school. Also, adjacent to the school, on the north side, is the newly constructed National Guard Armory.

The school was constructed in 1936, with modifications to the interior in 1957 and 1961 to accommodate the changing dynamics of the school and modern requirements for public education. The three-hallway school remained in use from 1936 until 1984, when the county erected a new school building.

The school's façade exhibits Art Deco detailing and character, with a high symmetrical and linear plan. The entrance faces west, towards the city center. Following the symmetry, the building features a flat façade, with a central projecting full-height hipped entry porch (photo 3). Within the entryway is a recessed geometric arch, incorporated into the brickwork, with stepped pilasters (photo 4). The north and the south halls are defined by a similar hipped roof offset from the main asbestos shingle hipped roof, balancing the front façade. The symmetry is further complemented by the sash type ribbon casement windows, and the hipped dormers, giving the school a welcoming and approachable appeal (photo 1, 2).

Both north and south elevations feature the same sash type casement windows as the front elevation, allowing a substantial amount of natural light into the classrooms. The south elevation is split into two-stories, with the original cafeteria on the ground floor (photo 12). Because the school was constructed on a hill, the half-story is seamless, with a gradual transition from the rear two-stories, to the front single-story.

The school itself consists of three main hallways with offset brightly colored classrooms. Each of the classrooms can be entered directly from the hallway (photo 13). The hallway is lined with the entrances to the classrooms and small square windows to allow for natural light from the classrooms to come into the hallway. Each of the classrooms has a blackboard,

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and a corkboard lining the walls of the room (photo 21). In addition to the classrooms, across from the central entrance, on the west hallway, is the entrance to the gymnasium, now with two sets of French doors. The gymnasium or auditorium features brick walls lined with wainscoting (photo 20). To the east is a stage, which was built in 1936 with the school, intended to allow the space to remain versatile for various academic and athletic functions (photo 19). Through the windows inside the auditorium, one can see both “wings” of the school and the north and south hallways.

The exterior of the building has not been altered or modified, representing a single architectural phase typical of PWA buildings and those built by Charles H. McCauley during the period of significance. As the needs of the student body grew, the interior was modified to accommodate the need for new technology and an increase in the size of the student body. While the internal modifications were significant, they represent the value of the school within the community and the desire to maintain its use. The modifications also did not disrupt the original floor plan and utilitarian intentions of the PWA format for buildings intended for educational purposes.

After the private purchase of the building in 1986, the school continued to be used for educational and community purposes, having been used for community arts exhibitions, church related education and tutoring. The structure was also used as a pre-school, which led to the addition of the non-contributing structure at the rear entrance of the school. The non-contributing addition was added in 2006, which included a carport and ramp leading to the main floor of the school. The addition is constructed of wood with a sheet metal roof (photo 8).

The architectural and historic integrity of the property has been preserved, even though the school experienced minor architectural changes and is no longer actively functioning. The primary structure has never been relocated, and the setting surrounding the school allows for a buffer that does not inhibit the historic character or setting of the school. The feeling and association that this property was thoughtfully designed for higher learning is reflected in the location, surrounding property, and architectural detailing. The design and workmanship reflect the ethos of the period, as related to a proper structure for education, and the workmanship and materials reflect the hand-crafted artisanship of the period. Overall, this property still maintains a substantial level of historic integrity and reflects the architectural and functional intentions of the architect.

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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.

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 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

Areas of Significance: (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance:

1936-1937

Significant Dates:

1936

Significant Person: (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect / Builder:

Charles H. McCauley, Architect
Daniel Construction Company, Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph: (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Cleburne County High School is architecturally and historically significant at the local level, under National Register Criterion A and C. Constructed in 1936 and partially funded by a Public Works Administration grant, the high school represents a period of time and architectural significance in which the Federal Government worked to restore the economic and social life of the nation following the Great Depression. The period of significance for the construction of the Heflin structure includes 1936 and 1937. Starting in 1933, the Public Works Administration sought to refine the education system and revitalize the stalled building of schools, many of which were one-room schoolhouses predating 1900. As a response to the Great Depression, Americans began to realize the importance of education, in particular, education beyond elementary school. The PWA set out to build and condense schools so that learning conditions were of a higher quality. Because Heflin was the largest city in Cleburne County and the business center for the railroad, it became the location of the County's condensed school. The school in Heflin represents a period in which federally funded building projects aimed at employing local architects and builders lead to a modernized and minimal interpretation of popular styles. This funding resulted in a specific Moderne style, evident in the Cleburne County High School. The design was created by Birmingham based architect Charles H. McCauley and constructed by the Daniel Construction Company, a frequent partner of McCauley & Associates. McCauley would go on to design many of Alabama's most famous public buildings of the period in Birmingham and surrounding areas.

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

HEFLIN BACKGROUND

Heflin, Alabama is in rural Cleburne County in the northeast quadrant of the state and serves as the county seat. The small community grew as a cotton center and railroad town between Birmingham and Atlanta after the completion of the Georgia Pacific railroad in 1883 (3). Cleburne County was formed in 1867 from portions of Calhoun, Talladega and Randolph counties, and named for the Irish-born Confederate general Patrick R. Cleburne, who died at the battle of Franklin, TN. in 1864 (14).

The County drew national attention in the 1840's when gold was discovered around the town of Arbacoochee, mining over \$5 million in gold. While the interest in mining in the county later decreased, Cleburne County retained a prominent position as a resource-rich area. The original county seat was in Edwardsville, however a countywide election and subsequent legal battle resulted in a relocation to Heflin in 1906 (14). Because of Heflin's location and resources, the community was "by an overwhelming vote . . ." elected the county seat (6).

The Ross family, the first settlers on the land that would become Heflin, relocated from South Carolina in the 1830's as farmers, settling near the Tallapoosa River. After their plantation achieved success, Newton J. Ross, for whom the town's main thoroughfare is named, sold the land that would become the majority of the town. This land was developed to include the first public school, three churches, and the cemetery. In 1882, the city of Heflin was officially established, named after the local physician Dr. Wilson L. Heflin. In this same year, the Georgia Pacific Railroad was completed, connecting Heflin to Atlanta, Georgia, and it would connect to Birmingham the following year. Due to the expansion of the railroad, Heflin grew as a result and was incorporated in 1886 by the Alabama Legislature. Heflin became the center of business activity with its railroad access, with a strong role in the cotton and huckleberry markets (12).

CRITERIA A: EDUCATION

The Cleburne County High School was constructed to support the increasing number of enrolled students, following the expansion of the community during the Great Depression. Constructed in 1936, the school consisted of three brick buildings with 30 rooms, 22 of which were classrooms (1). The plans for the school were drawn by prominent Birmingham architect Charles H. McCauley, and built by Daniel Construction Company (19). The consolidated school, considered one of the most conveniently organized schools, was funded in part by a grant made by the Public Works Administration, as part of a program to revitalize the County's education system, and in part by bonds sold to the Works Progress Administration (11).

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Because of the prominence in the County's commercial activity at the time, and the increased ease of transportation, it was decided that the consolidated school would be in Heflin.

The Cleburne County High School, funded in part by a Public Works Administration grant, represents a national trend of increased interest in the education system following the Great Depression. The federally funded Public Works Administration worked to replace and consolidate one-room school houses, during a time when school construction had essentially halted. In 1932, 57.8 percent of schools were one-room buildings, a third of which dated between 1870-1900. The national need to fund these projects stemmed from the rapid rate of increased enrollment from 1918 to 1936, a clear majority of which was in high school (13). The interest in high school education came from the realization that education was essential to success in life, brought by the Great Depression. According to the PWA, increased enrollment required an increase of necessary expenditure per student. However, the national trend of increased school enrollment was matched by national trend of decreased expenditure (17).

During the period between 1932 and 1937, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, later termed the Public Works Administration, assisted in financing 70 percent of the new school building throughout country. However, though the projects were funded in part by the PWA, the local community bore the major portion of the cost. The High School in Heflin exemplifies this financial problem. The Cleburne County High School was funded by both the PWA grant and money from county bonds sold to the Works Progress Administration. The building of the school constituted the largest government funded project in the county to date. The school was praised throughout Cleburne County for its modernity (17). It was built accordance with the PWA goals in the education grant program containing all the essential conveniences such as running water, steam heated rooms and a fully fireproof construction. These goals were;

"To provide new facilities to meet the needs of shifting populations and growing enrollments; to replace unsafe and obsolete small buildings with modern, consolidated schools; to provide new structures with modern equipment to replace obsolete and overcrowded buildings without proper heating, ventilation, lighting, or sanitation; and to provide needed additions and improvements to existing buildings." (13)

The three-hall school, originally divided by High School and Junior High, was deemed the "finest and most conveniently arranged school building." This same arrangement is seen other PWA funded schools throughout the country. While the construction of the Cleburne County High School did not accommodate all the students of the County, it allowed a greater number of students to attend school. This welcome change came at a time when the county shifted from purely rural to a business centric railroad community.

The architectural style, period of construction, functional intentions, and floor plan layout of the Cleburne County High School represents a period of architectural significance, representative of a national movement of publicly funded educational institutions. During the Depression, there was an impasse in the construction of federal and non-federal buildings through the country (7). During the period, cities and private owners could not afford to build leaving many unemployed, as a result, the Public Works Administration sought to employ regional architects and builders. This lead to a similarity in building styles throughout the country referred to as PWA Moderne. The Public Works administration (PWA) was established in 1933 to stimulate the economy and provide employment (17). The style typical of these federally funded buildings, because both Classical and Art Deco features were favored, stripped such styles of ornament and combined elements of each in a much more conservative fashion (5).

The Public Works Administration outlined no specific architectural requirements, however, with the goal of eliminating small school districts by creating larger school units, funding sought to modernize educational institutions (13). As explained in a PWA publication on "Public Building", a modern school building was both fire safe and individualized based on school and classroom needs.

The Cleburne County High School was built as a combined junior and high school, featuring two major hallways, the north hallway (the junior high hall) and the south hallway (the high school hall), with a central hallway containing the library and the entrance to the auditorium. Per modern school building concepts, the junior high classrooms were designed to allow multi-function use (13). This design consisted of slightly larger rooms with a coatroom in the rear (photo 15). Unlike the junior high, where the students would learn different subjects within the same room, the high school classrooms were designed to suit only one subject. The classrooms were smaller with no coatroom, keeping in mind that students move in and out based on their schedule and were therefore designed for only a single class at a time (photo 22). Additionally, the

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PWA outlined the modern requirements for the auditorium, calling for an auditorium to be the center of the community rather than the school alone (photo 19). The County High School follows the guide, with the space performing two roles as both a gymnasium and an auditorium meant to accommodate far more occupants than the school itself. The architect, Charles H. McCauley designed each of the rooms so that they would not lay unused, a characteristic also outlined in the PWA modernization of schools.

The integrity of the design and intended functionality as an institution of learning all remains intact and has not been compromised by alterations or neglect. The structure should be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for local Educational importance.

CRITERIA C: ARCHITECTURE

Charles H. McCauley (1893 – 1970), a prominent architect located in Birmingham, designed the school and was responsible for multiple other PWA projects within the state of Alabama. McCauley was born in Chicago, and studied architecture at the University of Illinois, he practiced architecture in Chicago before moving to Birmingham in 1919. There, he started his own firm in 1925, called Charles H. McCauley Associates. The firm designed many important buildings throughout Birmingham including Temple Beth-El (1926), Medical Arts Building (1931), Birmingham City Hall (1950), Boutwell Auditorium Entry Pavilion (1957) and more. At the time of McCauley's death in 1970, Charles H. McCauley Associates was one of the largest architectural practices in the South (9).

In the same time period, McCauley designed a similar federally funded building in the PWA Moderne style of the High School, in Birmingham, using the same building company as he used for the high school (19). The style's mix of Neoclassical, Art Deco and Art Moderne elements combined in a conservative representation of the times, was in a way a display of the aim of the program's aim to create stability within the nation. Though PWA funding was not dependent upon the use of a specific architectural style, the Cleburne County High School resembles a PWA funded building by McCauley, the Jefferson Tower in Birmingham Ala. (1941). In addition to the Jefferson Tower, an earlier building the Jackson building (later the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Building, now the New South Federal Savings Building) in Birmingham (1925) also exhibits similar architectural characteristics (19).

The use of the art deco style evolved with the times, in the 1930's there was a more simplified approach to the style's highly ornate elements. Art deco is characterized by a linear, hard edge or angular composition, often with a vertical emphasis and highlighted with stylized geometric decoration (7). The Cleburne County High School's art deco elements include the symmetrical balance of the front façade, with a stepped entrance pavilion framed by piers and subtle classical elements such as the dentils along the entrance (photo 4). The school also has sash type windows arranged in a linear fashion (photo 2). McCauley's other projects during this time display the same subtle interpretation of art deco, the Jackson Building is minimally ornate, with a slightly stepped façade and linearly arranged metal sash type windows.

In addition to the art deco elements adopted by PWA Moderne, the style also incorporated parts of Art Moderne. The High School, which is a one-and-a-half story structure, is highly linear in nature, and stripped of surface ornament (3). This linear quality is highly characteristic of Art Moderne. While many of the buildings of the time are made of sleek, flat materials, the architect chose to use molded brick, using the brick to create subtle decoration. Similarly, the 1941 Jefferson building, a Hospital designed by Charles McCauley and built by Daniel Construction Company, is a T-shaped brick tower with a symmetrical, lightly stepped façade of a linear quality (19).

The historic and architectural integrity of the structure remains intact and has not been compromised by alterations or neglect. The structure should be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for local architectural importance.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

1. Alabama Department of Education. "High School Accreditation Preliminary Report: School Year of 1941-42. Found at the Lucile Morgan Public Library, Heflin, Ala.
2. Burns, Charles J., "Friendly Heflin—Hub of Progress." *The Alabama Local Government Journal*. March 1953. 21-22. Located in Lucile Morgan Public Library, Heflin, Ala.
3. Cleburne County Heritage Book Committee (Ala.), comp. *The Heritage of Cleburne County, Alabama*. Vol. 15 of Heritage of Alabama series. Clanton, Ala.: Heritage Pub. Consultants, 1998.
4. "Cleburne County High Opened Last Monday." *The Cleburne News*. Tuesday September 17, 1936.
5. Craig, Robert Michael. *Atlanta Architecture: Art Deco to Modern Classic, 1929-1959*. Pelican Publishing, 1995.
6. Fullerton, J.R.. "Cleburne's Sturdy Capital Heflin a Flourishing City." *The Birmingham Ledger*. March 29, 1906.
7. Greif, Martin. *Depression Modern: The Thirties Style in America*. New York: Universe Books, 1975.
8. Guess, Mallory. "Cleburne Set For Opening." *The Anniston Star*. Aug 20, 1961. Located on Newspapers.com.
9. Jefferson County Historical Commission. "Birmingham and Jefferson County Alabama." Birmingham Public Libraries, Bessemer Hall of History.
10. "Library Program Aided." *The Anniston Star*. February 3, 1957. Located on Newspapers.com.
11. "New High School Cost Was \$65,000." *The Anniston Star*. April 22, 1937.
12. *Northern Alabama, historical and Biographical*. Birmingham, AL: Smith & De Land. 1888. 134-35.
13. The Research Section of the Projects Division. 1937. *Public Works Administration Aids to Education*. United States Government, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works , Washington DC: United States Printing Office.
14. Ruple, Wayne. *Images of America: Cleburne County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010.
15. "Thirty-Five Classrooms Needed To Accommodate Full Student Population." *The Anniston Star*. Thursday, April 22, 1937. 9. Located at the Lucile Morgan Public Library.
16. United States. Public works administration. *America builds: The record of PWA*. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. Office, 1939.
17. Watson, Jerry F.. "A Report From Heflin." *The Anniston Star*. May 2, 1963. 25. Located on Newspapers.com.
18. White, Marjorie Longenecker (1977) *Downtown Birmingham: Architectural and Historical Walking Tour Guide*. Birmingham: Birmingham Historical Society.
19. "Work Started On Heflin's New School Building." *The Cleburne News*. March 12, 1936.

Previous documentation of 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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.91

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:

Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.

1. Latitude:	33.64440	Longitude:	-85.585445
2. Latitude:		Longitude:	
3. Latitude:		Longitude:	
4. Latitude:		Longitude:	

OR

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or **NAD 1983**

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Old Cleburne High School Boundaries are as follows: All the land that lies west of Evans St., East of Willoughby St., North of Colmen St. and south of Brandt St except for the National Guard Amory Property.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Boundaries have been set based on the surrounding structures that are not associated with the property, the legal lot size of the school and grounds, and the surrounding public roads (Brandt St., Willoughby St., Evan St., Coleman St.)

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11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Katherine Kaplan and Stephen McNair, Ph.D.

Organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.

Street & number: 2151 Government Street

City/Town: Mobile State: AL Zip Code: 36606

Email: smcnair@mcnairhp.com Phone: 334.303.3029

Date: January 8, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name or Property: Cleburne County High School
City or Vicinity: Heflin
County: Cleburne State: AL
Photographer: Katherine Kaplan
Date Photographed: July 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Historical Photographs

1. Front façade, 1979. The Anniston Star, Sunday February 18, 1979. Located on newspapers.com
2. Front façade, 1953. The Alabama Local Government Journal, March 1953, Located in the Lucile Morgan Public Library.

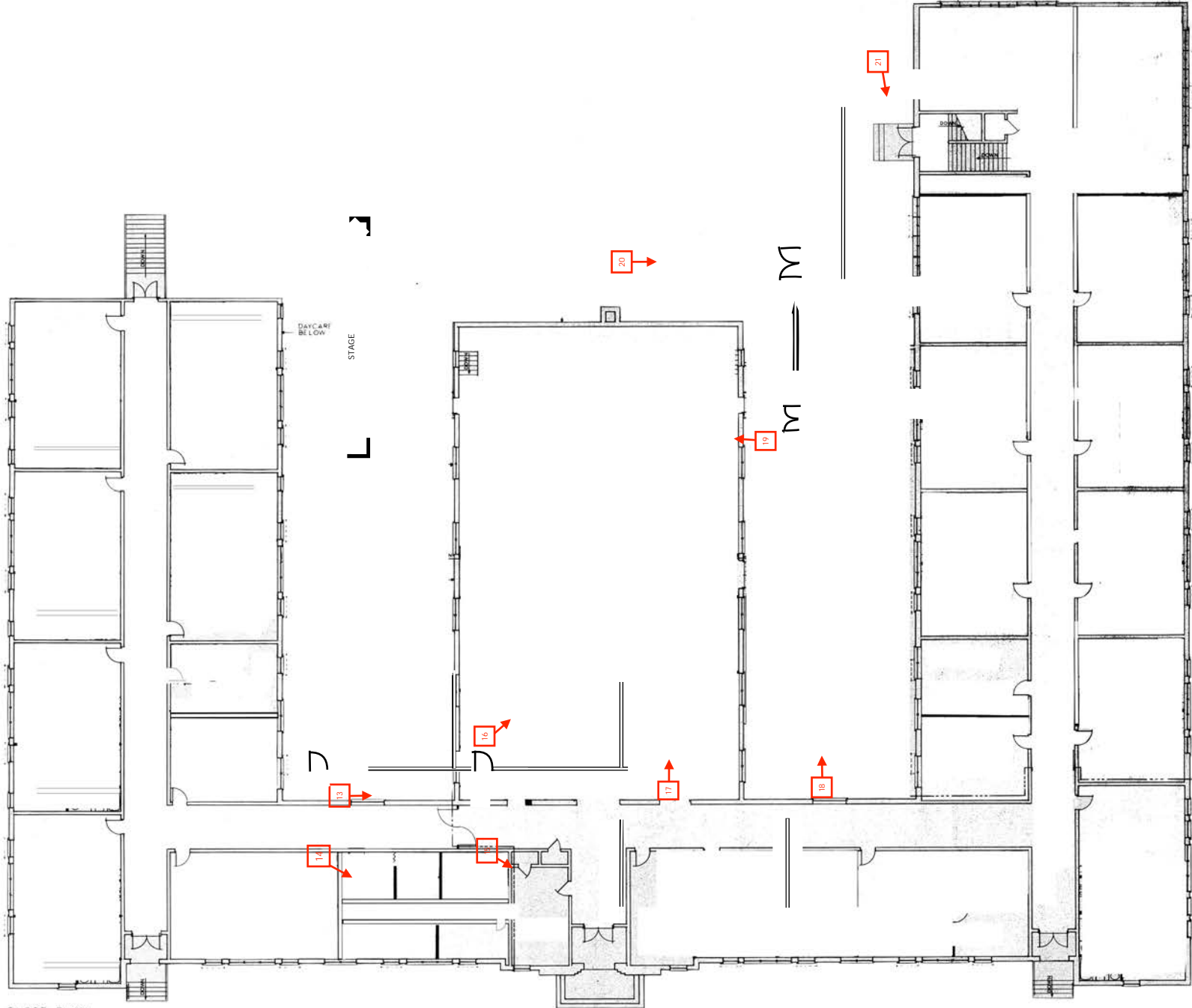
Photos July 2017

1. Cleburne_County_Highschool_1: Front façade from north hall, camera facing southeast
2. Cleburne_County_Highschool_2: Front façade from north hall, camera facing southeast
3. Cleburne_County_Highschool_3: Front Elevation camera facing east
4. Cleburne_County_Highschool_4: Front Elevation camera facing east
5. Cleburne_County_Highschool_5: Rear elevation south hall, camera facing west
6. Cleburne_County_Highschool_6: Rear Elevation auditorium-central building, camera facing west
7. Cleburne_County_Highschool_7: Rear Elevation north hall, camera facing west
8. Cleburne_County_Highschool_8: Rear façade north hall, noncontributing structure, camera facing northwest
9. Cleburne_County_Highschool_9: Rear façade south hall and cafeteria, camera facing southwest
10. Cleburne_County_Highschool_10: North façade, camera facing southwest
11. Cleburne_County_Highschool_11: North façade, camera facing southwest
12. Cleburne_County_Highschool_12: South façade, camera facing northwest
13. Cleburne_County_Highschool_13: North Hallway, camera facing west
14. Cleburne_County_Highschool_14: Junior High classroom, camera facing northwest
15. Cleburne_County_Highschool_15: Junior High classroom, camera facing northwest
16. Cleburne_County_Highschool_16: Junior High classroom, camera facing southwest
17. Cleburne_County_Highschool_17: Old music room/ teachers' lounge, camera facing south
18. Cleburne_County_Highschool_18: Central Hallway, camera facing south
19. Cleburne_County_Highschool_19: Auditorium, camera facing east
20. Cleburne_County_Highschool_20: Auditorium, camera facing west
21. Cleburne_County_Highschool_21: Library/ Study hall, camera facing north
22. Cleburne_County_Highschool_22: Lab, camera facing southwest
23. Cleburne_County_Highschool_23: Lab, camera facing west
24. Cleburne_County_Highschool_24: South Hallway, High school hall, camera facing east
25. Cleburne_County_Highschool_25: teacher's lounge, camera facing north
26. Cleburne_County_Highschool_26: Cafeteria, camera facing east
27. Cleburne_County_Highschool_27: Cafeteria, camera facing east
28. Cleburne_County_Highschool_28 Corner stone, north side, camera facing south
29. Cleburne_County_Highschool_29 Corner stone, north side, camera facing east
30. Cleburne_County_Highschool_30 PWA plaque, moved from exterior

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

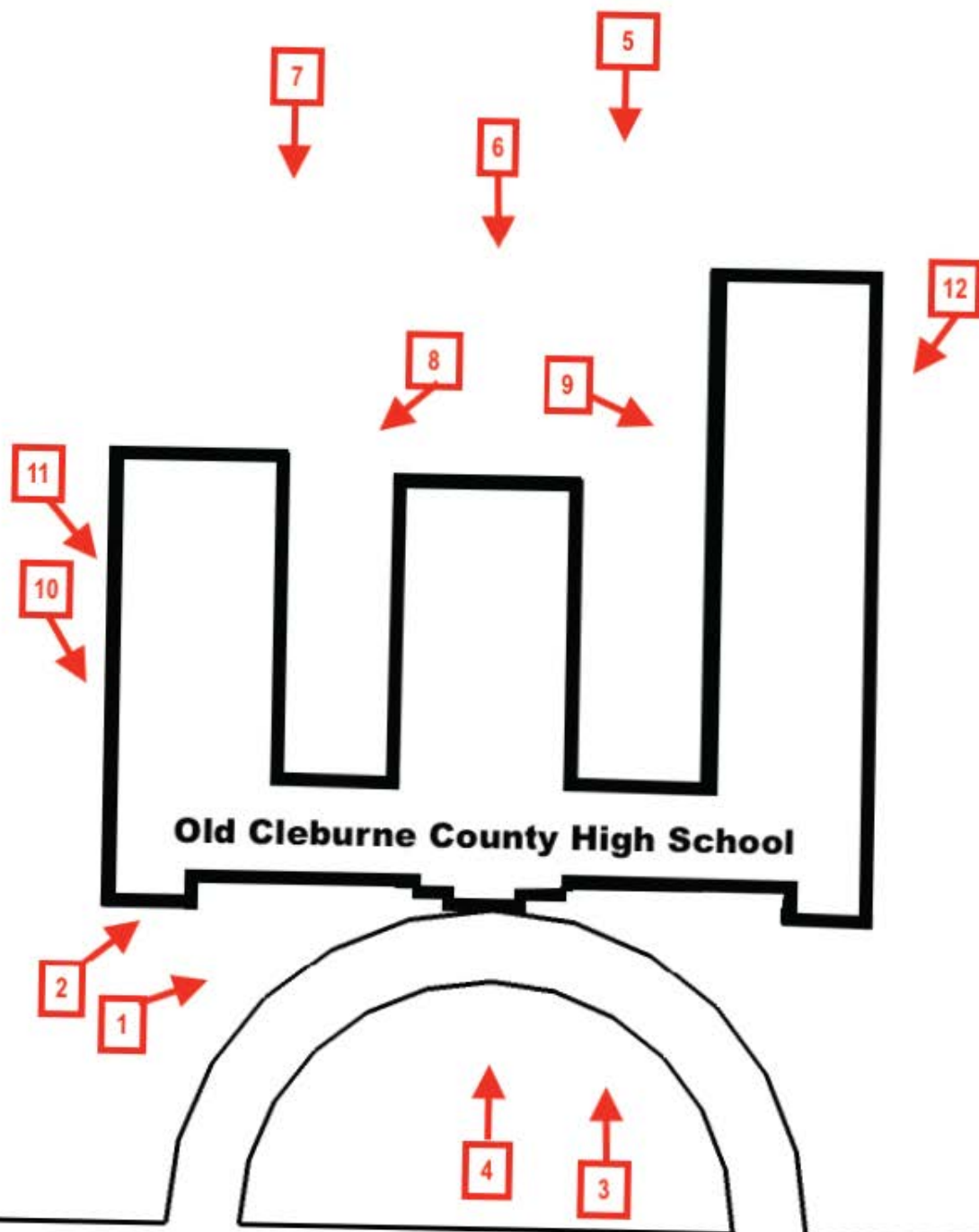


Davis, Black & Associates, Inc.
Successors to Warren, Knight & Davis, Inc. Founded 1921.
Birmingham, Alabama
Architecture - Engineering - Interior Design

A DOMICILIARY & APARTMENT COMPLEX
FOR MR. & MRS. JOHN CASEY
HEFLIN, AL.

DATE	13 APR 68
PROJECT	87086
SCALE	1/8" = 1'-0"
BY	DN

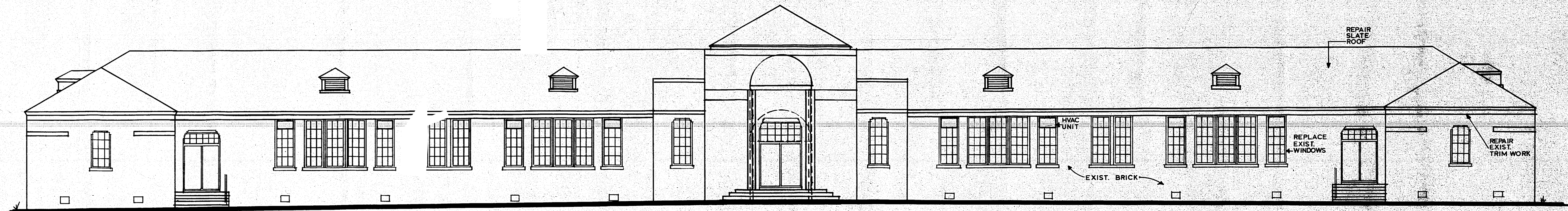
Evans



Old Cleburne County High School

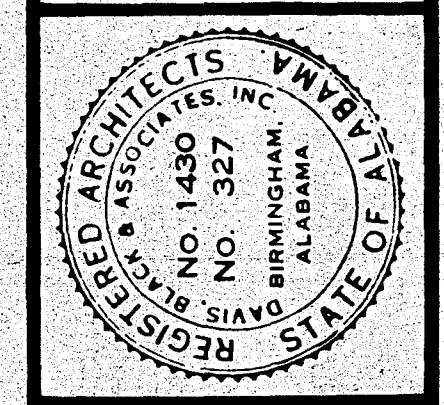
Colman

Willoughby



EXIST. FRONT ELEVATION

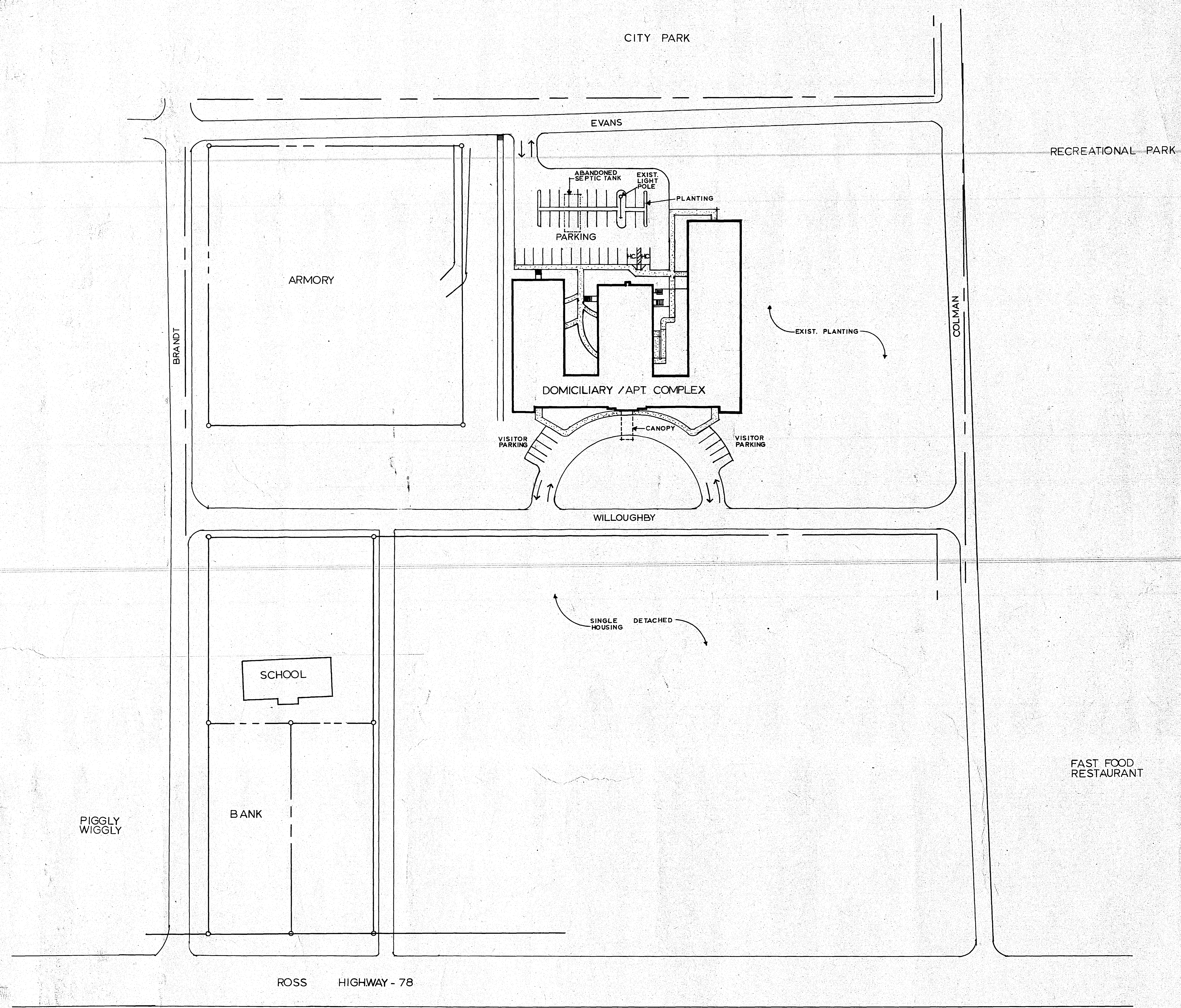
1/8" = 1'-0"



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 Birmingham, Alabama
 Architecture - Engineering - Interior Design

A DOMICILIARY & APARTMENT COMPLEX
 FOR MR. & MRS. JOHN CASEY
 HEFLIN, AL.

REVISIONS	
SIGNED	
DRAWN	
DATE	13 APR 88
PROJECT NUMBER	87086
SHEET NUMBER	1
OF	1




SITE PLAN
 1" = 50'-0"

Cleburne County High School

Heflin Ala.

Legend

 Heflin Recreation Center

Old Cleburne County High School

100

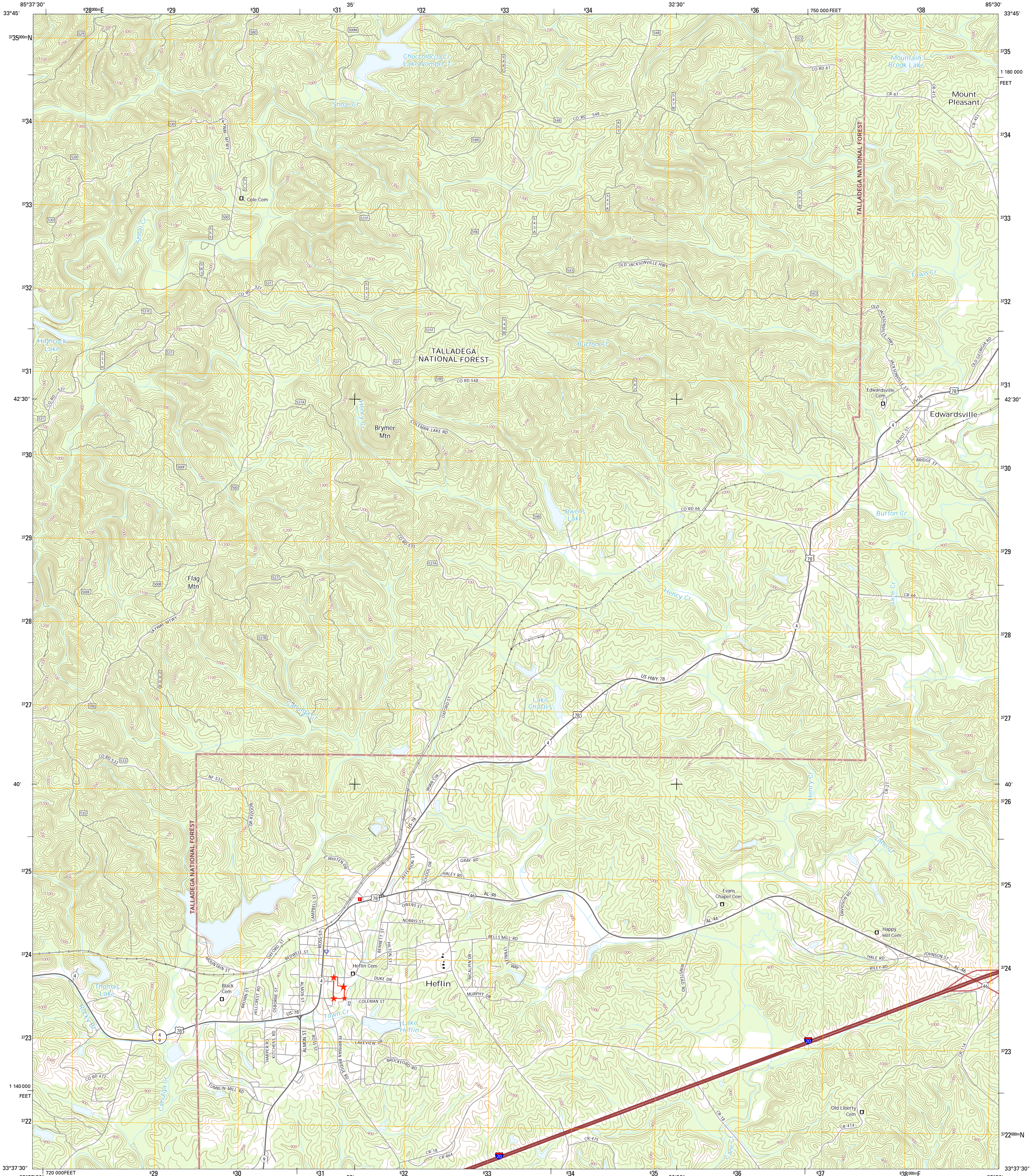
100

Google Earth

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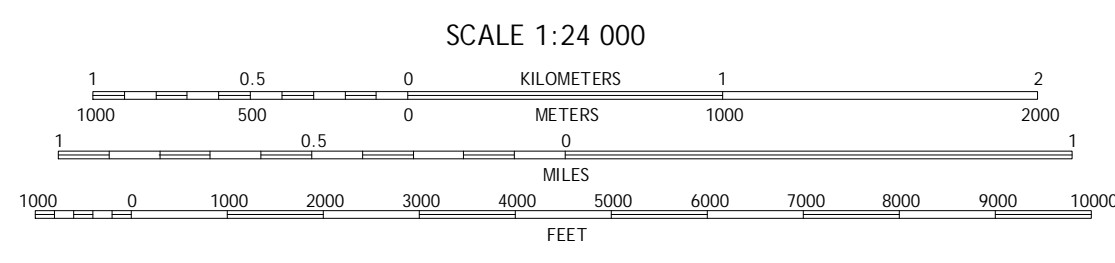
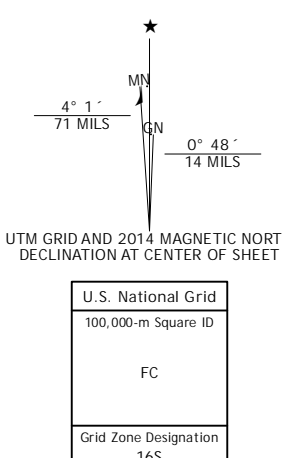
600 ft



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and
1 000-meter grid; Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16S
10 000-foot ticks; Alabama Coordinate System of 1983 (east
zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.

Imagery NAIP, December 2013
Roads HERE, ©2013
Roads within US Forest Service Lands FSTopo Data
with limited Forest Service updates, 2013
Names GNIS, 2013
Hydrography National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours National Elevation Dataset, 2000
Boundaries Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2013



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.16



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
FS Primary Route	FS Passenger Route
	FS High Clearance Route

Check with local Forest Service unit
for current travel conditions and restrictions.

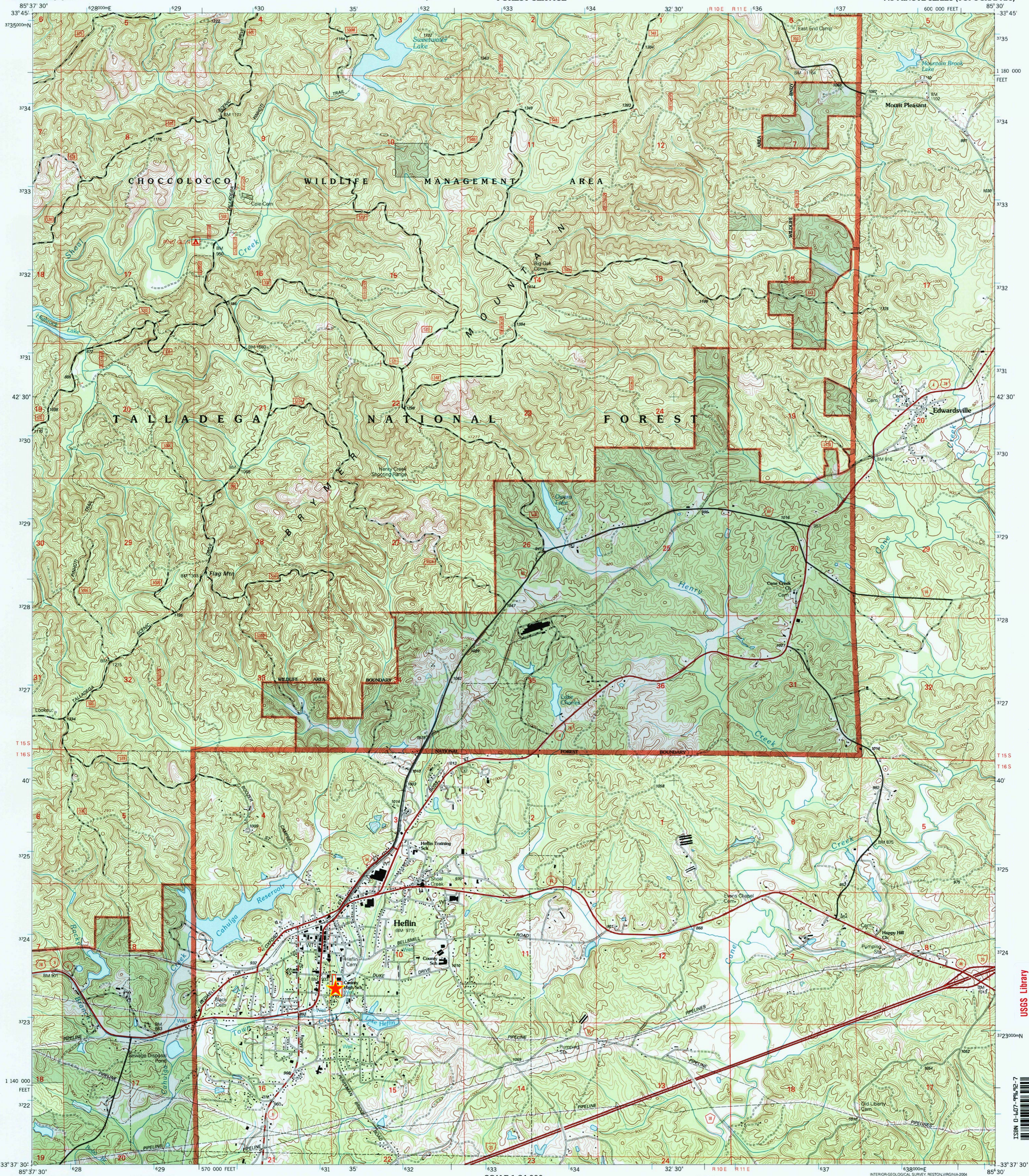
ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

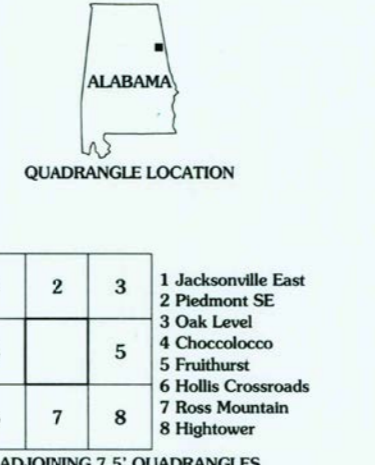
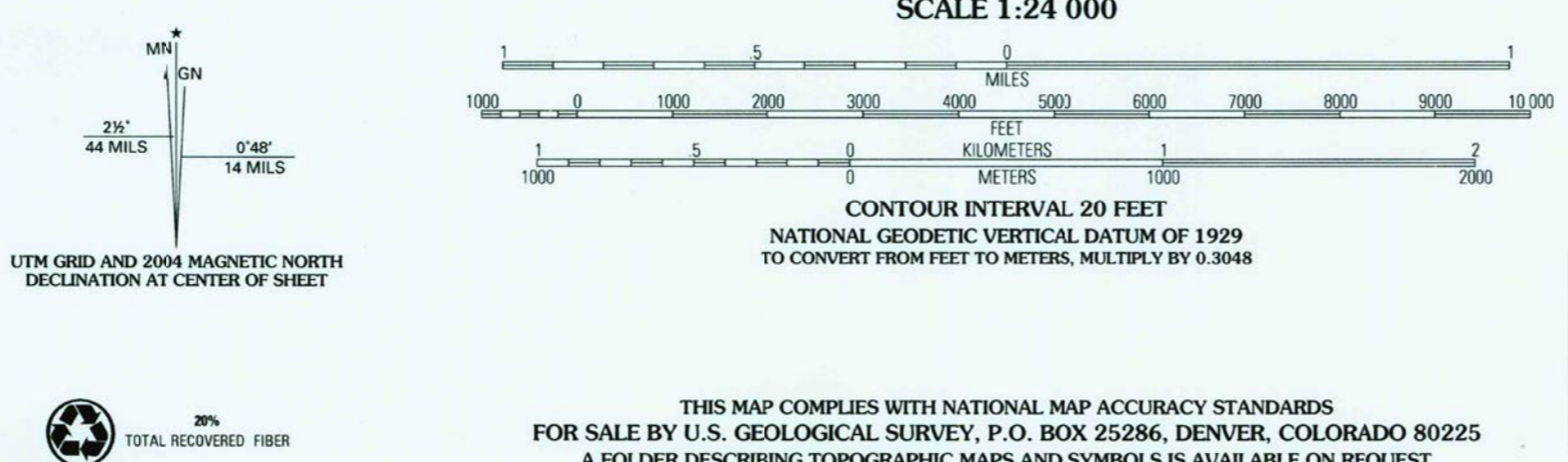
1 Jacksonville East
2 Piedmont SE
3 Oak Level
4 Choccolocco
5 Fruithurst
6 Hollis Crossroads
7 Ross Mountain
8 Hightower

HEFLIN, AL
2014





Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1983 Revision within and adjacent to National Forest System lands by USDA Forest Service 2001



Legend for highways and roads, including symbols for Interstate, U.S. Highway, State, County, National Forest, and National Forest Trail.

USGS Library Reston, VA. Topo Archive



ISBN 0-607-49652-7 9 780607 496520

3 1818 00422760 7

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

HEFLIN, AL 2001 NOV 03 2004 33085-F5-TF-024 NIMA 3851 II NE-SERIES V844





A photograph of a two-story brick school building with a gabled roof and a dormer window. The building is surrounded by green grass and trees. The text "CLEBURNE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL" is visible on the brick facade above the entrance.

CLEBURNE COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL

CLEBURNE COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL

















































DANIEL CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY
BUILDERS
CHAS-H-McCAULEY
ARCHITECT
1936

BOARD OF EDUCATION
W-R-SEWELL CHAIRMAN
J-A-NEWELL H-B-PULLEN
J-G-JONES Z-S-ROBERTSON
SUPERINTENDENT
J-H-PIRKLE

HUTTLIN'S SCHOOL
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROJECT NO. 1050-1

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: 6/28/2018 Date of Pending List: 7/20/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/6/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/13/2018 Date of Weekly List: 8/17/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/13/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 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.



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
P.O. Box 300900
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

June 22, 2018



Ms. Lisa Deline
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Cleburne County High School
Heflin, Cleburne County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures