

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0686964

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 23 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 1 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Alabama Girls' Industrial School
AND/OR COMMON
University of Montevallo

PH

LOCATION

bounded by Middle Campus Dr, Oak, Bloch & Middle St.

STREET & NUMBER The portion of the University of Montevallo campus generally bounded on the south by Oak Street, the east by Bloch Street, the north by Middle Campus Drive and the west by Middle Street.

CITY, TOWN Montevallo VICINITY OF 7
STATE Alabama CODE 01 COUNTY Shelby CODE 117

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
University of Montevallo

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Montevallo VICINITY OF STATE Alabama

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Shelby County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Columbiana STATE Alabama

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE King House (#2)
Historic American Buildings Survey Reynolds Hall (#15)

DATE 1937 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington, D. C. STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The University of Montevallo Historic District contains 16 structures situated on approximately 25 acres at the heart of the campus. An overall "academic" atmosphere is created by the nine buildings which form the bulk of the district -- 2- and 3-story structures built between 1897 and 1940 in an "eclectic Classical" or Georgian Revival style. Two earlier buildings -- the 1823 King House (2) and 1851 Reynolds Hall (15) -- are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the King House is also listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (1/14/72). In addition, there is a "Medieval" concrete water tower (5) which dates from 1911, two intrusive steel water towers (7 and 8) built in the late 1950's and early 1960's, and two intrusive buildings (9 and 14) from 1972 and 1977.

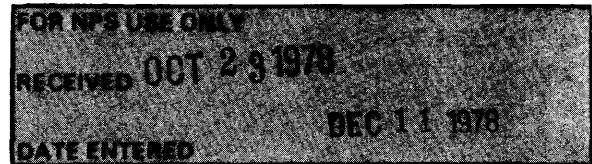
The district is bounded on the south by Oak Street, the east by Bloch Street, the north by Middle Campus Drive, and the west by Middle Street. Five structures near the boundaries were omitted. The Carmichael Library and the New Music Building are modern structures which do not relate to the district due to size, scale, and styling. The Power House, Grounds Department, and Operations Building are early 20th century buildings which will be adapted for modern systems by the school in the near future. The intrusive structures -- two steel water towers (7 and 8) and the New Cafeteria (9) at the center of the campus and the Speech and Hearing Clinic (14) on the western part of the district -- were included because of their proximity to the older buildings. The area surrounding the district contains a variety of structures which were excluded because they were not an integral part of the early campus: modern campus buildings on the north and northeast, buildings on the south which were acquired by the university in recent years, private residences on the east across Bloch Street, and private residences on the west across Middle Street.

The campus slopes downward from the mid-campus area toward Oak Street and the Middle Campus Drive. Much of the area is covered by large oak, magnolia, and pecan trees which provide a grove-like appearance, particularly near the King House (2). The older portion of the campus is marked by entrance gates on Oak Street at Vine and Boundary streets, on Bloch Street at South and Middle Campus drives, and on Middle Street at Middle Campus Drive. Brick is the predominant wall material, being used on all structures except the concrete water tower and the two steel water towers. Brick was also used as pavement for the roads and sidewalks throughout the district.

The structures were divided into four categories, determined by their architectural styles and their dates of construction. The first two groups contain one building each (a total of approximately 12% of the district structures) and depict the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The second category contains 10 structures (approximately 63%) which date from 1897-1940. This group may be further divided into three types which draw from the popular Revival styles of the period: 5 structures with a mixture of motifs from the Neo-Classical Revival described here as eclectic Classicism, 4 structures which more strongly resemble the Georgian Revival, and a crenellated water tower (5) which exhibits a "Medieval" character. The last category contains 4 structures (25%) built between the 1950's and 1977, which intrude to a moderate degree. Two of these are the steel water towers (7 and 8) at the center of the campus which are partially obscured by the profusion of trees. The two buildings, the New Cafeteria (9) and the Speech and Hearing Clinic (14), have brick exteriors which blend slightly, but they lack the traditional styling of the older buildings.

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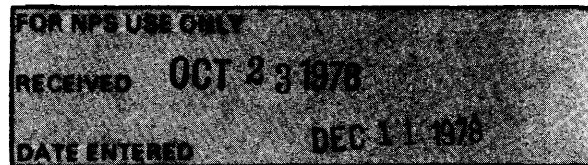
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Alterations and additions to the campus buildings have been minimal. Wings were added to Wills Hall (4) around 1975 and to Reynolds Hall (15) around 1899, but neither of these additions detracts from the original portion of the buildings. Other alterations have primarily been interior ones, made to maintain the structural condition or to adapt the buildings to the school's changing needs.

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STRUCTURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

1. Palmer Hall: 1929; Eclectic Classicism; brick, two stories, combination gabled and hipped roof, cupola, three major bays, two-story central portico, six modified Corinthian columns, ornamented pediment, 8/8 sash windows crowned with radiating voussoirs and keystone; houses administrative offices and main auditorium.
2. King House: 1823; Federal; brick, Flemish bond, two stories, gabled roof, two exterior end chimneys, five bays, six-panelled single-leaf door with transom and stone lintel, 9/6 sash windows with stone lintel and keystone on ground floor, 6/6 sash windows with brick lintel on second floor; renovated in 1973 for use as a university guest house; listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1/14/72) and the Historic American Buildings Survey.
3. Bloch Hall: 1915; Eclectic Classicism; brick, two stories with full basement, 3 major bays, one-story central portico with balustraded balcony supported by two Doric columns, sash windows crowned by round stone arch or radiating voussoirs with keystone, Ionic pilasters attached on end bays, modillioned cornice, stone stringcourse; houses Art and Home Economics departments.
4. Wills Hall: 1923; Georgian Revival; two stories, brick, row of five two-story arched windows divided by attached Corinthian pilasters, Palladian windows on southwest and northeast ends, entrance through double-leaf doors crowned by broken pediment, dentilled cornice; three-story addition on rear dates from 1975; originally served as Library, now houses Education Department.
5. Tower: 1911; concrete, multi-storied, crenellated ornament gives "Medieval" appearance; originally used as water storage tank, now houses offices of student publications.
6. Main Hall: 1897-99; Eclectic Classicism; 3 major bays, brick, three stories with a four-story center pavilion, variety of window and door ornaments (lintelled, arched, pedimented, and bracketed heads), dentilled and bracketed cornices, Doric and Tuscan columns; used as women's dormitory.
10. Hanson Hall: 1929; Eclectic Classicism; three stories, brick, three major bays, hipped roof, central pedimented pavilion, one-story portico with balustraded balcony supported by two Ionic columns, double-leaf doors crowned by wide arch, paired sash windows with flat brick arches; used as dormitory.

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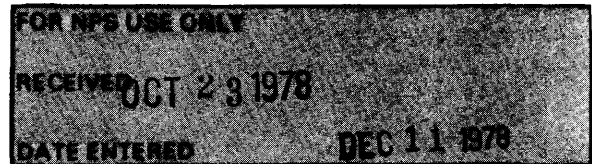
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11. Tutwiler Hall: 1940; Eclectic Classicism; brick, banded podium, hipped roof, four-story center bay flanked by three-story end bays, center pedimented pavilion, round-arched windows at ground level, upper level paired windows crowned by radiating voussoirs and keystone, brick quoins, modillioned cornice, one-story central portico with balustraded balcony supported by clustered Doric columns, double-leaf multi-pane doors crowned with multi-pane transom; used as dormitory.
12. Ramsay Hall: 1925; Georgian Revival; three stories, brick, three major bays, center pedimented pavilion, two-story elliptical portico with balustraded balcony supported by modified Corinthian columns, paired windows crowned by radiating voussoirs and keystone, string course, modillioned cornice; originally used as dormitory; currently vacant; restoration of interior planned for near future.
13. Peterson Hall: 1913; Georgian Revival; two stories, three major bays, brick, gabled roof, center pavilion, two-story central portico with box columns, modillioned and dentilled cornice, center hipped dormer, three interior chimneys, sash windows crowned by radiating voussoirs and keystone; houses Infirmary.
15. Reynolds Hall: 1851; Greek Revival; two stories, brick, main center bay flanked by two rear wings added c. 1899, central two-story pedimented portico supported by four Ionic columns, full entablature extends around main structure, curvilinear divided stairway gives access to second floor entrance, entrance on both floors through double-leaf doors surrounded by pilasters with transom and entablature, ground floor 6/6 sash windows with plain lintels and sills, second floor 6/6 sash windows crowned by fanlight, Doric pilasters attached at corners; built as private boys' school, used as first classroom building at Alabama Girls' Industrial School, now houses Drama, Speech, and Social Work departments; listed on Historic American Buildings Survey.
16. Calkins Hall: 1917; Georgian Revival; two stories, brick, combination gabled and hipped roof, center pavilion, three major bays, cupola, stone stringcourses, brick quoins, ornamental modillions, urns and medallions typical of style, entrance through double doors which are surmounted by projecting balcony, round-arched and flat-headed windows with radiating voussoirs and keystone; originally used as Music Building, now houses administrative offices.

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INTRUSIVE STRUCTURES

7. Water Tower: late-1950's or early-1960's; steel.
8. Water Tower: late-1950's or early-1960's; steel.
9. New Cafeteria: 1977; contemporary style; brick, one story, metal hipped roof, round-arched openings; encases 1947 cafeteria (Anna Irvin Hall).
14. Speech and Hearing Clinic: 1972; contemporary style; two stories, brick, L-shaped, slender windows accented by deep concrete lintels and sills, modern concrete box columns and cornice; used as office, classrooms, and dormitory.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Established in 1896 as the Alabama Girl's Industrial School, the University of Montevallo signifies the outgrowth of the late 19th century's awareness of the need to educate young women in the vocational and technical fields. Today the school has been expanded far beyond its original scope, now offering a well-rounded curriculum in arts and sciences, education, and business to a coeducational student body.

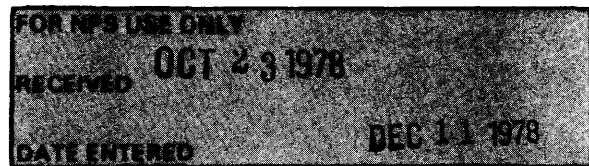
The district encompasses approximately 25 acres forming the core of the campus and contains 16 structures dating from 1823 to 1977. Two buildings which are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey, the 1823 King House (#2, NRHP 1/14/72) and the 1851 Reynolds Hall (15), are significant for their architectural design as well as their educational use. However, the bulk of the district (9 structures) dates from 1897 to 1940 and exhibits a variety of Georgian and Classical motifs frequently found on college campuses and not generally noted for their architectural merits. A 1911 water tower (5) portrays a "Medieval" appearance which has qualified it as a principal campus landmark over the years. In addition, there are four structures built since 1940 which intrude, these being the two modern steel water towers (7 and 8), the New Cafeteria (9), and the Speech and Hearing Clinic (14). With its overall pastoral and academic tone, the district visually proclaims its educational significance.

The town of Montevallo grew out of an early settlement known as Wilson's Hill which had been established on lands granted to Jesse Wilson in 1814. In 1825 the name was changed to Montevallo. Surrounded by fertile valleys and abundant streams, the community rapidly emerged as one of central Alabama's principal agricultural centers. In addition, it was easily accessible to other areas of the state, being located on the main road from Selma on the Alabama River to Ashville and other points in northern Alabama. When the first railroad in central Alabama reached Montevallo in 1853, connecting it with Selma on the southwest and eventually Talladega on the northeast, Montevallo became even more important as a transportation center. It was equally important in being the location of central Alabama's first iron production in the early 1920's and the state's first truly commercial coal mining in 1855 (4 miles west of Montevallo). Thus with its agricultural, transportation, and industrial potential, Montevallo was one of the state's more promising communities at the onset of the Civil War. It was considered with Montgomery, Wetumpka, and other central Alabama towns as the site for the permanent state capital.

Early in the town's history, there was a growing affluence and a consequent emerging interest in education. In 1851, Reynolds Hall (15) was built as a private boys' academy, and it later served as the first instructional building for the Alabama Girls' Industrial School. The land for the boys' academy was provided by

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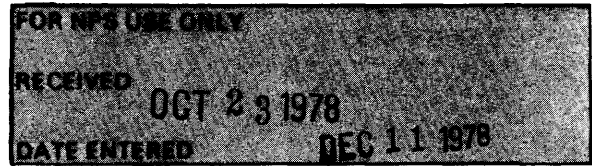
Edmund King, one of the wealthiest and most prominent planters in the area. King's home (#2, NRHP 1/14/72), now the guest house of the University of Montevallo, dates from the early 1820's. The house was occupied in March, 1865, by General Emory Upton, commander of the forward corps of General James Wilson's army in its raid through Alabama. At that time the property belonged to Judge George Shortridge, King's son in law, who had been prominent in state politics in the 1850's and had served as the American Party's candidate for governor in 1856. The home was deeded to the school in 1908.

The idea for a girls' industrial training school was first formulated by Miss Julia Strudwick Tutwiler, famous for her educational and temperance efforts in Alabama. In 1882 she urged that the state develop such a school, as she foresaw a rapidly changing role of women in society. Others lent their support to the movement, including the Alabama Farmers' Alliance which in 1890 proclaimed the necessity for a training school for girls. In 1893 State Senator Solomon D. Bloch of Wilcox County introduced a measure in the legislature which led to the creation of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School. Various communities in northern and central Alabama vied to be chosen as the site for the school, but the school's trustees selected the small town of Montevallo. It had offered the enthusiastic support of its citizens, a donation of 200 acres of land including several existing structures, available rail transportation, and its central location in the state. The school opened in September, 1896, with an enrollment of approximately 150 young ladies.

Since it was founded, the Alabama Girls' Industrial School has changed greatly. Its physical facilities were expanded rapidly, today including more than thirty buildings. The student enrollment, faculty, and course offerings have increased substantially, and the name and nature of the institution has changed with time. It has broadened its focus to include not merely vocational training for young ladies but broadly based offerings in higher education with stress upon a basic curriculum of the arts and sciences as well as specialized training in professional education, business, and fine arts. In 1956 the institution became coeducational with the admission of the first class of young men. In recognition of the changing nature of the institution, the name has been changed several times. In 1923 it became known as Alabama College and in 1969 as the University of Montevallo.

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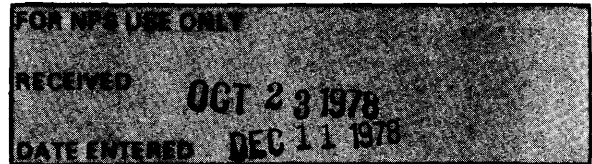
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Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Bulletin, July, 1911.

Alabama Girls' Industrial School, Bulletin, April, 1909.

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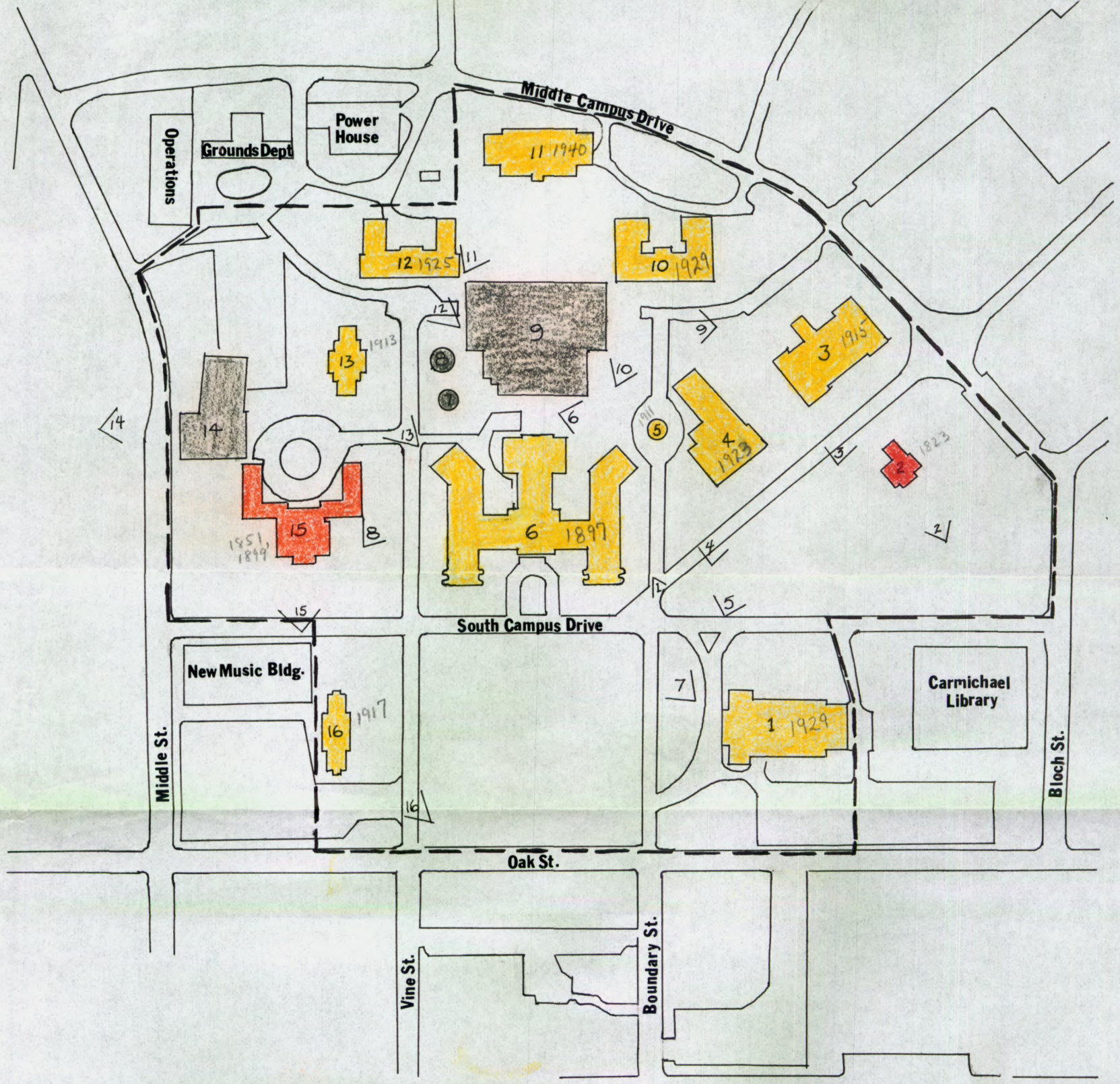
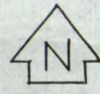
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Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Middle Campus Drive and Bloch Street, proceed in a southerly direction along the western boundary of Bloch Street approximately 225 feet to the northwest corner of the intersection of Bloch and South Campus Drive; thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of South Campus Drive for approximately 327 feet; thence in a southeasterly direction along the western boundary of the alley behind Palmer Hall (1) for approximately 175 feet; thence in a southerly direction through the Palmer Hall (1) parking lot for approximately 215 feet to the northern boundary of Oak Street; thence in a westerly direction along said boundary line for approximately 825 feet; thence in a northerly direction through the Calkins Hall (6) parking lot for approximately 360 feet to the northern boundary of South Campus Drive; thence in a westerly direction along said boundary line for approximately 228 feet to the northeast corner of the intersection of South Campus Drive and Middle Street; thence in a generally northerly direction along the eastern boundary of Middle Street for approximately 570 feet to the northeast boundary of the Operations Building Driveway; thence in a northeasterly direction along said boundary line approximately 120 feet; thence in a northerly direction approximately 7 feet; thence in an easterly direction along the rear of Ramsay Hall (12) for approximately 387 feet; thence in a northerly direction along the west side of Tutwiler Hall (11) for approximately 185 feet to the southern boundary of Middle Campus Drive; thence in a generally southeasterly direction along said boundary line for approximately 1128 feet to the point of beginning.

- A. LATITUDE 33° 6' 16"
LONGITUDE 86° 51' 56"
- B. LATITUDE 33° 6' 7"
LONGITUDE 86° 51' 50"
- C. LATITUDE 33° 6' 4"
LONGITUDE 86° 51' 57"
- D. LATITUDE 33° 6' 11"
LONGITUDE 86° 52' 5"

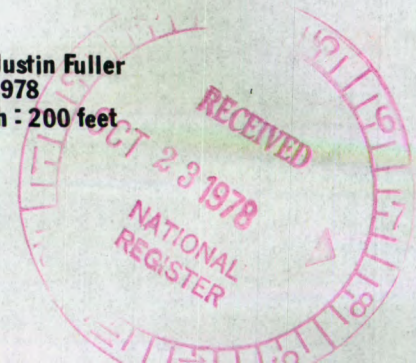
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
HISTORIC DISTRICT



KEY:
 Federal Greek Revival 1897 - 1940
 Intrusive



Source: Dr. Justin Fuller
 Date: May, 1978
 Scale: 1 inch : 200 feet



DEC 11 1978