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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 30 1990

Ala. Historical Commission

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Talladega College Historic District

other names/site number same

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet

not for publication

city, town Talladega

vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Talladega code 121 zip code 35160

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	Total
<u>31</u>	<u>4</u> buildings	
	<u> </u> sites	
<u>4</u>	<u> </u> structures	
	<u> </u> objects	
<u>35</u>	<u>4</u> Total	

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

7-25-90

Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Entered in the
National Register

Alanna Byers

5/23/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college

EDUCATION/education-related housing

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college

EDUCATION/education-related housing

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Greek Revival

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Talladega College campus, located in the city of Talladega, is situated on the western edge of the central business district on a plot of land that originally expanded 260 acres and today includes over 129 acres. The campus is bounded on the north, west and east by low-income, residential neighborhoods and on the south by the Helen Keller School for the Deaf and Blind. The Talladega College Historic District consists of approximately 55 acres of the main college domain.

The district clearly reflects the commitment of blacks to gain the education traditionally denied to them in Alabama - by law since 1832 - until they gained their freedom after the Civil War. The freedmens' commitment toward proper education is further illustrated by their continuing efforts to build the finest facility possible in order to achieve their goals of education.

The district represents a superb range of architectural styles from its period of significance -- from the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival (Swayne Hall, 1852-3), Queen Anne (Foy Cottage, 1901), Romanesque (DeForest Chapel, 1901), Italianate (President's House, 1881); to the twentieth century Colonial Revival (Silsby Science Hall, 1927; Savery Library, 1939; Derricotte Hall, 1941; Fanning Refectory, 1927; Callanan Gymnasium, 1924; Drewry Hall, 1932; College Inn, 1930). Despite this range of architectural styles, a conscious effort was made throughout the development of the campus to utilize similar building materials -- brick and stone or cast-stone. Houses were consistently frame structures with the exception of the President's House (1881), a brick, Italianate structure. Development of faculty housing along tree-lined Battle Street created a streetscape that remains intact today.

Open areas in the historic district have been created in various ways: original open space in front of Foster Hall and Foy Cottage; the central quadrangle completed in 1939 when Savery Library was constructed; loss of structures to fire (Sessions Practice School, 1925/1980; Stone Hall 1881-1980; Cassidy School, 1883/1903) and to demolition (Faculty and Student Housing, southwest corner Cruikshank Street and Martin Luther King Drive).

The district retains its integrity as a successfully functioning black college. Due to a shortage of funds throughout the history of the college, the buildings have been slightly maintained and remain virtually unaltered. Recent remodellings include Andrews Hall (1910/1989) when doors were replaced; Silsby Science Hall (1927/1989) when reversible partitions were introduced into interior spaces and doors were replaced;

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

18 52-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Fletcher

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Talladega College evolved from a one-building campus in 1867 to a multi-building, liberal arts institution predominately for blacks. Creation of the campus culminated in the building boom under President Sumner (1916-1932) and the Colonial Revival structures built by Joseph Fletcher (the last of which was Derricotte House, 1941). The period of significance extends from c. 1852 with the construction of Swayne Hall to the completion of Derricotte House in 1941. Despite a history of inadequate funds and of social burdens, Talladega College developed into a significant institution of higher learning. Further, a dichotomy of basic education principles--industrial versus liberal arts education for blacks--existed in the state. Therefore, despite severe handicaps, Talladega College remains a physical symbol of the struggle to gain the education previously denied blacks in Alabama.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Black/Education

Talladega College remains an early and a successful example of the movement to educate newly freed blacks and to place them into an honorable, leadership position within southern society. The campus was purchased in 1868 as a result of the 1865 freedmen's convention in Mobile in which the resolution was passed stating, "we regard the education of our children and youths as vital to the preservation of our liberties, and true religion as the foundation of all real virtue, and shall use our utmost endeavors to promote these blessings in our common country." (Sherer, p. 134) Until slaves were freed, education had been denied them by law in Alabama since 1832. (Sherer, p. 1) When the college opened, none of the nine counties nearest Talladega had a black public school, so it was necessary for the first pupils to not only learn to read but also to learn to teach their acquired skills, as well.

Despite the early necessity of normal, industrial training, the first principals of Talladega College were committed to the highest quality of liberal education for the students. Further, they believed that industrial education should be "based upon and postponed until after a student acquired a thorough and general education." (Sherer, p. 145) In contrast, Tuskegee Institute, established in 1881 by the Alabama legislature, was directed by Booker T. Washington, the powerful spokesman for primary, industrial education for achieving blacks' economic success.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Talladega College archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 56 acres

UTM References

A 1 6 | 5 8, 2 | 0, 4 0 | 3, 6 | 9, 9 | 7, 4 0
 Zone Easting Northing

C 1, 6 | 5 | 8, 2 | 0, 9, 0 | 3, 6 | 9, 9 | 1 0, 0

B 1, 6 | 5 | 8, 2 | 6, 2, 0 | 3, 6 | 9, 9 | 8, 5, 0
 Zone Easting Northing

D 1, 6 | 5 | 8, 2 | 6, 8, 0 | 3, 6 | 9, 9 | 2, 4, 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary drawn on City of Talladega Plat map

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries on the north (College and Coosa Streets) and east (playing field, Church Street and Gertrude Street) delineate original boundaries of the campus; South St. Ext. forms original southern boundary of Coker farm and is extended across 25th St. approximately 400' to include laundry; continues north to include significant dwellings and to exclude non-contributing residential neighborhoods and undeveloped holdings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Camille Bowman, Restoration Consultant; Melanie Betz/AHC Reviewer
 organization N/A date March 1, 1990
 street & number 2201 Ayers Drive telephone 205-236-5455
 city or town Anniston state Alabama zip code 36201

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Campus roughly bounded by College Street on the North; Church Street and Gertrude Street on the East, and the eastern boundary of block 59 to Fort Lashley Avenue; South Street Extension on the South, continuing west across Martin Luther King Drive approximately 400 feet; on the West, the eastern edge of lot 2, block 13, western edge of lot 12; south side of Cruikshank Street, west side of Nolan Street to its intersection with College Street.

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Swayne Hall (1852/1989), introduction HVAC systems and elevator, all alterations that were performed unobtrusively. Several structures are vacant and used for storage: Foster Hall (1869), Laundry (before 1925), Drewry Hall (1932), and several faculty houses. The central quadrangle is no longer intact, due to the loss of Stone Hall (1881) to fire in 1980.

The majority of the buildings in the district retain original materials and design configuration: windows, doors and decorative elements. Frame faculty housing, Callanan Gym, and Goodnow Hospital have lost wooden porch details, assuredly due to deterioration. However, the buildings remain an architectural artifact untouched by progress or over-conscientious maintenance or updating. The greatest threat to the structures in the district is neglect due to lack of funds for maintenance resulting, therefore in vacant structures.

Three of the non-contributing structures in the district were constructed later than the district's period of significance: Ish Hall (1963), Sumner Hall (1965), Seymour Hall (1923, altered due to fire in 1969). These structures continue to successfully function in their original capacity: as a dorm, administration building, and classroom building, respectfully. The remaining non-contributing structure is a frame house at the NW corner of Cruikshank Street and Martin Luther King Drive, that has never been owned by the college although it is adjacent to college-owned property. DeForest Chapel, constructed in 1903, was designed to be the center of religious life of the college, which concentrated on theological studies from the founding of the school. The Chapel also housed the First Congregational Church of Talladega until 1927 and served as an auditorium featuring programs of national importance, including Martin Luther King, Jr. and W. E. B. DuBois. The chapel continues to serve both the college and the community as both a chapel and general auditorium in which student assemblies, classes and public meetings are held.

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Contributing Structures

1. Swayne Hall: 1852-3
2. Savery Library: 1939
3. Silsby Science Hall: 1927
4. Silsby Athletic Field: before 1925
5. Drewry Hall: 1932
6. 711 Cruikshank Street: c. 1920
7. 709 Cruikshank Street: early 20th century
8. Callanan Gymnasium: 1924, 1955
9. College Inn: 1930
10. Andrews Hall: 1910
11. 705 Battle Street: before 1927
12. 707 Battle Street: before 1901
13. 709 Battle Street: before 1927
14. 803 Battle Street: before 1890
15. 807 Battle Street: late 19th century
16. 811 Battle Street: 1909
Goodnow Hospital
17. 704 Battle Street/President's House: 1881
18. 706 Battle Street: early 20th century
19. 708 Battle Street: early 20th century
20. 710 Battle Street: late 19th century
21. 804 Battle Street: late 19th century
22. 806 Battle Street: late 19th century
23. 109 Martin Luther King Drive: early 20th century
24. Derricotte House: 1941
25. DeForest Chapel: 1903
26. Fanning Refectory: 1927
27. Foster Hall: 1869, 1901
28. Outbuildings: before 1910
29. Boiler House: before 1910
30. Foy Cottage: 1901
31. Laundry: before 1925
32. Entrance gates: early 20th century

Non-contributing Structures

- A. Sumner Hall: 1965
- B. Seymour Hall: 1923, 1969
- C. House, NW corner Cruikshank
and Martin Luther King: late
nineteenth century
- D. Ish Hall: 1963

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Contributing Buildings and Structures:

1. Swayne Hall: 1852-3, National Historic Landmark 12-4-74; Greek Revival; west building on main quadrangle; three-story, 5 x 3 bays, American bond brick; gable roof with louvered cupola; monumental portico, Doric Order, on main/east elevation supporting entablature articulated by dentils, metopes and triglyphs; four fluted Doric columns resting on solid masonry pedestals that span the full first floor; central bay features double doors with square lights on all three floors surrounded by Doric pilasters and entablatures; upper floors have three-bay-wide gallery trimmed with elaborate ironwork; rear/west elevation five bays wide, central bays feature double doors with Doric surround opening onto single bay porch surrounded by elaborate ironwork; the entire block is articulated at four corners by brick pilasters.
2. Savery Library: 1939; Colonial Revival; R. W. Foote, New Haven, CT, architect; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; eastern building on main quadrangle; west/main facade nine-bay, three-story, brick with cast-stone trim, watertable and base; gabled roof with dentil molding capped by a central three-tiered cupola, middle section has four clock faces anchored by corner pilasters; three middle bays of main/west elevation slightly projected, pedimented central pavillion defined by four cast-stone, full height pilasters; central bay of the entrance pavillion's first floor consists of a wooden doorway capped by a broken pediment flanked by paired 3/4-round columns, a large semi-circular lunette caps the entablature of the doorway frontispiece; two sets of three first floor windows flanking the central portico feature arched fanlights and three cast keystones, upper floor windows are flat-arched 12/12 trimmed in cast stone; interior consists of a wood panelled entrance hall and lobby which features the Amistad murals (painted by Hale Woodruff) that commemorate the historical beginnings of the American Missionary Association and the marble picture of the Amistad ship inlaid in the terrazzo floor; 120-foot Reference Room on the first floor and the open Browsing Room on the second floor contribute to the significance of the interior spaces of this building; currently the original tile floors are covered with carpet; interior in need of repair due to interior water damage.

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3. Silsby Science Hall: 1927; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; southern building on main quadrangle; three-story, nine-bay brick with cast-stone entablature, trim and watertable; gable roof with raised end parapets capped with cast stone and three-tiered cast stone cupola; three central bays of main/north facade are slightly projected, full-height portico capped by a flat cast-stone entablature supported by four Corinthian pilasters resting on a cast-stone base, the central bay of the portico features double fanlight doorway with classical surround on the first floor level; the center five sets of windows are 8/8, double hung, with flat arch surrounded by cast sills, lintels, and keystone, two sets of end windows are 6/6 with sidelights, trimmed in cast stone; east and west gable end elevations have central double doorways with classical surround which culminates vertically in a third floor fanlight window; reversible interior partitions, original doors have been removed, building continues to function in its original capacity.
4. Silsby Athletic Field: before 1925; approximately 5-acre field completely surrounded by a six-foot high stuccoed brick wall; approximately 8" x 12" arched ticket window built into the wall at the south entrance to the playing field.
5. Drewry Hall: 1932; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; two-story, brick, 5 x 8 bays; south elevation has cast-stone entablature, lintels and sills, double front doors in central bay capped by fanlight and trimmed in cast-stone, 4/4 double hung windows, on east and west elevations; originally built for practice high school, remodelled in 1948; windows enclosed on main elevation and brick entrance installed; building closed c. 1985 and remains unused.
6. 711 Cruikshank Street: c. 1920; Bungalow; three-bay frame dwelling, two central chimneys, paired windows in dormer, wooden brackets trim gable roofline; currently faculty housing, originally privately owned.
7. 709 Cruikshank Street. early 20th century; frame dwelling, irregular roofline, stamped metal roof, central chimney, projecting bay window on dormered facade; student housing currently, originally privately owned.
8. Callanan Gymnasium: 1924, Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; 1955 addition, James Godwin, Ayers and Godwin, architects; seven-bay brick with projecting central five bays, cast-stone trim, entablature and water table; early photos show stone ballustrade and pediment capping the projecting facade; gambrel roof with dentil molding; main entrance/east elevation in second level, surrounded by single story, free-standing frame Doric portico, original wooden ballustrade and central stair removed; 6/6 jack arch windows with cast keystone and sill; original structure housed gymnasium on main/second floor level and swimming pool that continues to function on the lower level; interior main level partitioned when gym built in 1955; upper floor is open dance hall; modern gymnasium addition is brick with high metal windows.

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9. College (Dem) Inn: 1930; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; one story, three-bay brick with wood cornice; hip roof; central, single door with classical surround flanked by two bays of 8/4 windows; currently serves as offices.
10. Andrews Hall: 1910; Colonial Revival; Eugene H. Taylor, Josselyn and Taylor, architects, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Windham Brothers Construction Company, Birmingham, Alabama; 2 1/2 story yellow brick mass anchored with brick quoining; 12 x 3 bays, cast stone watertables and trim; hip roof pierced by dormers; main/east and north entrances have brick portico trimmed by cast-stone and articulated by brick quoins that continue vertically up the facade and culminate into chimneys that flank a pediment over the third floor dormer, creating the illusion of a three-story facade; dormers are sided with wood shingles; originally built for use by the Theology Department, the building now used for music studies following the 1988-9 remodelling when original wood doors were discarded; the remainder of the building's interior woodwork remains intact.
11. 705 Battle Street: before 1927; Bungalow; 1½ story, seven bay frame dwelling; gable roof pierced on front by three-bay dormer; open porch and double front doors; unaltered; (Drewry House, 1927: TC/phot.1/4)
12. 707 Battle Street: before 1901; late Queen Anne; two-story, five-bay frame dwelling; hip roof pierced by three-sided full-height bay culminating in double pitch roof; original porch and corner entrance removed, replaced by neo-colonial surround over the central entrance and a squared bay replacing the corner entrance. (Gregory House, 1927; Dr. Hutchinson House, 1949: TC/phot.1/4)
13. 709 Battle Street: before 1927; Bungalow; 1½ story frame dwelling; three-bay, gable roof with curved eave over square columned porch; roof pierced by two front, single bay dormers and a central and rear chimney; original diamond tracery/1 sash remain intact. (Jacquith House, 1927; O'Hara home, 1949: TC/phot.1/4)
14. 803 Battle Street: c. 1855, original Greek Revival; remodeled before 1901; frame dwelling; original hip roof, first level, pierced by second story gable addition; hip-roof porch over sidelight entrance flanked by two bay windows; later alterations show bay windows removed and second level added. (Mr. Bishop, 1890's farm superintendent lived there when the two floors were added, called 'Pleasant View Cottage'; Silsby House before 1901; Lawless House, 1927; apartment house, 1949: TC/phot.1/4) House presently unoccupied.
15. 807 Battle Street: late 19th century; 2½ story frame dwelling; multi-gable roof, front/east gable sided with shingles; three bays of paired windows; neo-colonial flat roofed porch over central entrance replaced original single-bay, two-story porch. (Wright House, 1927: TC/phot.1/4)

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16. 811 Battle Street, Goodnow Hospital: 1909; 5 x 7 bay yellow brick; two-story; hip roof trimmed with heavy wood brackets at cornice; south, east and west elevations have three-bay, single story hip roof porches supported by square wood columns, original wood ballustrades removed; interior renovated in 1981 to house art department.
17. 704 Battle Street, President's House: 1881; Italianate; William Savery, builder; two-story; brick with wood trim; 5 x 3 bays; hip roof trimmed with wide overhanging eaves and a wooden entablature with cutwork and paired brackets on all elevations; west bay, main/west facade, slightly projected, features first floor projected three-sided bay capped by wooden entablature with brackets and cutwork, upper floor has paired 1/1 segmented arch windows; a single story porch spans the central and east bays of the main facade and is articulated by tri-clustered columns with cast-iron Corinthian capitals, topped with a wooden ballustrade with vase finials; segmented arch, 2/2 windows with central double front door capped by segmented arch light.
18. 706 Battle Street: early 20th century; Colonial Revival; 2½ story; frame dwelling; three bays, gable roof; pedimented porch over front/north entrance features tri-clustered, square columns; end chimney on east elevation at junction with single story screened porch.
19. 708 Battle Street: early 20th century; Dutch Colonial; two-story frame dwelling; four bays; gambrel roof pierced by two dormers on facade and two-story gabled entryway; west two bays are recessed behind porch supported by paired, square columns; central chimney and end chimney on the east.
20. 710 Battle Street: late 19th century; Shingle Style/Colonial Revival; two-story frame dwelling; gable roof; three bays; west bay on main/north facade is slightly projected, gable end with finial, with paired 2/2 windows on first and second floors, second floor is shingled; porch, supported by thin round columns with fine, turned capitals, spans the main/north facade; double front doors with applied panelling are capped by an elliptical light; structure remains unaltered from its appearance in 1927 (TC/phot.1/4)
21. 804 Battle Street: late 19th century; Colonial Revival; 2½ story frame dwelling, double pitch roof, two bays; east bay gable end, slightly projected; main entrance located in gabled bay; porch, supported by round columns, spans two bays, and was originally supported by turned columns and surrounded by cutwork ballustrade. (Fletcher House, 1927: TC/phot.1/4)
22. 806 Battle Street: late 19th century; Queen Anne; 2½ story frame dwelling; three bays; double-pitch roof pierced by octagonal tower with pressed metal roof on northeast corner and a gable on the northwest corner of the main/north facade; front gable caps the second floor and porch and the first floor entrance and window; porch spans first floor facade and is supported by thin, round columns; porches probably altered but no early photographic documentation exists.

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23. 109 Martin Luther King Drive: early 20th century; Bungalow; 1½ stories; three bay, frame dwelling; hip roof pierced by dormers on main/east, north, and south; first floor porch spans main elevation, supported by tapered square columns and wooden ballustrade; main entrance, central bay, single wooden door with sidelights, flanked by paired 1/1 window bays; house unaltered.

24. Derricotte House: 1941; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; two-story, nine bays; hip roof; brick with concrete base and cast-stone trim; corners articulated by brick quoining; central block, main/east facade is slightly projected portico, entrance with sidelights is recessed under cast-stone entablature supported by four cast-stone pilasters with second floor Palladian window above; eight bays flanking front portico have 6/6 double hung sash windows with cast stone sills and lintels; main door is replacement; building functions in its original capacity as womens' housing.

25. DeForest Chapel: 1903. Romanesque; Eugene Taylor, Josselyn and Taylor, architects; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; two-story arcuated brick with cast-stone trim; 6 x 11 bays; gable roof pierced on front/north elevation by 2½ story tower on east corner and a 3½ story tower with belvedere on west corner; three central bays of the main facade, first floor, are arcuated with windows resting on a cast stone watertable running the entire circumference of the structure; horizontal coursing is repeated on the second level central bays, as a base for five 1/1 flat arch windows; five bay, gable end pediment rests on a stone cornice supported by two pairs of modillions; east tower contains the first floor classical entrance with brick pilasters, cast stone plinth, capitals, and entablature, an oculus pierces the tower at the second level, and an imitation cast-stone belvedere with double-pitch roof and finial rests on the wide eaves of the main front gable; the west entrance echoes the east entrance; the west tower lies next to the otherwise symmetrical elevation and rests on a brick base with 1/1 arched windows, the shaft above the second-story string course consists of a square, inoperable window with a 1/1 segmented arch window above, the capital of the tower consists of an open belvedere with three columned arches on each of the four sides, the tower is capped by a tall helm roof with finial; the arcuated east elevation has 11 segmented arch windows, two stories tall; the west elevation echoes the east by repeating arched windows in both the first floor shed and in the second floor; intricate interior woodwork and buttressing contribute to the architectural significance of the structure.

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26. Fanning Refectory: 1927; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; one-story brick; gable roof with cast-stone parapets; nine bays; one-story portico with modified Tuscan columns and stone entablature over center five bays which are all double doors elongated vertically by windows and cast stone lintels; flanking four windows are 1/1/1 capped by cast stone lintel; horizontal cast-stone watertable encircles building and cornice at the roofline; three eyebrow dormers have been removed from the roof; 1988 renovation altered the interior; original function continues.
27. Foster Hall. 1869, 1901. Colonial Revival/Stick Style; brick massing on stuccoed base; original block is five bays, with pitched roof, flanked by three-bay, slightly projected gable end wing additions; main block has Stick-style ballustrated porch (original to the 1901 period but brackets supporting the paired columns have been removed) spanning the first floor elevation; double-door, fanlighted entrance in second bay; windows on all three floors have segmented arches with voussoirs connected to brick string coursing that continues horizontally around the entire building; the east and west three-bay gable ends have segmented-arch windows, the center windows being paired; original to the 1901 additions, applied wooden tracery ornamented the gable ends at the roofline; the building was damaged by fires in 1898, 1944, and 1980 and is vacant today.
28. Outbuildings: before 1910; brick massing; gable roof; 9 x 3 bays; segmented arch windows and central doorway in main/north elevation; used as a laundry before 1910, vacant today; small brick, double pitch roof, large double doors on south elevation; used as WC before 1910 and as an oil house before 1925, vacant today.
29. Boiler House: before 1910; brick massing, flat roof (three original stacks are gone) with cast-stone cornice; 3 x 5 bays, segmented-arch windows.
30. Foy Cottage. 1901. Shingle Style; Century Architectural Company, Cleveland, Ohio; O. R. Brown, construction supervision; brick and frame massing; 5 x 5 bays; three-story; irregular roofline with double pitch main block pierced by half-timbered gable dormers, broad bracketed eaves, and finials; first floor brick with wrap-around gabled porch supported by paired and tri-clustered round columns; second level shingled with horizontal band of 12/1 windows; third level dormers have horizontal 12/1 window band and is capped by finials; building serves in its original capacity.

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31. Laundry: before 1925; gambrel roof pierced by chimney and three ventilators; stuccoed brick mass; nine bays with double sliding doors on three-bay north end; small 8' x 12' stuccoed building with double pitch roof connected on the east by breezeway; original (1890) two-story laundry that stood behind Foster Hall to the southeast was destroyed by fire in 1897, before 1910, laundry functioned in building that stands behind Foster Hall; this building probably served as the dairy before its conversion to laundry facilities.

32. Entrance Gates; 20th century; Colonial Revival; paired brick piers with concrete balls on plinths defining major walks and entrances to the campus: one pair on Martin Luther King Drive, two pairs on Battle Street, and one pair behind Savery Library.

Non-contributing Structures

A. Sumner Hall. 1965; International Style; Godwin and Beckett, architects, Atlanta, Georgia; two-story brick with concrete; flat roof; vertical metal windows; seven bays defined by vertical concrete bands; two floors and roofline defined by horizontal concrete bands; on both north and south elevations, entry and second floor window above are recessed with concrete overhang between the floors; on original site of the Carnegie Library (built in 1909, remodelled for offices and renamed Sumner Hall in 1939, and destroyed by fire in 1963).

B. Seymour Hall: 1923, 1969; Colonial Revival; Joseph Fletcher, construction supervision; nine bay, two-story brick mass with metal windows; considerably altered in 1969: third level roof, porches, windows all removed; window materials, detail, and configuration altered.

C. House, northwest corner Cruikshank and Martin Luther King Drive: late 19th century; frame dwelling; gable roof; although an early structure, house has never served Talladega College.

D. Ish Hall. 1963. International Style, Talley W. Piper, Godwin and Beckett, architects, Atlanta, Georgia; Jones and Hardy, Montevallo, Alabama, contractors; three-story brick with concrete bands defining each bay and each floor both horizontally and vertically; vertical metal windows; two-bay end entrance defined only by concrete overhang.

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Henry Swift DeForest, president of Talladega College from 1879-1896, developed a full college-level curriculum, offering theological and classical studies in addition to the continued offerings in agriculture, industrial arts, domestic sciences and nursing. Following a process that evolved with slow, careful planning and thorough training of its students, the first college degree was granted from Talladega College in 1895. By 1932, one-half of the 443 students was enrolled in college studies. And at that time, Talladega College received the highest rating granted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. (Holmes, p. 97)

The significance of Talladega College is derived from the enterprising educational goals of its founders and the success of the institution in its commitment to establish a liberal college curriculum for the training of leaders in society.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Talladega College campus retains a high degree of architectural significance exhibited in its existing structures. The campus buildings remain intact with few alterations and display the evolution of developing architectural materials and styles over its period of significance: 1869-1941. Further, the architectural integrity of the institution lies in the efforts to blend materials and styles throughout the development of the campus. The resulting effect creates cohesiveness in design, materials and placement of structures that reflect Beaux Arts planning principles popular during the early twentieth century. The majority of the structures in the district continue to serve in their original capacity, while several are threatened due to vacancy and lack of funds for maintenance.

Several structures on the campus retain historical significance individually: Swayne Hall (1852-3) was listed a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1974; the construction of Callanan Gymnasium (1924) made Talladega College the first black institution with an indoor pool (Jones, p. 107); Goodnow Hospital (1909) was the first medical facility for blacks in Talladega (Jones, p. 82); the President's Home (1881) was also the home of Dr. Lee DeForest, son of the college president, and later, famous inventor of the Audion which made the radio possible (Jemison, p. 314); Hale Woodruff's Amistad murals in Savery library (1939) are the focus of hundreds of visitors yearly who gather to remember the historical beginnings of the AMA; and

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DeForest Chapel is the site of public gatherings featuring such famous speakers as W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as community-wide music programs featuring the newly-installed Mohler organ.

The streetscape created by academic buildings and faculty housing lining tree-lined Battle Street remains intact and unbroken by modern development.

Exception A: DeForest Chapel

DeForest Chapel serves as an integral structure on the Talladega College campus. Founded by the American Missionary Association (AMA) in 1867, Talladega College was committed to biblical studies and to the training of ministers from the beginning; college courses in biblical study were offered as early as 1868.

The chapel was designed to be at the center of the religious life of the College, but also has served in many other ways, consistent with the statement made at its dedication in 1904: "for worship, for the training of conscience, for the help of the needy, for the promotion of Christian education and the brotherhood of man...." (Spencer, Historical Information) The chapel served as the building for the First Congregational Church of Talladega until 1927. Also, numerous convocations and commencement exercises have been held in the chapel, as have various community-wide programs. Most notable of the visiting speakers include W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., thus contributing to the historical significance of the structure.

Architecturally significant, as well, the imposing Romanesque DeForest Chapel anchors Talladega College's built environment at the corner of Battle Street and Martin Luther King Drive. The Talladega Chapel resembles Robert Robinson Taylor's Chapel (1895-8) at Tuskegee Institute and the First African Baptist Church (NRHP*1988) in Tuscaloosa. Subtle detailing and proportion, freeplay of window shapes, and the use of towers are all common themes found in each building. Interior buttressing and wood panelling further contribute to DeForest Chapel's architectural significance. The recently installed Mohler organ contributes to the college's pride in its exceptional facilities as well as to the overall value of DeForest Chapel as a functioning, integral structure on the Talladega College campus.

NRHP*= National Register of Historic Places

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Talladega College campus today exhibits the natural evolution of a functioning institution of higher learning: classroom buildings and library situated on a central, tree-lined quadrangle, surrounded by dormitories, administrative buildings, faculty houses, chapel, playing field and supporting outbuildings. Although there was no plan for the campus, the college's physical appearance evolved from the beginning based on the needs of the growing student body and expanding college curriculum. After 1895, the college experienced a building boom that culminated in a remarkably cohesive design (predominantly Colonial Revival style) and placement of structures (around the central quadrangle), reflecting the Beaux Arts planning principles popular during the early twentieth century.

Talladega College was begun in 1867 as a result of the commitment of the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association to educate freed slaves in Alabama. Originally, the students at Talladega met in a room of David White's house with one teacher. So many students eagerly flocked to the school room that a frame schoolhouse was constructed out of a dismantled carpenter's shop and served the growing student body from 1865-1867. General Wager Swayne of the Freedmen's Bureau arranged with the AMA* to purchase a 34 acre tract of land and an imposing Greek Revival structure, Swayne Hall (1852-3, NHL*1974) that had been built for the Talladega Baptist Male High School and then had housed Federal prisoners during the Civil War. Swayne Hall served as space for classrooms, administrative offices, library and housing for the early students at Talladega College. (Sherer, p. 134-5)

In November, 1868, the Coker farm (11 acres) was purchased (Book N, p.591) by the AMA.* Soon thereafter, the following structures were built on the site of the farm: Foster Hall (1869), a dormitory and the barn (before 1894, demolished 1989) which in later years served as the Little Theater. Following the granting of the school's charter on Feb. 17, 1869, Talladega College continued to develop its men's and women's industrial, agricultural and theological programs, and additional structures that no longer stand were constructed to accommodate these programs: Graves Hall (1873), Slater Shops (1884), and the Cassidy Practice School (1883). Additional land had been acquired by the college: six acres in 1873; the Winstead farm (160 acres) in 1877; and the Newton farm in 1887. By 1891, the college owned 260 acres of land which surrounded the campus proper. (Sherer, p. 137) Faculty housing had been either acquired or built, primarily along Battle Street. In 1881, the President's House was constructed; in 1882, two faculty houses were bought; and in 1891, two faculty houses were built by the college. (Sherer, p. 136) Stylistically, most of the faculty cottages that contribute to the district date from the late nineteenth century.

* AMA = American Missionary Association
NHL = National Historic Landmark

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The nineteenth century development of the Talladega College campus can be seen on the attached Sanborne Insurance Company map from 1905. The map shows that until the twentieth century, new building construction on the campus occurred primarily on the original 34 acre tract and then south across Battle Street on what had been the Coker farm. The map further illustrates a large open space among the buildings that was dissected by Battle Street. Faculty houses elongated the plan with a "residential arm," while the entire campus was surrounded by farm land.

Following the development of a full college curriculum in 1895, the college facilities proved inadequate as they existed. Additional structures were built on the Coker farm plot: the boiler house (before 1910), Foy Cottage (1901), Foster Hall additions (1901) and DeForest Chapel (1903). Additional faculty housing was built along Battle Street: 703 Battle; 803 Battle was remodelled in the early 20th century; and Goodnow Hospital was built in 1909. Andrews Hall was completed in 1910 to house theological studies and classrooms (replacing Graves Hall which burned in 1908); the Carnegie Library was built in 1907 (the building stood at the site of Sumner Hall until it was destroyed by fire in 1963); Silsby Athletic Field accommodated an early athletic program. Under the administration of Frederick A. Sumner and building supervisor, Joseph Fletcher, the college experienced a building boom when the following Colonial Revival structures were completed: Seymour Hall (1923, now non-contributing due to a fire and subsequent alterations in 1969), Callanan Gymnasium (1924), Silsby Science Hall (1927), Fanning Refectory (1927), Drewry Hall (1932), Savery Library (1939), and Derricotte House (1941). (Jones, p. 107) Upon completion of Savery Library in 1939, the main quadrangle of the campus was created.

Several individuals should be credited with the building of the college, both academically and architecturally, during its period of significance:

* William Savery constructed Swayne Hall in 1852-3 as a slave carpenter and brickmason. (He might also be credited with the construction of the Manning Hall on the AIDB* campus in Talladega. That building, built in 1850 by slave labor for the Methodist Episcopal Conference School for women, closely resembles the massing, materials and detailing of Swayne Hall.) As a freed man, Savery helped organize the first school for blacks in Talladega County in 1865. That school would become Talladega College in 1867 when Savery led the Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Association in the purchase of Swayne Hall and 34 acres. As trustee of the college, he saw its incorporation by charter in 1869. Furthermore, Savery is credited with the building of Stone Hall (1881, destroyed by fire in 1980) and the President's House (1881) on the campus. Savery's children grew up to graduate from Talladega College.

* AIDB = Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind

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*Henry Swift DeForest, president of Talladega College from 1879-1896, oversaw the development of a full college curriculum during his tenure. He sought financial contributions to develop a building program for the school which, when he arrived, "all the buildings had broken windows and debris littered the yards." He found "almost a complete lack of adequate facilities and poor quality of teachers." (Sherer, p. 142) Under his leadership attendance increased from 190 to 512, the faculty doubled and property holdings expanded.

*Frederick A. Sumner, president of Talladega College from 1916-1932, had an impressive administration at the school. In her new book, Maxine Jones writes, "Henry Swift DeForest has been recognized as the founder of Talladega College. Frederick Azel Sumner should be recognized as its builder. The college made greater progress under his steady and wise leadership than ever before." (Jones, p. 110) Under Sumner, many major buildings were constructed on the campus, the college received an "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and a \$1,000,000 endowment for the college was created.

*Joseph Fletcher, a 1901 graduate of Talladega College, supervised construction of many of Talladega College's most significant structures: Seymour Hall (1923), Callanan Gymnasium (1924), Sessions Practice School (1925), Silsby Science Hall (1927), Fanning Refectory (1927), Drewry Hall (1932), and Derricotte House (1941). Finally, Fletcher's contributions to the campus culminated with the completion of the quadrangle and the construction of Savery Library (1939). "Students furnished labor, sometimes whites alongside blacks, thus giving a unique arrangement of an interracial working group under the direction of a Negro in the deep South." (Jones, p. 135) Fletcher, it was said, built Savery "mixing cement with integrity," viewed the library as his masterpiece. (Jones, p. 135) Finally, at the dedication of Savery Library on 1-3 March, 1939, "An honorary Master of Arts was conferred upon Joseph Fletcher, who has distinguished himself not only as the builder of the library but also as 'a master builder in human character and human relations.'" (Jones, p. 136-7)

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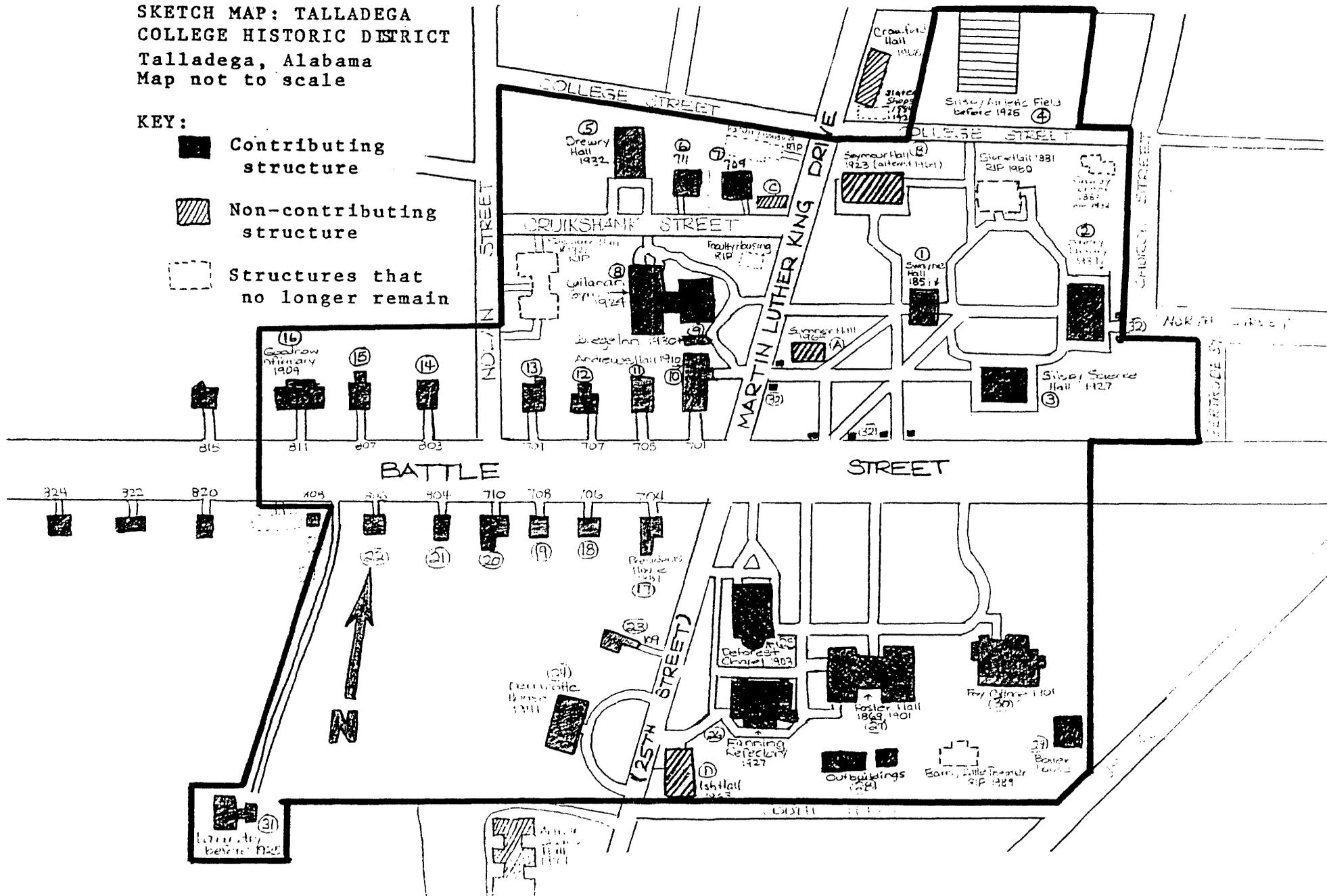
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

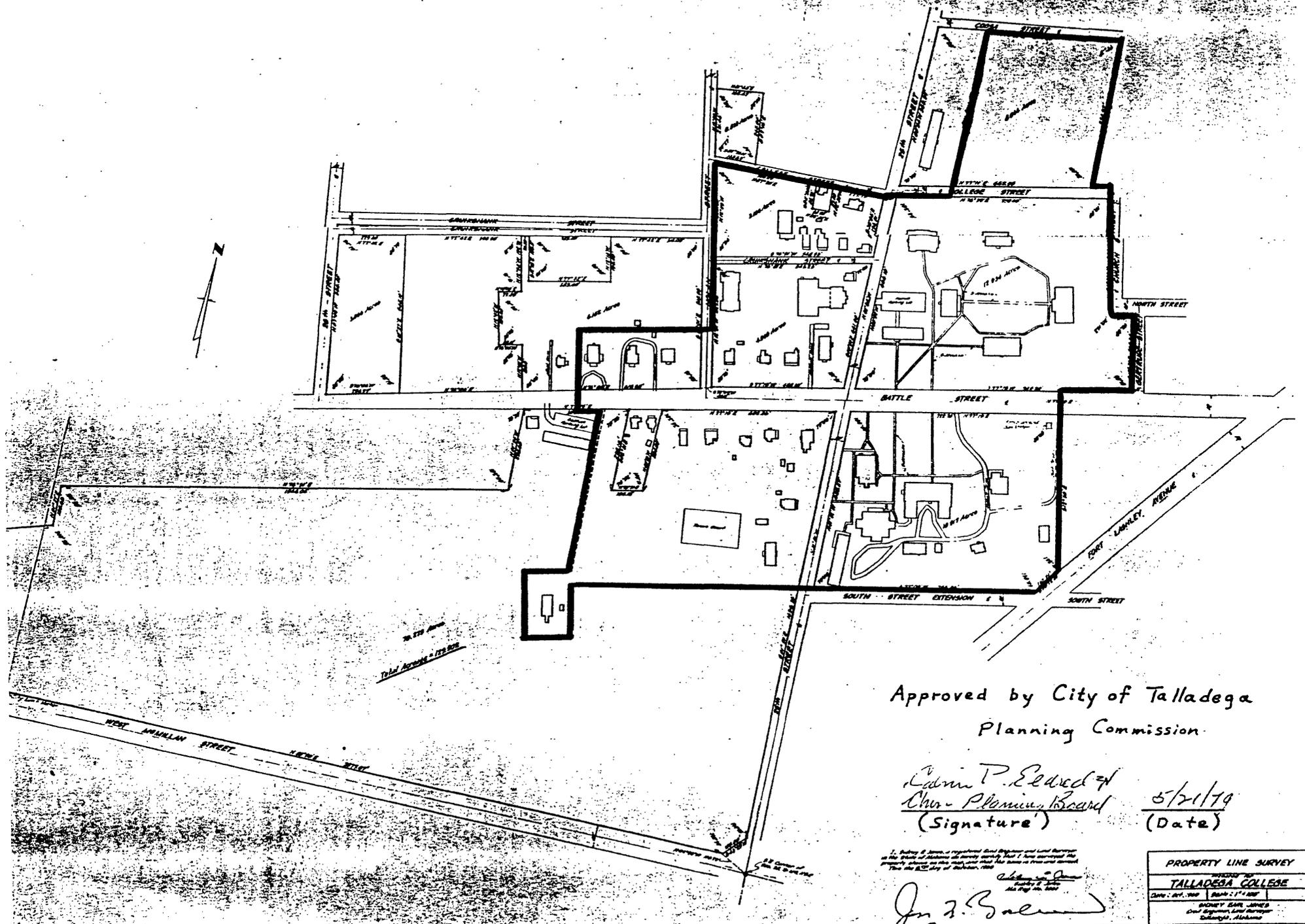
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SKETCH MAP: TALLADEGA COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Talladega, Alabama
Map not to scale

KEY:

-  Contributing structure
-  Non-contributing structure
-  Structures that no longer remain





Approved by City of Talladega
Planning Commission

Edwin P. Edwards
Chair, Planning Board
(Signature)

5/21/79
(Date)

I, Edwin P. Edwards, a registered Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor in the State of Alabama, do hereby certify that I have surveyed the property shown on this map and that the same is true and correct. This is the City of Talladega, 1979.

John B. Adams
Surveyor

PROPERTY LINE SURVEY	
TALLADEGA COLLEGE	
Date: 5/21/79	Scale: 1" = 100'
Surveyed by: Edwin P. Edwards, Civil Engineer, Land Surveyor, Talladega, Alabama	

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Information in items 2-5 is the same for all photographs listed.

- 2) Talladega, Alabama, Talladega County
- 3) Camille A. Bowman, Photographer
- 4) January 1990
- 5) Negatives are located in the Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery

No. 1

- 1) Swayne Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing south, inv. #1

No. 2

- 1) Silsby Science Hall, Swayne Hall, Savery Library
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #3, #1, #2

No. 3

- 1) Savery Library, Entrance Gates
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #2, #32

No. 4

- 1) Silsby Science Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing south, inv. #3

No. 5

- 1) Swayne Hall, Silsby Science Hall, Sumner Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing east, inv. #1, #3, #A

No. 6

- 1) Silsby Athletic Field-ticket window
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #4

No. 7

- 1) Drewry Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #5

No. 8

- 1) Drewry Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) Front entrance, facing north, inv. #5

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No. 9

- 1) 711 Cruikshank Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #6

No. 10

- 1) 709 Cruikshank Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #7

No. 11

- 1) Entrance gates, College Inn, Callanan Gymnasium
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #32, #9, #8

No. 12

- 1) Callanan Gymnasium
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #8

No. 13

- 1) College Inn
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing east, inv. #9

No. 14

- 1) Andrews Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #10

No. 15

- 1) 705 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #11

No. 16

- 1) 703 Battle Street, 707 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing northwest, inv. #11, #12

No. 17

- 1) 709 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing northwest, inv. #13

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No. 18

- 1) 803 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing north, inv. #14

No. 19

- 1) 807 Battle Street, 811 Battle Street, Goodnow Hospital
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing northeast, inv. #15, #16

No. 20

- 1) 811 Battle Street, Goodnow Hospital
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing northwest, Inv. #16

No. 21

- 1) 704 Battle Street - President's House
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #17

No. 22

- 1) 706 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing south, inv. #18

No. 23

- 1) 710 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing south, inv. #20

No. 24

- 1) 806 Battle Street, 804 Battle Street, 710 Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #22, #21, #20

No. 25

- 1) 109 Martin Luther King Drive
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #23

No. 26

- 1) Derricotte House
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #24

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No. 27

- 1) DeForest Chapel
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #25

No. 28

- 1) Fanning Refectory
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #26

No. 29

- 1) Foster Hall
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #27

No. 30

- 1) Outbuilding
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #28

No. 31

- 1) Foy Cottage
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing southeast, inv. #30

No. 32

- 1) Laundry
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing east, inv. #31

No. 33

- 1) Entrance gate, Battle Street
Talladega College Historic District
- 6) View facing west, inv. #32