

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.

LISTED:  
VLR  
12/13/2012  
NRHP  
02/05/2013

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hayden High School  
Other names/site number: VDHR # 145-5012  
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: 610-678 Oak Street  
City or town: Franklin State: Virginia County: Independent City  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 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  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
 A  B  C  D

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title: 12/13/12  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
Virginia Department of Historic 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

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>3</u>     | <u>0</u>        | buildings  |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | sites      |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | structures |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | objects    |
| <u>3</u>     | <u>0</u>        | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, METAL (aluminum), CONCRETE

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Hayden High School is located on Oak Street in Franklin, Virginia. The two-story brick building was designed by W. I. Dixon of Dixon & Norman Architects of Richmond, Virginia, and construction was undertaken by Silas S. Kea & Sons of Ivor, VA. The school opened in time for the 1953-1954 school year. The building is set back from the road on a large 5.873-acre parcel which includes the main school building, comprised of a two-story L-plan building with two smaller one-story additions on the east elevation, along with two 1969 one-story classroom buildings situated behind the school. The main school building rests on a raised foundation with concrete footers and a concrete slab flooring system with metal truss structural members. The building is masonry construction with five-course American bond brickwork, and is minimally adorned in a vernacular Moderne style. The horizontal massing of the building coupled with five-light aluminum frame jalousie windows account for the primary architectural detailing. The school has an irregular floor plan with double loaded corridors. A combined gymnasium and auditorium are located at the center of the school in alignment with the primary entrance. Many of the original interior materials remain, including tile hallway flooring and wainscot, plaster and concrete walls and interior classroom finishes. The two 1969 classroom buildings are behind the school and, while deteriorated, retain the majority of their original finishes. All three school buildings are contributing resources constructed during the school's period of significance. The

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Hayden High School building, which became an integrated junior high school in 1970, closed in the 1980s and has been vacant since.

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## **Narrative Description**

### Setting

Hayden High School is situated on a 5.873-acre site owned by the City of Franklin, Virginia, and located on the southern edge of the city limits. The school is located at the end of a small residential street at the back of a densely developed neighborhood. The school is situated in the middle of its site and faces north toward the adjacent residential neighborhood. There is an asphalt and gravel parking lot immediately east of the school with a gravel drive extending behind the main building. South of the school is an active athletic field serving a separate school to the south. West of Hayden High School is a city cemetery; and to the north is the Apostolic Faith Church of God property; and to the east is Oak Street. Southwest of the school, and directly behind it, are two 1970 classroom buildings which have been connected by a temporary roof and walls, creating an enclosed though unconditioned corridor.

### Design

The school was designed by Washington Irving Dixon (1899-1985) with Dixon & Norman Architects of Richmond, Virginia, in 1951. Dixon earned a B.S. in architecture from the University of Virginia (UVA) in 1923, worked at UVA for a few years, then worked in Richmond at the State Department of Education School Building Division from 1926 to 1946. He then partnered with Macon Gordon Norman, who also worked for the Department of Education from 1931 to 1946, to form the firm of Dixon and Norman, which closed in 1971. The firm specialized in the design of public building projects including schools and other institutional buildings and had completed at least fifteen school projects around the state before Hayden High School.<sup>1</sup> The groundbreaking was held on March 9, 1952, and construction of the building was undertaken by Silas S. Kea & Sons of Ivor, Virginia, for a price of \$473,184.20. The building was designed to house 315 students.<sup>2</sup>

### Building Description

Hayden High School is a masonry building clad in five course American bond brickwork with horizontal massing and fenestration patterns that demonstrate vernacular Modern stylistic influences. The two-story core of the building has a general L-plan, with two one-story additions on the east elevation. Rising from a raised foundation with concrete footers, the building has a concrete slab flooring system with metal truss structural members. The recessed entrance consists of three double leaf doors accented by a simply designed concrete distyle in antis portico. The original five-light aluminum frame jalousie windows are a particularly distinctive design feature on the building. The first floor windows have concrete sills. The second floor has a continuous concrete band which functions as sills for the second floor windows and, in locations where the building is only a single story, extends to create the coping on the one-story portion of the building. All sections of the roof are flat. A brick chimney stack associated with the heating system rises from the roof of the two-story section.

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The interior of the building retains much of its original historic and character defining features. The school has an irregular floor plan with double loaded corridors. The entry foyer houses an inset wooden trophy case protected by glass doors. Behind the trophy case is a large combined gymnasium and auditorium which is centrally located. The auditorium hosts a stage with wood surround and floor; the walls are finished in painted brick and concrete block. The room retains its collapsible basketball backboards and nets and has an unfinished ceiling. The wood floor is in deteriorated condition. Boys and girls locker rooms and backstage areas are situated behind and adjacent to the auditorium and gymnasium.

The main corridor, which runs in an east-west direction, is clad in a beige tile wainscot with maroon cap. Walls are plaster and ceilings were finished with 8" asbestos ceiling tiles. Floors are tile and are generally in good condition with some concentrated areas of deterioration due to water infiltration. The original cafeteria and kitchen remain in place at the northeast corner of the building; they have finishes similar to those in the central corridor.

Classrooms extend off of the double loaded main corridor. Though many first-floor classrooms have been renovated, some retain their historic finishes, as do most classrooms on the second floor. Built in wood closets, cabinets and shelves remain in many classrooms, as do some chalkboards. Other finishes were simple and utilitarian, including asbestos tile flooring and smooth plaster ceilings and walls. Some rooms on the second floor have substantial deterioration of the floor tiles as a result of water infiltration, but the walls, wood details, and many windows remain in good condition.

Behind the southwestern corner of the school building, are two separate classroom buildings, identical in appearance, dating from 1969. Each rests on a poured concrete foundation with standing seam metal siding and standing seam metal gable roofs. The two buildings are side by side, with classroom doors facing each other along what had been an open corridor. An enclosure consisting of plywood and flat metal has been incorporated to enclose the corridor for protection from the elements, although the space is not heated or cooled. The interior of the classrooms is minimally adorned with smooth plaster walls, vinyl composition tile, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The two buildings were functional classroom buildings during the period of significance and are considered contributing.

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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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/ AFRICAN AMERICAN  
SOCIAL HISTORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1953-1970

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1953

1969

1970

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Dixon, Washington Irving, architect

Silas S. Kea & Sons, 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.)

Constructed in 1953, Hayden High School is an important site in the fight over both equalization and desegregation of public schools, which was fought throughout the state of Virginia and the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. The local, multi-decade confrontation over desegregation in Franklin, Virginia, is well documented and Hayden High School played an integral role in most of that fight. Many properties associated with early desegregation battles are no longer extant, making Hayden High School an increasingly rare, intact example of that period of history in southeast Virginia. Hayden also represents the physical story of numerous state and federal court rulings which affected its construction and role in the Franklin, Virginia, school system. The school retains much of its original setting, and its floor plan and most of its architectural features are intact. Hayden High School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance from the period of its construction in 1953 to its transition to an integrated junior high school in 1970. It is eligible under Criterion A, as an excellent example of an important and intact property representing the fight over equalization and desegregation of public schools in the state of Virginia. Finally, Hayden High School meets Criteria Consideration G, due to the significance of its role in the desegregation of public education in Franklin, Virginia.

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

The current Hayden High School building was constructed in 1953 by the Southampton County School Board, in response to several legal and educational factors. The first Hayden High School stood at a separate location a short distance north of the subject property. It consisted of a 1906 two-story frame school originally built to house the Franklin Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded in 1904 by Della I. Hayden, a Hampton Institute graduate and local leader in African American education. In 1930, when it was designated the primary African American high school in Franklin by the Southampton School Board, the Franklin Normal and Industrial Institute was renamed for Hayden, who had died in a car accident in 1924. During the early 1930s, two additional classroom buildings were constructed with funds from the Rosenwald philanthropic organization. By the late 1940s, these buildings were in great need of repair and no longer able to accommodate the number of African American high school students in Franklin, prompting calls to build an entirely new facility.<sup>3</sup>

The other factor, aside from the issues of overcrowding and inadequate facilities, was the ongoing statewide fight over equalization of facilities at segregated public schools, and eventually desegregation. Though the infamous phrase “separate but equal” does not actually appear in the Supreme Court case *Plessy v Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), the case did set the precedent for states to create racially separate facilities, so long as they were equal, without violating the “equal protection of the law” established by the Fourteenth Amendment. In reality, the quality of facilities in segregated school systems were rarely, if ever, equal. Before the

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overturning of *Plessy v. Ferguson* by *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), there was a national fight to achieve “equalization” of facilities in an effort by civil rights advocates to force school systems to live up to the legal requirements and to begin the overall fight for desegregation. In 1947, the Federal court decision, *Margaret Smith et al. v. School Board of King George County, Virginia, et al.* ordered the equalization of King George County schools. A year later, a Federal judge ordered the Surry County school system to equalize its segregated schools as well. These actions set a precedent for school planning and construction statewide and directly affected the decision to build a separate but modern and “equal” high school for the Franklin African American community.<sup>4</sup>

The first official discussion of a new Hayden High School being constructed was in 1949, with land near the 1906 and 1930-1931 school buildings being considered as the first option. The property, part of the Pretlow estate, was surveyed in 1950 and purchased in 1951.<sup>5</sup> On February 26, 1951, it was announced that W.I. Dixon of Dixon & Norman architects would be developing the plans for the new Hayden High School building.<sup>6</sup> Construction bids were opened on February 29, 1952, and Silas S. Kea & Sons was awarded the project with the low bid of \$442,857 from amongst seven total bidders. When the new high school was completed, the plan was for the two 1930-1931 Rosenwald buildings to serve the grammar and elementary grades.<sup>7</sup> Ground was broken for the new school on Sunday, March 9, 1952, at which Irma Blackwell, president of the Virginia Teachers Association, gave a speech entitled, “Building Human Destinies.” The budget was later passed to fund the school for the initial school year of 1953-1954. As the July 1, 1953, final inspection date for the school approached, the decision was later made to sell the 1906 frame Hayden High School building.<sup>8</sup>

The new Hayden High School was completed in time for the August 25<sup>th</sup> teachers’ meeting and the August 27<sup>th</sup> opening of school in 1953. The building was constructed of bricks over cinder blocks for a total cost of \$473,184.20, with another \$15,000 allocated for the purchase of the land. The length of the building was 286 feet, with the width varying from 62 to 206 feet at the widest where the auditorium/gymnasium wing was located in the center of the building. The roof had a Barrett specification tar and gravel covering. The name of the school was installed over the main entrance in stainless steel letters; these were replaced with letters designating it “Hayden Junior High” in 1970 when the school system was fully desegregated and a new high school constructed. The interior corridors were covered in quarry tile, while floors in classrooms and offices were covered in asphalt tiles; the gym was covered in hardwood flooring. The walls throughout the building were highlighted with glazed block wainscoting while ceilings used acoustical tile, and the hallway walls were recessed in certain areas to accommodate the lockers. The primary areas of the first floor, other than the hallways and restrooms, were the principal’s office suite, the gymnasium/auditorium with locker rooms, a shop and agricultural arts area, a cafeteria and kitchen, teachers’ room, library, home economics room, and a basement heating plant. The heating room had two boilers connected to a radiator system which had a new feature for the time, a Warren Webster outdoor thermostat, which would adjust the interior temperature automatically based upon the temperature outside. The second floor of the building had six traditional classrooms and a laboratory. Athletic fields were developed later and the grounds were landscaped by the “Negro women’s garden club.”<sup>9</sup> The school board met at Hayden High

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School on September 9<sup>th</sup> to give their final stamp of approval with the building complete and almost all major equipment and supplies in place.<sup>10</sup>

As the planning and construction of Hayden High School proceeded, so did the debate over the larger issue of school segregation in Franklin, the Southampton County school system, Virginia, and across the nation. A very blunt editorial in the Richmond News-Leader, which was reprinted in the local Tidewater News on May 11, 1951, took a confrontational approach, warning in very stark terms against the efforts to change the fight from equalization to desegregation and the associated legal and social opinions. The liberal courts and advocates of desegregation were called out as unconstitutional and attacking the very fabric of society in Virginia. Equalization was upheld as a fair policy and the only policy which would be supported by parents in southeast Virginia. There were also dire warnings about an end to cooperation, construction of Negro facilities, and potentially an end to locally funded public schools. The Tidewater News came out strongly in favor of the editorial and warned citizens of the fight ahead and warned the African American community that it would face a worse future if the fight for desegregation continued.<sup>11</sup>

The battle over desegregation was reaching one conclusion as the expectation for a final ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court was expected by June on the challenges against *Plessy v. Ferguson*. An editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch in May 1953 argued that Virginia, more than most states, had achieved equalization with newer schools for African Americans and equal teacher pay. It then took another angle on the debate by highlighting the challenges of different areas of the state with varying proportions of the Negro population. Areas with very small Negro populations, it argued, may well desegregate. But in southeast Virginia, with its large Negro population, the editorial declared that the will of both white and Negro citizens was strongly against desegregation. Ironically, the editorial ended by declaring that whatever the outcome, "Virginia and its citizens must conduct themselves in a manner befitting the oldest Commonwealth, where liberty and democracy on this continent were born." While the final decision was not reached until the next year with *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, the seeds for future debate and conflict were already sown in Virginia and Southampton County. It would be 1970 before this debate was finally and completely resolved, long after most of the rest of the nation.<sup>12</sup>

Through the 1960s, various state and national court decisions continued the progress towards ending the system of segregation. Despite clear signs of the courts being likely to enforce full integration, local officials continued school planning as if equalization would remain the law of the land, as demonstrated by the 1969 construction of the two expansion classroom buildings behind the main high school building.<sup>13</sup> However, by the beginning of 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court had clearly ruled against various forms and plans to avoid full desegregation; much of the nation had desegregated during the previous decade, but certain school systems, including many in Virginia, had held out and offered various alternate plans. Southampton County and Franklin schools had implemented a plan called Freedom of Choice, which had resulted in a very small number of African American students enrolling in traditionally white schools and no white students going the other way, but accomplished little towards achieving court-ordered desegregation. The final ruling on this plan was planned for June with full expectation that Virginia schools, including Southampton and Franklin, would have to undergo full desegregation

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for the fall of 1970. William Rawlings, a Capron state senator, declared that the “school situation is highly unpredictable” in regards to the apprehension regarding the likely forced full integration for September.<sup>14</sup>

The Franklin and Southampton County school cases had been combined in defense of their plans against desegregation. Later the two school systems’ cases were combined with the Norfolk case, with all to be heard by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, likely in June.<sup>15</sup> Some white families in the region did not wait for the expected final court decision and started the first private school in Southampton County to avoid the results of desegregation. Southampton Academy was started in September 1969 with grades 1-7 as a direct reaction to the threat of desegregation.<sup>16</sup> As expected by nearly everyone on all sides of the issue, Judge Butzner Jr. issued a ruling which declared that the “Freedom of Choice plan...has not succeeded in eliminating a dual system composed of a separate high school and a separate elementary school for each race.” He then ordered the school systems to submit their plans for full integration by July 11, 1970, including desegregation of faculty. Franklin was ordered to “totally desegregate its school system by September.”<sup>17</sup>

Given the clarity and forcefulness of the federal ruling, the Franklin and Southampton County school systems moved quickly to form desegregation plans for court approval and then to implement them. Franklin school board chairman, Joe King, stated that “I don’t see any alternative to a totally integrated school system in the city this fall. There will be problems but hopefully the change won’t be too unsettling. . .I feel we will be able to come up with a court acceptable plan by our regular school board meeting on July 9.” In answer to whether or not newly formed private schools, such as Southampton Academy, would cause a large exodus of students of white students, King declared “I don’t think so. . .the private schools have only a limited capacity.”<sup>18</sup> The plans to integrate the schools were overseen by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The final plan for Southampton County schools resulted in one high school, Southampton County High School, and the Hayden Elementary was eliminated.<sup>19</sup> In Franklin, the Hayden High School Building became the Hayden Junior High and Franklin High School became the single high school for the city.<sup>20</sup> As the public schools finalized their plans for the first integrated school year in Franklin and Southampton history, enrollment jumped at private schools.<sup>21</sup>

Despite the numerous dire warnings, lawsuits, threats, and confrontations, the opening of fully integrated public schools in both the City of Franklin and Southampton County went far better than anyone predicted. Franklin school superintendent Richard Vaughn declared that the first full day of classes “went smoother than usual.” Southampton school superintendent J. W. Harville stated that “It was a normal opening day. I have had no indications of any racial tensions at all.” Across the school systems, the reports were unanimously positive, and even better than most other years. Some principals called it the smoothest opening of their careers and the only noticeable problems seemed to be some bus route and class schedule problems. The one complaint heard and quickly addressed was an apparent racial imbalance in the number of students in some classes. By the third week the schools declared the transition a success with “no racial problems.”<sup>22</sup> Five years after desegregation, the enrollment numbers for Franklin and

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Southampton County demonstrated integration of the schools to have been largely a success both numerically and within the local communities.<sup>23</sup>

An examination in the neighboring rural counties revealed that today, none of the comparable African American resources remain in the area. Booker T. Washington High School was constructed as the last all-black high school in the City of Suffolk or Nansemond County. It became a middle school in 1969 after integration, like Hayden High School. However, it has undergone several extensive renovations and expansions with the original school encased in modern alterations and no longer identifiable on either the interior or exterior. In Isle of Wight County, Georgie Tyler High School was the only high school building built for African Americans in the county during the post-WWII period and before integration. It opened in 1950 as Windsor Elementary School and was expanded several times before becoming the local African American high school in 1956. It went back to being an elementary school in 1969 after integration and is now a middle school and has undergone several modernizations. In Southampton County, the only all-black high school built around the period being examined was Riverview High School, constructed in 1939 as Southampton County Training School. It was demolished around 1989. Finally, within the City of Franklin, Hayden High School was the only African American high school built during this period and is the only surviving and historically recognizable example of an African American high school “equalization” construction in the area.

The Hayden High School building served as the Junior High School until the 1980s and has been vacant since that time. During its period as an all-black high school in Franklin, Virginia, it represented a focal point in the fight over segregation in the state of Virginia. The Franklin school system, along with a few others, also represents one of the last bastions of segregated schools in the United States. Hayden High School also witnessed two distinct periods of the fight for desegregation, as it was created to serve a fully functioning example of “equalization,” but ended its time as a high school in the middle of the final fight over institutional desegregation. With most of its architectural features and its site intact, Hayden High School is also an excellent example of an early and still existing, large-scale modern design building in Franklin, Virginia, and retains much of its historic integrity.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Balfour, Daniel T. Southampton County & Franklin, a pictorial history. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1989.

“Dixon and Norman (firm).” The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects.  
<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd4001456.aspx>.

*The Free Lance-Star*.

Jackson, Edgar B., “History of Public Education in Southampton County,” *Edgar B. Jackson Papers*. Boykins, VA: Southampton County Historical Society, 1979.

Miller, Terry. Southampton County. Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

Modlin, Carolyn Carter, “The Desegregation of Southampton County, Virginia School, 1954-1970,” Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1998.

Parramore, Thomas C. Southampton County Virginia. Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 1978.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

*The Tidewater News*.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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**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, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR File no. 145-5012

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 5.873 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18S | Easting: 327859 | Northing: 4059539 |
| 2. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:     | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

The historic boundaries coincide with the lot lines associated with tax parcel #138 90 41B (please see accompanying base map).

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

The boundary represents all of the land currently associated with the property identified by tax parcel # 138 90 41B, and all of which was historically associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Marcus R. Pollard  
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group  
street & number: PO Box 11083  
city or town: Norfolk state: Virginia zip code: 23517  
e-mail: marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com  
telephone: 757-651-0494  
date: 7/24/2012

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**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.)

**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.

Hayden High School  
Name of Property

Franklin, VA  
County and State

### Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Hayden High School

City or Vicinity: Franklin

County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Marcus Pollard

Date Photographed: August, 2012

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

1. Façade, facing S
2. Side elevation, facing E
3. Side elevation, facing W
4. Rear, facing NE
5. Detached classroom buildings, facing NE
6. Detached classroom buildings, facing S
7. Basketball court and stage, facing E
8. Rear stage and locker area, facing S
9. Main entry doors, facing N
10. Main hallway, facing W
11. Classroom, facing E
12. Classroom, facing NW

**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.

Hayden High School

Name of Property

Franklin, VA

County and State

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955, Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997, p121; "Dixon and Norman (firm)," The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd4001456.aspx>.

<sup>2</sup> "New Hayden High School To Be Ready For Pupils On First Day Of Session," The Tidewater News, August 16, 1953, p.1.

<sup>3</sup> The 1906 building no longer stands, but two ca. 1930-1931 Rosenwald school buildings (DHR #145-5011) are at a separate location a short distance away from the subject property. Listed in the National Register under the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia MPD, they served as a primary and elementary school for the African American community after the high school moved to the new facility in 1953.

<sup>4</sup> "Court Orders Surry School Be Equalized," Richmond Times-Dispatch, March 31, 1948, p.1, 3; "King George School Handed Final School Order," The Free Lance-Star, July 31, 1948, p.1.

<sup>5</sup> "Southampton School Board Minutes," The Tidewater News, December 30, 1949, p.14; January 20, 1950, p.7; March 2, 1951, p.19.

<sup>6</sup> "Southampton School Board Minutes," The Tidewater News, March 23, 1951, p.12.

<sup>7</sup> "Bids On Hayden School Will be Opened Feb.29," The Tidewater News, February 22, 1952, p.1; "Ivor Builder Is Low Bidder On Hayden School," The Tidewater News, March 7, 1952, p.1.

<sup>8</sup> "Ground Broken Sunday For New Hayden School," The Tidewater News, March 14, 1952, p.1; "Southampton School Board Minutes," The Tidewater News, May 30, 1952, p.12; "County School Board Holds Regular Meeting," The Tidewater News, June 18, 1953, p.1.

<sup>9</sup> "New Hayden High School To Be Ready For Pupils On First Day of Session," The Tidewater News, August 6, 1953, p.1.

<sup>10</sup> "County School Board Meets in Franklin," The Tidewater News, September 17, 1953, p.1.

<sup>11</sup> "School Segregation: A Decision Lies Ahead," The Tidewater News, May 11, 1951, p.2.

<sup>12</sup> "The Segregation Decision Draws Near," The Tidewater News, May 28, 1953, p.2.

<sup>13</sup> "Quality Education Main Objective Of City System," The Tidewater News, March 16, 1970, p.9.

<sup>14</sup> "School Board, Council To Meet On Budget," The Tidewater News, March 16, 1970, p.1; "City School Enrollment Not Expected To Increase Next Fall," The Tidewater News, May 14, 1970, p.1; "Tax Hike Out; Regional Jail Aid Predicted," The Tidewater News, January 19, 1970, p.2.

<sup>15</sup> "Franklin, Southampton School Cases Combined," The Tidewater News, February 12, 1970, p.1; "Direction of Local Schools To Be Charted," The Tidewater News, February 12, 1970, p.1; "Franklin, Southampton School Cases Combined," The Tidewater News, May 11, 1970, p.1.

<sup>16</sup> "Southampton Academy Began With New Building; 158 Students," The Tidewater News, March 16, 1970, p.6.

<sup>17</sup> "Franklin School Board Views Court Decree; Ponders Future Plans," The Tidewater News, June 22, 1970, p.1.

<sup>18</sup> "Total Integration Certain For City Schools This Fall," The Tidewater News, July 2, 1970, p.1.

<sup>19</sup> "Franklin School Officials Await HEW Recommendations," The Tidewater News, July 13, 1970, p.1;

"Southampton School Bd. Adopts Total School Integration Plan," The Tidewater News, July 16, 1970, p.1.

<sup>20</sup> "Franklin, Southampton Deliver Pairing Plans to District Court," The Tidewater News, July 20, 1970, p.1.

<sup>21</sup> "Southampton Acd. Moving To Meet Demand For Additional Classes," The Tidewater News, July 23, 1970, p.1.

<sup>22</sup> "Transition to Full Integration Provided No Problems In Franklin, Southampton Schools," The Tidewater News, September 3, 1970, p.1; "It was Smooth," The Tidewater News, September 3, 1970, p.2; "No Racial Problems As Local Schools Move Into 3<sup>rd</sup> Week," The Tidewater News, September 14, 1970, p.1.

<sup>23</sup> Thomas C. Parramore, Southampton County Virginia, University Press of Virginia: Charlottesville, VA, 1978, p.220-22.



