

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Alabama
COUNTY:	Talladega
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Talladega College - Swayne Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Same

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Talladega College

CITY OR TOWN:  
Talladega

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
01

STATE: Alabama CODE: 01 COUNTY: Talladega CODE: 121

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Talladega College

STREET AND NUMBER:  
same

CITY OR TOWN:  
Talladega

STATE:  
Alabama

CODE:  
01

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Talladega County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Talladega

STATE:  
Alabama

CODE:  
01

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

9

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Talladega is a small liberal arts college located in Talladega, Alabama. The college's well landscaped 50 acre campus contains approximately 26 buildings. As is the case at most older schools, the structures span the school's history presenting a variety of architectural styles.

At Talladega the oldest and most venerable building is Swayne Hall. This three story structure with its full height, pedimented portico is intimately associated with Talladega's founding. Swayne Hall was completed in 1857 as a Baptist men's college. Funds to construct the building were secured by subscriptions among the Baptist community. Some slave owners consigned slaves to labor on the building in order to work out their subscriptions. One Abrose Headen was a slave so consigned. Remembering the time spent working on the future Swayne Hall, Headen later reminisced,

I had four children of my own, and I thought that it was hard for me to work out this \$900 when I could have no privilege of educating my own children...but God has turned things about so... when I worked out this subscription I was building a college for myself and my family. Oftenwhile hard at work, I prayed, yet hardly dared hope, that the Lord would bring the day when my boys and girls should serve no master but God.

When the American Missionary Association selected Talladega as the location of one of its schools, the association purchased the Baptist men's college building. It was named Swayne Hall after General Wagner B. Swayne of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Swayne had helped negotiate the purchase. The children of the slaves that built Swayne Hall became Talladega's first pupils.

Swayne Hall has undergone no substantive alteration since its construction. The exterior remains the same. With the exception of the installation of modern heating and lighting systems, the original interior including floor plan has been retained. The struture is excellently maintained.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Talladega College in the history of black education is that it is one of the few black colleges that pursued a strong liberal arts program during a period when vocationalism dominated Negro education.

Talladega was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association with the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Like the other black colleges established immediately after the Civil War, Talladega was a school of higher learning in name only. Before entering on higher education the black children of the South had first to pass through the elementary and secondary grades. Starting with four teachers and 140 pupils in the elementary grades, Talladega slowly evolved into a full fledged institute of higher learning. An outline of a course of collegiate grade first appeared in the catalog in 1890 and in 1895 the first class was graduated with the bachelor's degree. At the time, and until well into the 20th century, Talladega was the only institution in Alabama equipped to offer Negroes a true undergraduate education.

In 1917, when the Department of Education published Thomas Jesse Jones' landmark study entitled Negro Education, Talladega was described as still containing elementary, secondary, and collegiate sections. Elementary and secondary education remained a part Talladega's program until the State of Alabama offered effective public education to its black citizens. The courses taught at the college level in 1915-16 illustrated Talladega's commitment to a liberal arts curriculum. They included biology, history, German, Latin, Greek, mathematics, economics, and sociology. "The course," the Jones study stated, "is intended to prepare pupils for active service in teaching or for further study in progressive professional schools."

From 1890 to the middle of this century Talladega placed itself in the main stream of American education. Together with Atlanta University, Fisk, and until 1904, Berea, Talladega resisted the trend to vocationalism. In so doing the school helped give reality to W. E. B. DuBois' "talented tenth." It was this "tenth" that formed the core of the small black middle class in the South that provided the black community with social, economic, and cultural leadership. This "tenth" provided the nation with outstanding black scholars, scientists, doctors, and lawyers. And it was out of this "tenth" that the leadership came that would later become a civil rights movement. Talladega sent a greater percentage of its undergraduates on to graduate schools and professional study than any other Negro college. Talladega sustained quality liberal arts education in a sea of vocationalism.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Ballard, Allen B., The Education of Black Folk (New York, 1973).  
 Bullock, Henry A., A History of Negro Education in the South (New York, 1967).  
 Dabney, Charles, Universal Education in the South (Chapel Hill, 1936).  
 Holmes, Dwight, The Evolution of the Negro College (New York, 1934).  
 Jones, Thomas J., Negro Education (Washington, 1917).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "	UTM 16.582035.3699050	0 ' "	0 ' "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
**James Sheire**

ORGANIZATION: **Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation,  
 National Park Service, 1100 L Street, N.W.** DATE: **August 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**1100 L Street, N.W.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington, D.C.** STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ CODE: **11**

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**      **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____                  Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____                  Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
--	--

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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Swayne Hall, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama.

NPS Photo 1974

③

Swayne Hall

9/15

AL-6

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
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01

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CODE

121

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: NPS

DATE OF PHOTO: LC 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

National Historic Sites Survey

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Swayne Hall - front elevation

12

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE Alabama	
COUNTY Talladega	
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CODE

121

**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE:

U.S.G.S. 15 Minute Series, Talladega Quadrangle

SCALE: 1:62500

DATE: 1942

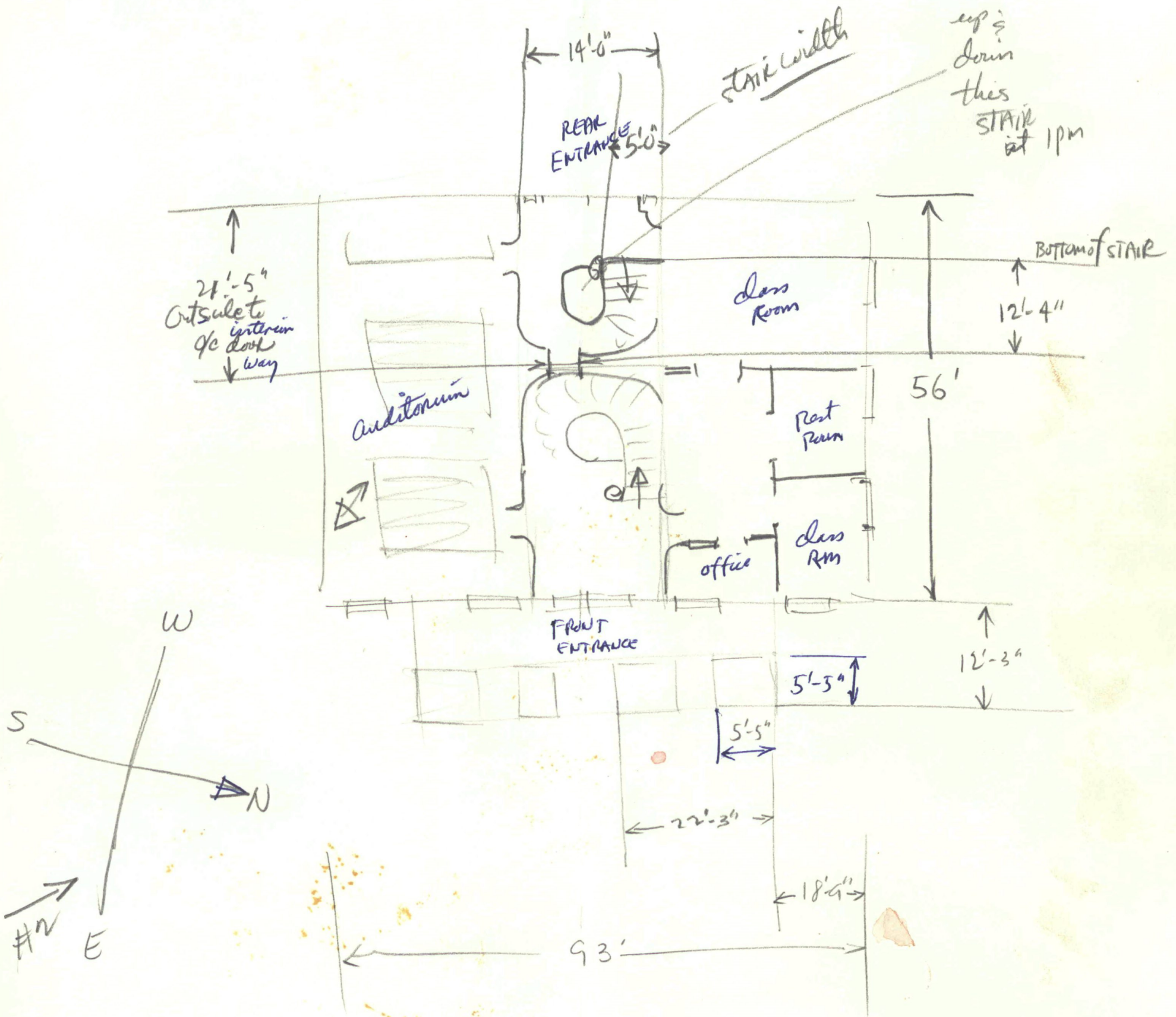
**4. REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

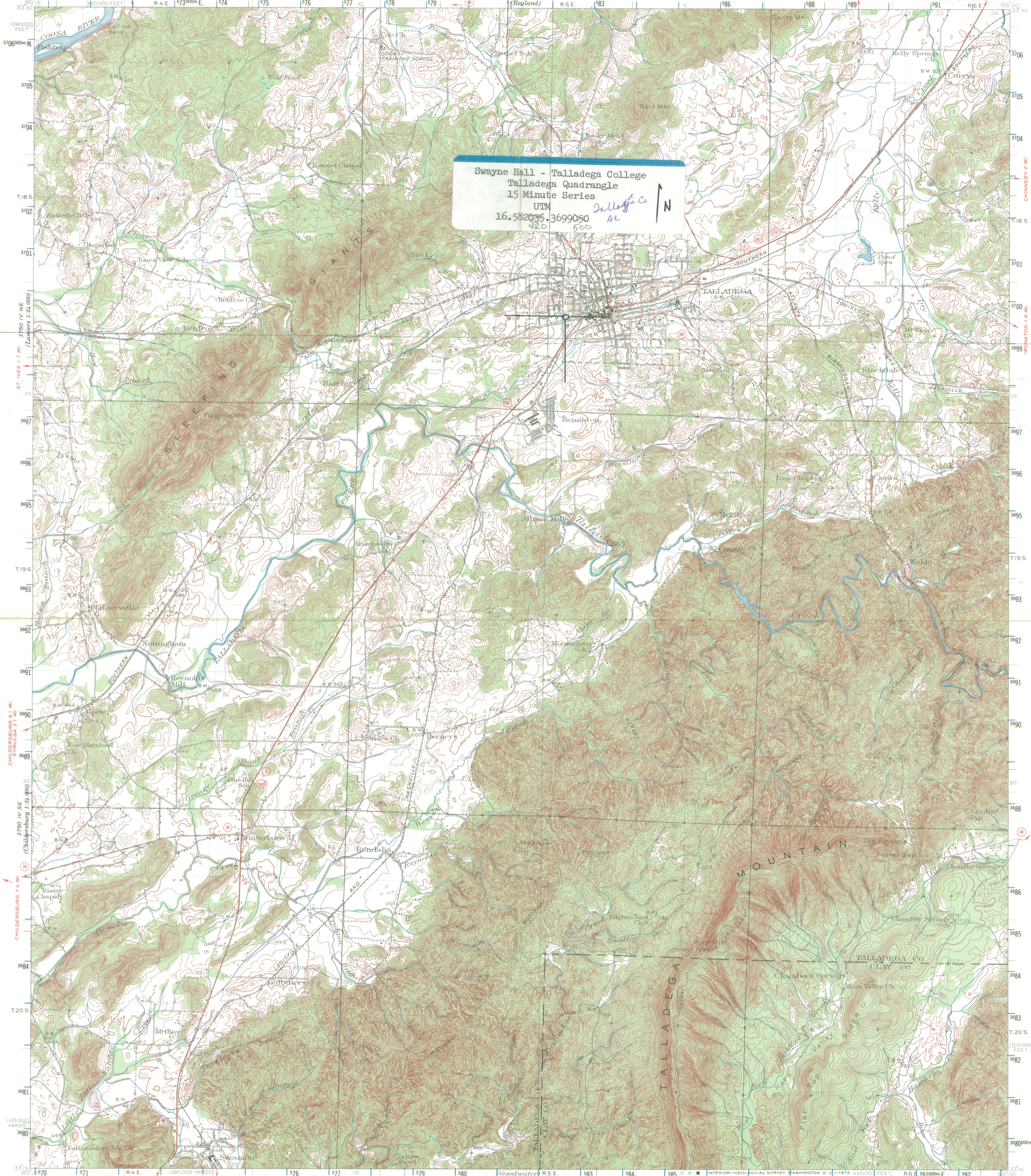
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

13

12 BRICKS = 2'-11"  
COURSES (HEIGHT)



SWAYNE HALL  
TALLADEGA COLLEGE  
TALLADEGA, AL  
April 29<sup>th</sup> 1980  
DON HENDERSON



Swayne Hall - Talladega College  
Talladega Quadrangle  
15 Minute Series  
UTM  
16.582035, 3699050  
420 500  
Jallego Co AL



3751 III SE  
(Pell City 1.34 MI.)  
3750 IV NE  
(Lanterns 1.24 MI.)  
3750 IV SE  
(Childersburg 1.24 MI.)  
3750 III  
(Coville Quarry)

3751 III  
(Anniston)  
3750 IV NE  
(Lanterns 1.24 MI.)  
3750 IV SE  
(Childersburg 1.24 MI.)  
3750 III  
(Coville Quarry)

Mapped by the Geological Survey 1942-1943

SYLACAUGA 6.2 MI.  
MONTGOMERY 70 MI.  
GOODWATER 22 MI.

EMAUHEE 2.4 MI.

SCALE 1:62,500

1 2 3 4 MILES  
3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET  
1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

Contour interval 20 feet  
Datum is mean sea level

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

TALLADEGA, ALA.  
N3315-W8600/15  
1943  
AMS 3750 I-SERIES V744

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
5000 yard grid based on U.S. zone system, C  
10000 foot grid based on Alabama (East)  
rectangular coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Swayne Hall  
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama

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At Talladega the oldest and most venerable building is Swayne Hall. Swayne Hall, a Greek Revival structure, was completed in 1857 as a Baptist men's college. The building was constructed with slave labor. After the Civil War the American Missionary Association purchased the structure.

The children of the slaves that built Swayne Hall became Talladega's first pupils. Swayne Hall has undergone no substantive alteration since its construction. Swayne Hall is not open to the public.

\*\*\*\*\*

NSHSB: 9/16/74  
J W S

*Green*

*N. J. Sheely 1/13/74*



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JAN 15 1975

The Secretary of the Interior

Rogers C. B. Morton

is pleased to inform you that the historic properties in your State described in the enclosed brief summaries have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. On the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments these properties have been declared eligible to be national historic landmarks. We hope this action will be of interest to you and your constituents.

Also enclosed, please find leaflets explaining in detail the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. You will note that recognition as a national historic landmark automatically places a property on the National Register of Historic Places and extends to it the safeguards provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Further, the owner of each property is eligible to receive, upon request, a certificate and plaque officially designating it as a national landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will shortly notify the owners about these benefits and provide them with the appropriate application forms.

The owners of these properties are to be commended for preserving these significant examples of our Nation's cultural heritage for the education and enjoyment of all our citizens.

Enclosures

Hon. John Sparkman  
Hon. James B. Allen  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Bill Nichols  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

SWAYNE HALL, ALABAMA

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 1/9/75  
bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region  
PS(HSS)-Mr. Sheely

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
For Release February 23, 1975

J.Carroll (202) 343-7394

## SECRETARY MORTON DESIGNATES 20 SITES FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton has designated 20 additional sites in 15 States for designation as national historic landmarks.

Among the present selections, eight are associated with prominent black Americans and institutions in the history of American education, five with signers of the U.S. Constitution, and five with 19th-Century architecture. The final two sites were selected as a result of special studies.

The sites were recommended to the Secretary by his Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Addition of these 20 sites brings to 1,198 the number of national historic landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places. The Register is maintained by Interior's National Park Service.

The landmarks continue in their present ownership, whether public or private.

Detailed information about the sites may be obtained by writing to the Historic and Architectural Surveys Division, National Park Service, 1100 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Below are the sites chosen, listed by category:

### SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

#### Delaware

Jacob Broom House, Wilmington  
Lombardy Hall, Wilmington

#### New Hampshire

Governor John Langdon Mansion, Portsmouth  
Ladd-Gilman House, Exeter

#### New York

King Manor, New York

### BLACK AMERICANS AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN EDUCATION

#### Alabama

Swayne Hall, Talladega

(over)

Mary McLeod Bethune Home, Florida  
Daytona Beach

Stone Hall, Atlanta Georgia

Lincoln Hall, Berea Kentucky

James H. Dillard House, New Louisiana  
Orleans

Penn School, Frogmore South Carolina

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Jubilee Hall, Nashville Tennessee

Virginia Randolph Cottage, Virginia  
Glen Allen

19TH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

Oak Alley Plantation, Vacherie Louisiana  
United States Custom House, New Orleans

Dunleith, Natchez Mississippi

Cincinnati Music Hall, Cincinnati Ohio

The Governor's Mansion, Austin Texas

SPECIAL STUDY

Snow's Island, Johnsonville South Carolina  
vicinity

Zuni-Cibola Complex, Hawikuh New Mexico

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-NPS-

BLACK HISTORY  
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Alabama

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Montgomery County. 1878.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the church from 1954-1959, organized the black boycott of segregated city buses here in 1955. Boycott brought him national prominence as a civil rights leader. May 30, 1974. \*Date of Designation

Swayne Hall, Talladega College, Talladega, Talladega County. 1857.

Oldest building on the campus, built by slave labor before the establishment of the school. Talladega pursued a liberal arts program at a time when vocationalism dominated Negro education. December 2, 1974.

Connecticut

First Church of Christ, Farmington, Hartford County. 1771.

As the center of the community life of the Amistad captives after their famous 1840-1841 trial, the First Church of Christ commemorates the importance of this famous trial in the history of the abolition movement. December 8, 1976.

District of Columbia

Blanche K. Bruce House, 909 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 1865.

As Senator from Mississippi, Bruce was the first black American to serve a full term in the United States Senate (1875-1881). May 15, 1975.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary House, 1421 W Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary lived here between 1881 and 1886. The first black newspaperwoman in America, Shadd was also a writer, educator, lawyer, and anti-slavery abolitionist. A forceful lecturer, she appeared before audiences throughout the country, speaking usually on topics of slavery and women's suffrage. During the Civil War she held the position of Recruiting Officer for the Union Army. December 8, 1976.

Charlotte Forten Grimke House, 1608 R Street, NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

Charlotte Forten Grimke, born of wealthy free black parents, in Philadelphia, was among the first wave of northerners engaged in educating slaves in the occupied Union territories of the South. Her activities as a female black activist, writer, poet and educator, forged a path for the participation of other females in education, social welfare and humanitarian endeavors. May 11, 1976.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church Streets, NW.,  
Washington, D.C.

From 1879 until 1934, the pulpit of this church was filled by Alexander Crummell, a talented and articulate black scholar who became a leading spokesman for black liberation both at home and in Africa. He was the founder of the American Negro Academy, established with the intention of forming a cadre of black intellectuals and scholars. May 11, 1976.

Mary Church Terrell House, 326 T Street, NW., Washington,  
D.C. 1907.

Residence of the civil rights leader who achieved national prominence as the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. May 15, 1975.

Carter G. Woodson House, 1538 Ninth Street, NW., Washington,  
D.C.

This was the home of Carter G. Woodson from 1915 until his death in 1950. Recognizing the need for recording black contributions in the development of the Nation and for correcting distortions, he established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Associated Publishers and the official organ of the Association, the Journal of Negro History. Each of them helped bring to the consciousness of the Nation, the roles and contributions of Afro-Americans in the development and progress of America. May 11, 1976.

Florida

Mary McLeod Bethune Home, campus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Volusia County. c. 1920.

Two-story framehouse belonging to the black activist and educator, on the campus of the school she established in 1904. The college has made important contributions to black education in the South. December 2, 1974.

British Fort, six miles southwest of Sumatra, Franklin County. 1814.

Place where runaway slaves lived alongside, Seminole Indians which, when destroyed in 1816, precipitated the First Seminole War. May 15, 1975.

Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District, Atlanta.

The district includes his birthplace home, grave site and church, where King served as assistant pastor. The environs of his childhood are largely intact. May 5, 1977.

Stone Hall (Fairchild Hall), Atlanta University, Atlanta, Fulton County. 1882.

Stone Hall is most closely associated with the history of the University, founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association to provide education for freed Negroes. Noted writer B. DuBois taught here. December 2, 1974.

Sweet Auburn Historic District, along Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

Although only a remnant of its original sprawling expanse of one mile, Sweet Auburn Historic District typifies the rapid growth of black enterprise in the post Civil War period, forced to adjust to segregated residential and commercial patterns. Auburn Avenue was once called "The richest negro street in the world." December 8, 1976.

Illinois

Robert S. Abbott House, 4742 Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago.

This house was occupied by Robert Stengstacke Abbott from 1926 to 1940, the year of his death. Under Abbott, the Chicago Defender, a newspaper appealing to black readers, encouraged southern blacks to migrate northward particularly to Chicago. Probably more than any other publication, the Defender was responsible for the large northward migration of blacks during the first half of the 20th century. December 8, 1976.

Oscar Stanton De Priest House, 4536-4538 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Chicago, Cook County. 1920's.

Residence of the first black American elected to the House of Representatives from a Northern State (1935). May 15, 1975.

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Pioneer Court, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable, a black man born in Haiti to a French mariner father and a black mother, immigrated to French Louisiana and became a fur trapper. He established trading posts on the sites of the present cities of Michigan City, Indiana, Peoria, Illinois, Port Huron, Michigan, but most importantly on the site of Chicago, Illinois. This site, where he constructed a log home for his wife and family, is recognized as the first settlement of Chicago. May 11, 1976.

Daniel Hale Williams House, 445 East 42nd Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1905.

Home of one of America's first black surgeons among whose accomplishments were one of the first successful heart operations in 1893 and the establishment of quality medical facilities for blacks. May 15, 1975.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett House, 3624 South Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Cook County. c. 1889-1890.

An 1890's civil rights advocate and a crusader for the rights of black women, Ida Wells-Barnett carried on her crusades in the pages of her newspaper, the "Memphis Free Speech." May 30, 1974.

Iowa

Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School,  
Des Moines, Polk County. 1917.

Used as the first black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained here were assembled in France as the Ninety-Second Division. May 30, 1974.

Kentucky

Lincoln Hall, Berea College, Berea, Madison County. 1887.

Berea is significant in the history of black education in that it was the first college established in the United States for the specific purpose of educating blacks and whites together. Lincoln Hall is closely associated with Berea's history. December 2, 1974.

Louisiana

James H. Dillard Home, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 19th century.

Dillard played an important role in black education in the 19th century, strengthening vocational and teacher-training programs. Lived here from 1894 to 1913. December 2, 1975.

Port Hudson, Port Hudson, East Feliciana Parish. 1860's.

A Confederate stronghold and the scene of an assault by two Union regiments composed of free blacks and ex-slaves from Louisiana. July 1, 1974.

Yucca Plantation (Melrose), La. 119, 0.1 mile east of intersection with La. 493, Melrose, Natchitoches Parish. 18th and 19th centuries.

Established by a former slave who became a wealthy businesswoman. The African House, a unique structure with an umbrella-like roof, may be of direct African derivation. May 30, 1974.

Massachusetts

Maria Baldwin House, 196 Prospect Street, Cambridge.

This house was the permanent address of Maria Baldwin from 1892 until her death in 1922. As principal and later as "master" of the Agassiz School in Cambridge, Massachusetts; as a leader in community organizations such as the League for Community Service; as a gifted and popular speaker on the lecture circuit, and as a sponsor of charitable activities like the first kindergarden in Atlanta, Georgia, Maria Baldwin exemplified the achievements that were attainable by a black person in a predominantly white society. May 11, 1976.

Paul Cuffe Farm, 1504 Drift Road, Westport, Bristol County.  
c. 1797.

Cuffe, a self-educated black man who became a prosperous merchant, pioneered in the struggle for minority rights in the 18th and early 19th centuries and was active in the movement for black settlement in Africa. May 30, 1974.

William E. B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Route 23, Great Barrington, Berkshire County. 1868.

Site of the boyhood home of the prominent black sociologist and writer who was a major figure in the Negro civil rights movement during the first half of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

William C. Nell Residence, 3 Smith Court, Boston, Suffolk County. Date unknown.

Home of William C. Nell, from the 1830s to the end of the Civil War a leading black abolitionist and spokesman for his race. May 11, 1976.

William Monroe Trotter House, 97 Sawyer Avenue, Suffolk County. c. 1890.

Home of the noted black journalist and militant civil rights activist during the first decades of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

Mississippi

I. T. Montgomery House, West Main Street, Mound Bayou,  
Bolivar County. 1910.

Home of Isaiah Thornton Montgomery, who in 1887 founded  
in town of Mound Bayou as a place where black Americans  
could obtain social, political, and economic rights in  
a white supremacy South. May 11, 1976.

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn University, Alcorn,  
Claiborne County. 1838.

Oldest and most venerable building on the Alcorn  
University campus, Oakland Chapel symbolizes the  
importance of Alcorn as the first black land grant  
college in the United States. May 11, 1976.

Missouri

Scott Joplin Residence, 2685-A Morgan, St. Louis, St. Louis  
County. 1890's.

The last surviving residence of Scott Joplin, the king  
of ragtime and one of the most creative black musicians  
of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. December 8,  
1976.

New Jersey

T. Thomas Fortune House, 94 West Bergen Place, Red Bank,  
Monmouth County. Date unknown.

From 1901 to 1915 the home of the crusading black  
journalist who in his newspapers articulated the  
cause of Negro rights at the turn of the 20th  
century. December 8, 1976.

New York

Louis Armstrong House, 3456 107th Street, Corona,  
Long Island, Queens County. c. 1900.

For years the home of the famous jazz musicians whose  
talents entertained millions throughout the world.  
May 11, 1976.

Ralph Bunche House, 115-125 Grosvenor Road, Kew Gardens,  
Queens County. Date unknown.

Home of the distinguished Afro-American diplomat and scholar who served as Undersecretary of the United Nations and who received the Nobel Peace Prize for his 1949 contribution to peace in the Middle East. May 11, 1976.

Will Marion Cook House, 221 West 138th Street, New York,  
New York County. 1891.

Home of the early 20th century black composer whom "Duke" Ellington called, "The master of all masters of our people." May 11, 1976.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apartment 4A, New York, New York County. Date unknown.

Long-term residence of "Duke" Ellington, regarded by critics as the most creative Afro-American composer of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

Lemuel Haynes House, Route 149, South Granville,  
Washington County. 1793.

Later-day home of the first black ordained minister in the United States and the first black minister to a white congregation. May 15, 1975.

Matthew Henson Residence, Dunbar Apartments, 246 West 150th Street, New York County. 1928.

Later-day home of the black explorer who served as an assistant to Robert E. Peary and whose best known achievement came in 1909 when he became the first man to reach the North Pole. May 15, 1975.

James Weldon Johnson Residence, 187 West 135th Street,  
New York, New York County. c. 1900.

From 1925 to 1938 the home of the versatile black composer of popular songs, poet, writer, general secretary of the NAACP, and civil rights activist. May 11, 1976.

Claude McKay Residence, 180 West 135th Street, New York, New York County. 1931.

From 1941 to 1946 the residence of the black poet and writer often called the father of the "Harlem Renaissance." December 8, 1976.

Florence Mills House, 220 West 135th Street, New York, New York County. 1886.

Home of the popular black singer who in the 1920's achieved stardom on Broadway and in Europe, thus becoming a symbol of success for black Americans. December 8, 1976.

New York Amsterdam News Building, 2293 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York County. Date unknown.

For years home of one of America's best known black newspapers, the pages of which have historically reflected the interests and concerns of black Americans. May 11, 1976.

Paul Robeson Residence, 555 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York County. 1916.

Residence of the famous black actor and singer who in the 1940's and 1950's suffered public condemnation for his political sympathies, but who was widely acclaimed for his artistic talents. December 8, 1976.

John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, 5224 Tilden Street, Brooklyn, Kings County. c. 1915.

Home of the baseball player who in 1947 became the first black to play in the major leagues, thus breaking the color barrier to full black participation in professional sports. May 11, 1976.

St. George's Episcopal Church, 3rd Avenue and East 1st Street, New York, New York County. 1856.

Home church of Harry Thacker Burleigh, black composer, arranger, and singer, who helped establish the Negro spiritual as an integral part of American culture. December 8, 1976.

Harriet Tubman, Home for the Aged, 180-182 South Street, Auburn, Cayuga County.

Established in 1908 for aged and indigent Negroes by the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. Tubman led more than 300 slaves to freedom. May 30, 1974.

Villa Lewaro, North Broadway, Greenburgh, Westchester County. 1918.

Designed by the noted black architect Vertner Woodson Tandy for Madame C. J. Walker, successful cosmetics manufacturer, Villa Lewaro illustrates the achievements of Negroes in both architecture and business. May 11, 1976.

#### North Carolina

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, 114-116 West Parish Street, Durham, Durham County. 1921.

Home office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a black-managed enterprise founded in 1898 which achieved financial success in an age of Jim Crow. May 15, 1975.

Union Tavern, Main Street, Milton, Caswell County. c. 1800.

Workshop studio of Thomas Day, early 19th century free black cabinet maker who achieved recognition for the superior quality of his craftsmanship. May 15, 1975.

#### Ohio

John Mercer Langston House, 207 East College Street, Oberlin, Lorain County. 1855.

Home of the first black American elected to public office (1855). He later served the Freedman's Bureau, was first dean of the Howard Law School, and was minister to Haiti. May 15, 1975.

Colonel Charles Young House, Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads, Wilberforce, Greene County.

Residence of the highest ranking black officer in World War I and the first black military attache. May 30, 1974.

Oklahoma

Boley Historic District, Boley, Okfuskee County. 1903.

Largest of the Negro towns established in Oklahoma to provide black Americans with the opportunity for self government in an era of white supremacy and segregation. May 15, 1975.

101 Ranch Historic District, Marland, Kay County. 1879.

Large cattle ranch and home base of the 101 Wild West Show which featured Bill Pickett, well-known black cowboy who invented Steer-wrestling and who was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. May 15, 1975.

Pennsylvania

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House, 1006 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. Date unknown.

Home of the black writer and social activist who participated in the 19th century abolitionist, Negro rights, woman's suffrage, and temperance movements. December 8, 1976.

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church, 419 6th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1889.

Founded by a former slave in 1793. Became the mother church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. May 30, 1974.

Henry O. Tanner Homesite, 2903 West Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. Date unknown.

Boyhood home of the late 19th and early 20th century black expatriate painter whose work earned recognition in Europe and the United States. May 11, 1976.

Rhode Island

Site of the Battle of Rhode Island, Portsmouth, Newport County.  
1778.

Only Revolutionary War battle in which an all-black unit, the First Rhode Island Regiment, participated. Joined General John Sullivan's army in attacking British garrison in Newport. May 30, 1974.

South Carolina

Chapelle Administration Building, 1530 Harden Street,  
Columbia, Richland County. 1925.

One of the finest works of John Anderson Lankfor, a pioneer black architect who helped gain recognition for Afro-American architects among the architectural community. December 8, 1976.

Penn School Historic District, Frogmore, Beaufort County.  
19th century.

Northern missionaries organized one of the first southern schools for Negroes here. Pioneered in health services and self-help programs. Oldest existing structure in Brick Church (1855).  
December 2, 1974.

Robert Smalls House, 511 Prince Street, Beaufort,  
Beaufort County. 1843.

Smalls, a former slave who served in the State legislature and in Congress, lived here as both slave and free man. Fought for black rights while in office. May 30, 1973.

Stono River Slave Rebellion Site, Rantowles vicinity,  
Charleston County. 1739.

Site of serious slave insurrection in the Colonial period, when some 100 escaped slaves burned plantations and murdered whites before being stopped by militia. July 4, 1974.

Denmark Vesey House, 56 Bull Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1820.

Residence of a free black Charleston carpenter whose 1822 plans for a slave insurrection illustrated Negro resistance to slavery. May 11, 1976.

### Tennessee

Fort Pillow, Tenn. 87, Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County. 1861-1864.

Built by the Confederates, the Fort was captured by Union troops in 1862, recaptured by Confederates in 1864. Heavy losses by black soldiers in that battle made the Fort a symbolic "Alamo" for them. May 30, 1974.

Jubille Hall, Fisk University, 17th Avenue North, Nashville, Davidson County. 1873-1876; Stephen D. Hatch.

Victorian Gothic structure, the oldest building on campus. Fisk was founded by the American Missionary Association to provide a liberal arts education for blacks after the Civil War. December 2, 1974.

### Virginia

Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, 18th and Van Buren Streets, Arlington, Arlington County. 1792.

This boundary stone commemorates the accomplishments of Benjamin Banneker who helped survey the city of Washington, D.C., and who was perhaps the most famous black man in Colonial America. May 11, 1976.

Charles Richard Drew House, 2505 First Street South, Arlington, Arlington County. Date unknown.

From 1920 to 1939 the home address of the noted black physician and teacher who is best remembered for his pioneer work in discovering means to preserve blood plasma. May 11, 1976.

Jackson Ward Historic District, generally between 4th, Marshall, and Smith Streets and the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike, Richmond.

A foremost Afro-American community of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and an early center for ethnic social organizations and protective banking institutions.  
June 2, 1978.

Virginia Randolph Cottage, 2200 Mountain Road, Glen Allen, Henrico County. 1937.

Under the Jeanes Fund, set up by a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker to aid black education, Virginia Randolph became the first Jeanes supervisor, working to upgrade black vocational training.  
December 2, 1974.

Maggie Lena Walker House, 110A, East Leigh Street, Richmond.  
c. 1909.

In 1903 Maggie Lena Walker, a black woman, founded the successful Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank, thus becoming the first woman to establish and head a bank. May 15, 1975.

ADDENDUM TO BLACK HISTORY  
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Virginia

Franklin and Armfield Office, 1315 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 1828.

The firm of Franklin and Armfield was the largest scale slave-trading operation in the antebellum South. With keen insight into business conditions, they established their headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia, (then part of the District of Columbia) and thus were adjacent to an area with a surplus of slaves at low prices. While Armfield remained at the headquarters and purchased slaves for shipment south, Franklin handled sales at offices in New Orleans and Natchez, markets with the highest prices. At its peak, the firm had agents in almost every important Southern city, owned a fleet of sailing ships, and trafficked in thousands of slaves annually. After Franklin's retirement in 1836, Armfield gradually disbanded the firm. The house, however, continued as a center for slave trading until 1861. Despite both exterior and interior alterations to the headquarters house and the disappearance of its outlying slave pens, the house still has the foreboding appearance it must have had to the thousands of slaves who passed through its doors. June 2, 1978.

## Tennessee

Fairvue - Isaac Franklin Plantation, Sumner County, Tennessee. 1832-1836.

In partnership with his relative by marriage, John Armfield, Isaac Franklin between 1828 - 1836 created the largest scale slave-trading operation in the Antebellum South. In the process both partners became enormously wealthy and "probably no trader," according to historian Kenneth Stampp, "ever exceeded the returns enjoyed by the firm...." "But along with wealth," says his biographer Wondell H. Stephenson, "had come a modicum of stigma: resulting from participation in a business that was tolerated only because it was regarded as a necessity." Wishing to abandon the slave-trade and become a planter, Franklin purchased land and slaves in Louisiana and Tennessee. He retired in 1836 to Fairvue to live the life of a typical wealthy planter, dividing his time between Fairvue and his plantations in Louisiana. Today Fairvue retains much of the flavor of Antebellum Southern plantation life. December 22, 1977

*Green*

H. J. Sheely 2/21/75



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 24 1975

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you that the historic property described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for designation as a national historic landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and designation of landmark sites are accorded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

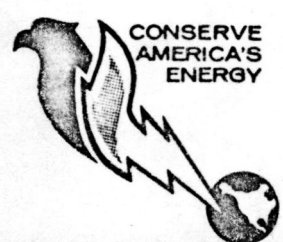
Designation as a national historic landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in a leaflet describing the National Register that is also enclosed.

We will be pleased to include this property among the sites already recognized as national historic landmarks.

Mr. Herman H. Long  
President  
Talladega College  
Talladega, Alabama 35160

SWAYNE HALL, ALABAMA

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 2/20/75  
bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region  
PS-Sheely



*Green*  
Save Energy and You Serve America!

X. P. Ross 3/13/75  
H. J. Sheely 3/13/75  
Con Heine  
3-13-75

H3417-PS

March 13, 1975

Mr. Herman H. Long  
President  
Talladega College  
Talladega, Alabama 35160

Dear Mr. Long:

Thank you for your letter of March 5, 1975, submitting the application for the certificate and plaque designating Swayne Hall, Talladega, Alabama, as a national historic landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate and plaque.

Our Southeast Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmarks Program in Alabama. The Regional Director will inform you when the certificate and plaque for Swayne Hall have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, he will be glad to assist you. His name and address is: Mr. David D. Thompson, Jr., Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 3401 Whipple Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30344.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a national historic landmark for Swayne Hall.

Sincerely yours,

*Signed*

Cornelius W. Heine  
Chief, Historical and Architectural  
Surveys Division

**Enclosure**

FNP:HJ Sheely:KP Ross:kr 3/13/75  
bcc: Regional Director, Southeast Region w/c inc. application form  
Director's Reading File  
DI HP - Alabama - Swayne Hall  
PS-Heine w/c inc.  
✓ PS-Sheely w/c inc. application form

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

# TALLADEGA COLLEGE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION  
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA 35160

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 5, 1975

Mr. Gary Everhardt  
Director  
National Park Service  
United States Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

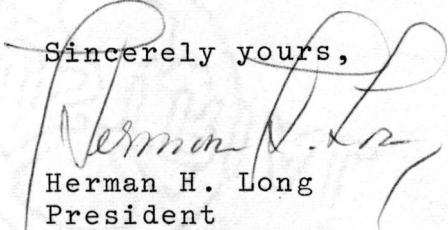
I am pleased indeed to have your letter of February 24, 1975 informing me of the decision to include Swayne Hall on the campus of Talladega College among those sites designated as national historic landmarks.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of Talladega College, I am happy to accept this designation for Swayne Hall to indicate the willingness of the college to assume the responsibilities attending the care and preservation of the property and site involved under the citation of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

I enclose two signed copies of application form sent to us for the above purpose and indicating our request for both a certificate and bronze plaque carrying the citation of Swayne Hall as a national historic landmark.

We are most grateful for the considerations which have entered into the decisions involving this old, graceful and historically-significant structure.

Sincerely yours,

  
Herman H. Long  
President

HHL:mh

CC: Dr. J. R. Braithwaite  
Mr. G. H. Gessert  
Mr. F. D. Montgomery  
Mr. L. Spencer

March 5, 1975  
(Date)

Mr. Gary Everhardt  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

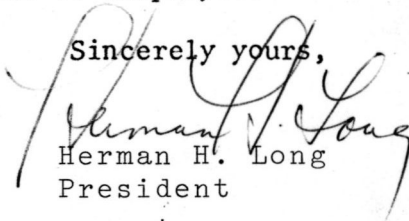
As the (owner, owners) of Swayne Hall  
(Name of site)

located in Talladega Talladega Alabama  
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (x), designating this historic property a national historic landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of national historic landmark status, (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.
2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.
3. (I,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.
4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the national historic landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the national historic landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

  
Herman H. Long  
President

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
SOUTHEAST REGION  
3401 WHIPPLE AVENUE  
ATLANTA, GA. 30344  
May 6, 1975

In Reply Refer To:

H34-SER-PC

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO  
Attention: Chief Historian

From: Regional Director, Southeast Region

Subject: Presentation Ceremony - Registered National Historic  
Landmark: Swayne Hall, Talladega, Alabama

Date: May 18, 1975

Time: Afternoon

Place: At Swayne Hall, Talladega College

Presentor: Mr. Paul C. Swartz, Acting Regional Director, SERO, NPS

Presentee: Dr. Herman H. Long, President of Talladega College

Plaque: Expected to arrive from MABCo in time for ceremony.

Certificate: Yes, in SERO

Guests: Graduates of Talladega College, Staff and faculty members.

Remarks:

This ceremony will be a part  
of the Spring Commencement  
Exercises at Talladega College.



David D. Thompson, Jr.

*Green*



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417-PS

May 12, 1975

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you of a ceremony designating the historic property listed below as a national historic landmark. A National Park Service representative will present the landmark certificate and bronze plaque recognizing this as a nationally significant property in our Nation's heritage, and it will be listed automatically on the National Register of Historic Places. Plans and arrangements for the landmark presentation program are the prerogative of the owner of the property. The National Park Service is glad to cooperate in such activities when requested to do so. Pertinent facts about the ceremony follow. Please let us know if we may supply further information.

Name of property: Swayne Hall

Location: Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama

Date of ceremony: May 18, 1975

Time and place: in the afternoon, at Swayne Hall

Presentor: Mr. Paul C. Swartz, Acting Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office

Recipient: Dr. Herman H. Long, President of Talladega College

Remarks: This ceremony will be a part of the Spring Commencement Exercises at Talladega College.

Also notified: Senator John Sparkman and Representative Bill Nichols

SIMILAR LETTER BEING SENT TO:

Hon. John Sparkman  
Hon. James B. Allen  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Bill Nichols  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

*Green*

HP - Alabama - Swayne Hall

DI PS-Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 5/12/75  
Regional Director, Southeast Region  
FW-Mr. Richard Rodgers, Room 3144  
LS  
Director's Reading File



NATIONAL LANDMARK  
REVIEW VISIT REPORT

SITE: Swayne Hall - Talladega College

HISTORIC OR NATURAL LANDMARK? Historic

LOCATION: W. Battle Street Talladega Talladega Alabama  
(Street) (Town) (County) (State)

HOW TO FIND IT (If difficult): West Battle Street runs from the county courthouse past the college.

DAY(S) VISITED: July 20 1977  
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY: Paul Ghioto  
(Name) (Name)

Historian  
(Title) (Title)

Horseshoe Bend NMP  
(Park) (Park)

205-234-7111  
(Phone Number) (Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) AND PHONE NUMBERS:

Dr. Leon Spencer, Archivist and Assoc. Professor of History, 362-2882

PRESENT OWNER(S) OF RECORD (If less than 3): Talladega College

1. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  If yes, please describe:

2. Did you feel that your visit was welcome?  not welcome? \_\_\_\_\_  
If not, please describe circumstances:

3. How much time did you spend at the site?

Approximately one hour.

4. Please describe the condition of the site and its immediate environment in detail (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.) If a building, use reasonable categories to particularize your review, e.g., foundation, floor, walls, etc. If a natural area, reference to original "as evaluated" condition is critical. If necessary, attach interleaves between pages 3 and 4:

Swayne Hall is set in the middle of the campus near the business office and is used as a social science/language/humanities classroom building. On the exterior, it appears to be in very good condition for a building which dates back to the 1850's. The interior shows the effect of much use but no plaster is falling, floors caving in, etc. All three floors are used and were clean and sturdy. At present, no major restoration work is required and normal maintenance seems to have the situation in hand.

5. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the "integrity" of the site is being "adequately maintained"? Yes **XX**  
No \_\_\_\_\_ If no, explain. Please take special care in reviewing threats mentioned in original evaluation, describing recent damage, and discussing new threats, external or internal, to the integrity of the landmark. Use interleaves between pages 4 and 5, if necessary:

**No threats, internally or externally, appear to affect the building's integrity at present.**

6. Please describe the arrangement for management of the site (owner-managed, lease-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):

**Maintained as a social science/humanities classroom by Talladega College.**

7. In your opinion, is site maintenance adequate? Yes  No   
If you have any reservations, please describe:

8. Is the site used for commercial purposes: Yes  No  If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes  No  If yes, please describe:

9. Please describe any financial problems related to site maintenance that the owner volunteers to share with you:

**Dr. Spencer said that at present the college administration is undergoing a period of transition but appears to be supportive of any funding for restoration when it should become necessary.**

10. What other site management problems did you observe, if any?

None.

11. Specific suggestions, if any, made to the owner or administrator. Be sure to pass out Tax Reform Act sheet to historic landmark owners:

None.

12. What follow-up action do you suggest for SERO?

None.

13. Is there immediate urgency regarding the suggested follow-up action?  
Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ If yes, please clarify:

N/A

14. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes~~XX~~ No \_\_\_ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been mounted. Also, describe location of the certificate:

The plaque is mounted on the building's front wall near the building's ground floor entrance. The certificate is framed and hanging in the Archivist's office.

15. If you were asked to categorize this landmark, would you consider it (a) relatively "safe" at present, (b) possibly threatened, or (c) damaged or endangered? (If your choice is b or c, you should have a substantial narrative under item 5.) Relatively safe.

16. Additional comments:

**A very fine-looking building with a lot of charm.**

Please enclose slides, prints, clippings, or correspondence that will supplement original copy of this report. Original and one copy of report form are required.  
**Enclosed with brochure of Swayne Hall.**

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name James F. Kretschmann

Title Superintendent

Signature *James F. Kretschmann*

Date 2/25/77

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS REPORT: 1979

I. General Background:

1. NHL name: Swayne Hall (Talladega College)

Address: West Battle Street  
Talladega, Alabama

2. Name, address, and telephone number of the NHL owner: Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama 35160 (205) 362-2752

3. Name, title, address, and telephone number of person responsible for the management of the NHL: (If same as 2, write "same".)

contact: Dr. Leon Spencer, Archivist and Professor of History  
(205) 362-2882

4. Name, title, address, and telephone number of additional person(s) contacted about this NHL: Mr. Milo B. Howard, SHPO, Director Alabama Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL 36130 (205) 832-6510

5. Name, region, and telephone number of HCERS staff preparing report:

Bill Sturgeon SERO FTS 242-4778

6. Date of this report: June 18, 1979

Date of visit (if applicable):

II. Condition and Maintenance of Buildings, Sites and Historic Districts (if NHL is visited, please provide slides or photographs of damage or possible threats):

1. Architectural or Engineering Features:

a. What is the general physical condition? \_\_\_\_\_ excellent   x   good  
\_\_\_\_\_ needs repairs (explain)

b. Are there any obvious structural problems?  yes  no

c. Are there planned future building alterations or new construction?  
 yes  no (explain) Restoration work is being planned

2. Environmental, Battlefield, Natural and Archeological Features:

a. What is the general condition of the site?  excellent  
 good  needs repairs (explain)

b. Are there visible archeological ruins, remains or artifacts?  
 yes  no  
Are they well maintained?  yes  no (explain)

c. Has there been recent site disturbance, digging, or construction?  
 yes  no (explain)

- d. Are there plans for future site work or construction?  yes  
 no (explain)

3. Historic District Features: *N/A*

- a. What is the general physical condition of the buildings and other historic features of the district?  excellent  
 good  needs repair (explain)
- b. In general, what is the level of construction activity in the district?  high  moderate  low
- c. Is there a local design review board, historic district commission, or other governmental body which reviews construction activity in the district?  yes  no

Name:

III. Building, Site, or Historic District Integrity:

1. Are there any conditions on the lands adjacent to the NHL that might result in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of NHL resources, integrity, and/or significance?  yes  no (explain)
2. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting?  
 yes  no (explain)

3. Are there any potential threats (i.e., highways, adjacent construction, zoning changes, etc.) likely to occur in the future?  yes  no  
(explain)
4. Is there any urgency regarding any of the threats?  yes  no  
(explain)
5. Does the owner show interest in the long-term preservation of the NHL?  yes  no (explain)

IV. Supplementary Information:

1. Does the NHL have a plaque?  yes  no  
Is it displayed?  yes  no
2. Has an agreement form been submitted?  yes  no  
If no, does the owner wish to sign an agreement with HCRS?  yes  no

- V. Comments: Information contained in this report was provided in a letter from the SHPO.

*B. Stump*

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### HISTORICAL

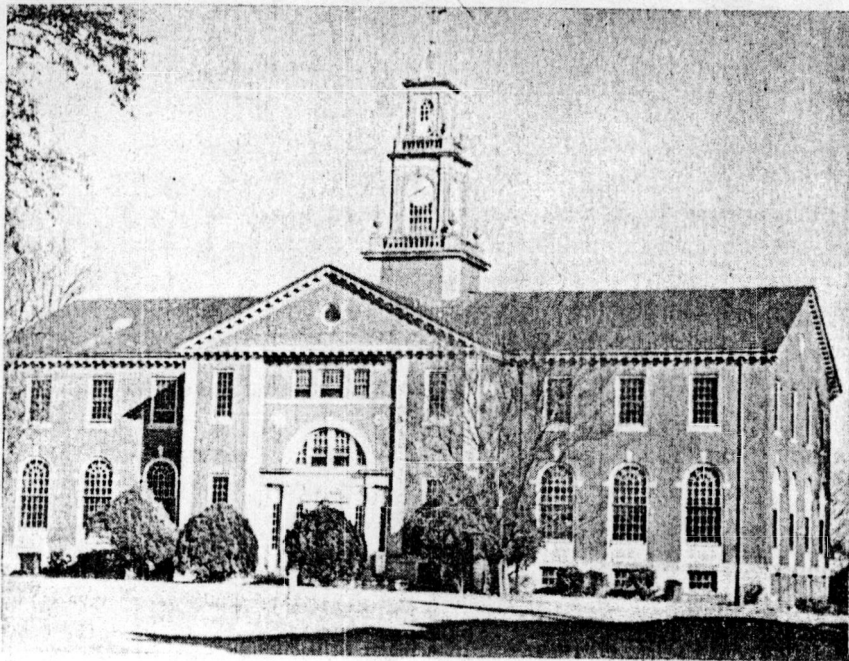
The first college opened to Negroes in the State of Alabama began in 1867 as a primary school. The American Missionary Association purchased a fine colonial brick building which had been erected in 1852-3 on an elevation overlooking the town of Talladega from the west; and with four teachers and 140 pupils, the future college began its work in the rudiments of learning. Incorporated in 1869, the college had its charter confirmed and enlarged by the legislature of Alabama twenty years later.

The training of leaders in education was the first, and has been a continuing interest of the institution. The first courses offered above elementary grades were normal courses for teachers. The College continues the important work of preparing teachers, using the public schools of the city and of other localities to give its students the opportunity for laboratory experience.

Theological training was begun in 1872, with a class of six young men representing three Christian denominations; but after fifty-six years of constructive and sound training of ministers and missionaries, this work was discontinued to permit the concentration of the resources of the College on the effective maintenance of a first-class liberal arts college.

An outline of a course of collegiate grade first appeared in the catalog for the year 1890; and in 1895 the first class was graduated with the bachelor's degree. Since that time, the College has shown steady growth. Today, old Swayne Hall stands in the center of eighteen major buildings well placed in an attractively landscaped campus. Numerous dwellings for faculty and staff members cluster in the adjoining streets. The academic standards of the College have been kept high. Talladega College is recognized both nationally and regionally. It is on the last published list of accredited colleges of the Association of American Universities, and is an accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.





Savery Library contains almost 60,000 volumes.

#### LOCATION

Talladega is at the heart of a fertile valley in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Its elevation of 700 feet above sea level gives it a healthful climate, as is evidenced by the fact that the State selected the town of Talladega as the seat of its institutions for the deaf and the blind. In the heart of the timber, iron, and coal regions of Alabama, it is a place of growing industrial importance.

#### GROUNDS

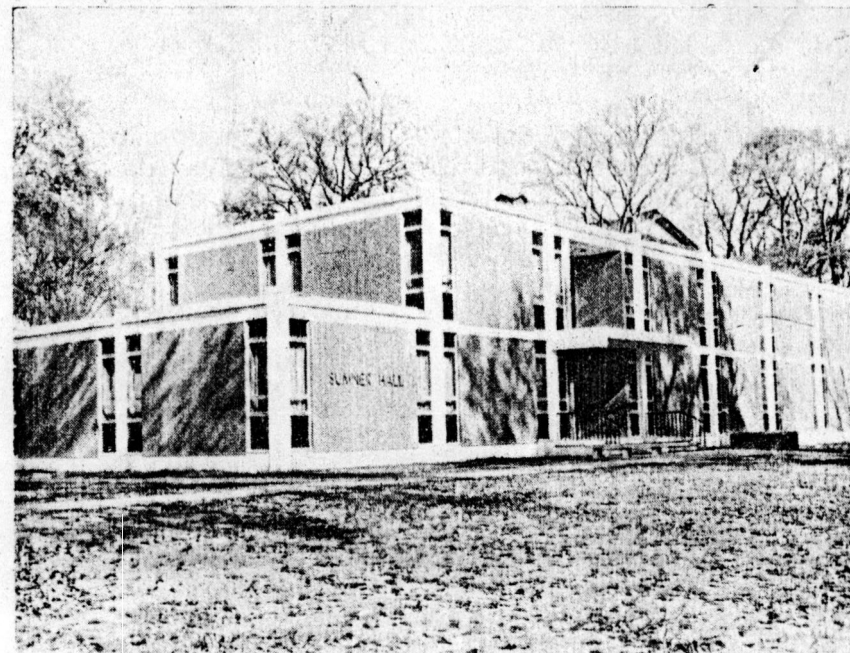
The college grounds comprise three hundred acres, of which fifty are used for the main campus, and two hundred are woodland.

The Silsby Athletic Field, about fifteen acres in size, is an enclosed field used for touch football, baseball, softball, and track.

Four all-weather tennis courts, surrounded by a ten-foot fence enclosure, provide easily accessible facilities for this popular form of recreation.

#### BUILDINGS

The College is housed in eighteen main buildings. All are substantial brick structures with modern equipment, and heated by steam from a central plant.



Sumner Hall is the center of administrative offices.

Swayne Hall contains classrooms, a language laboratory, and two listening rooms. It was purchased in 1867 and named after General Wager B. Swayne, then of the Freedman's Bureau, who interested himself in its purchase. This is the first building of the College.

DeForest Chapel was built in 1903 in commemoration of the life and service of Rev. Henry Swift DeForest, D.D., President of the College from 1880 to 1896. This building is used for religious services of the College as well as for a general auditorium.

Savery Library, completed in 1939, is named in honor of William Savery, a carpenter who helped to build Swayne Hall and who became an original trustee and incorporator of the College. Savery is a gift of the General Education Board, the Harkness Foundation, and other friends of the College.

Andrews Hall, built in 1909-10, is the home of the Music Department. Some of its rooms are also used for housing purposes. It is named after the Rev. George Whitfield Andrews, D.D., Dean of the Theological Department from 1875 to 1908.

Callanan College Union Building is the center of health and recreational activities of the College Family. It was constructed in 1924 from a legacy left by Dr. Callanan of Des Moines, Iowa, and a

new building was added to the original unit in 1955 with funds received from the United Negro College Fund. The building contains a swimming pool, gymnasium, canteen, lounges, locker and shower rooms, classrooms, offices, and game and listening rooms.

Silsby Science Hall contains the laboratory for the natural sciences and classrooms for sciences and mathematics. It is named after Dr. E. C. Silsby, who was for thirty-seven years a member of the College faculty. The building is, in part, the gift of the General Education Board and, in part, of friends and alumni of the College. It was completed in 1926.

Sessions Hall contains classrooms and an art studio. It was built in 1925 from a legacy left by Mrs. Mary Johnson Sessions.

Foster Hall was erected in 1869, enlarged in 1902, and again in 1929. It serves as a dormitory for women. The Rev. Lemuel Foster of Blue Island, Illinois, was the principal donor to the original building.

Stone Hall, built in 1881, is a gift of Mrs. Valerie G. Stone, of Malden, Massachusetts. It is an office building for faculty and staff.

Seymour Hall was built in 1923, in part from a legacy of Mr. Lyman Kay Seymour, of Payson, Illinois. It was damaged by fire in 1969 and is now being renovated to contain faculty and staff offices.

Drewry Hall was built in 1932 and remodeled in 1948. It houses guests.

Foy Cottage, built in 1901, is a residence for faculty-staff members. The principal donors were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foy, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Fanning Hall, the College refectory, was built in 1927-28 from a legacy of Dr. David H. Fanning, of Worcester, Massachusetts. In this building are found the dining rooms for all members of the college group who live in the residence halls.

Goodnow Infirmary was built in 1909-10, in part from a legacy of Mrs. E. A. Goodnow. Here are found wards, private rooms, and clinics for the use of the whole college group.

Juliette Derricotte House, built in 1940-41, is the gift of the Harkness Foundation. It is a faculty-staff residence and guest house.

Ish Hall, constructed in 1963, was named in honor of an alumnus, Jefferson Ish, Class of 1907, who at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Trustees. It is a dormitory for women.

Sumner Hall was constructed in 1965 and contains the Administrative Offices. The building is named for Dr. Frederick A. Sumner, who served as President of the College from 1916 to 1933.

Crawford Hall, constructed in 1968, houses men students. It is named for George W. Crawford, class of 1900, an attorney in New Haven, Connecticut.

## SAVERY LIBRARY

Savery Library contains a collection of books and related library materials selected and maintained for the purpose of supporting the curriculum of the college and providing the student with a well-balanced undergraduate liberal arts library.

Constructed in 1939, the building provides space for two reading rooms, a browsing room, student lounge, one seminar room, twenty-four individual study carrels, plus necessary offices and workrooms. Additionally, the building houses the college archives, the Art Gallery, and the Community Library, which provides library facilities to patrons outside the immediate college community.

The book collection contains 58,000 volumes, exclusive of bound periodicals. This collection is supplemented by 300 current periodicals, 20 newspapers, slides, filmstrips and recordings, along with the necessary equipment for using these materials. The library has a collection of framed pictures for circulation to students and faculty.

## DORMITORIES

The college has three dormitories for students: Foster, Ish, and Crawford Halls.

Students who will reside in the college dormitories are required to bring with them sufficient towels, four sheets, three pillow cases, two blankets or quilts and two bedspreads. No reductions will be made in the charge for Room, Board and Laundry because a student does not prefer to use available laundry service. For charges and room deposits, see "Expenses," page 27.

Foster Hall provides living accommodations for women. On the lower floor are well-furnished living rooms serving as a social center for the college women, while in the basement are service rooms.

Ish Hall, a new modern dormitory, accommodates 128 women and the head resident.

Crawford Hall, our newest dormitory, accommodates 205 men and a head resident.

## THE COLLEGE REFECTORY

Fanning Hall is a modern building. The dining rooms are large and attractive, amply able to care for the whole college group. The service is under the supervision of trained and experienced dietitians. The excellent facility makes possible the serving of wholesome meals at economical prices and in pleasant surroundings.

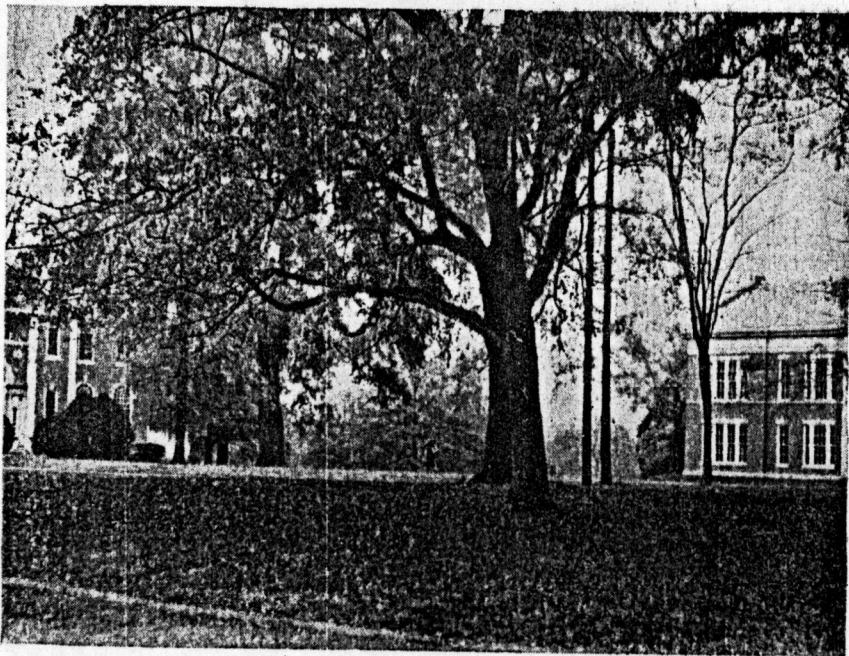
## FACULTY HOUSING

In addition to dormitory facilities the College owns sixteen houses, three mobile homes, and an eight-unit apartment building, which serve as homes for members of the faculty and staff and their families.

## HEALTH

No student is admitted without a physical examination, and all applicants are accepted subject to the results of this examination. Careful attention is given to the health of the entire college family.

The College provides a part-time physician. A nurse is in charge of the Goodnow Infirmary.



A view of the central campus: Savery Library to the left, Silsby Hall of Science to the right.

## GENERAL COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

## PUBLICATIONS

*The Talladegan* is published by the College under the supervision of a faculty committee. It deals with matters of general interest to alumni and friends of the College. One of its issues is the catalog of the institution.

*The Talladega Student* is published by the Press Club, an organization open to students interested in journalism. The editorial staff consists of students elected by the Press Club. Any member of the student body may contribute articles.

*The Amistad*, the college annual, is done by the Amistad staff.

## MUSICAL

The College choir, with a normal membership of sixty voices, receives careful training in voice production as well as in general choral technique.

This organization furnishes music for Sunday services and gives public performances of the standard oratorios and other choral works, furnishing valuable experience to those who can qualify for admission.

## DRAMATIC ART

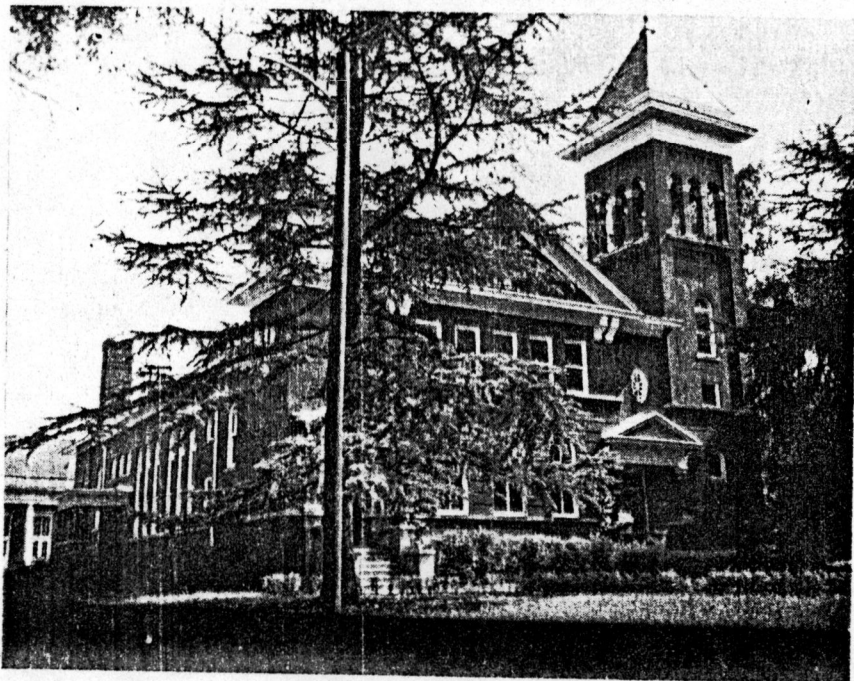
The Little Theatre, devoted to dramatic study, presents several productions during the year.

## SPORTS

Ample provisions are made for basketball, baseball, volleyball, tennis, swimming, track, and other activities under the direction of the Department of Physical Education. Emphasis is placed almost wholly upon a well-developed program of intramural sports. While the Callanan Gymnasium affords opportunities for indoor activities, the climate makes possible outdoor sports during a large part of the year.

## RELIGIOUS

An interdenominational faculty and student body make the religious life of the College inclusive and stimulating. A group of outstanding ministers and religious workers from various sections of the nation serve as college pastors during the year. Regular Sunday services of worship are supplemented by the voluntary religious activities of student groups, including the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations with their joint agency, World Student Christian Federation.



Weekly religious services are held in DeForest Chapel.

## SOCIAL

The social activities of the College are under the supervision of a committee of faculty-staff members and students. A program designed to provide wholesome recreation with desirable social experiences is provided. Chapters of national fraternities and sororities contribute to the social life of the College. Fraternities include Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Omega Psi Phi. Sororities include Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta.

## THE COLLEGE COUNCIL

The local policy-forming body of the College is the College Council composed of members of the student body elected by the students, instructors elected by the College faculty, and administrative officers, *ex officio*. Questions of policy are discussed in the Council, and when a consensus is reached, the policy agreed upon goes into effect.

## THE STUDENT SENATE

The Student Senate is composed of representatives from each of the organizations on campus. It serves as a forum in which the students express their views and formulate the proposals on which they wish Council action.

## REGULATIONS

The program of the College is administered with the purpose of securing the fullest realization possible of the aims of the College stated on Page 2. Students participate with faculty members in practically all of the College procedures. When a student finds it impossible to adjust himself satisfactorily to the life of the College, he loses his membership in the College family.

The number of activities and organizations in which a single student may participate is necessarily limited, both to prevent the scattering of the energies of a given individual, and to insure widest participation.

Regular class attendance is required of all general students unless excused by the instructor.

If advancing food prices compel an advance in the rate of board, the College reserves the right to make such adjustment at any time during the school year.

Upperclassmen without official duties during freshman orientation will be charged for meals.

Any student having a car on campus must register the vehicle with the Counselor of Men.

Students are not permitted to have weapons of any kind (guns, knives, etc.) on campus.

Advance room deposit fee of \$15.00 is necessary to insure a dormitory reservation for current students and must be paid by July 1st if room assignments are to be assured.

Many Talladega alumni entered graduate and professional schools. These young men and women joined the growing black middle class of scholars, scientists, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen that Afro-American educator W. E. B. Du Bois (1868-1963) named the "talented tenth." As Du Bois hoped, this educated elite provided the black community with social, economic, and cultural leadership and helped found the modern civil rights movement.

Approximately 500 students attend Talladega College today, and English, history, and sociology are still popular majors. The school is affiliated with the United Church of Christ and stands on a 50-acre rural campus that consists of about 18 major buildings. The oldest and most interesting is Swayne Hall. Completed in the 1850's to house a white Baptist men's college, the structure was funded by subscription and built by slaves whose children became Talladega's first students. When the American Missionary Association decided to locate a school in Talladega, the benevolent group purchased the hall and renamed it for Freedmen's Bureau official Maj. Gen. Wagner B. Swayne, who helped negotiate the transfer.

A full-height pedimented portico distinguishes the little-altered three-story hall. Modern heating and lighting have been installed, but the original interior and floor plan remain. The well-maintained building contains classrooms, a language laboratory, and two listening rooms. Talladega's other campus structures span the school's history and represent a variety of architectural styles.

cut!

more

- true?

Swayne Hall, Talladega College, Alabama

~~Location:~~ Talladega County, on the Talladega College campus,  
Talladega.

swal?  
su p 27

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a time when vocationalism dominated black education, Talladega College maintained a quality liberal arts curriculum. This venerable classroom building attests to that achievement.

Talladega was established in 1867 by the American Missionary Association. Congregationalists and others organized this humanitarian society during the 1840's to oppose slaveholding and assist free Negroes. After the Civil War, numerous religious groups supported freedmen's education, but the American Missionary Association proved especially active. Members of the group believed that all men shared the same blood and were therefore equal in potential. Guided by this philosophy, the association founded Talladega and other schools, staffed them with good educators, and encouraged the development of curriculums patterned after those of the best American institutions of higher learning.

Just keger?

Like other early black colleges, Talladega started as an elementary school and added secondary and college courses afterwards. Four teachers made up Talladega's initial staff, and they taught basic skills to about 140 eager students. In 1869 the institution obtained a charter, and 20 years later the State legislature confirmed and enlarged the document. Talladega announced its first collegiate offerings in 1890 and awarded its first bachelor's degrees 5 years later. From then until well into the 20th century, the college was the only Alabama institution that provided blacks with higher education. Until the State made a free school system available, Talladega continued to offer elementary and secondary instruction too.

when?

College-level work at Talladega has always centered on teacher training, and normal courses were the first advanced offerings. In 1872 the school started educating ministers and missionaries too. After 56 years, the theological department closed, releasing additional resources to liberal arts programs. As early as 1915-16 Talladega offered biology, history, German, Latin, Greek, mathematics, economics, sociology, and other courses. Furthermore, early in the 20th century, when many black institutions began turning to vocational training, Talladega retained its liberal arts orientation and stayed in the mainstream of American higher education.

## Talladega College

Location: Talladega

The American Missionary Association purchased a fine antebellum brick building overlooking the town of Talladega with about 20 acres of land at a cost of \$23,000 -- a fraction of its original cost. With four teachers and 140 students, under the direction of the Reverend Henry E. Brown and his wife, the future college began its work in the rudiments of learning. The building was named Swayne Hall in honor of General Wager Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau, by whom the purchase had been made. Incorporated in 1869, the college had its charter confirmed and enlarged by the legislature of Alabama twenty years later.

The training of leaders in education was the first, and has been a continuing interest of the institution. The first courses offered above elementary grades were normal courses for teachers. The college continues the important work of preparing teachers, using the public schools of the city and of other localities to give its students the opportunity for laboratory experience.

Theological training was begun in 1872, but after fifty-six years of constructive work in training ministers and missionaries this work was discontinued to permit the concentration of the resources of the college on the effective maintenance of a first-class liberal arts college.

An outline of a course of collegiate grade first appeared in the catalogue for the year 1890, and in 1895 the first class was graduated with the bachelor's degree. Since that time the college has shown steady growth, and its academic standards have been kept high. Talladega College is recognized both nationally and regionally. It is on the last published list of accredited colleges of the Association of American Universities, and is an accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Swayne Hall still stands in excellent condition at the center of the campus and serves as the administration building. It also contains classrooms. The college grounds comprise three hundred acres of which fifty are used for the main campus, and two hundred are woodland. Eighteen main buildings house the college. All are substantial brick structures with modern equipment.

Talladega is non-sectarian and interracial in both faculty and student body. It bears a historic relationship with the Congregational Christian churches and enjoys continuing support from the United Church of Christ.

# NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: Swayne Hall  
 2 OTHER NAMES:  
 3 date of entry: 1-1-75  
 4 county code: 121

5 LOCATION street & number city / town vicinity of state county  
 Talladega College campus Talladega AL Talladega  
 6 NPS REGION: Southeast

7 OWNER  PRIVATE  STATE  MUNICIPAL  COUNTY  MULTIPLE  FEDERAL (agency name)  
 8 ADMINISTRATOR:  
 9 EXISTING SURVEYS  HABS  HAER  NHL 10 FUNDED?  YES  NO 11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT 12 SOURCE OF NOMINATION  STATE  FEDERAL Hist. Sites Survey  
 if state who prepared form?

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT?  YES NAME  NO  
 14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK?  YES NAME same  NO  
 15 ACREAGE LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION  deteriorated  altered  original site 17 features:  
 excellent  ruins  unaltered  moved  
 good  unexposed  reconstructed  unknown  
 fair  unexcavated  excavated  
 INTERIOR  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1  NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-4  NOT APPLICABLE-7  
 EXTERIOR  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2  NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-5  NOT APPLICABLE-8  
 ENVIRONS  SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3  NOT INTACT-0  
 UNKNOWN-6  NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS  YES-Restricted  YES-Unrestricted  No Access  Unknown 19 ADAPTIVE USE  YES  NO 20 SAVED?  YES  NO  
 IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT?  yes  no

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:  ENGINEERING-11  LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15  POLITICS / GOVT.-21  RECREATION-28  
 ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2  COMMERCE-6  ENTERTAINMENT-26  LAW-16  RELIGION-22  SETTLEMENT-29  
 ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1  COMMUNICATIONS-7  EXPLORATION-12  LITERATURE-17  SCIENCE-23  URBAN PLANNING-31  
 AGRICULTURE-3  CONSERVATION-8  HEALTH-27  MILITARY-18  SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24  OTHER (SPECIFY)  
 ARCHITECTURE-4  ECONOMICS-9  INDUSTRY-13  MUSIC-19  SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30 Afro-American  
 ART-5  EDUCATION-10  INVENTION-14  PHILOSOPHY-20  TRANSPORTATION-25 History  
 22 CLAIMS: explain 'first'   
 'oldest'   
 'only'

23 functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: College Bldg.  
 CURRENTLY: College Bldg.  
 24 dates of initial construction: 1857  
 major alterations:  
 historic events:  
 25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

26 architectural style(s): Greek Revival  
 27 architect:  
 28 master builder:  
 29 engineer:

30 landscape architect / garden designer:  
 31 interior decorator:  
 32 artist:  
 33 artisan:  
 34 builder/contractor:

35 NAMES give role & date  
 PERSONAL:  
 EVENTS:  
 INSTITUTIONAL:

36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP ~~Oldest building~~ <sup>35</sup> Brick, 3 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, front center entrance ~~with transom and sidelights~~, 3-story pedimented portico with 2nd and 3rd story iron balconies, boxed cornice with metopes and triglyphs. Greek Revival. ~~One of~~ <sup>35</sup> Oldest building of one of the few black colleges that pursued a strong liberal arts program during the late 19th and early 20th ~~cent~~ C. when vocationalism dominated Negro education; originally constructed for a Baptist men's college by slave labor and purchased by the American Missionary Association when it founded Talladega in 1867 with the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau.