

FOUNDED in 1909 by Athens native Mary Ann Lipscomb, Tallulah Falls School now encompasses more than 500 acres on the wooded slopes of scenic Cherokee Mountain. The campus has changed dramatically over its 100-plus year history. In the 1990s Hwy. 23/441 was widened and relocated through the center of the school's property. Following this natural division of the campus, Tallulah Falls School today features two separate and distinct campuses - the middle school is located on the old farm property to the east. This campus includes the cross country course and equestrian center. The main campus to the north and west of the highway features the upper school academic complex, administrative offices, dormitories, student center, dining hall as well as baseball complex, soccer field and tennis complex.

Special thanks to Doug Threlkeld '60 for his many hours of work on this project. Thanks also to Barney Rothgery of the TFS Museum for his assistance in locating the photographs featured here. c2018. Produced by the TFS Advancement Office.

TALLULAH FALLS SCHOOL

yesterday and today



Campus map
highlighting historic
sites and structures

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Site 48 - Livestock cribs

A series of livestock pens and cribs was once located on this site. In 1978 the **Norwood Key Taylor Chapel** was constructed using the modern chalet style of architecture.

Mrs. Taylor was the first Chair of the TFS Board of Trustees from the Atlanta Woman's Club.



Norwood Key Taylor Chapel
dedicated April 8, 1979

There was also a swingset and play area (below) located between the chapel and the new library. A parking area adjacent to the upper school academic complex now occupies this site.



Site 50 - Livestock barn

Large livestock and equipment barn was located on the site of the present-day upper school.



Site 51 - Dairy barn

For many years Tallulah Falls School managed a small herd of dairy cows. A dairy barn was one of several barns located at the site of the present day upper school.



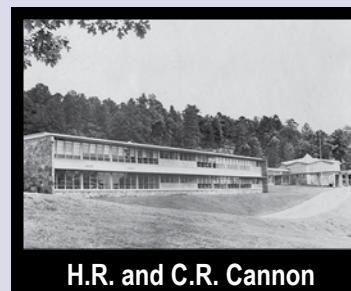
Site 52 - White Cemetery

Miss Sara White, daughter of one of the pioneer landholders of Tallulah Falls, donated five acres of land for the establishment of the school. Members of the White family are interred in this small cemetery across from the upper school main entrance.



Site 49 - Garage building

c.1920. An old garage was located along the upper school road. In 1958 the first modern classroom, the **H.R. and C.R. Cannon Classroom Building** was completed. The building received a "Most Modern School Building of the



H.R. and C.R. Cannon Classroom Building
dedicated June 23, 1959

Year" award in 1959 at the American Institute of Architects Regional Conference. Located on the northeast corner of the structure under a modern rotunda was the Passie Fenton Ottley Library.

Site 49 - The Larry A. Peevy Upper School Academic Complex

Beginning in 2011 the Canon Classroom Building underwent a four-year expansion and renovation. A new third floor was added and the remaining floors were thoroughly modernized.

The new complex was completed in Spring 2014 and in Fall 2016 the complex (below) was named the Larry A. Peevy Upper School Academic Complex in honor of TFS President and Head of School Larry A. Peevy who was instrumental in the development of the project.



Site 53 - Newer barn

The most recent of a series of barns located on this site. A number of houses and barns that were essential to the TFS farm program were located here.



Site 54 - Day care center

c.1988. A one-story structure was built to house the children of faculty and staff. This building was also used by the industrial arts program, maintenance offices and as an arts classroom. The building was demolished in 2017 to make way for a modern natatorium complex (rendering below).



Site 56 - Tennis courts

The original tennis court was where the Westmoreland Hall girls' dormitory is located today. TFS now has six modern, lighted tennis courts located above Amick athletic field.



Site 55 - Campus Road gate

One of the early rock gates was located at the intersection of Campus Road and School Drive. Most of the rock work had been

damaged or deteriorated over the years and the remnants were removed during the extensive road reconstruction required during campus modernization.

Tallulah Falls School - middle school campus



Site 1 - Lucy A. Willard Middle School Academic Complex

In 2011, Tallulah Falls School converted the short-lived Tallulah Lodge into a middle school for sixth, seventh and eighth grade students. The facility featured a two-story atrium with a stacked rock

fireplace. A fifth grade was added in 2016.

In 2016, the school opened the Student Activity Center adjoining the middle school. The state-of-the-art facility featured a gymnasium, fitness area, classroom space, coaches offices, concession area and locker rooms.



Site 3 - TFS farm

(Top) 1952 photograph of a portion of the school's herd of milk cows. This photo was taken near the entrance of the present-day middle school looking back up the loop road toward the milking barn (former Tallulah Gallery).



Site 3 - Cow Palace/ Tallulah Gallery

A 1969 photograph of the milking parlor, also known as the "Cow Palace." After the farm program was discontinued, the structure was converted into Tallulah Gallery, an art gallery operated by the school until 2014.



Site 4 - Haskell Gate

This massive pillar marked the entrance to the historic TFS school farm. The pillar was a gift to the school from Mrs. Coburn Haskell of Cleveland, OH and Thomasville, GA. A 1920s-era farm house purchased from Sears Roebuck (now used as faculty housing) is located a few hundred feet down the road.



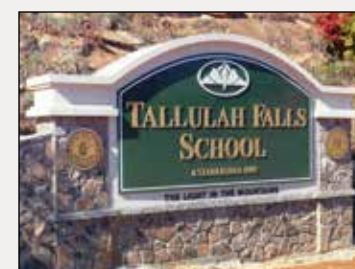
Site 5 - Gilbert Gate

Gilbert Gate was constructed in 1939 and served as the official school entrance for nearly 50 years. The gate was located about one mile



from the center of campus. The gate was named in honor of Justice and Mrs. Price Gilbert. The gate consisted of twin stone pillars set in a 159-foot chain of progressively

shorter pillars inset along a native stone wall. The gate is easy to see and photograph today and is located along the scenic loop just beyond the TFS cross country course.

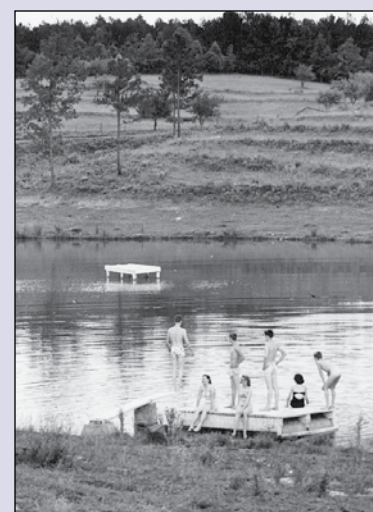
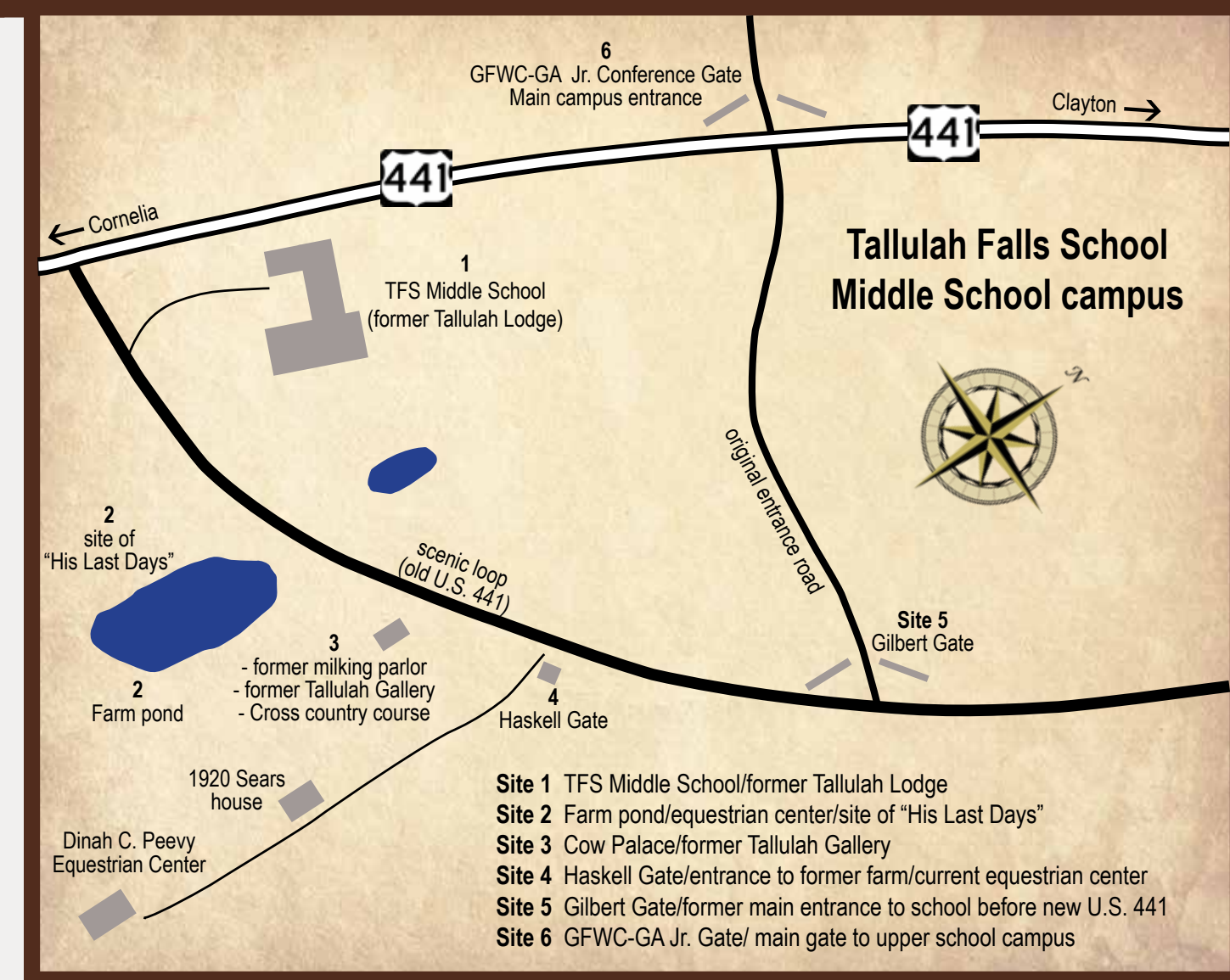


Site 6 - GFWC-GA Jr. Gate

In 1987 the Georgia Department of Transportation constructed a modern four-lane highway to replace the winding two-lane highway from Clarksville to Clayton. The new highway bisected a portion of the TFS campus and a new main



entrance was constructed. In 2008 the south gate was modernized with new signage and landscaping gifted to the school by the GFWC-GA Junior Conference.



Site 2 - Farm pond

1952 photograph of TFS students swimming in the farm pond. The pond is located just below the starting point for the present-day cross country course, which winds across the pasture shown in this image. At the time of this photograph there was an apple orchard on the hillside.



Site 2 - Equestrian center

The old farm site is now the home of the Dinah C. Peevy Equestrian Center. The center was named in honor of Mrs. Peevy in 2014 by the TFS Board of Trustees. Mrs. Peevy is the wife of President and Head of School Larry A. Peevy. She was instrumental in establishing the program.



Site 2 - His Last Days

The hillside across the pond has been the site of *His Last Days* since 1984. Promoted as Georgia's only outdoor passion drama, a cast and choir

of more than 200 re-enact the last days of Jesus' life. Spectators line the hillside across the lake to witness the spectacle. The drama takes place on Labor Day weekend each year.



Site 7 - Faculty housing
c.1960. Three modest single family houses constructed in the 1950s are located on Faculty Circle near the South gate.

Site 8 - Baseball field
The first TFS baseball field was constructed in 1995. The entire complex was completely renovated in 2017 and named the Higgins Baseball Complex.



Site 9 - Amick Field/field house
c.1950. The old football field is now home to the TFS soccer program and track & field practice facility. The field was renamed Amick Field in 2015 in honor of the former coach who roamed the sidelines in the 1950s.



Site 10 - Parrish Gate
Parrish Gate was a major route for transportation onto the TFS campus. Pictured in the background is the former Atlanta Federation School House.



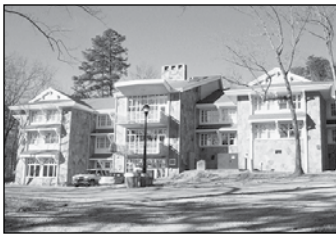
Site 11 - Willet Building
The Tallulah Falls Industrial School schoolhouse (above) burned in 1944 and was replaced in 1946 (below) by a much larger structure. The Willet Building is now home to TFS administrative offices including the president's office, admissions, advancement, business office and information technology.



Site 12 - Lipscomb Cottage
1910. The Lipscomb Cottage has served as a classroom, dormitory, offices and a museum and is currently the state headquarters for the GFWC-GA. After falling into disrepair the structure was nearly demolished but a campaign to save it was successful and it was completely restored in 2005.



Site 13 - Westmoreland Hall
1959. Designed in the contemporary modern style of the 1950s, Westmoreland Hall serves as the girls' dormitory housing approximately 65 boarders. The site where the dorm is located is the site of the old basketball and tennis court.



Site 14 - Faculty housing
1920s. Two craftsman style houses remain from the three that were built just inside the north gate. One was demolished in the early 2000s.



Site 15 - Brown House
1920s. A history of campus buildings states that this structure was constructed for "four or five pupils and a campus father and mother."



Site 16 - North gate
Closest entrance to the town of Tallulah Falls. Constructed in late 1980s or early 1990s after the completion of latest four-lane segment of U.S. Hwy. 23/441 through Tallulah Falls.



Site 17 - Willard House
c.1885. Formerly a hotel for summer visitors this structure was remodeled for use as a TFS dormitory c.1950.

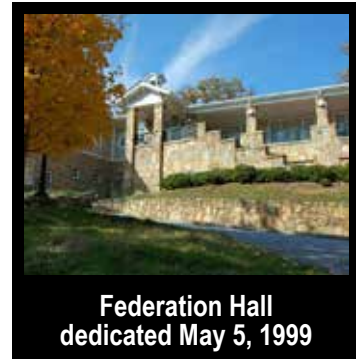
Site 18 - Local churches
Tallulah Falls Methodist Church and Tallulah Falls Baptist Church are located just beyond the north gate on Church Street.



Site 19 - Moss House
1880. Built by Rufus Lafayette Moss, one of the town's founding fathers. TFS purchased the historic structure and operated a tea room, restaurant, hosted GFWC-GA meetings and housed art in it.



Site 20 - Old chapel
This tiny structure was located near the present-day steps leading from the Willet Building drive up to Federation Hall. (pictured below).



Federation Hall
dedicated May 5, 1999

Site 21 - Old barn/storage
c.1920. This photograph from the early 1930s shows the old storage barn on the left and the original Willet Community House in the background on the right.



Site 22 - Lester Well and Grey Eagle's chair
The rock structure capping the Lester Well is located at the base of the stairs leading from the Willet access road to Federation Hall. The Council Chair of Grey Eagle (photo below), said to be the last chief of the local Cherokee tribe, was originally donated to the school by Adam Vandever (also spelled 'Vandiver' by some sources) but was reclaimed by the Vandever family and moved from campus in the early 2000s. The chair was moved to a location behind the Lipscomb Cottage after construction of Federation Hall.



Site 23 - Dinner bell smokehouse/freezer shed
c.1920. Located behind the Willet Building both structures are still visible. The freezer shed (roof visible in background) may have originally been used as a smokehouse. The peeling of the bell marking meal time was a campus fixture for years.



Site 24 - Rose arbor
c.1910s. Constructed of native wood, this impressive structure stretched along a level path and showcased hundreds of beautiful roses.



Site 25 - Grape arbor
c.1910s. Located behind the Lipscomb Cottage near the bottom floor of present-day Westmoreland Hall, this intricate structure supported dozens of grape vines.



Site 26 - Home Economics Building
c.1929. Remains of the old rock foundation of this large structure can be seen on the hillside above the current Willet Building.



Site 27 - Branham Art Shop
c.1925. This primarily arts & crafts building also saw duty as a boys dormitory.



Site 28 - Old apple orchard
c.1920s. Located up the hill behind the Lipscomb Cottage just south of the present-day Trustees' Cottage.



Site 29 - Trustees' Cottage/Former President's Home
1925. Located adjacent to Westmoreland Hall, the present-day girls' dormitory, the Trustees' Cottage was constructed in the popular craftsman style. It is used today to house campus visitors.



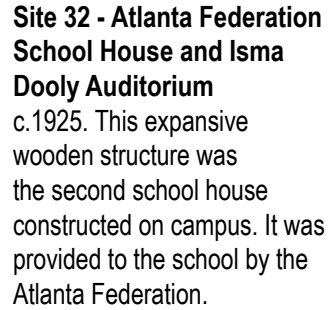
Site 30 - Old flagpole
1925. Located in front of the old Atlanta Federation School building.



Site 31 - Old canteen
c.1931. The native stone walls of this student canteen were utilized during the construction of Federation Hall in the 1990s. Today they comprise the first floor walls of the Wells Dining Room (see photo below).



Site 32 - Atlanta Federation School House and Isma Dooley Auditorium
c.1925. This expansive wooden structure was the second school house constructed on campus. It was provided to the school by the Atlanta Federation.



Site 33 - Old playground
c.1920. Stone-lined tank with roof built into the side of the mountain is located deep in the woods on the hillside above the Norwood Key Taylor Chapel.



Site 34 - Old Davis/Pine Cottage
c.1930. Built to house young boys and one faculty family. The location is the site of the present-day Young Matrons Circle Building (c.1971 see photo below). The Circle Building contains the Dorman Gymnasium, a practice gymnasium (formerly a swimming pool), music classroom, locker rooms and drama theater.



Site 35 - Giddings Cottage
c.1931. This craftsman-style cottage was named for Dr. Giddings, who served the health needs of TFS students at the time. It has also served as a clinic, dormitory, canteen and is presently home to the TFS museum.



Site 36 - Fitzpatrick Pool
c.1927. Named in honor of school patron Ida Fitzpatrick, vice president, TFS Board of Trustees. Constructed of native rock obtained on the slopes of Cherokee Mountain, the pool was fed with cold water from the school's reservoir (site 38). A diving board and grassy beach made this a popular summer destination for students who lived on campus. It was located across from the Giddings Cottage. A firepit and student plaza occupy this site today.



Site 37 - Presidents' Garden
c.1987. Honoring past presidents of the GFWC-GA. Established in honor of Mrs. Clyde F. Anderson.



Site 38 - Water reservoir
c.1920. Stone-lined tank with roof built into the side of the mountain is located deep in the woods on the hillside above the Norwood Key Taylor Chapel.



Site 39 - Blacksmith shop and field house
c.1920. Visible on the hillside above the Presidents' Garden. Converted into an athletic field house in the 1950s.



Site 40 - Old pump house
c.1920. Pictured here as seen from the old playground (site 47).



Site 41 - Sheldon House
c.1933. This structure has been used as an elementary school classroom, library, workshop, maintenance facility and infirmary. Currently the first floor is used for athletics and the upper floor has been converted to an apartment.



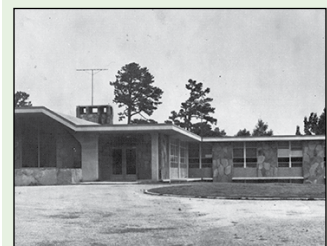
Site 42 - Nicholes School House
c.1935. Utilized as one of the earliest classroom buildings. Razed during construction of the Lettie Pate Evans Student Center.



Site 43 - Edith McGregor Adams Craft House
c.1920s. This structure was also used as an early classroom.



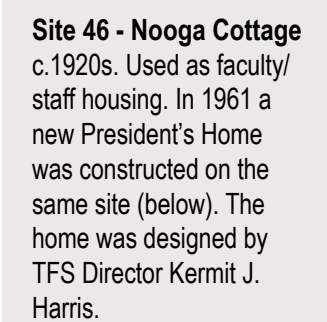
Site 44 - Garage and workshop
This small structure was located just west of the present-day boys' dormitory, Fitzpatrick Hall.



Site 45 - Fitzpatrick Hall
1963. The boys' dormitory pictured in 1963 (above) and after renovations c. 2001 (below). This dorm houses approximately 65 boarding students.



Site 46 - Nooga Cottage
c.1920s. Used as faculty/staff housing. In 1961 a new President's Home was constructed on the same site (below). The home was designed by TFS Director Kermit J. Harris.



Site 47 - Old playground
c.1920. A popular play area was located below the present-day athletic chapel where the upper school academic parking area is today. Here a group of students appear to be playing baseball.



Site 48 - Livestock cribs/Taylor Chapel
c.1920s. Located near the bottom floor of present-day Westmoreland Hall, this intricate structure supported dozens of grape vines.

