

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

258

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Warden's Residence

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 151 Stone Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Triana

X

vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Madison code 089 zip code 35756

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

March 26, 2010

Date

Alabama Historical Commission

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 of the Keeper

5/2/10
Date of Action

Warden's Residence
Name of Property

Madison, Alabama
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

HEALTH CARE: Clinic

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Asphalt

other: Concrete

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Warden's Residence and its stone shed or garage sit on a bluff just northwest of Indian Creek's confluence with the Tennessee River. The residence faces southeast. The slope of the bluff is covered in dense vegetation but the 0.4 acre associated with the Residence is casually landscaped with a grassy lawn and trees. Pairs of short columns constructed of rubble fieldstone punctuate the lawn to the southwest of the house [photo 2]. These were originally the bases for picnic tables. A parking lot wraps around the west (side) and rear elevations of the house. Beyond it (and outside of the Residence's boundaries) is a shady playground where slides, swings and seesaws are interspersed among tall pine trees. The stone shed or garage is located just north of the residence. Behind it is a somewhat dilapidated wood shed (constructed c. 1975) which used to house restrooms [photo 1]. Both of these buildings are located on the 0.4 acre associated with the Warden's Residence. Lying just outside the incorporation limits of Triana on Tennessee Valley Authority land, the Warden's Residence tract is used as a community park. Originally, this house and its stone outbuilding were constructed as part of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.

Narrative Description

Three resources, two contributing and one noncontributing, are included in the nomination for the Warden's Residence. They are described below:

1) Warden's Residence

1941-1942

Contributing

Constructed to be the warden's residence on the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, this 1 ½ story, 3x2 bay, side gabled house is built of coursed, rock-faced stone blocks. Its front façade features an attached, centrally located porch with concrete steps, a concrete deck and plain wooden posts supporting a shed roof. In this porch area is a single-leaf entrance that has been boarded up. As late as 2003, its original, multi-panelled, wooden door was intact and the porch was screened in. Flanking the porch are boarded up windows with stone slipsills. Except for the small basement windows, most of the building's openings are boarded up. On the west (side) elevation, there are two single windows on the first story and a paired window in the upper half story. The east (side) elevation has the same window configuration and a stone cistern. The rear elevation features a small stoop accessed by concrete steps and shaded by a shed roof supported by large brackets. This shed roof is a replacement dating from 2005. In the stoop area is an original, single-leaf door in poor condition. The stoop is flanked by two windows. On the northwest corner of this elevation, an attached stone structure with a shed roof provides direct access to the basement. The main roof was resingled in 2005. Its front is pierced by an interior, central chimney and its rear features a dormer clad in new, wide weatherboard with a new 6/6 DHS window [photos 1, 2, 3].

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The interior of the Warden's Residence is deteriorating because of rain penetration. Many of the original 6/6 and vertical paned, DHS, wood frame windows will need to be repaired or replaced as will the wood floors and some of the plastered ceilings and walls.

The front entrance leads into a small foyer. Inside is a central enclosed stairwell that provides access from the basement [photos 9-10] up to the upper half story [photos 8]. It is flanked on the main floor by a living room [photos 4-5] and a kitchen [photos 6-7]. The kitchen's original built-in cabinets are still extant. The half story has a bedroom on either side of the stairwell. A stone fireplace is located in the east bedroom. The dormer area in the half story contains the original bathroom.

2) Stone Shed or Garage

1941-1943

Contributing

Originally constructed as an outbuilding for the Warden's Residence, this 1 story, 3x1 bay shed is built of coursed, rock-faced stone blocks. Its side gable roof is clad in new asphalt shingles. Its front (west) façade features a new, single-leaf, central door with a garage door to its north and a 6-light, hinged window covered by a metal grate to its south. This window also has a large, stone slipsill. Each side elevation has the same type of window plus a louvred gable peak. The south (side) elevation also has a concrete cistern attached to it [photos 1, 3, 11].

This stone building served as Triana's city hall for several years, beginning in 1967.

3) Wood Shed

c. 1975

Noncontributing

Behind the stone shed is a small shed of wood construction with a gable roof. It once housed a restroom for the park but has fallen into disrepair [photo 1].

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

No formal archaeological study has been conducted. However, there is a possibility that subsurface material exists. This material has the potential to yield significant information in regard to the history of this location.

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance

1941-1960

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Company 3403, FWS-1 CCC Camp (builder)

Grammer & Holland (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1941, the year the Civilian Conservation Corps began construction on the Warden's Residence and its stone shed, to 1960, the fifty year cut-off date. A significant date is 1950 when the Warden's Residence became the only public health clinic for African-Americans in rural Madison County. It housed the clinic well beyond segregation days, finally closing its doors in 1990.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Residence is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Health/Medicine** and **Ethnic Heritage: Black** because it was Madison County's only public health clinic for African-Americans living in rural areas of the county during the post-WWII period of segregation. Additionally, it is also locally significant under Criterion A in these Areas of Significance for representing the public health work of Dr. Harold Fanning Drake and Nurse Johnnie LouJean Dent, both African-Americans from Alabama. Their work in obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics at the Warden's Residence illustrates in microcosm the work carried out by black public health workers across the South in the mid-twentieth century. Unfortunately, extensive research did not uncover enough information to nominate the Warden's Residence under Criterion B for Dr. Drake and Nurse Dent.

The Warden's Residence and its stone shed/garage are also significant under **Criterion C** for **Architecture** as locally important interpretations of the type of rustic buildings erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) across the United States under New Deal programs. This "rustic" or "pioneer" style of architecture, first articulated by the buildings constructed in America's national parks by the National Park Service (NPS), relied on such natural materials as stone and wood and was inspired by regional building traditions. These designs were collected, analyzed and promoted in Albert H. Good's three volume *Recreation and Park Structures* published in 1938. They influenced CCC construction in state parks and in other projects. The CCC constructed the Warden's Residence and its stone shed in the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge in 1941-1943 for the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge was one of 42 national wildlife refuges developed by the CCC for the FWS and the only one in Alabama.

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

Criterion A

Health/Medicine

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Until the 1930s, most southern states neither employed black physicians in their public health agencies nor conducted comprehensive public health programs for their black citizens. The Julius Rosenwald Fund from 1928 through 1942 encouraged state and local health departments to hire African-American doctors and nurses by paying part of their salaries, with the understanding that such staff would be retained after Rosenwald funding ceased. The city health department of Birmingham, Alabama (along with those in Louisville, Kentucky and Baltimore, Maryland) hired its first black physician in 1930 under this program. The state health departments of North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama began employing black physicians exclusively to serve their black populations several years later. During the 1940s and the 1950s continuing advancements in desegregation combined with increasing government-funded initiatives in health care brought more medical treatment to poor, rural blacks, a population that had suffered historically from a lack of adequate health care. The Health Department of Madison County, for example, opened its first public health clinic for blacks, the Triana Maternity and Child Health Center, in a parsonage kitchen in 1946. At this time, the only other public health facility for blacks in the county was one room set aside for their care at Huntsville Hospital. It would be about another decade before African-Americans could walk into the Public Health Department in downtown Huntsville and receive medical care. In the rural community of Triana, though, both "Health Conferences" and

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medical clinics were held once a month. Dr. R. S. Beard ran the health center. His race is unknown at this time. He was assisted by Nurse Johnnie LouJean Dent. Dr. Harold Fanning Drake succeeded Dr. Beard in 1949. The following year the clinic was moved to the Warden's Residence. Most counties and states across the South, however, refused to hire African-American physicians until the late 1950s and 1960s.

Criterion C Architecture

The "rustic park architecture" that was being constructed in national and state parks, as well as in other New Deal projects in the 1930s, was based on two criteria outlined by Good in his *Recreation and Park Structures*. They were 1) "harmony [with the natural environment] is more likely to result from a use of native materials," and 2) "a humble respect for the past" through the "adaptation of [building] traditions and practices as we come to understand them." For example, architecture in New England and the Middle Atlantic states drew on English and Dutch influences, buildings in former French and Spanish colonial areas reflected those design traditions and the construction techniques of native Americans were influential throughout the country. The Warden's Residence and its shed/garage represent on a modest scale this design ethic. They are constructed of stone commonly found in the Tennessee River valley of northern Alabama. Both stone and log construction were common in the Appalachian region which stretched south into Alabama. Other examples of both stone and log construction by the CCC that also reflects this building tradition can be found in Alabama's Cheaha State Park, Monte Sano State Park and Wheeler Dam State Park.

For staff housing, Good recommended 1 to 1 ½ story houses of four to six rooms with either a stoop, a porch, a terrace or a combination of these. In keeping with these recommendations, the 1 ½ story Warden's Residence features a living room and a kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms and a full bath upstairs. Stoops accent both its front and rear elevations.

The shed was described in narrative reports of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge as an "equipment storage building," a "service building," and a "garage." It is similar in form, size, design and function to two outbuildings featured in *Recreation and Park Structures*: the caretaker's garage and workshop in Riverside State Park in the state of Washington and the custodian's garage in Palomar Mountain State Park in California. Like these, it was constructed to house vehicles and also provide work and/or storage space. It is "typical of the facility that complements the caretaker's dwelling" as is the building in Riverside State Park and it "[meets] in general a custodian's needs in a park" like the California resource does.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Criterion A

Health/Medicine

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Physicians were respected leaders in southern black communities of the Jim Crow era. Medical doctors, along with teachers and ministers, comprised an elite class of educated and well-to-do professionals among a poor, struggling, and often uneducated people. Ray Hamilton of Madison County was expressing a popular sentiment among African-Americans when he stated in the 1930s that "doctors are just big people. They can get folks around here to do anything; that's why I want to be one."

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After the Civil War fourteen medical schools were founded for freed slaves and their descendents. By 1910, only half of these remained, including Howard University Medical School in Washington DC and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee.

An early twentieth century movement to improve health care for all Americans produced a 1910 study entitled *Medical Education in the United States and Canada* which surveyed and evaluated the 155 medical schools in the two countries. Commissioned by Andrew Carnegie's Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and prepared by Abraham Flexner, this scathing report recommended the closing of all but thirty-one American medical schools, including five black schools. The Flexner Report would have a devastating effect on black physicians and on health care for African-Americans in general.

Although the report itself had no authority to close any medical school, it strongly influenced the American Medical Association and the national philanthropies that did. At a time when there was no state funding of medical education, medical schools depended on tuition and donations to survive. Those schools without philanthropic support had to close their doors. Secondly, according to historian Thomas J. Ward, Jr., "neither Flexner nor the white philanthropists who followed his advice believed in making medical schools for blacks the equal of medical schools for whites. While white schools should focus on scientific medicine and research, [the black schools] should focus on sanitation and hygiene. The message was clear—there were only certain types of medicine that should be open to African Americans, . . . If these schools did not channel students into the 'right' type of medicine, then money would be cut off." Because Flexner deemed Howard and Meharry "worth developing" and because these schools provided the "right" type of medical training, they were the only black medical schools still in existence after the 1920s. Finally, Flexner's evaluation of the United States' three women's medical colleges as "unnecessary" and their subsequent closures were additional blows to aspiring black physicians. Two of these schools, the Medical University for Women in Philadelphia and the New York College and Hospital for Women, had been educating African-American women. In fact, Hallie Tanner Johnson, an 1891 graduate of the Philadelphia school, was the first woman of any race to professionally practice medicine in Alabama. She was the resident physician at Tuskegee Institute from 1891 to 1894.

As a result of the Flexner Report, the Great Depression and World War II, the number of black physicians fell sharply. In 1920 there were 3,885 black medical doctors in the United States. As these men and women retired or passed away over the next three decades, there were not enough black medical school graduates to replace them. For example, there were only 350 blacks attending American medical schools in 1939. Three hundred and five were studying at either Meharry or Howard while the other 45 were dispersed among 22 of the country's 77 predominantly white medical schools. Between 1932 and 1942, the number of black physicians in the South fell 12.2% from 2,295 to 2,018. In the entire East South Central region (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi) their numbers dropped from 626 to 538 (14 percent). At the same time, however, the total number of physicians in the United States actually increased 12% from 156,339 to 176,191. The US surgeon general acknowledged the severe shortage of black medical practitioners in 1949. The problem was compounded in the South by the fact that many black physicians left the region and of those who remained, many set up practice in cities and towns rather than in rural areas where most of the black population resided.

For a variety of reasons, American medical schools began to integrate more fully after World War II. Southern schools were responding to the desegregation efforts of black physicians, pressure from white doctors and the threat of federal court action. Schools outside the South dropped their tokenism and began to seriously recruit black students.

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The educational and medical careers of Dr. Harold Fanning Drake seem to be typical for a black physician in mid-twentieth century America. Dr. Drake hailed from the town of Normal in Madison County. He earned his B. A. from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1943. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1946. Of the sixty graduates in his class, two others came from Alabama while the remaining students came from other Southern states, from up North, from as far west as Arizona and even from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Just over 50% or 32 of these young doctors, including Drake, went on to serve year-long internships.

Dr. Drake served his internship at Harlem Hospital in New York City. A municipal hospital, this institution had opened in 1887 in the white neighborhood of Harlem. Over the decades the neighborhood evolved into a black enclave and by 1920 African-Americans accounted for almost 75% of the hospital's patient case load. However, there were no black medical personnel on staff at Harlem Hospital. Through the efforts of black activists and the growing political clout of the black community in New York, the hospital came to be staffed in part by African-American doctors, nurses and interns in the 1920s. Dr. Drake arrived there to serve his internship exactly twenty years after Harlem Hospital had accepted its first black interns into its program.

Upon completing his internship, Harold Drake returned home to establish his medical practice as did many Southern black physicians despite the obstacles they faced. It is unknown at this time whether he worked exclusively for the Madison County Public Health Department or also had a private practice. By 1949 he had succeeded Dr. R. S. Beard as the physician at the Triana Maternity and Child Health Center in the southwestern corner of Madison County. According to the December 22, 1950 issue of *The Huntsville Times*, the center provided health care for women and children and gave immunizations. Dr. Drake continued to work at the clinic up through the 1970s.

Assisting him throughout all those decades was Nurse Johnnie LouJean Dent (1907-2008). Ms. Dent was the first black nurse to work for the Madison County Public Health Department. She was born in Tuskegee in Macon County but grew up in Birmingham, Alabama. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute's Training School of Nurses c. 1930 and then continued her education at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. She was hired by Madison County in 1946. She trained local midwives and traveled throughout the county providing health care. In a 2004 interview, she stated that she "worked a generalized program It took me all over, into homes, into daycares and into schools." On Thursdays she staffed Triana's health clinic with Dr. Drake. Officially, the clinic served over one hundred Madison County families within a ten mile radius but Nurse Dent helped whoever walked through the door, never enquiring about their residency status. She retired two weeks after the Triana clinic closed in March 1990. Nurse Dent had served as a public health nurse in Madison County for 44 years.

The Warden's Residence and its stone shed were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and staff of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge in 1941-1943. As its name indicates, the house served as a home for the warden or patrolman who oversaw this portion of the refuge until 1947. A year earlier, Madison County had established a maternal and child care clinic in a parsonage kitchen in the rural African-American community of Triana. The clinic was relocated later to the first floor of a Masonic Lodge but soon outgrew this space also. Community leaders in Triana approached Dr. A. M. Shelamer, the Madison County Health Officer, about acquiring the surplus refuge property for a clinic. He and his successor, Dr. Otis F. Gay, arranged for the county to lease the Warden's Residence from the Fish and Wildlife Service for \$50.00 per year beginning in 1950. The manager of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, John H. Sutherlin, realized that "the token rental

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of the . . . residence for a negro health clinic is one of the best public relations gestures possible. The building was immediately converted into a clinic and has been well used." Although the property was eventually transferred to the Tennessee Valley Authority, the house remained a county public health facility.

Criterion C Architecture

Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order under President Franklin Roosevelt in 1938. It was one of 42 wildlife refuges in 27 states developed by the FWS and the only one in Alabama. Overlain on Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) land and encompassing 35,000 acres, it was also the first national wildlife refuge to be located on a multi-purpose reservoir. Work on the refuge was carried out by the CCC. Of the 31 CCC camps in Alabama in 1941, 4 were working in National Forests and 4 were working in the TVA Forest Service; another 6 were engaged in forestry projects on private land; 9 labored for the Soil Conservation Service; 7 were developing state parks and 1 worked for the FWS at the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.

The plans for the construction of the Warden's Residence and its outbuilding were completed in late 1940. The purpose of these "secondary headquarters at Triana" was to "greatly improve protection work on the north side and east end of the refuge . . ." CCC Company 3403 out of Hartselle began work on the buildings in 1941. The CCC was disbanded the following year, however, so the Warden's Residence was completed by refuge employees Messrs. Holland and Grammer and several part-time workers. In 1943 the outbuilding was completed.

The Warden's Residence was unoccupied by 1947 and was classed as surplus property, but the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge continued to maintain the building. In December 1950 the FWS leased the house to Madison County for fifty dollars a year with the stipulation that the county would maintain the building. It became a public health clinic for blacks. The history of the stone shed is unknown from 1947 to 1967. More than likely it continued providing storage space. It became the Triana Town Hall in 1967, serving as such for several years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Alabama Historical Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	524575	3826440	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Tract XTWR-88E: Land lying on the west shore of Indian Creek embayment of Wheeler Lake in the N1/2NW1/4 sec. 27, T5S, R2W in the Town of Triana, Madison County, Alabama, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at US-TVA Monument 214-164 (coordinates: 1.485,713; E.229,350) in the boundary of the United States of America's land; thence with the United States of America's boundary N. 6 degrees 45 minutes W., 162.60 feet to a point which is the point of beginning of the described tract; thence continuing with the United States of America's boundary N. 6 degrees 45 minutes W., 123.63 feet to a point; thence leaving the United States of America's boundary N. 77 degrees 30 minutes E., 146.42 feet to a point; thence S. 6 degrees 54 minutes E., 114.26 feet to a point; thence S. 73 degrees 54 minutes W., 147.95 feet to the point of beginning, containing 0.4 acres, more or less. The positions of corners and directions of lines are referred to the Alabama (West) Coordinate System.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the boundaries currently associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Betty Williams (President) & Susan Enzweiler (AHC NR Coordinator)
organization	Triana Historical Society; AL Historical Commission
street & number	P. O. Box 6021
city or town	Huntsville
e-mail	Susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org
date	2/10/2010
telephone	256-772-3653
state	AL
zip code	35813

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Warden's Residence

City or Vicinity: Triana

County: Madison

State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler [photo 1] & Neville Simpson [photos 2-11]

Date Photographed: June 2009 [photo1] & September 2008 [photos 2-11]

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0001
The wood shed, the garage and the rear elevation of the Warden's Residence (from left to right), camera facing SE
2. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0002
The Warden's Residence's front and side (west) elevations, camera facing NE
3. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0003
The Warden's Residence front façade, camera facing N
4. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0004
The Warden's Residence living room, camera facing S
5. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0005
The Warden's Residence living room, camera facing N
6. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0006
The Warden's Residence kitchen, camera facing S
7. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0007
The Warden's Residence kitchen, camera facing N
8. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0008
The Warden's Residence second floor, camera facing E

Warden's Residence

Name of Property

Madison, Alabama

County and State

9. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0009

The Warden's Residence, northwest corner of the basement, camera facing N

10. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0010

The Warden's Residence basement, camera facing W

11. AL_MadisonCounty_WardensResidence_0011

The garage of the Warden's Residence, front and side (north) elevations, camera facing SE

Property Owner:

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

name Tennessee Valley Authority (Anda Ray, FPO)

street & number 400 West Summit Hill Drive

telephone

city or town Knoxville

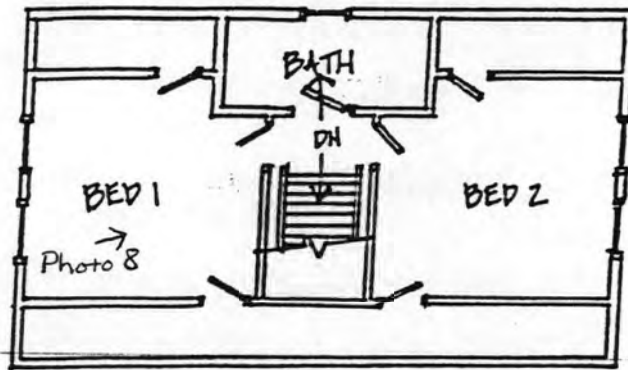
state TN

zip code 37902

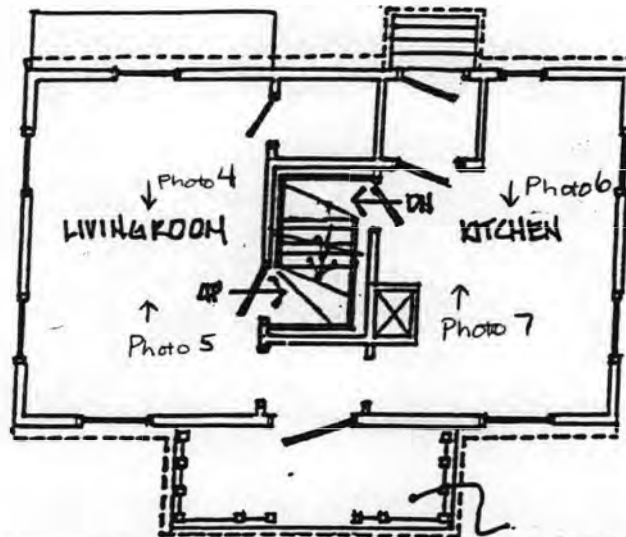
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 18 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.

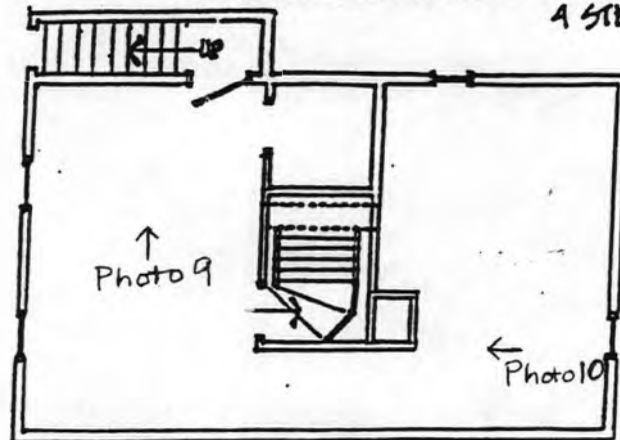
5



SECOND FLOOR



MAIN FLOOR



SUB-FLOOR

CCC BUILT STONE WARDEN'S RESIDENCE
TRIANA, ALABAMA -NO SCALE INTERIOR PHOTO LOCATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Warden's Residence
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Madison

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/07/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/22/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/17/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000258

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/11/10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

POS - 1941-60

CCC constructed boarder residence for Wheeler
National Wildlife Refuge. later used as a
public health clinic for African Americans in
Madison Co.

RECOM./CRITERIA A+C

REVIEWER Dr. [Signature]

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/11/10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



AL - Madison County - Wardens
Residence - 0001





AL-Madison County - Wardens
Residence - 0002

10/08/08

005609, AL-MadisonCounty-WardensResidenc



AL-Madison County-Wardens
Residence_0003

035454, NHS_0016_016

, C1001, 09/02/08



AL - Madison Co - Wardens Residence
- 0004

035454, DSC-0331a-007

, C1001, 09/02/08



AL - Madison Co - Wardens Residence - 0005

035454, DSC-0325a-005

, C1001, 09/02/08



AL - Madison Co - Wardens Residence_0006

035454, Desc-0315-001

, C1001, 09/02/08



AL-Madison Co - Wardens Residence -

0007

C1001, 10/08/08

35609, AL-MadisonCounty-WardensResidenc



AL_MadisonCo_WardensResidence

0008

035593, DSC-0336-001

, CI001, 10/03/08



AL - Madison Co - Wardens Residence

0009

035454, Desc-0352-010

, C1001, 09/02/08



AL — Madison Co — Wardens Residence
— 0010

C1001, 10/08/08

035609, AL-MadisonCounty-WardensResidenc

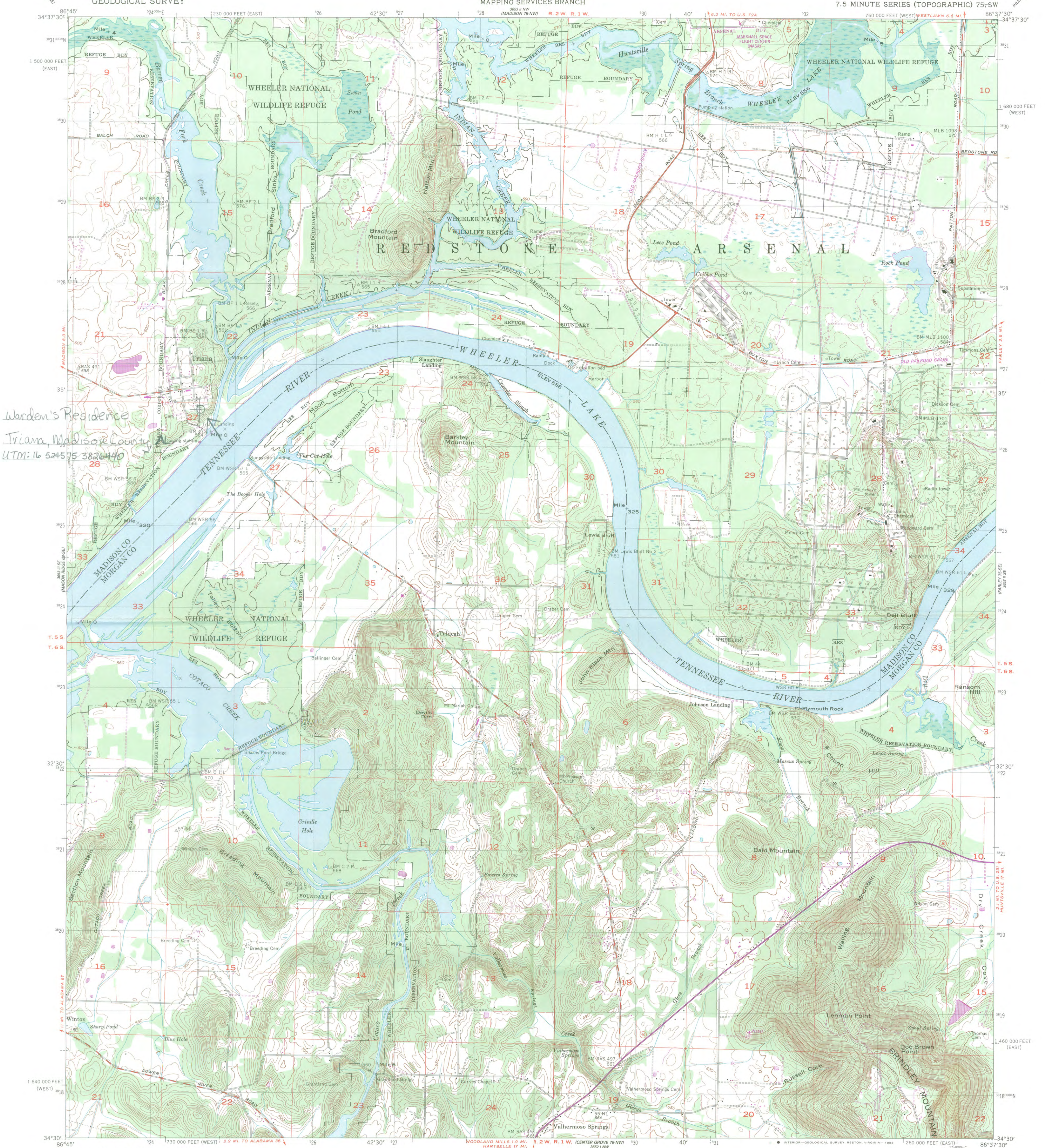


AL — Madison Co — Wardens

Residence — 0011

035454, NHS-0031-018

, C1001, 09/02/08



Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey

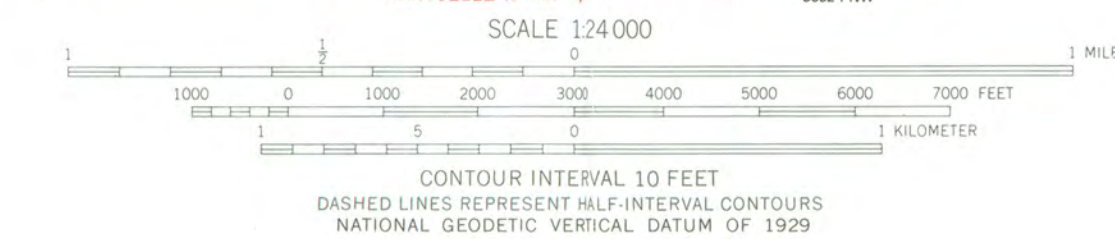
Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA

Revised by TVA in 1963 by photogrammetric methods using
aerial photographs taken 1961 and by reference to TVA-USGS
quadrangle dated 1951. Map field checked by TVA, 1964

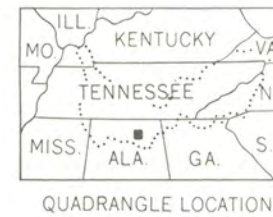
Polycyclic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Alabama
coordinate system, east and west zones. 1000-meter
Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16. 1927 North
American Datum. To place on the predicted North
American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters
south and 1 meter west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information
is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by
the Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs
taken 1961 and other sources. This information not
field checked. Map edited 1982



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

TRIANA, ALA.
N3430-W8637.5/7.5

1964
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 3653 II SW-SERIES V844



Anda A. Ray
Senior Vice President
Environment and Technology

February 22, 2010



Tennessee Valley Authority
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1401

Ms. Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

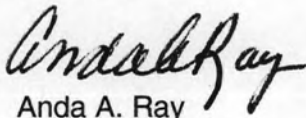
Re: The National Register Nomination for the Warden's Residence of Triana,
Madison County, Alabama

Dear Ms. Enzweiler:

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is pleased to hear that Warden's Residence is to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). TVA has issued the city of Triana, Alabama, a permanent easement to maintain the buildings. Pursuant to 36 CFR 60.6(y), TVA concurs with the NRHP nomination of the Warden's Residence, 151 Stone Street, Triana, Madison County, Alabama.

If you have questions, please contact me, or TVA's Federal Preservation Officer A. Eric Howard, at (865) 632-2457, or aehoward@tva.gov.

Sincerely,


Anda A. Ray

cc: The Honorable Mary Caudle
Mayor of Triana
640 6th Street
Madison, Alabama 35756



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

RECEIVED 2280

APR 02 2010

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 26, 2010

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
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. Shull~~: *Carol*:

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

Warden's Residence
Triana, Madison County, Alabama

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

Truly Yours,

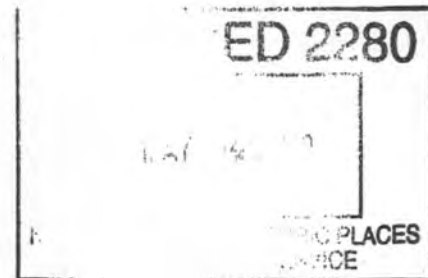
Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



May 11, 2010

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Lisa Deline
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Eighth Floor
Washington DC 20005

*Kate -
Can we scan
#9?
Thanks!
Lisa*

RE: Warden's Residence, Triana, Madison County, Alabama

Dear Lisa:

Enclosed please find the CD-R of photographs for the National Register nomination for the Warden's Residence. Photograph 9 is not on the CD because I do not have that particular photo in a TIF format. The photographer who took these photos in 2008 inadvertently left that one off the CD that he submitted with the photographs. He took more photographs than needed and when I culled out the ones that would accompany this nomination, I mistakenly used one for which I did not have a TIF version.

Please advise me on how to proceed. As always, thanks for your help in all things NR. If you have any questions or need additional information feel free to contact me at 334/230-2644 or at susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org.

Sincerely,

Susan Enzweiler
Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator

