

HISTORIC TUSCALOOSA: 1887 INTERACTIVE MAP GUIDE



Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society

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HISTORY OF TUSCALOOSA

PRIOR TO 1887

Tuscaloosa is located on the Black Warrior River, it is currently the fifth-largest city in Alabama, with an estimated population of 95,334 in 2013. Incorporated as a town on December 13, 1819, it was named after Tuskaloosa, the chieftain of a Muskogean-speaking people who battled and was defeated by Hernando de Soto in 1540 in the Battle of Mabila. Tuscaloosa has been traditionally known as the "Druid City" because of the numerous water oaks planted in its downtown streets since the 1840s.

Thousands of years before the city of Tuscaloosa was established, the area was controlled by a number of Native American tribes. Among the historical tribes living in the area of present-day Alabama at the time of European contact were the Iroquoian-speaking Cherokee, and the Muskogean-speaking Alabama (Alibamu), Chickasaw, Choctaw, Koasati, and Mobile. In 1828, Andrew Jackson was elected president of the United States. He had gained popularity when he defeated the Creek at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814, following victories in the War of 1812. He long proposed Indian removal to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, to make land available for European-American settlement.

The pace of white settlement in the Southeast increased greatly after the War of 1812 and the Treaty of Fort Jackson. A small assortment of log cabins soon arose near the large Creek village at the fall line of the river, which the new settlers named in honor of the sixteenth-century Chief Tuskaloosa of a Muskogean-speaking tribe. In 1817, Alabama became a territory, and on December 13, 1819, the territorial legislature incorporated the town of Tuscaloosa, one day before Congress admitted Alabama to the Union as a state.

From 1826 to 1846, Tuscaloosa was the capital of Alabama. During this period, in 1831, the University of Alabama was established. The town's population and economy grew rapidly until the departure of the capital to Montgomery caused a rapid decline in population. Establishment of the Bryce State Hospital for the Insane in Tuscaloosa in the 1850s helped restore the city's fortunes.

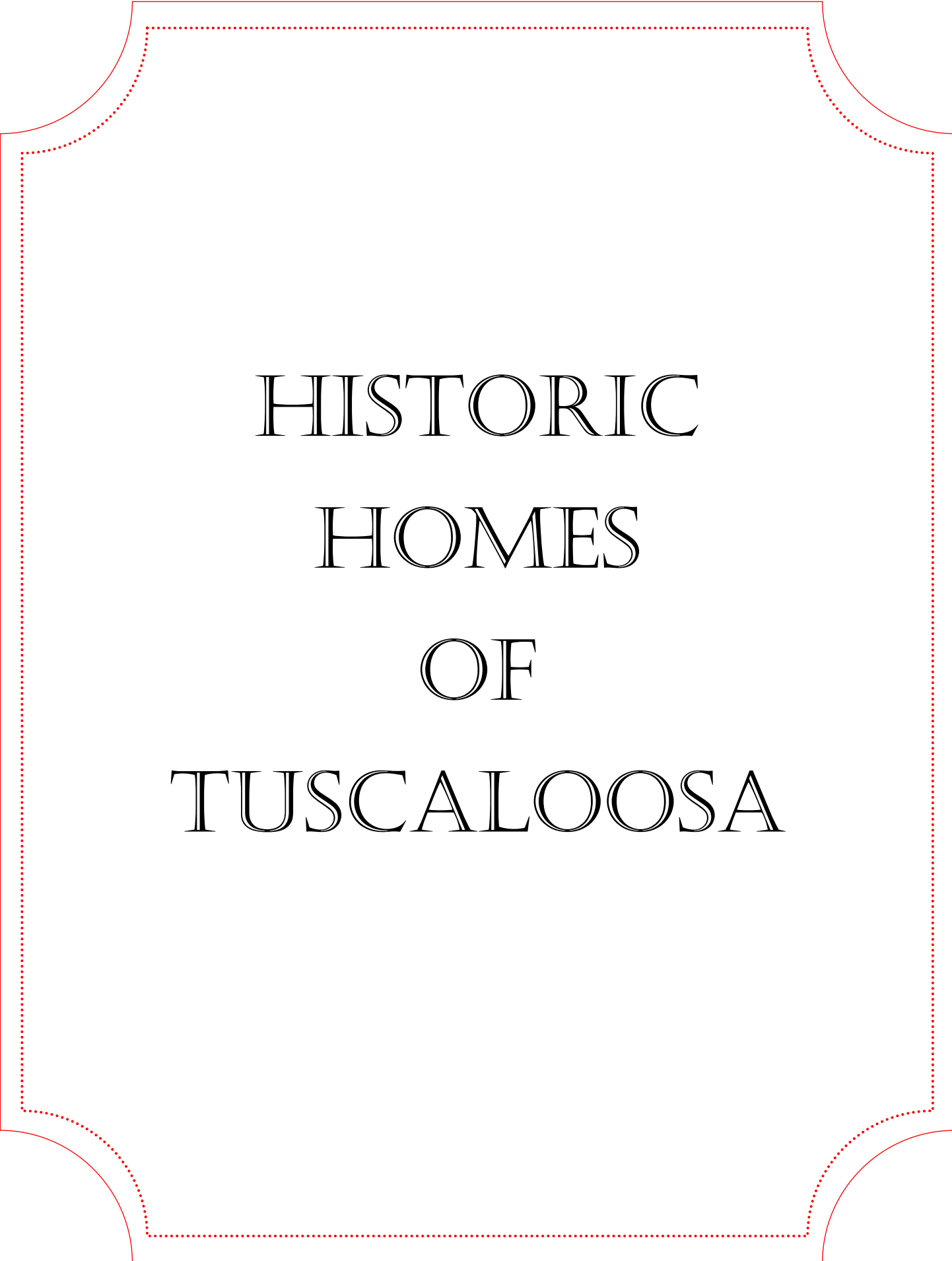
In the closing years of the Civil War, on March 29, 1865, Union Gen. John T. Croxton with 1,500 cavalry men left Birmingham with orders to proceed directly to Tuscaloosa "to destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university, and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause." By April 4, Croxton and his crew had burned down the University of Alabama, and numerous businesses and factories. Only one confederate soldier was killed during the raid, but it took decades for the town to recover.

Following the Civil War, Alabama entered the era of Reconstruction, which brought about many social, political, and economic changes. After the Emancipation Proclamation, newly freed slaves were allowed to enroll in public school systems, own businesses, and even hold political office. A number of African-American religious congregations were formed during this time. Wealthy plantation owners and those who invested in the Confederate cause lost a huge portion of their wealth during Reconstruction. With Croxton's raid destroying a number of local factories, businesses, and the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa was in a period of rebuilding during the 1870s and 1880s. Many of the buildings that now make up modern day downtown Tuscaloosa was built during this period, as new businesses formed. The University of Alabama only had four structures survive Croxton's raid. The university remained closed until 1871. In 1880, Congress granted the university 40,000 acres of coal land in partial compensation for the \$250,000 in war damages.

The structures you find in this project are a testament to the spirit and heritage of the city of Tuscaloosa. While a number of the structure have been demolished throughout the years, we hope that our preservation of their history can be enjoyed by future generations to come.

Special moments in history that occurred in the year of 1887, from around the world, the United States, and Alabama.

- **January 20** – The United States Senate allows the Navy to lease Pearl Harbor in Hawaii as a naval base.
- **January 21** – Maude Davis is born, holds record as the oldest person in the World (died in 2002)
- **February 2** – In Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, the first Groundhog Day is observed.
- **February 8** – The Dawes Act, or the General Allotment Act, is enacted.
- **March 3** – Anne Sullivan begins teaching Helen Keller at Ivy Green, in Tuscumbia, AL.
- **April 4** – Argonia, Kansas elects Susanna M. Salter as the first female mayor in the United States.
- **May 9** – *Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show* opens in London.
- **May 14** – The cornerstone of the new Stanford University is laid (the college opens in 1891).
- **May 22** – Football Hall of Fame player Jim Thorpe is born (died in 1953).
- **June 21**—The British Empire celebrates Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, marking the 50th year of her reign.
- **June 25** – George Abbott, American playwright, is born (died in 1995).
- **July 1** – Construction of the Eiffel Tower starts in Paris, France
- **November**—Arthur Conan Doyle's detective character Sherlock Holmes makes his first appearance, in the novel *A Study in Scarlet* published in Beeton's Christmas Annual.



HISTORIC
HOMES
OF
TUSCALOOSA

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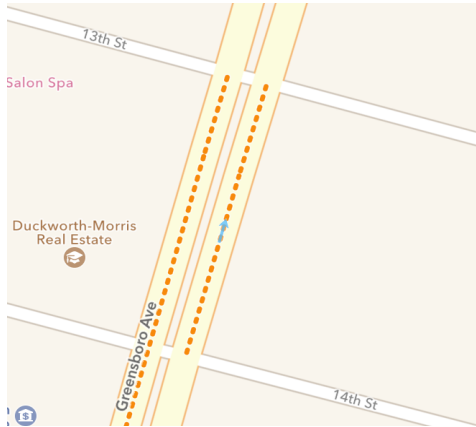
Jemison-Van de Graaff Mansion

The Jemison Van de Graaff Mansion was built by Robert Jemison Jr in 1859. The mansion was used as a Tuscaloosa townhouse for the Jemison family for nearly seventy-years. Jemison was a wealthy plantation owner who owned numerous businesses in Tuscaloosa, served on the Alabama Legislature, and was a Senator for the Confederate States of America during the Civil War (1861-1865).

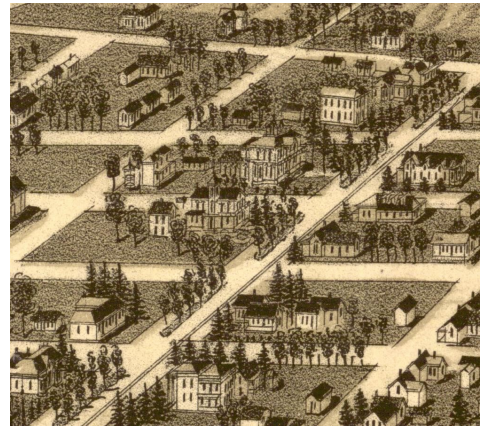
The Mansion is a beautiful Italianate house was designed by John Stewart. Stewart, from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who along with his partner, Samuel Sloan, designed the Alabama Insane Asylum (Bryce Hospital). Most of the wood and brick used to construct the house came from Jemison's plantations or businesses. A majority of the construction was performed by Jemison's skilled slaves. The construction of the mansion finished in 1862. The structure was the first house in Tuscaloosa, and one of the first in the state, to have a fully plumbed bathroom, featuring running water, toilets, a hot water boiler, and a copper bathtub. The mansion had its own gas plant to provide gas for illumination.

Following Robert Jemison's death in 1871, the mansion was passed down to his descendent. Jemison's most famous descendant who lived in the house was Robert Jemison Van de Graaff. Graaff lived in the mansion during the early 1900s and went on to invent the Van de Graaff Generator, which earned him the nickname as "The Father of Modern Physics." During the Great Depression the house was divided into 13 apartments and rented to Tuscaloosa residents. J.P. and Nell Burchfield purchased the house in 1945 and completed the structure's first major restoration. On the brink of demolition, the house was bought by Tuscaloosa businessman Victor Hugo Friedman, of the Battle-Friedman House and Gardens. The mansion served as the Friedman Public Library from 1955 to 1979. Once the library was relocated, two national publication companies, Horizon and Antique Monthly, operated within the house. In 1991, the Jemison Van de Graaff Mansion was acquired by the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society and the Heritage Commission of Tuscaloosa. Today, the mansion is a historic house museum and the main office of the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society.

- **Address:** 1305 Greensboro Ave, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Hours of Operation:** Tuesday-Saturday at 1:30 pm
- **Admission:** Free
- **Special:** Available for special events. Please contact the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society. Phone number: 205-758-2238
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places on April 19, 1972
- **Nearby Attractions:** Battle-Friedman House and Gardens, Drish Mansion, Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Italianate architecture, Robert Jemison Jr., Robert Jemison Van de Graaff, science, legislature/politics, Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society



Current Map of Jemison-Van de Graaff Mansion



1887 Map of Jemison-Van de Graaff Mansion



Historic Photograph



Present-day Photograph

Battle-Friedman House and Gardens

In 1835, Alfred Battle constructed this magnificent townhouse in Tuscaloosa. At the time, Tuscaloosa served as the capital of Alabama, from 1826-1846. Battle built the home as a weekend home for entertaining and staying close to Alabama politics. Architectural historians believe that many of Battle's slaves, who were skilled craftsmen, worked on the two story structure. The architectural design of the house contains both Federal and Greek Revival detailing. The brick walls are eighteen inches thick and the front facade is plastered, scored and painted to resemble rose marble. This faux marbre technique was a common feature on the homes of wealthy Tuscaloosa families who wanted their houses to resemble Greek temples. Once the townhouse was complete, Alfred's wife Millicent Battle turned her attention to the gardens. In 1844, she employed an English landscape architect, Peter McArthur, to design her garden. The Battles enjoyed the townhouse for almost 40 years. In 1875, Alfred Battle sold his home to Bernard Friedman, a wealthy Hungarian immigrant. The Friedman family owned a popular goods store in Tuscaloosa called The Atlanta Store. For almost a century, members of the Friedman family occupied the home. It was from the home's gardens that poet Robert Loveman, nephew of Bernhard Friedman, drew inspiration for his famous lines, "It is not raining rain to me, it's raining violets." Upon his death in 1965, Hugo Friedman, son of Bernard and a noted Tuscaloosa businessman and philanthropist, deemed the house to the City of Tuscaloosa. Hugo Friedman was infamous for his generous and humble contributions to the University of Alabama. Today, the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society maintains the house and surrounding gardens, which include the only remaining documented antebellum greenhouse in the state.

Address: 1010 Greensboro Ave, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Hours of operation: 11:30 am, Tuesday-Saturday

Admission: \$5 per adult; Children under 12- Free; Groups of 10 or more- \$3 per adult

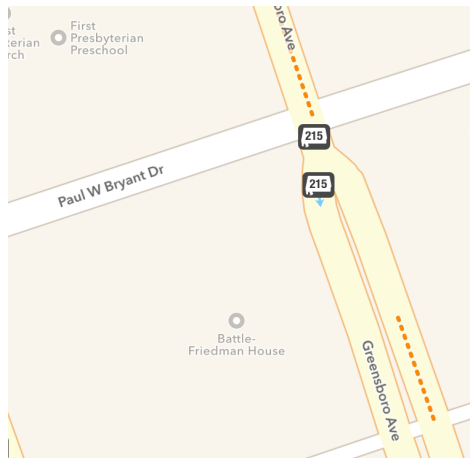
Special: Available for special events. Please contact the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society. Phone number: 205-758-2238

Recognition: National Register of Historic Places, 1972

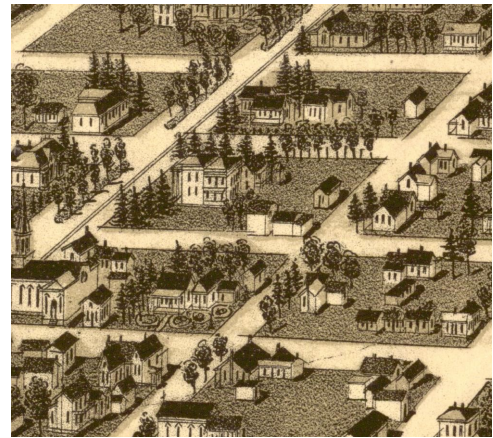
Nearby attractions:

- Drish Mansion
- Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
- Murphy-Collins House
- Downtown Tuscaloosa

Tags: TCPS, Greek Revival, Federal architecture, Friedman, Battle, Loveman, capital, early Tuscaloosa



Current Map of Battle-Friedman House and Gardens



1887 Map of Battle-Friedman House and Gardens



Historical Postcard: Circa 1905



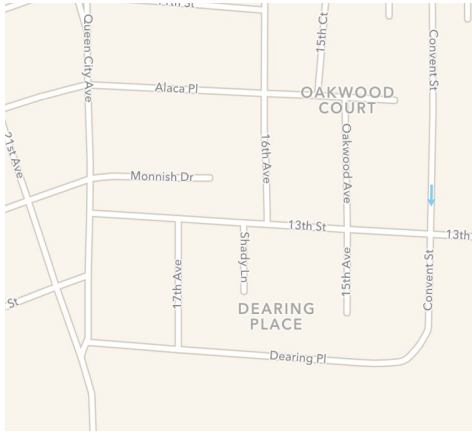
Present-day Photograph

Dearing Place Historical Neighborhood

The Dearing Place Historical Neighborhood (Dearing Place) encompasses an area of Tuscaloosa that has direct access to downtown, the University of Alabama, and parks. The houses in Dearing Place represent many different architectural styles, such as Greek revival, Gothic, and Craftsman. The land that the historic neighborhood consists of was given to the University of Alabama by President James Monroe in 1824. The University of Alabama sold the land to some of Tuscaloosa's early wealthy families, who built the elegant houses that now exist. Two of the earliest homes to be built on the neighborhood's property was the Foster-Shirley-Cummings House and the James Childress House circa 1820s. However, the majority of the houses that currently make-up Dearing Place were built between 1920 and 1950. W.S. Wyman, a Tuscaloosa banker and real estate developer, purchased the land in the 1920s. Wyman named the neighborhood after some of his prominent relatives, the Dearings, who were in the steamboat business. Currently, a beautiful yellow brick Gothic style home greets residents and visitors at the neighborhood entrance.

- **Nearby Attractions:**

- Dearing-Swaim House
- Foster-Cummings House
- Stillman House
- Drish Mansion
- Jemison-Van de Graff Mansion
- Battle-Friedman House and Gardens



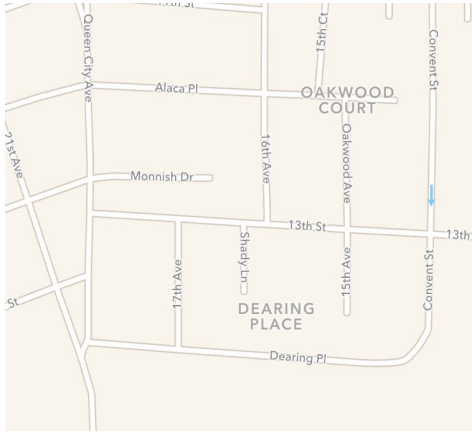
Current Map of Dearing Place

Foster-Cummings House

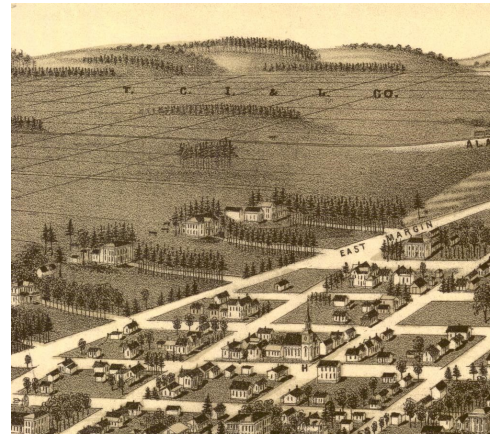
The Foster-Cummings House was built in 1827 by Charles M. Foster, a shoe factory and tannery owner in Tuscaloosa. The house is Greek revival style with a T-shaped floor plan and Doric and Ionic columns on its porches. Inside the home, a beautiful circular staircase greets guests in the entry hall. In addition, there are ornate plastered frescoed ceilings and moldings through the building. Also, the house is one of the first in Tuscaloosa to have a bathtub with running water.

The Foster family owned the property for almost one hundred years. In the early 1920s, W. S. Wyman purchased the house from the Fosters and moved the structure to its current location. In 1960, the house was sold to Christ Episcopal Church, which used it as a rectory (minister's residence). The O. M. Cummings family purchased the house in 1970 as a private residence. Today, the Foster-Cummings house remains privately owned.

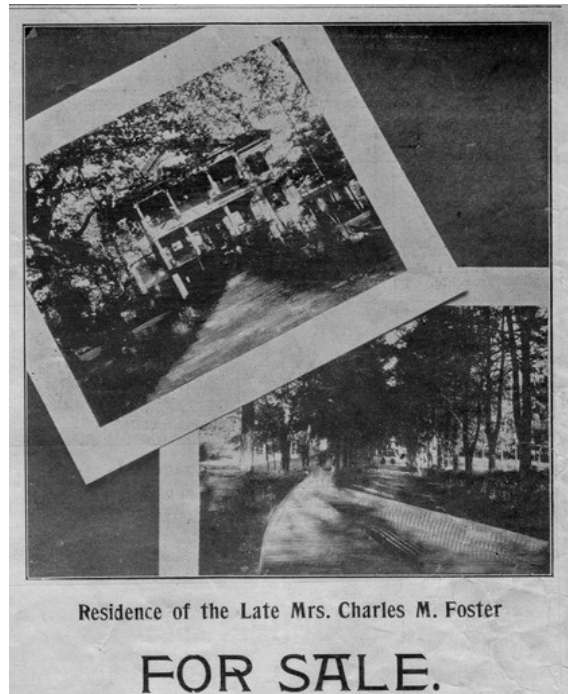
- **Address:** 1600 Dearing Place, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Drish Mansion
 - Jemison-Van de Graff Mansion
 - Stillman House
 - Dearing-Swaim House
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Greek revival, Christ Episcopal Church, private residence



Current Map of Foster-Cummings House



1887 Map of Foster-Cummings House



Historic "For Sale" Advertisement: Circa 1899



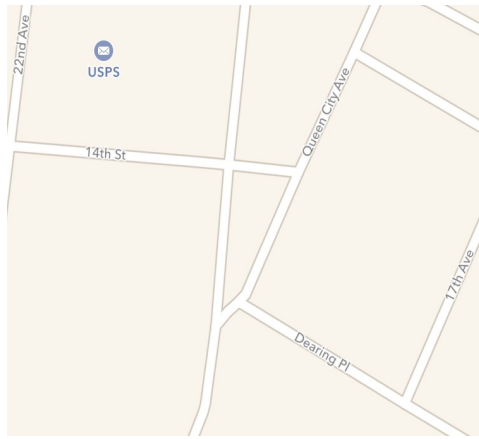
Present-day Photograph

Dearing-Swaim House

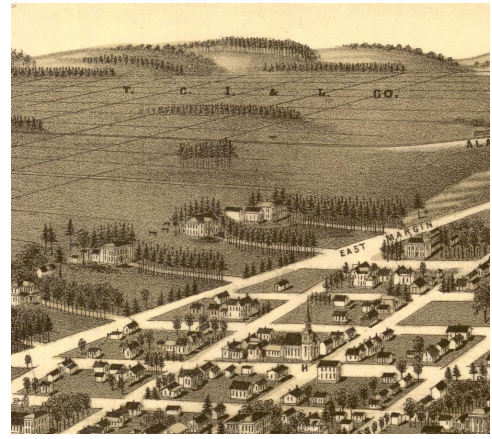
Alexander B. Dearing, a prominent Tuscaloosa merchant and brother of Captain James Dearing, built the Dearing-Swaim House in 1835. The Dearing-Swaim House is one of the most significant examples of Greek-revival architecture in the state of Alabama. Thirteen Ionic columns surround three sides of the building. Inside the house are marble mantles, plastered frescoes, and silver doorknobs. To this day there has been little to no restoration to the structure.

It is said that the house survived the burning of Tuscaloosa in 1865 because Mrs. Dearing hosted and fed Union troops. Other prominent owners of the house included Dr. W. S. Wyman, a former president of The University of Alabama, and Walter Flowers, an Alabama Congressman. The home is a cherished landmark of Tuscaloosa and encompasses the era of when the state capitol resided in the city from 1826 to 1846. Today, members of the Swaim family privately own the house.

- **Address:** 2111 14th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Drish Mansion
 - Jemison-Van de Graff Mansion
 - Stillman House
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Foster-Cummings House
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Greek-Revival, Antebellum, Private Residence, Civil War



Current Map of Dearing-Swaim House



1887 Map of Dearing-Swaim House



Historical Postcard: Circa 1907



Present-day Photograph

Gorgas House

Alabama's state architect William Nichols was instrumental in the early design of buildings for The University of Alabama, the Old State Capitol, and various houses in Tuscaloosa. One of the houses Nichols designed was the Gorgas House on the University of Alabama's campus. Built in 1829, the Gorgas House is a low-country cottage with four columns on the second floor portico. During its early years of operation, the house was used as a dining hall, a residence, and a hotel for students and staff of the university. Due to the unruly behavior of the students, the dining hall was closed and converted into a faculty residence in the 1840s. The house was one of the four buildings to survive the 1865 burning of The University of Alabama's campus during the Civil War.

From 1879 to 1953, the Gorgas family occupied the home. Josiah Gorgas, a Civil War general, was president of the University from 1878 to 1879. During the 1880s Josiah and his wife, Amelia Gayle Gorgas, founded the university's modern library system. Josiah and Amelia's son, William Crawford Gorgas, was instrumental in eliminating the disease yellow fever at the Panama Canal in the early 1900s. Today, the Gorgas House operates as a museum of the Gorgas family.

Address: 810 Capstone Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL

Hours of Operation: Monday-Friday, 9:00 Am-12:00 pm, and 1:00-4:30 pm

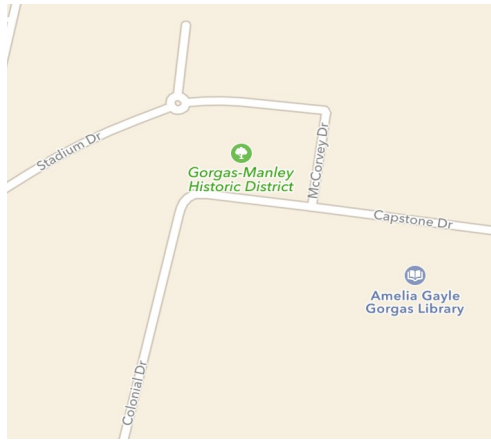
Admission: \$2.00 per person or free for University of Alabama faculty, staff, students, and alumni

Recognition: Gorgas-Manly Historic District

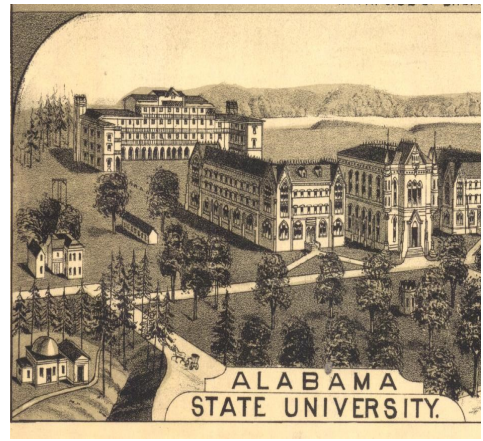
Nearby Attractions:

- University of Alabama
- President's Mansion
- Bryant-Denny Stadium
- Round House
- University Club

Tags: Gorgas family, University of Alabama, antebellum architecture, Low Country cottage, science, William Nichols



Current Map of Gorgas House



1887 Map of Gorgas House



Historical Photograph: Circa 1853



Present-day Photograph

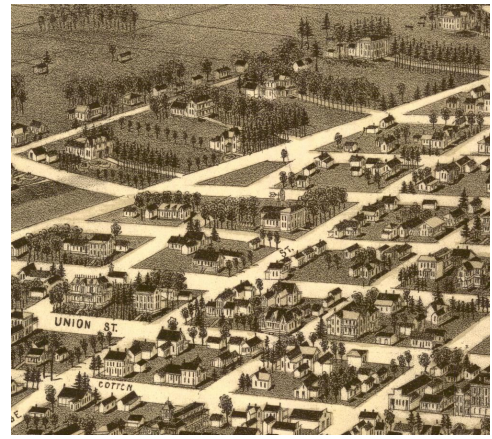
Collier-Boone House

Tuscaloosa resident James Walker built the Collier-Boone House in 1820. In 1826 the house was purchased by Henry W. Collier, future Chief Justice and governor of Alabama. The original structure was a federal style house. The entrance hall has a magnificent Colonial winding staircase and two front parlors with marble fireplaces. During the 1840s a Greek revival façade with six square Doric columns, a front portico, and wide planked flooring was added. The house has hosted many famous guests traveling through Tuscaloosa, including social activist Dorothea L. Dix of Massachusetts when she visited the city to encourage the Alabama Legislature to establish a hospital for the mentally ill (Bryce Hospital). During the 1970s, publisher of the magazine's *Antique Monthly*, *Horizons*, and *the Gray Letter*, Gray Boone and her husband, James, purchased and renovated the house. Today, the house is a business office for Grimes and Architects.

- **Address:** 905 21st Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Stillman House
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Dearing-Swaim House
 - Foster-Cummings House
 - Jemison-Van de Graff Mansion
- **Tags:** Henry W. Collier, governor, federal style architecture, Greek revival architecture, Dorothea Dix, Bryce Hospital.



Current Map of Collier-Boone House



1887 Map of Collier-Boone House



Historical Photograph

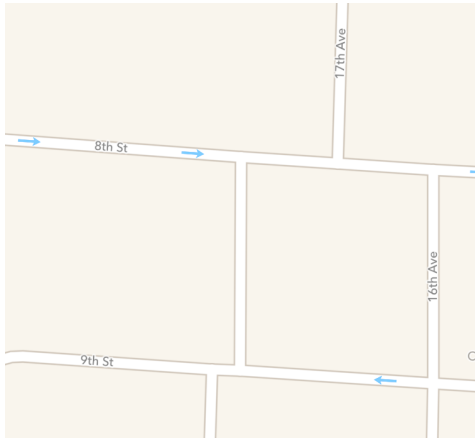


Present-day Photograph

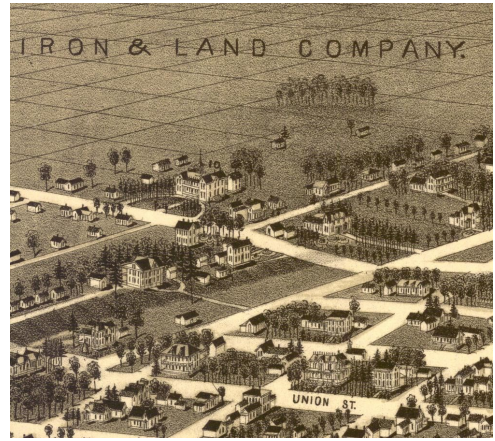
Caples House

The Caples House was erected in 1838 by Mr. Marmaduke Williams and constructed by slave labor. It represents Greek revival architecture with a rectangular shape, four end-interior chimneys, six Doric columns, and four gables on each side. The plantation house was a wedding gift from Mr. Williams to his daughter, Agnes, and her husband Hopson Owen. In 1861, Agnes and Hopson's daughter, Laura, was married in the front parlor to James T. Murfee, a professor of mathematics at The University of Alabama and leader of the student cadet corps during the 1860s. The house was sold in 1911 and its plantation fields were transformed into city streets, businesses, and bungalows. During the 1960s and 1970s, Mrs. Jennie Baker Caples occupied the house. Over time, the house became an apartment complex for university students. Today, the Caples House is being restored and renovated by a private owner.

- **Address:** 815 17th Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - The University of Alabama
 - University Club
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
 - Bryant-Denny Stadium
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
- **Tags:** Greek Revival, University of Alabama, restoration



Current Map of Caples House



1887 Map of Caples House



Historical Photograph



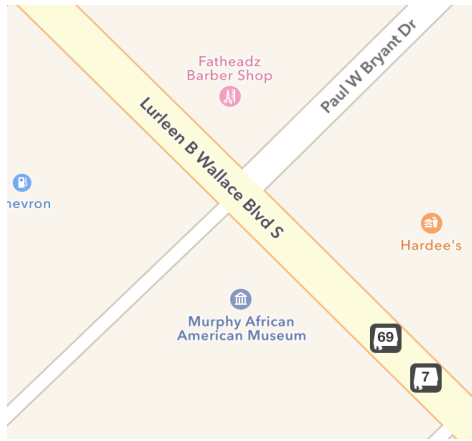
Present-day Photograph

Murphy-Collins House

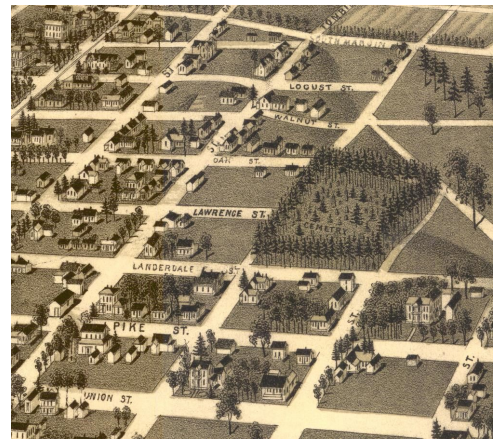
The Murphy family built the Murphy-Collins House in 1923. The house is a bungalow style of architecture that was popular during the early 20th century. Will J. Murphy was the first African American mortician and funeral director in Tuscaloosa. Murphy's wife, Laura, was principal at 20th Street School. The Murphys hired George Clopton, an African American contractor, to build the house. Clopton used salvaged bricks, windowsills, and other materials from the ruins of the Old State Capitol building at Capitol Park to construct the craftsmen bungalow-style home.

At the time of construction during the 1920s, the location of the house on Lurleen Wallace Boulevard was a Jim-Crow dividing line between Tuscaloosa's white and African American citizens. In 1986, the city of Tuscaloosa purchased the home from Mrs. Collins with plans to exhibit and preserve African American heritage. Under the direction of the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society, the house is now a museum that focuses on accomplishments and contributions the African American community has had on Tuscaloosa.

- **Address:** 2601 Paul W. Bryant Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Hours of Operation:** Tuesday-Friday, 10:00-3:00, also available by appointment
- Admissions:
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - The First African Baptist Church
 - Greenwood Cemetery
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - The Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
 - Jemison-Van de Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** African American heritage, Old State Capitol, Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society, bungalow



Current Map of Murphy-Collins House



1887 Map of Murphy-Collins House Location



Historical Photograph



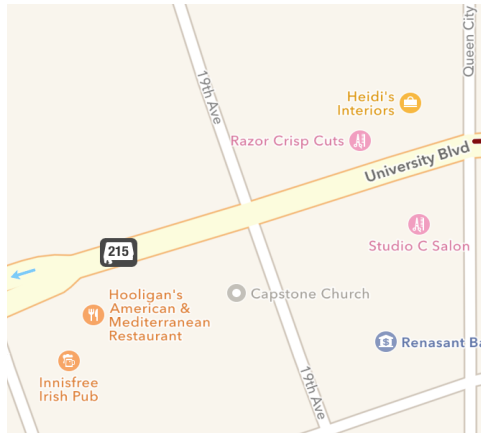
Present-day Photograph

Guild-Verner House

Built in 1822, the Guild-Verner House was Tuscaloosa's first brick structure. The Federal style house was constructed of slave-made bricks and had 12 inch thick brick walls. The original mantels are excellent examples of artisanship of Tuscaloosa's earliest carpenters. The first resident of the house, Dr. James Guild, a graduate of Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, was one of the few medical doctors in Tuscaloosa with a college degree during the early 1800s. Dr. James Guild's son, Dr. Lafayette Guild, served as chief medical adviser to Confederate General Robert E. Lee during the Civil War (1861-1865).

From 1911 to 1930, the Verner family owned the structure and added Neoclassical Revival architectural components such as front Ionic columns, a white portico, a side porch, and stucco covering the original brick. Following damage from a fire in 1968, citizens of Tuscaloosa encouraged the city to save the structure. The Home Builders Association bought the property from the city in 1977 and restored the historic building. As a result, it is a magnificent example of the Neoclassical Revival architecture style that was popular in Tuscaloosa during the early 20th century. Today, the structure is privately owned and is the business office for S.T. Construction.

- **Address:** 1904 University Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places and Sites
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Gorgas House
 - University Club
 - The University of Alabama
 - Mildred Warner Transportation Museum
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** The Civil War, Federal style architecture, Neoclassical/Greek revival architecture, medical/science.



Current Map of Guild-Verner House



1887 Map of Guild-Verner House



Historical Photograph

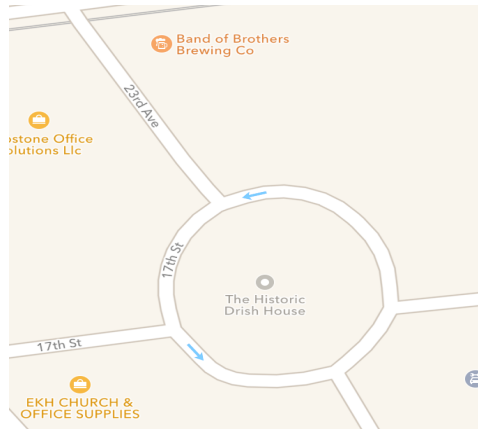


Present-day Photograph

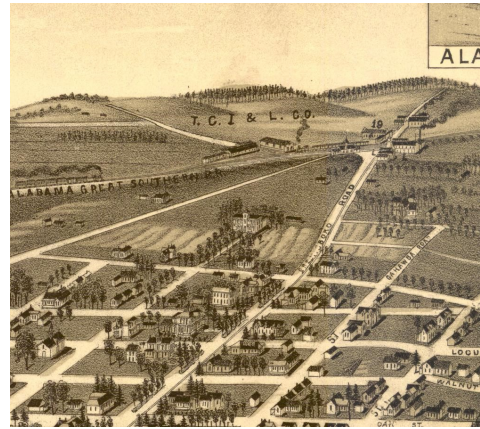
Drish Mansion

Dr. John R. Drish, a wealthy physician and building contractor, assisted with various construction projects in Tuscaloosa, including Bryce Hospital, The University of Alabama, the Old State Capitol Building, and also his own house- the Drish Mansion. The Drish Mansion, built in 1837, was originally a Greek-Revival style house. During the 1850s, additions to the structure included north and south porticos, a large three-story Italianate tower, and elaborate decorative trim. Following the death of Dr. Drish's wife, Sarah, in 1884, both the Cochrane and Snedecore families lived in the Drish Mansion. In 1906, Tuscaloosa's City Board of Education purchased the house and used it as the location for the Jemison School. During the 1930s the house was leased to the Tuscaloosa Wrecking Company. From 1940 to 1996, the South Side Baptist Church owned the property. The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society acquired the property in 1996. In 2015, the property was privately purchased and renovated. Today, it operates as a special events venue.

- **Address:** 2300 17th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Recognitions:** Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, 1975, National Register of Historic Places, 2015
- **Available for Special Events:** Call Vikki (205)-422-9713
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Greenwood Cemetery
 - The Jemison-Van de Graaff Mansion
 - The Battle Friedman House
 - Foster-Cummings House
 - Dearing-Swaim House
- **Tags:** Dr. John Drish, Greek Revival, Italianate architecture, education, business



Current Map of Drish Mansion



1887 Map of Drish Mansion



Historical Photograph: Circa 1907



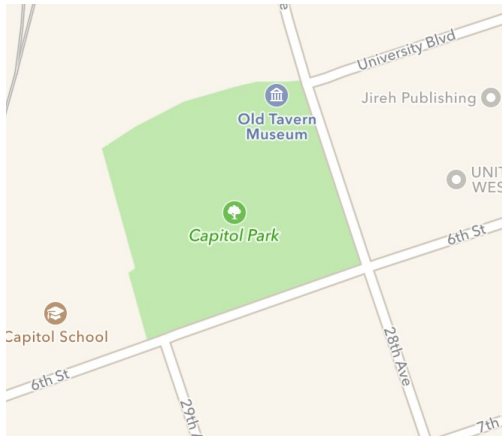
Present-day Photograph

McGuire-Strickland House

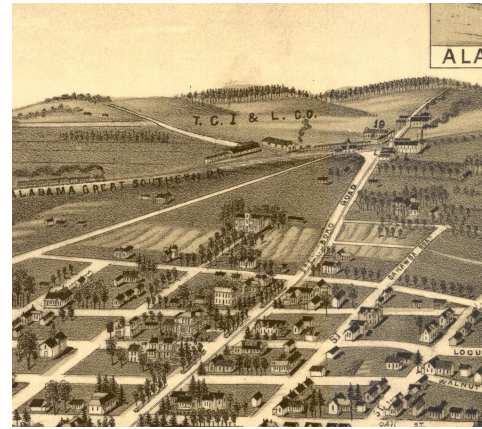
Built circa 1820, the Maguire-Strickland House is the oldest wooden structure still in use in Tuscaloosa County. The original location of the house was on the east corner of Greensboro Avenue and 15th street. Moses Maguire, the first owner, served as Tuscaloosa's first probate judge, a State Representative, and a member of the State Constitution Convention in 1865. Architecturally, the house is an impressive example of early Alabama craftsmanship. Handmade bricks and local wood were used to construct the building. The structure is a raised Creole cottage with Greek revival traits, a popular style of the early 1800s. The house rests on brick piers, has four exterior chimneys, and wide front stairs leading up to an elevated double door entrance. The smaller structure built behind the Maguire-Strickland house, called the "Honeymoon House," has handmade arches and twin dome shaped glass paneling.

The house has been owned by various prominent Tuscaloosa citizens such as Milton A. Strickland. Strickland, who purchased the house in 1866, was a war veteran, merchant, and farmer. The house remained the property of the Strickland family until the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society purchased the property in 1969. To avoid being demolished, the house was relocated to Capitol Park in 1970. Today, a multiple intelligence school called The Capitol School rents the Maguire-Strickland House.

- **Address:** 2828 Sixth Street, Tuscaloosa, AL (Capitol Park)
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Capitol Park
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Greenwood Cemetery
 - Tuscaloosa Amphitheatre
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** education, Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society, Creole Cottage, Greek revival architecture



Current Map of McGuire-Strickland House



1887 Map of McGuire-Strickland House



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph

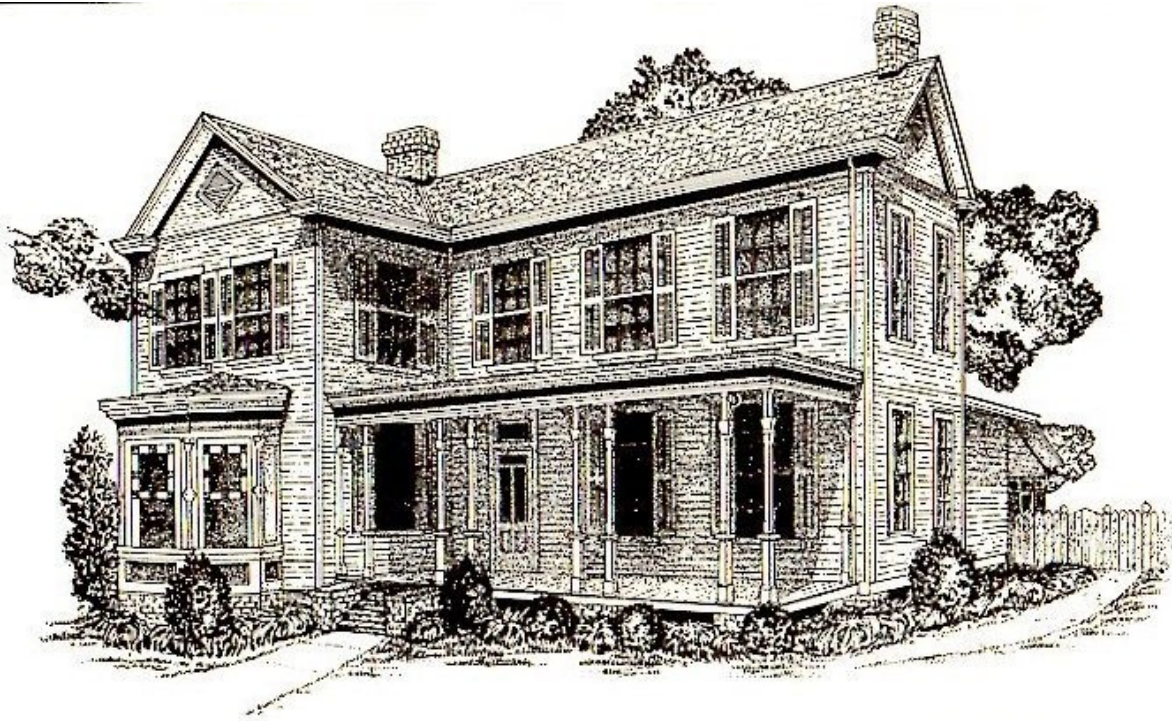
The Kilgore House

Constructed in 1890, the Kilgore House was built for Charles Kilgore. Kilgore was the first engineer of Tuscaloosa's Alabama State Hospital for the Insane, commonly referred to as Bryce Hospital. Kilgore's Queen Ann-style house located at the entrance of the hospital was constructed with the help of Bryce Hospital patients. From 1905 to 1908, the house was known as the Kilgore Ranch, and housed female students and faculty at the University of Alabama. In 1986, the Alabama Heritage Magazine was founded in the Kilgore House and occupied the house for the next twenty five years. Due to the University of Alabama's campus expansion, the Kilgore House was demolished in 2013.

Address: demolished, University of Alabama

Recognitions: Alabama Register of Historic Places, 1988

Tags: Bryce Hospital, Queen Anne-style, University of Alabama, demolished



*C.C. KILGORE HOUSE ca. 1870
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA*

*THE RECONSTRUCTION COLLECTION
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY*

The Reconstruction Collection
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY

Historical Illustration



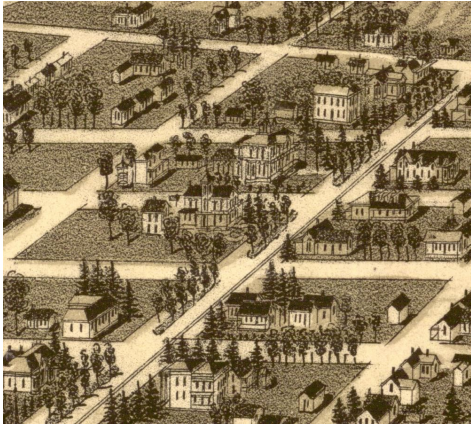
Modern Photograph Before Demolition

Battle-DeGraffenreid House

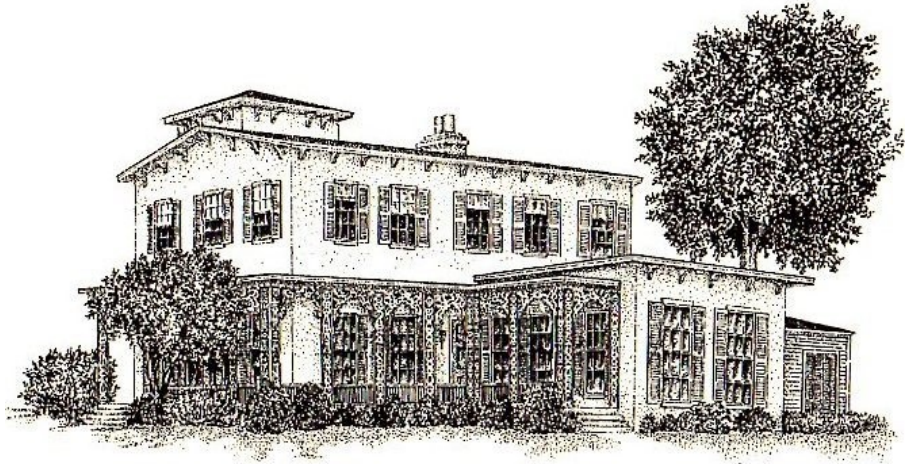
Prominent Tuscaloosa merchant, Alfred Battle, built the Battle-DeGraffenreid House in 1845. It was a wedding gift from Alfred to his son Dr. William Battle and William's new wife, Susannah. The beautiful Italianate style house featured a detailed cast-iron railing across the front porch, a veranda, heart long-leaf yellow pine floor planks, and a circular staircase that led to the cupola on the roof. The economic recession of 1837 caused William and Susannah Battle to sell the house to Dr. William Hester for \$5,000. Throughout the 20th century, families including the Fosters, DeGraffenried's, and the Whigham's owned the property. In 1962, the Battle-DeGraffenreid House was sold by Mr. Whigham and demolished.

Address: demolished, 1217 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL

Tags: Battle family, Italianate architecture, antebellum, demolished.



1887 Map of Battle-DeGraffenreid House



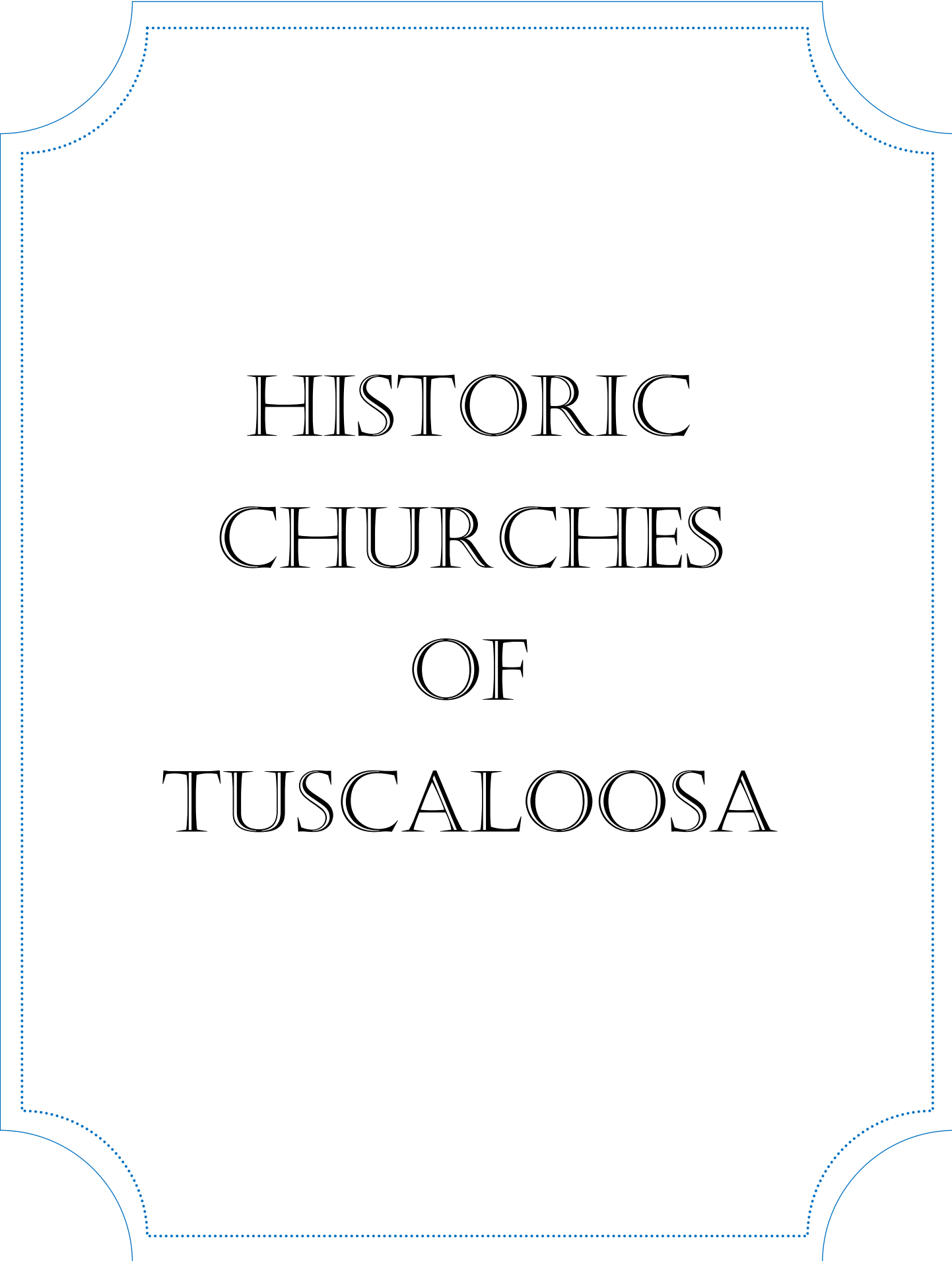
BATTLE-DE GRAFFENRIED HOME 1855 ca.

*THE LOST COLLECTION
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY*

The Lost Collection
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY
Historical Illustration



Historical Photograph



HISTORIC
CHURCHES
OF
TUSCALOOSA

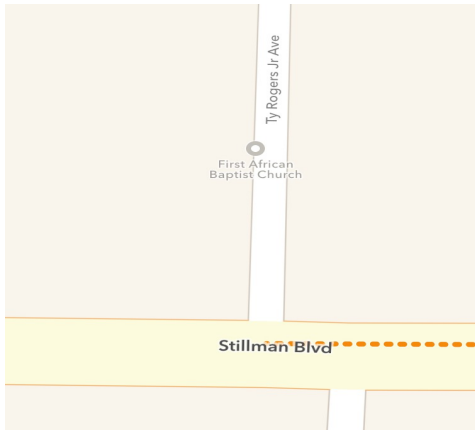
TABLE OF CONTEXT

1. The First African Baptist Church
2. First Baptist Church
3. St. John's Catholic Church
4. Christ Episcopal Church
5. First Presbyterian Church
6. First United Methodist Church
7. Hunter's Chapel

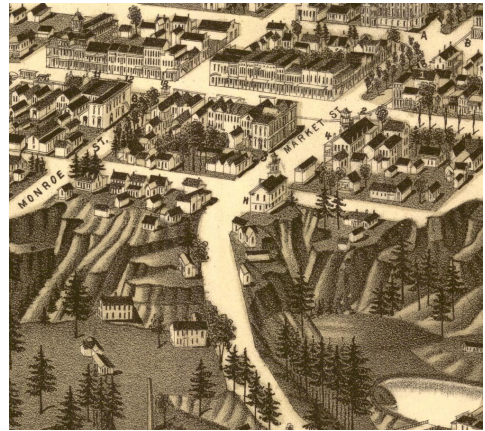
The First African Baptist Church

The First African Baptist Church was founded in November 1866. Prior to the creation of the First African Baptist Church, slaved and freed African Americans in Tuscaloosa attended segregated services within white congregations. The First African Baptist Church was founded by Reverend Prince Murrell, who convinced fellow African American worshipers to depart from First Baptist Church, a white congregation. The First African Baptist Church held services at various members' homes and a church on 4th Street and 24th Avenue in Tuscaloosa until the present church was built in 1907. The structure is an architectural replica of the Chapel located on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, a private, historically black university established by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The First African Baptist Church was constructed of local bricks and cypress logs cut from trees by members of the congregation. The interior of the church features beautiful stained glass windows and solid oak pews. During the 1960s the First African Baptist Church played a major role during the Civil Rights Movement in Tuscaloosa. Civil Rights Activists and leader Dr. Martin Luther King gave a sermon to the congregation in honor of Rev. T. Y. Rogers' installation in 1963.

- **Address:** 2621 Stillman Blvd, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Website:** <http://firstafricanchurch.org/>
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Murphy-Collins House
 - Greenwood Cemetery
 - Capitol Park
 - St. John's Catholic Church
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** historic church, African-American heritage, Civil Rights, Baptist, religion



Current Map of First African Baptist Church



1887 Map of First African Baptist Church



Historical Illustration



Present-day Photograph

First Baptist Church

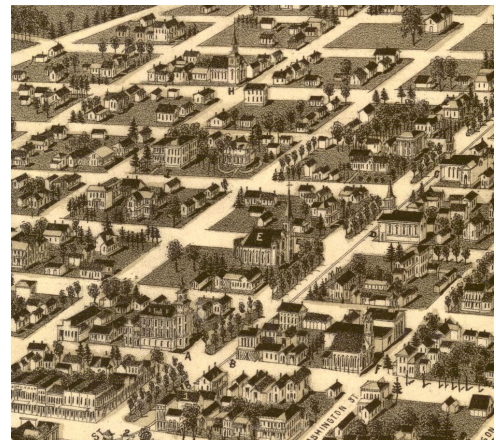
On January 24, 1818, a small group of Tuscaloosa families congregated at the home of Benjamin Higginbotham and organized the Ebenezer Baptist Church. In attendance were Baptist ministers James Baines and Nathan Roberts, both of whom approved of the foundation of the Baptist church. Sometime between 1830 and 1841, the first church was built, was constructed of brick, and two round columns supported the gabled roof. During the mid-1800s, University of Alabama presidents Alva Woods and Basil Manly, both ordained Baptist ministers with seminary degrees, filled the church's pulpit.

In March of 1883, the church was in disrepair and was sold to the Allen and Jemison Warehouse Company for \$2,500. The third church, a Gothic style structure, was built in 1884 by architect J.R. Ryan of Chattanooga and was Gothic in style. The church was expected to seat 600 people and had windows with swinging sashes, stained glass windows, a beautiful spire, and a belfry. Between 1957 and 1958, the church was demolished and the current sanctuary was built. The Victorian stained-glass windows were removed from the Gothic church and reinstalled in the current sanctuary, constructed on the same downtown corner of Greensboro and 23rd avenue.

- **Address:** 721 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
- **Services:**
 - Sunday Worship at 8:30 am and 11:00 am
- **Admission:** Free
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - First United Methodist Church
 - First Presbyterian Church
 - Christ Episcopal Church
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Gothic, University of Alabama, Baptists, religion



Current Map of First Baptist Church



1887 Map of First Baptist Church



Historical Postcard: Circa 1963

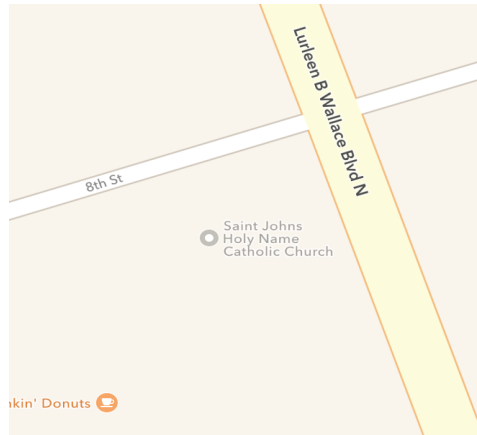


Present-day Photograph

St. John's Catholic Church

Established in 1844, St. John's Catholic Church is one of the two antebellum churches in Tuscaloosa. The decision to build the church came after Catholic priests from Mobile, Alabama, visited Tuscaloosa in the early 1840s and noticed that the large Catholic population did not have a place to worship. Therefore, Father Hackett, an appointed priest by Bishop Michael Portier of Mobile, formed a committee and purchased a lot of land for \$300 on the corner of 25th Avenue and 8th Street. The original structure was built with hand-made bricks and hand-hewn pine floors. The belfry tower, stone steps, pews, and stained glass windows were added in 1888. Today, the church is associated with and maintained by the Holy Spirit Catholic Parish.

- **Address:** 800 Lurleen B. Wallace Blvd. North, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - First African Baptist Church
 - First Baptist Church
 - Christ Episcopal Church
 - First United Methodist Church
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Religion, antebellum architecture



Current Map of St. John's Catholic Church



1887 Map of St. John's Catholic Church



Historical Photograph

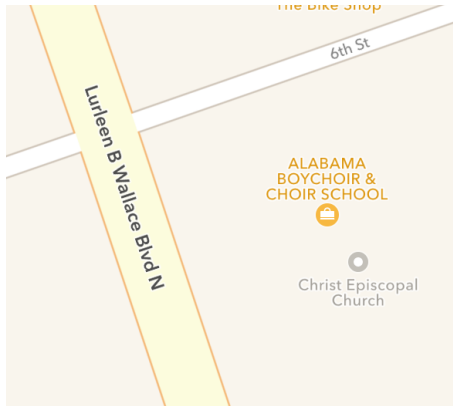


Present-day Photograph

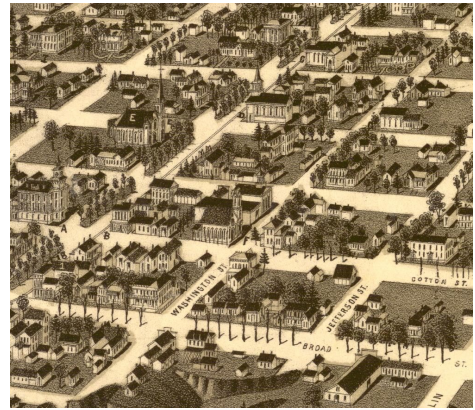
Christ Episcopal Church

The Christ Episcopal Church was organized on January 7, 1828. It is the second oldest Episcopal church in Alabama. The congregation hired William Nichols, the state architect of Alabama, to estimate the cost of a new church building. Nichols was more than likely the architect behind Christ Episcopal Church's original Greek Revival structure. Shortly after construction, the church was the location for The University of Alabama's charter ceremonies in 1831. These ceremonies represented the official opening of the academic institution, and included the instillation of Reverend Alva Woods as the first president of The University of Alabama. In 1882 the church was remodeled into its current Gothic Revival structure, which includes a bell tower and 35 beautiful stained glass windows.

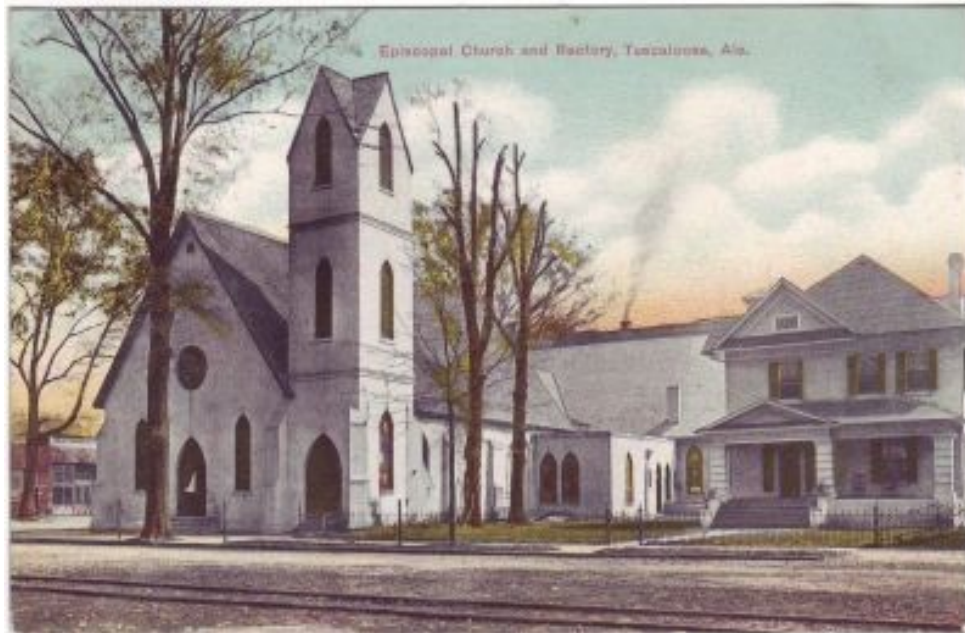
- **Address:** 605 N. Lurleen B. Wallace Blvd., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Service Times:**
 - Sundays: 7:30 AM, 9:00 AM, 11:00 AM
 - Wednesdays: 7:00 AM
 - Thursdays: 12:05 PM
- **Recognition:** Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, 1975
- **Website:** <http://www.christchurch1828.org/>
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - First Baptist Church
 - First United Methodist Church
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** religion, William Nichols, Reverend Alva Woods, University of Alabama, Greek Revival architecture, Gothic Revival architecture



Current Map of Christ Episcopal Church



1887 Map of Christ Episcopal Church



Historical Postcard



Present-day Photograph

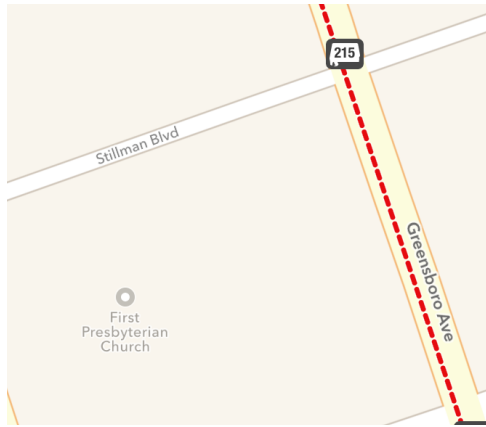
First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1820 by settlers from South Carolina. The church congregation met in a country courthouse until a brick building was erected in 1831. Due to Tuscaloosa being the state capitol of Alabama (1826-1846) and the opening of The University of Alabama (1831), the First Presbyterian Church congregation consisted of lawyers, legislators, judges, and professors during its early years.

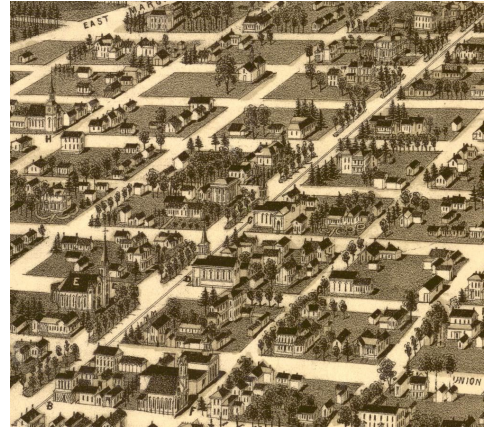
In 1876, under Pastor Dr. Charles Allen Stillman, the church founded Stillman Theological Institute, now known as Stillman College, a training school for black minister. Shortly following the founding of Stillman Theological Institute, in 1879 African American members of First Presbyterian Church broke off to establish Salem Presbyterian, Tuscaloosa's first all-black congregation.

The church's current Gothic Revival structure was built in 1921. Because of overgrowth of church population the church was remodeled in 1952. With the help of local philanthropist, such as Mildred Warner and Anna Price, the church's sanctuary was remolded with decorative woodwork and 16th century stain glass windows. Today, the First Presbyterian Church sits on the same location of the original 1831 structure.

- **Address:** 900 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Service Times:**
- Sunday Worship at 8:45 am, 9:45 am, and 11:00 am
- **Admission:** Free
- **Special:** Attend Services on Sunday morning
- **Website:** <http://www.fpctusc.org/>
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - First Baptist Church
 - First United Methodist Church
 - Christ Episcopal Church
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** religion, Gothic Revival architecture, Stillman College, African-American history



Current Map of First Presbyterian Church



1887 Map of First Presbyterian Church



Historical Photograph



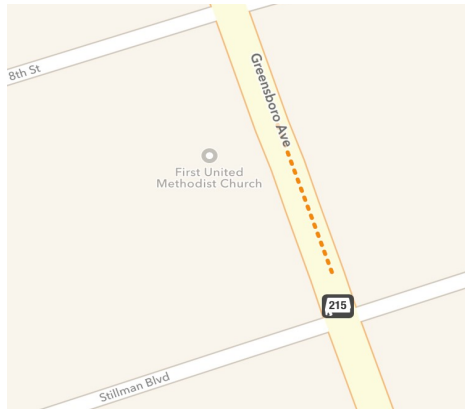
Present-day Photograph

First United Methodist Church

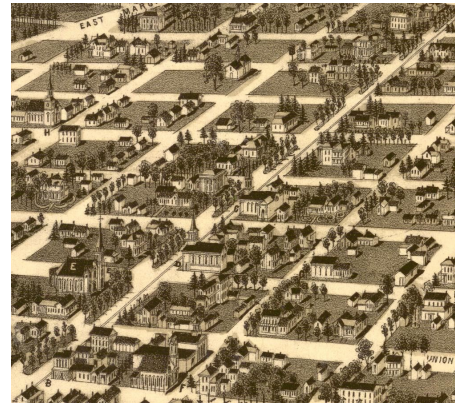
Reverend Ebenezer Hearn, a Methodist circuit rider, organized the First United Methodist Church in 1818. Early services were held in church members' homes until the first church was completed in 1838. The church was a brick structure with white columns that supported the gabled roof and bell tower. In 1828, Samuel St. John Jr. and Joshua E. Leavens of Mobile gifted a bell made in Boston by Paul Revere and his sons to the church. It is the only Revere bell listed in Alabama and weighs 455 pounds. In 1922, the original church was demolished and the current structure was built in its place. The current church was constructed of brick and has six Ionic columns that support the gabled roof. The Revere Bell is still rung on Sundays to commence services, funerals and weddings.

- **Address:** 800 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa AL, 35401
- **Services:**
 - Sunday Worship at 9:00 am and 11:00 am
- **Admission:** Free
- **Website:** <http://fumct.org/>
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - First Baptist Church
 - First Presbyterian Church
 - Christ Episcopal Church
 - Hunter's Chapel AME Zion Church
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa

Tags: Religion, Methodist, Ionic, Paul Revere, Church Bells



Current Map of First United Methodist Church



1887 Map of First United Methodist Church



Historical Photograph



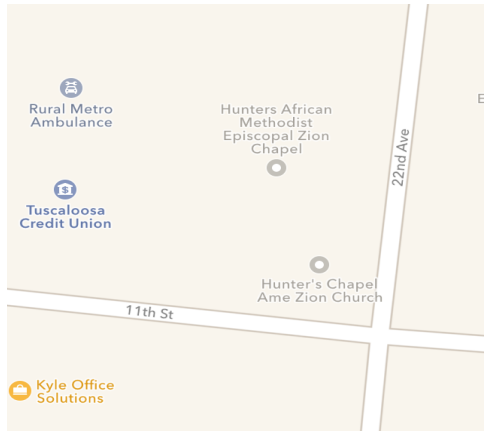
Present-day Photograph

Hunter's Chapel AME Zion Church

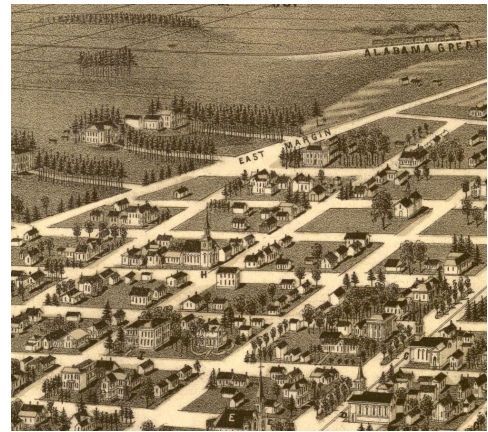
Tuscaloosa's first African Methodist Episcopal (AME) establishment, Hunter Chapel AME Zion Church, was founded on May 2, 1866. Established by African-Americans who had broken off from the First United Methodist Church, Hunter Chapel served as a place of worship for newly freed African-American slaves. Prior to the construction of its first church, the congregation held services in an old niter shed, currently Bryant-Denny Stadium on University of Alabama's campus. An old blacksmith shop on the corner of Greensboro Street and Crescent City Avenue became the second place of worship. The third location was a family residence on what is currently the site of the present church.

Reverend Edward Hunter erected Hunter Chapel in 1880 at a cost of \$6,000. The brick building with imposing twin towers is an example of vernacular Romanesque architecture. Hunter Chapel AME Zion Church also built a schoolhouse for children of freed slaves. In 1910 a new structure had to be built due to a fire. On November 25, 1973, an Alabama Historical Commission marker was dedicated to Hunter Chapel and its founders.

- Address: 1105 22nd Ave, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
- Recognition: Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage
- Nearby Attractions:
 - Frist Baptist Church
 - United Methodist Church
 - First Presbyterian Church
 - Greenwood Cemetery
- Tags: historic church, African-American history, Romanesque architecture



Current Map of Hunter's Chapel



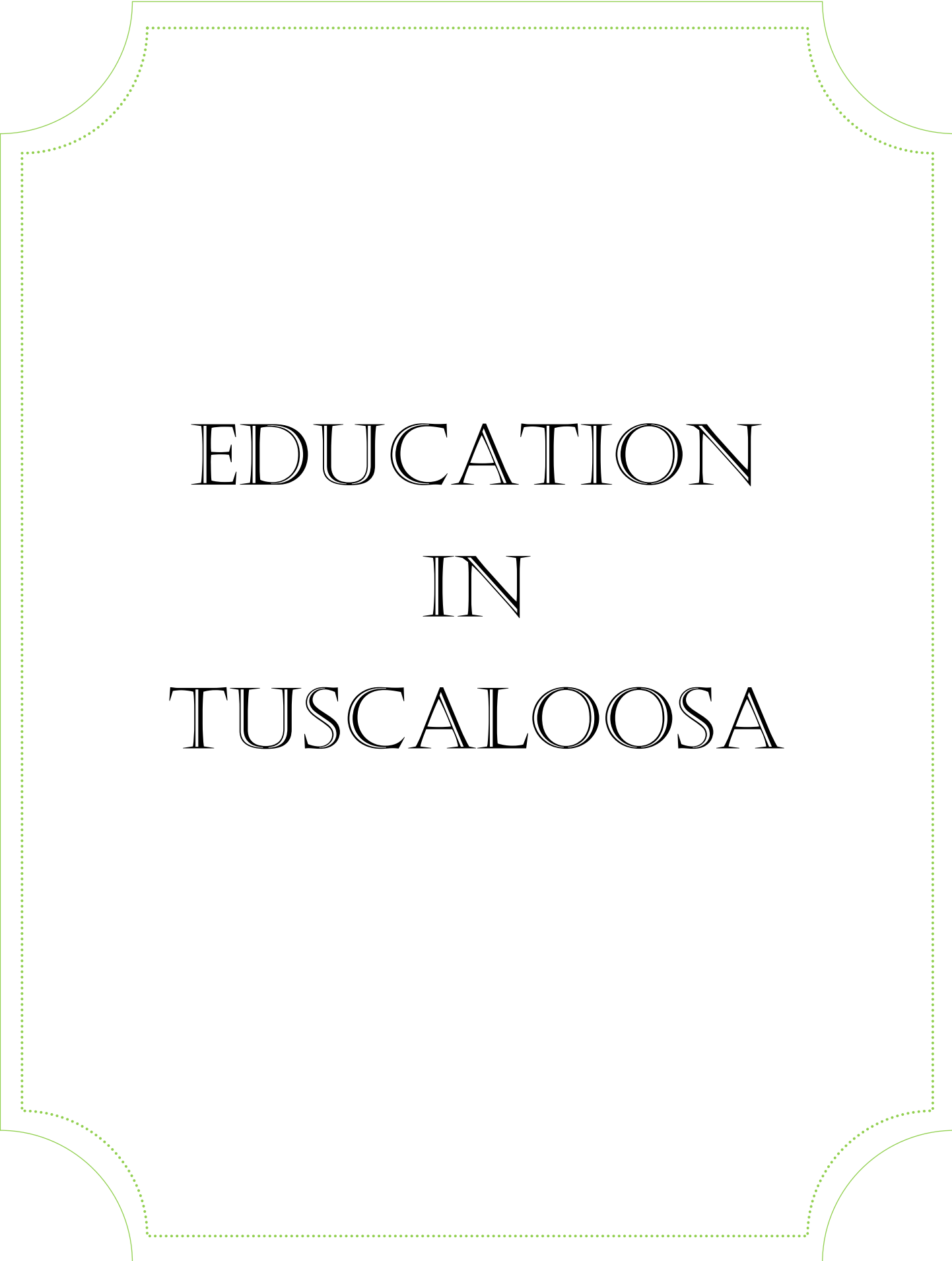
1887 Map of Hunter's Chapel



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph



EDUCATION
IN
TUSCALOOSA

TABLE OF CONTEXT

1. University of Alabama

- The Rotunda
- The Old Observatory
- Round House
- Woods Quad
- Morgan Hall
- President's Mansion
- University Club

2. Verner Military Institute

3. Stillman College

4. Alabama Central Female College

5. Alabama Female Athenaeum

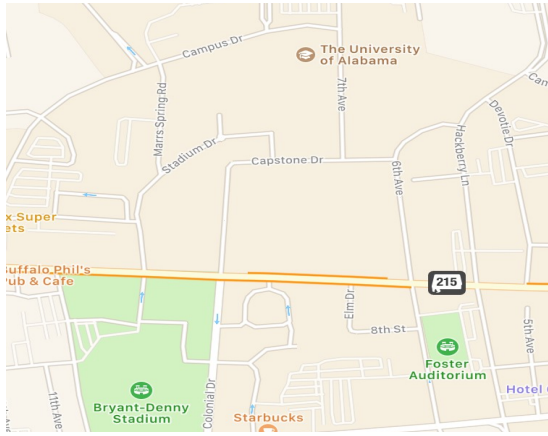
6. Stafford School

University of Alabama (1818-1887)

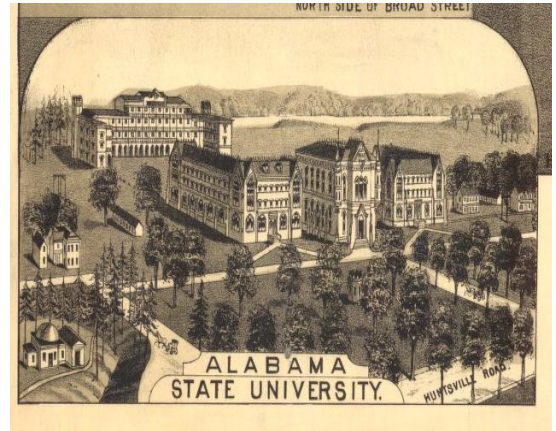
In 1818, the federal government authorized Alabama territory to create a township for the establishment of a seminary of higher learning. In 1819, Alabama became a state and the Legislature of Alabama gave permission to Governor Bibb, the first governor of Alabama, to appoint commissioners to find a suitable location for a state university. The seminary of higher learning was officially established on December 18, 1820, and was named “The University of the State of Alabama.” The city of Tuscaloosa was chosen to be the home of the University of Alabama in 1827. The university held inaugural ceremonies on April 18, 1831, with an enrollment of 53 students. The first president of the university was Reverend Alva Woods, a Baptist minister and professor.

When the University of Alabama opened its doors, there were only seven buildings on campus. These included two faculty houses, a laboratory, two dormitories, the Rotunda, and a steward’s hotel (currently the Gorgas House). William Nichols, the Alabama state architect, designed many of the early campus buildings including the Rotunda and the Gorgas House. During the 19th century, the architecture of campus buildings transitioned from antebellum style to Victorian style. From 1838 to 1859, the university founded the only engineering program in the state, a medical college located in Mobile, and student enrollment grew to 126. In 1860, the university became a military school with a student enrollment of 154. The campus was burned in April of 1865 by Union troops and was not reopened until 1871 with the construction of Woods Hall. From 1872 to 1887, the law school was established and a civil engineering program was created.

- **Address:** Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - The Little Round House
 - Gorgas House
 - Bryant-Denny Stadium
 - President’s House
 - Woods Quad
 - The Old Observatory
- **Tags:** University, early Tuscaloosa, William Nichols, education



Current Map of University of Alabama



1887 Map of University of Alabama



Historical Illustration



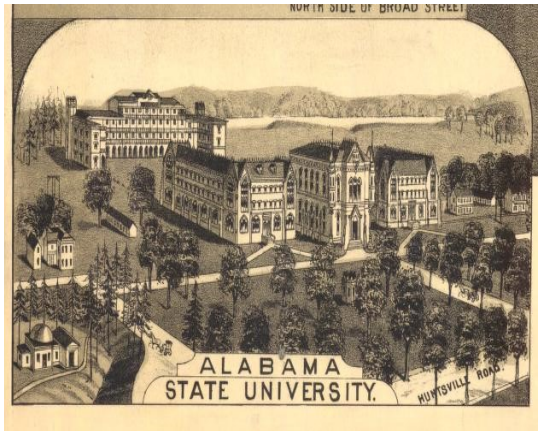
Present-day Photograph

The Rotunda

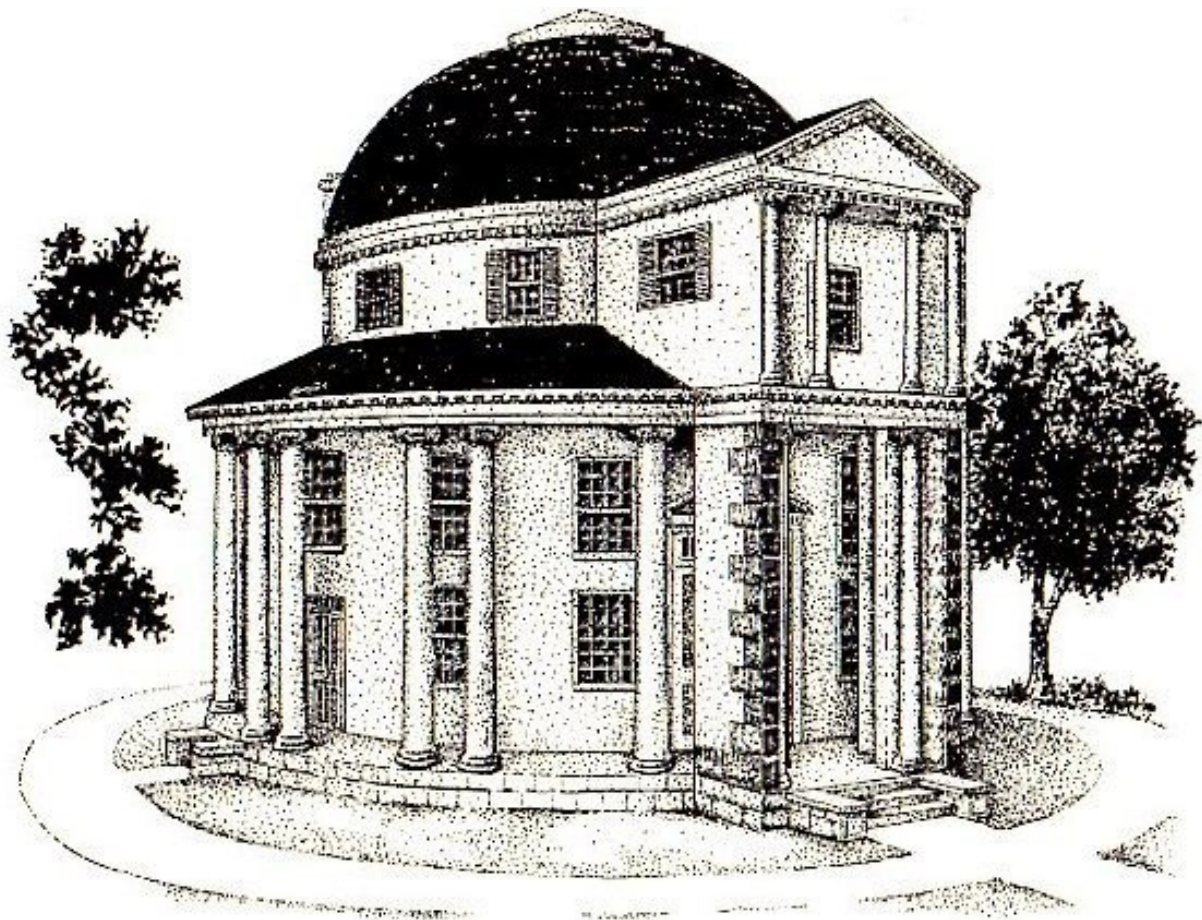
The Rotunda was a Greek revival style structure constructed in 1831 located on the University of Alabama's campus. Architect William Nichols, the state architect of Alabama, modeled the Rotunda after the ancient Roman Pantheon and Thomas Jefferson's Rotunda at the University of Virginia. The structure consisted of brick, stone, and wood on a sandstone foundation. The porches were held up by twenty-four Ionic columns made out of local material. The building's main entrance displayed a grand rectangular portico, while the roof consisted of a large dome that spanned seventy feet in diameter.

From 1831 to 1865, the Rotunda was the focal point of the University of Alabama's academic and social spheres. The structure housed the institution's first library, a circular commencement hall, a chapel, and a natural history collection. At the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Rotunda, along with numerous other structures and buildings on the University of Alabama's campus, was burned by Union forces. Today, a plaza outlines where the Rotunda once stood.

- **Address:** demolished, 711 Capstone Drive, University of Alabama
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - University of Alabama
 - The Little Round House
 - The Quad
 - President's Mansion
 - Gorgas House
- **Tags:** University of Alabama, Greek Revival Architecture, Architect William Nichols, Civil War, demolished (non-existent)



1887 Map of University of Alabama



*THE ROTUNDA 1831
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA*

*THE ANTEBELLUM UNIVERSITY COLLECTION
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY*

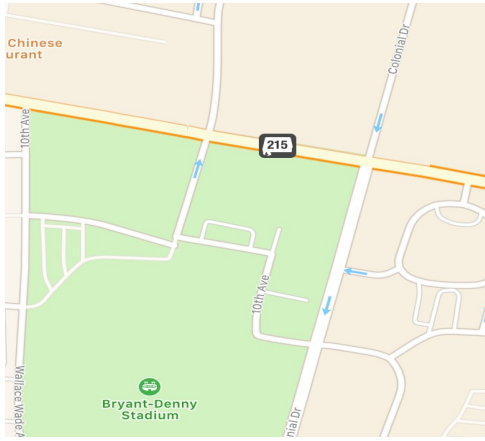
The Antebellum University Collection
UNION FURNITURE COMPANY
Historical Illustration

Old Observatory

Built in 1844, the Old Observatory was one of the four buildings to survive the 1865 burning of The University of Alabama's campus during the Civil War. It is a T-plan brick structure with a revolving tin-covered and wood framed dome. In addition, the structure has a gabled roof, ornamental entablature, and decorative pediments. A Greek revival east wing was added on to the structure in 1858.

Prior to the Civil War, The University of Alabama was a pioneer for the advancement of astronomy. The Old Observatory was built under the direction of Frederick Augustus Barnard Porter, an astronomer and mathematics professor at the university. The dome contained an 8 inch refractor (telescope) manufactured by Troughton and Simms of London and transit rooms provided the correct time for the observatory. The Old Observatory is significant because it was the only classroom to survive the Civil War. In 1986, the Old Observatory was named after Frederick R. Maxwell and is presently used by The University of Alabama's Creative Campus organization.

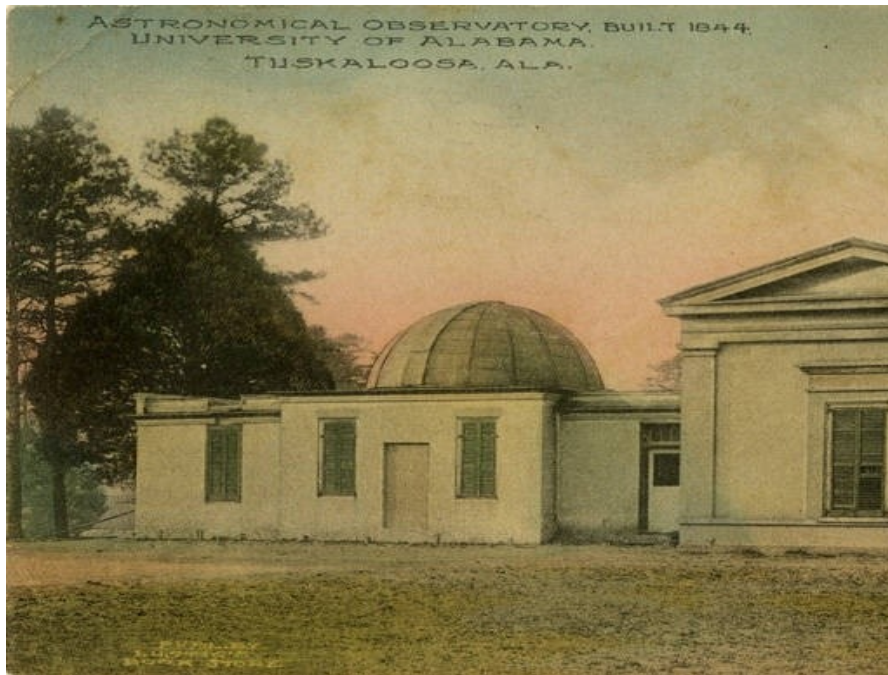
- **Address:** 420 Stadium Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places, 1972
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - University of Alabama
 - President's Mansion
 - Gorgas House
 - The Little Round House
- **Tags:** University of Alabama, Civil War, Greek Revival, science.



Current Map of Old Observatory



1887 Map of Old Observatory



Historical Postcard

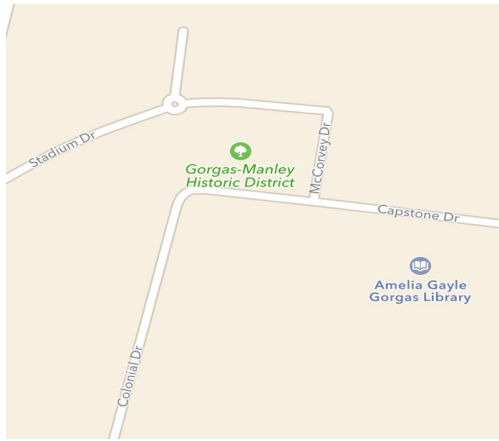


Present-day Photograph

The Little Round House

Located on the west side of the Gorgas Library on The University of Alabama's campus, the Little Round House was built in 1860 as a shelter for University of Alabama student cadets during bad weather. The structure is an example of Gothic revival architecture. It is octagonal in shape and boasts crenellations around its roof. The Little Round House was one of the four campus buildings to survive the 1865 burning of The University of Alabama during the Civil War. When The University of Alabama reopened in 1871, the Little Round House became a physician's office. Today, the structure is a memorial to all honor societies at the University of Alabama.

- **Address:** 711 Capstone Dr, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - University of Alabama
 - Gorgas House
 - President's Mansion
 - Woods Quad
 - Morgan Hall
 - Bryce Hospital
- **Tags:** Civil War, Gothic Revival, University of Alabama



Current Map of Little Round House



1887 Map of Little Round House



Historical Photograph

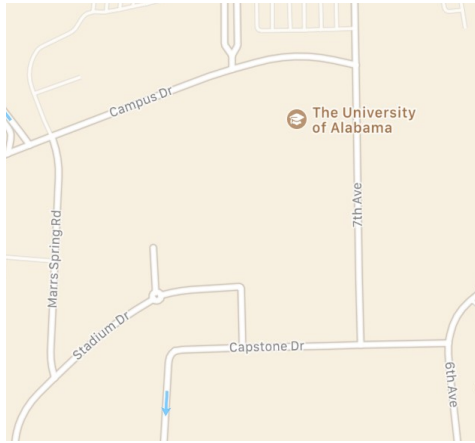


Present-day Photograph

Woods Quad

During the late 19th and early 20th century, Woods Quad was the center of The University of Alabama's campus. Named after the University of Alabama's first president, Reverend Alva Woods, the development of Woods Quad began in 1868 with the construction of Woods Hall. The first building to be constructed on the university's campus after the Civil War, Woods Hall served as a dormitory, classroom, and dining hall for military cadets. Salvaged materials from campus buildings destroyed during the Civil War and imported materials were used to construct Woods Hall. Economic improvements during Reconstruction years allowed the University of Alabama to add Clark Hall and Garland Hall to Woods Quad during the 1880s. These buildings surrounding Woods Quad are impressive examples of Victorian and Gothic revival architecture. From 1893 to 1914, Woods Quad was the location of home football games for the Alabama Cadets, currently the Alabama Crimson Tide. Today, Woods Quad is home to various art sculptures and is a central gathering site for university students, faculty, and visitors.

- **Address:** Woods Hall 7th Ave, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487
- **Recognition:** Gorgas-Manly Historic District
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Alabama Museum of Natural History
 - The Gorgas House
 - President's Mansion
 - The Round House
 - The Old Observatory
- **Tags:** Victorian architecture, Gothic architecture, University of Alabama, Reverend Alva Woods, sports/leisure/football



Current Map of Woods Quad



1887 Map of Woods Quad



Historical Photograph: Circa 1900



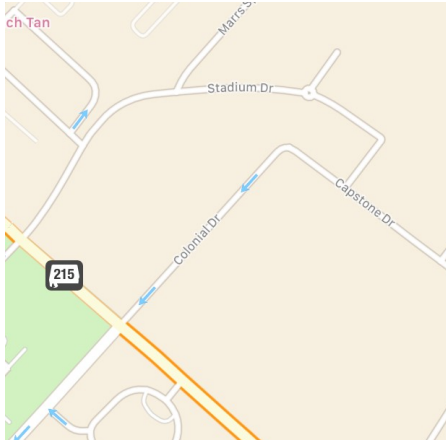
Present-day Photograph

Morgan Hall

Morgan Hall was built in 1911 on The University of Alabama campus. The building was named after John Tyler Morgan, a U.S. Senator from 1876 to 1907, who was instrumental in obtaining indemnity (protection from financial loss) from the federal government for the destruction of the university campus carried out by Union soldiers in 1865. Morgan Hall is of the Beaux-Arts style and constructed of Missouri yellow brick. It was built to complement Smith Hall, the Alabama Museum of Natural History, which was constructed during 1907 and 1909.

Morgan Hall housed The University of Alabama's School of Law from 1911 to 1927. The School of Law moved from Morgan Hall to Farrah Hall in 1927. In 2000, a \$1 million renovation to Morgan Hall was completed, the first since its construction in 1911. Today, dance performances, literature and poetry readings, and creative writing programs take place in the auditorium. It is also the location of the oldest and largest computer lab on campus, which provides online services for current students, faculty, and classes. Morgan Hall is also home to the University of Alabama's Department of English.

- **Address:** Morgan Hall, Colonial Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - The Gorgas House
 - President's Mansion
 - Alabama Museum of Natural History
 - The Little Round House
 - The Rotunda
 - The Old Observatory
 - Woods Quad
- **Tags/Related:** Civil War, School of Law, Government, Dance, Arts, Literature, English



Current Map of Morgan Hall



1887 Map of Morgan Hall Location



Historical Photograph: Circa 1900



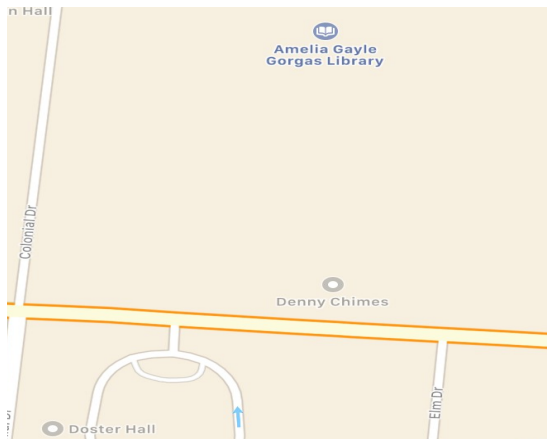
Present-day Photograph

President's Mansion

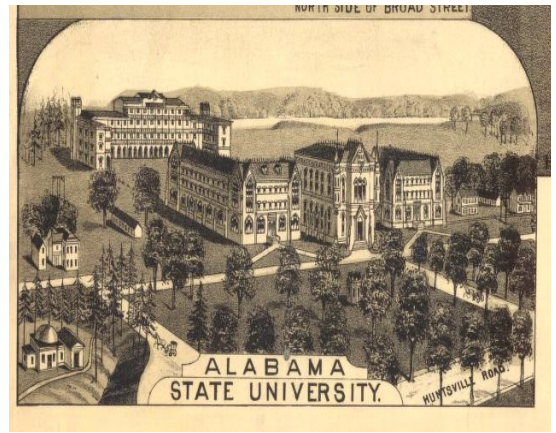
Reverend Basil Manly became president of The University of Alabama in 1838. Manly formed a committee for the construction of a presidential house on campus. As a result, Tuscaloosa craftsmen built the President's Mansion in 1841. The three-story structure is a magnificent example of Greek revival architecture with six white Ionic columns, an overhanging iron balcony, and a wrought iron staircase leading up to the elevated entrance.

The President's Mansion is one of four structures on the University of Alabama's campus to survive the Civil War. Legend has it that in 1865, President Landon C. Garland's wife convinced Union soldiers to spare the house from being burned. Renovations were done to the structure in 1908. Today, the University of Alabama's president occupies the third level of the mansion as a residency, while the first and second floors are available for social gatherings and special events.

- **Address:** 775 University Blvd, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Recognition:** Gorgas-Manly Historic District, National Register of Historic Places and Sites
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - University of Alabama
 - Gorgas House
 - Woods Quad
 - Denny Chimes
 - Round House
 - Morgan Hall
- **Tags:** University of Alabama, Civil War, Greek revival architecture



Current Map of President's Mansion



1887 Map of President's Mansion



Historical Illustration: Circa 1890

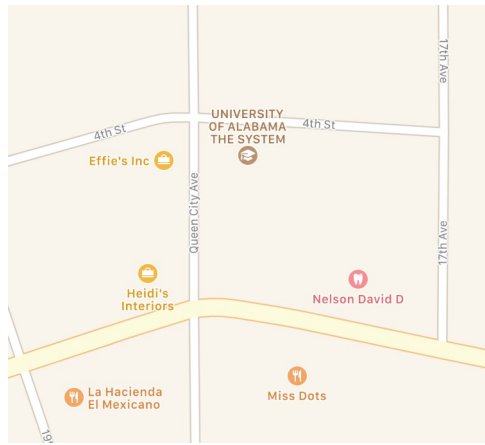


Present-day Photograph

University Club

James H. Dearing, a local steamboat captain and member of the Alabama legislature, built the University Club in 1834. The University Club is a classic Greek revival style structure with six ionic columns, a hipped roof, and solid brick exterior plaster painted white. Located blocks away from the University of Alabama's campus, the Dearing family decided to move in 1836 due to students becoming a nuisance. The building earned the nickname "The Governor's Mansion" after Arthur Bagby, Alabama's 10th governor, resided in the house during his four year term from 1837 to 1841. Bagby lived in Tuscaloosa because the city was the state capitol (1826-1846). After Governor Bagby moved away, the house went through many owners. In 1944 the Warner family donated the building to The University of Alabama to use as a social space for faculty and staff. Today, the Colleges of Human Environmental Sciences, Human Nutrition, and Hospitality Management at the University of Alabama occupy the house.

- **Address:** 421 Queen City Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour, booking event, or upon request
- **Available for Special Events:** Call (205) 348-4849
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - University of Alabama
 - Mildred Warner Transportation Museum
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** James Dearing, Greek Revival, University of Alabama, Governor Arthur Bagby



Current Map of University Club



1887 Map of University Club



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph

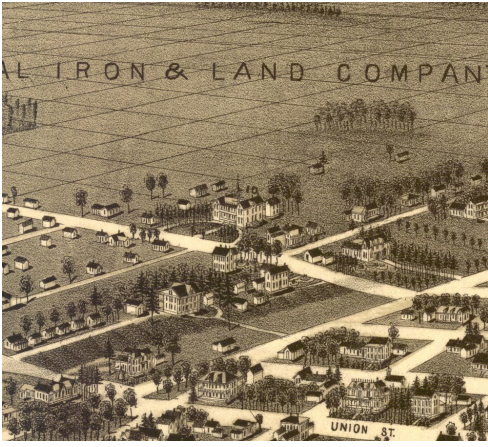
Verner Military Institute

The Verner Military Institute was founded in October, 1877, by William Henry Verner, a professor at The University of Alabama. Known as the University High School at first, the Verner Military Institute was designed to be a preparatory school for boys going into The University of Alabama's cadet program. Outdoor exercises and drills were conducted across the city of Tuscaloosa until Professor Verner established a military boarding school with appropriate land in 1886. Professor Verner changed the school's name to Verner Military Institute. The course of study included scientific and collegiate or classical departments. An Adelphia literary society gave cadets an opportunity to learn law. The institute was a great success until Verner's death in 1900. The chief assistant to Verner, Professor H.M. Sommerville, Jr., reopened and conducted a school at the location until the property was sold.

The Verner Military Institute was originally situated on South University Street (present day Paul W. Bryant Drive). The main building was shaped like the letter "H". Each wing had three stories, consisting of two rooms on each floor. The central portion had double galleries measuring 50 feet by 14 feet each. There were also three other buildings, two which held additional rooms, and a brick stable. Today, the Verner name lives on in Tuscaloosa through Verner Elementary School, a school that houses grades kindergarten through 5th grade.

Address: demolished

Tags: education, demolished



1887 Map of Verner Military
Institute



Historical Photograph



Historical Photograph: Circa 1885

Stillman College (Stillman House)

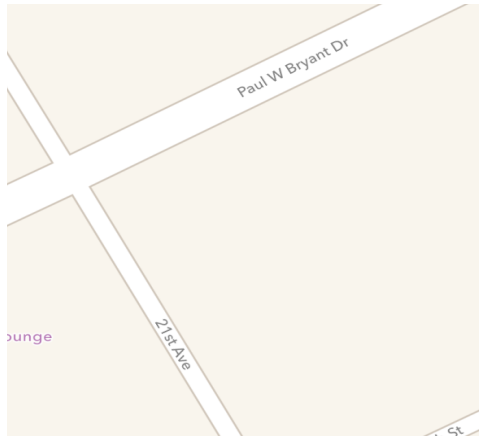
The Stillman House was built around 1870. It was acquired by Reverend Dr. Charles Allen Stillman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Tuscaloosa, in 1881. Reverend Stillman purchased this house for Stillman Theological Institute (now known as Stillman College). The institute served as a training school for African-American ministers from all across the southern United States. Before the expansion of the institute's campus, the Stillman House was used as a classroom from 1881 to 1897. During the early 20th century, Stillman Theological Institute provided high school education for African-Americans before the state assumed the responsibility, opened doors to women before women rights were recognized, and offered hospital care to African-Americans when it was unobtainable elsewhere. Under the administration of Dr. Samuel Burney Hay (1948–1965), the school sought to expand into a senior liberal arts institution and in 1948 the name was officially changed to Stillman College. The following year, in 1949, the school expanded into a four-year college. The institute's first baccalaureate class graduated in 1951. Today, Stillman College is an accredited liberal arts college with approximately 750 students enrolled and a campus that expands over 100 acres.

In 1981, the historic Stillman House was restored to reflect its original vernacular Victorian cottage architecture. In 1982, the City of Tuscaloosa deeded it to the National Alumni Association of Stillman College, Incorporated. In 2011 the National Alumni Association completed a second restoration. The Stillman House is the oldest existing historic building representing the college's early development.

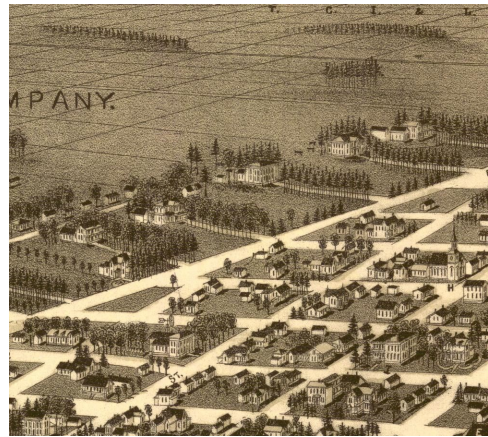
Address of Stillman House: 1008 21st Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL

Address of Stillman College: 3601 Stillman Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL

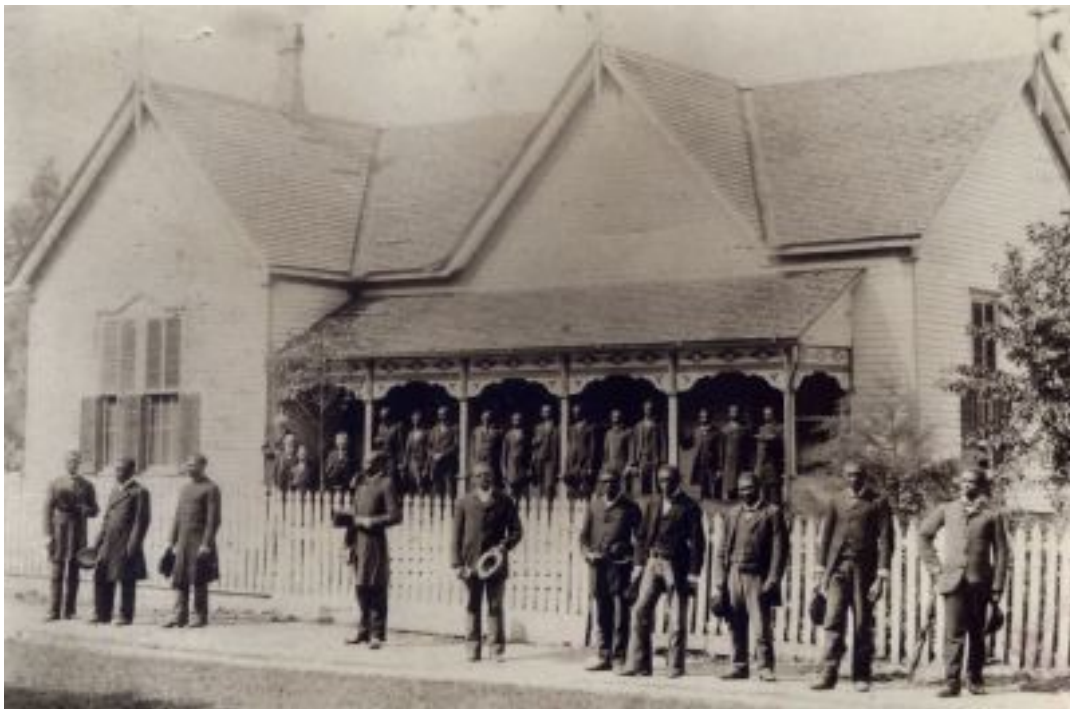
Tags: education, Victorian architecture, African-American history, Stillman College



Current Map of Stillman House



1887 Map of Stillman House



Historical Photograph: Circa 1890

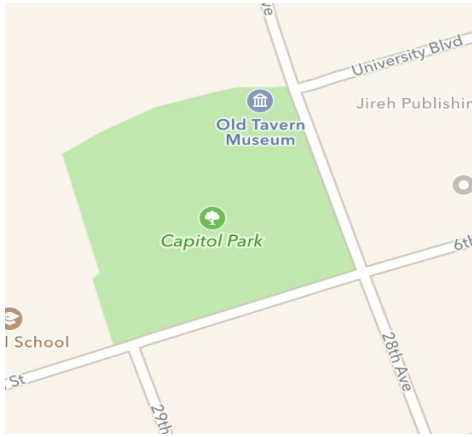


Present-day Photograph

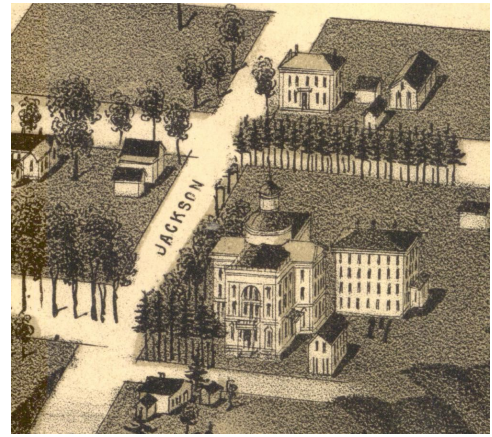
Alabama Central Female College

Founded by members of the Baptists of Tuscaloosa Association, the Alabama Central Female College was a “high grade school for young ladies.” Opened in 1857, the Alabama Central Female College was a part of the Women’s Educational and Civil Rights Movement that spread in America during the 19th century. During this movement Tuscaloosa opened two female seminaries, the Alabama Central Female College and the Alabama Female Athenaeum. However, The University of Alabama did not admit female students until 1893. Therefore, the Alabama Central Female College gave young white women an opportunity to continue their education after grade school. The academic institution was located in the Old Capitol Building, which served as Alabama’s state capitol from 1826 to 1846. To house the young women, red brick dormitories were constructed on the west side of the old capitol building in 1861. Students engaged in liberal arts including music, drawing, and painting. Sixty years after its opening, the Alabama Central College closed after an accidental fire destroyed the capitol building on August 22, 1923. Today, visitors can walk through the capitol park ruins located at Capitol Park.

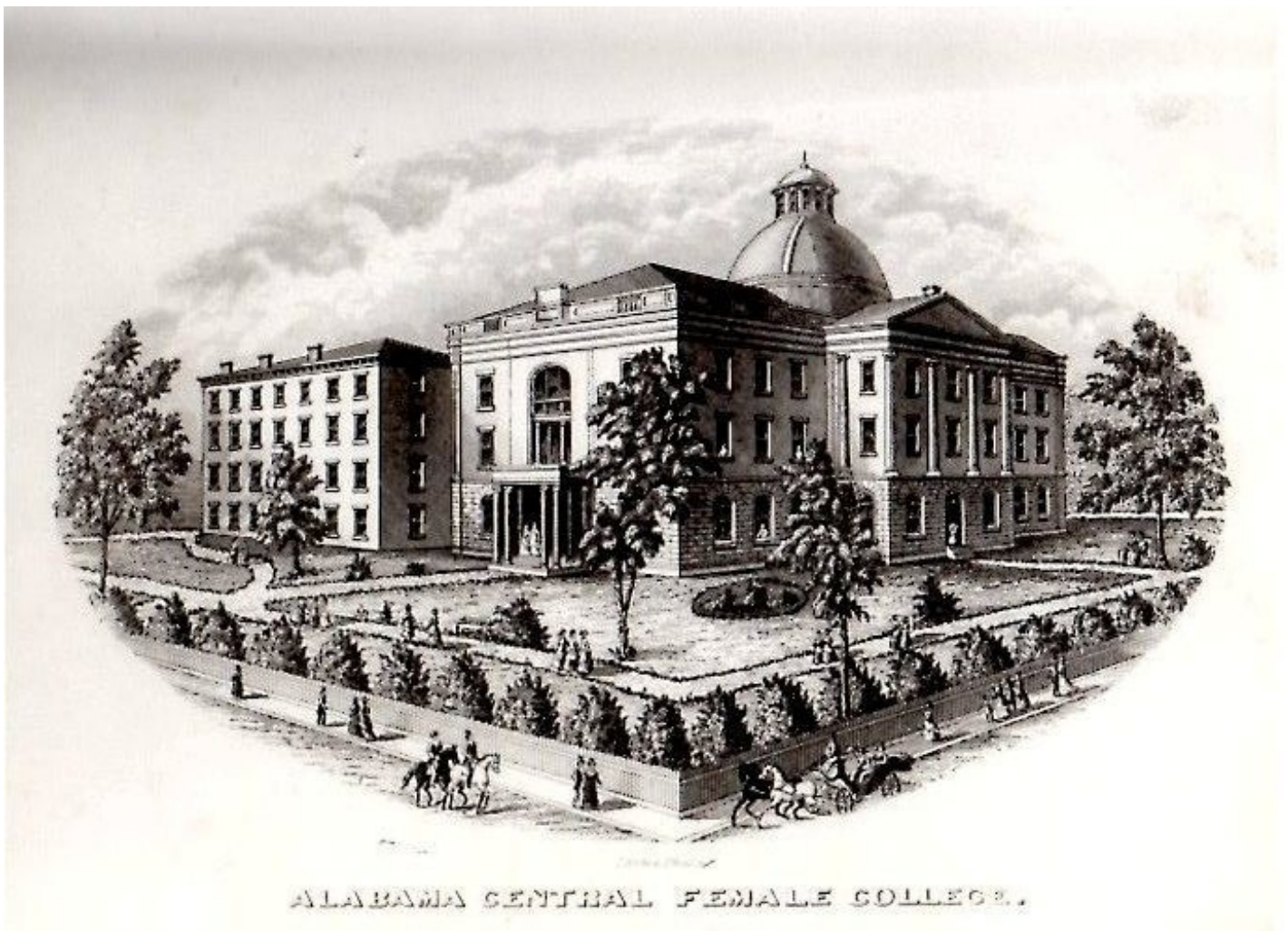
- **Address:** demolished, 2828 6th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401 (Capitol Park)
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Capitol Park
 - Old Jail
 - Old Tavern
 - Maguire-Strickland House
- **Tags:** education, Capitol State Building, women, demolished



Current Map of Capitol Park



1887 Map of the Old State Capitol



Historical Illustration

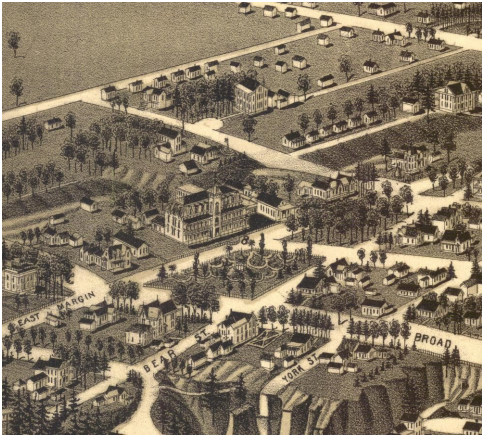
Alabama Female Athenaeum

The Alabama Female Athenaeum was a post-grade school for young women established in 1836 by Reverend Alva Woods, the University of Alabama's first president. Similar to the Alabama Central Female College, the Alabama Female Athenaeum was a part of the movement for women's rights during the 19th century. The Athenaeum was a two story Georgian-style building developed on a federal land grant given to The University of Alabama. In the 1930s the Baptist Church acquired portions of the land grant property from Dr. John Drish, a wealthy physician, and members of the church created the Athenaeum.

After financial problems during the Panic of 1837, the Baptists sold the property to Landon C. Garland, the third president of the University of Alabama. Garland was unable to restore the structure and sold it to the Methodists in 1860. In 1876, the Athenaeum was renamed Tuscaloosa Female College and sold to Alonzo Hill, a prominent University of Alabama professor. Hill established higher learning coursework for the female students such as Latin, British literature, mathematics, and science. It was during Hill's involvement with the school that the institution became known as Hill's College. The school closed in 1906 due to financial issues, yellow fever and smallpox epidemics, and the University of Alabama's enrollment of female students. The Tuscaloosa College and Conservatory of Music purchased the property in 1910. Two years later in 1912, it became the University Training School. In 1925, Druid City Realty developed an apartment complex, Druid Courts, on the site.

Address: demolished, originally on Queen City Avenue.

Tags: education, Dr. John Drish, women, demolished



1887 Map of Alabama Female Athenaeum



Historical Photograph: Circa 1854



Historical Photograph

Stafford School

The Alabama Female Institute, commonly known as Stafford School was built as an all-girl school in 1830. Like the Alabama Central Female College and the Alabama Athenaeum, the Stafford School was one of the earliest educational facilities for women in Tuscaloosa. The building was Richardsonian Romanesque style with beautiful interlocking arched windows, gabled roofs, and a bell tower. Moving away from the popular clean-cut block style, rough-cut stone blocks were used to construct the building.

In 1859, Samuel M. Stafford, a retired University of Alabama professor, and his wife Maria Stafford purchased the property. The school was operated by the Staffords until 1873 when, upon Professor Stafford's death, Maria Stafford moved to Brooklyn, New York to be with her daughter. The Stafford School was in decline until the Tuscaloosa School System was established in 1885. The building became the site of Tuscaloosa's first public school, which consisted of an all-white student body. The school closed in 1954 and was demolished in 1955 to make way for Hotel Stafford. Hotel Stafford was built by Tuscaloosa Hotel Company and was nine stories tall. As Tuscaloosa continued to develop, Hotel Stafford was unable to compete with other motels and was remodeled in 1978 as Stafford Plaza to house offices and condominiums.

- **Address:** demolished, 2209 9th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Jemison Mansion
 - Battle Friedman House
 - Bryant-Denny Stadium
 - Collier Boone House
 - Drish Mansion
- **Tags:** Public Schools, Tuscaloosa School System, Hotels, Richardson Romanesque, demolished



1887 Map of Stafford School



Historical Postcard



Historical Photograph



TRANSPORTATION
IN
TUSCALOOSA

TABLE OF CONTEXT

1. Tuscaloosa Trolley/Streetcar System
2. Alabama Great Southern Railroad Station
3. Black Warrior River
4. Steamboats
5. Horace King Bridge

Tuscaloosa Trolley/Streetcar System

Two of the most popular and efficient means of transportation during the turn of the 20th century (early 1900s) were trolleys and streetcars. Tuscaloosa's streetcar service began in 1883 when the Tuscaloosa Street Railway introduced horsecar trolleys, which were trolleys pulled on tracks by horses and mules. Five years later in 1888, the Tuscaloosa Belt Railway debuted the steam streetcar. By the 1890s the steam streetcar overtook the horsecar trolley system. Due to scientific advancements, by the early 1900s horses and steam transportations were replaced by electricity. Tuscaloosa's streetcars were transitioned to electric in 1915 and the city's streetcar railway was sold to the Alabama Power Company, which replaced Tuscaloosa's electric streetcars with buses in 1941. Today, tracks from the city's 19th century trolley lines are exhibited at the Mildred Warner Transportation Museum.

- **Address:** Mildred Warner Transportation Museum at 1901 Jack Warner Parkway, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Hours of Operation:** Tuesday-Saturday at 10:00 am to 4:30 pm
- **Admission:**
- **Website:** <http://www.mwwtm.com/>
- **Tags:** Transportation, Alabama Power Company, museum, science



Current Map of Mildred Warner
Transportation Museum



Historical Photograph of Tuscaloosa Trolley: Circa 1925

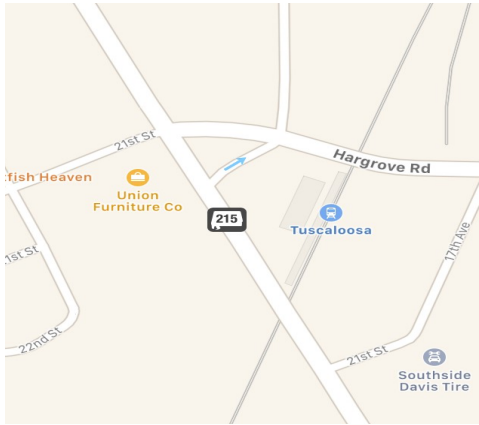


Present-day Photograph of Mildred Warner Transportation Museum

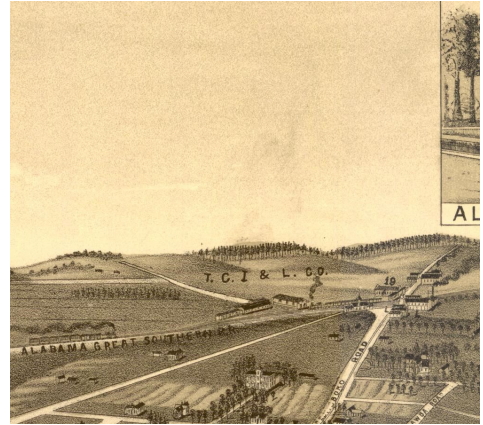
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Station

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad, established in 1877, extends its railway tracks into the states of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The Alabama Great Southern Railroad's history is full of past owners and different company names. The A.G.S. Railroad's oldest predecessor, the Willis Valley Railroad, was chartered by Alabama legislature in February 1852. The North East and South West Alabama Railroad, chartered in 1853, extended railways from Meridian, Mississippi, through Tuscaloosa toward Knoxville, Tennessee. After the Civil War, a group of Boston businessmen gained control of the Willis Valley Railroad and the North East and South West Alabama Railroad companies and merged the railways and called it the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. Following harsh economic times, in November 1877, the Emile Erlanger and Company bought the railway company and renamed it the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. The Tuscaloosa station features unique architecture with sides made of concrete blocks, the ends made of bricks, and a rolled tile roof. Today, the station is operated by Norfolk Southern Railway and travelers can catch an AMTRAK train on any day of the week.

- **Address:** 2105 Greensboro Avenue, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Hours of operation:** Every day between 8:45 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.
- **Admission:** Free, unless traveling in or out of station
- **Special:** Drive-By Attraction. Can arrive or depart Tuscaloosa from station.
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van De Graff Mansion
 - Drish Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Transportation, travel, railroads



Current Map of AGS Station



1887 Map of AGS Station



Historical Postcard



Present-day Photograph

Black Warrior River

The Black Warrior River originates from Alabama's central mountains. The river flows through Tuscaloosa and into the historic port city of Mobile, Alabama. The water also travels through the Black Warrior Basin, a region rich in coal and methane. The river's name originates from Native American culture. In Choctaw language "Tashka" means warrior and "Lusa" means black.

When the state capitol was located in Tuscaloosa from 1826 to 1846, the Black Warrior River played a significant role in the economic success of the city. Prior to modern improvements, the river was narrow, shallow, and full of dangerous obstacles. To encourage travel and commerce on the water, legislators declared the Black Warrior River free of tolls on May 23, 1828, with an exception of those required by an act of U.S. Congress. This legislative act gave Tuscaloosa direct access to Mobile's ports. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, many people and goods traveled by steamboats on the Black Warrior River.

In 1879, Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, State Geologist for the University of Alabama, conducted a survey of the Black Warrior River. Dr. Smith was assigned to assess the navigability of the river, costs to remove obstructions, and collect statistics of natural resources. From this assessment, the U.S. government built 16 locks and dams on the Black Warrior River to develop the coal industry. While the commercial importance of rivers declined during the early 20th century, it reappeared in the late 20th century with the use of rivers for commerce and hydroelectric power. Today, visitors to Tuscaloosa can walk along the banks of the river on the city's River Walk trail.

- **Tags:** transportation, travel, legislature, Native American history, steamboats



1887 Map of Black Warrior River



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph

Steamboats

Before the days of modern transportation, rivers across the United States carried people and goods from place to place. Steamboats became the primary mode of river travel in the United States during the late 1700s and early 1800s. Steamboats revolutionized river travel and trade and played an important role in the expansion of the United States to the west. For the state of Alabama, steamboat travel brought new settlers from states such as Georgia and South Carolina whom were moving west as well as economic prosperity for the growing cotton and manufacturing industries.

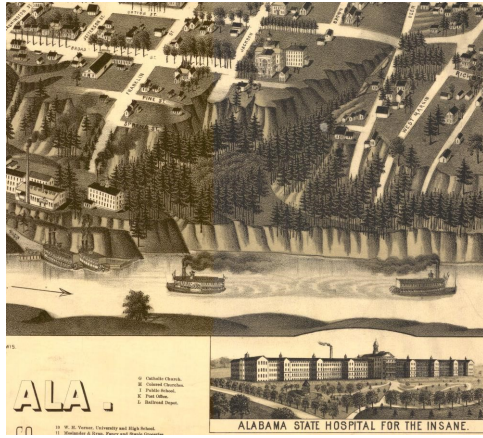
During the 19th century, several Alabama rivers became passageways for the steamboat. The steam-powered boat with shallow drafts (a boat that can float in shallow water) flourished in South Alabama, especially on the Alabama, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior rivers. Alabama's first steamboat manufacturers included St. Stephen's Steamboat Company (1818), the Steamboat Company (1820), and the Mobile Steamboat Company (1821). In 1861, Cox, Brainard & Company owned the majority of steamboats operating on Alabama rivers. Most antebellum steamboats were constructed of wood and measured 200 feet in length and 40 feet in width. Each steamboat had a steam engine, a boiler, and a paddle wheel located in the center of the boat. Steamboats also featured several decks reserved for cargo and up to 100 passengers. Traveling by steamboats was often dangerous because they easily caught fire or sank due to navigation obstacles and excessive cargo loads. From 1820 to 1900, steamboats played a vital role in Alabama's cotton-based economy. Cotton landings and bluff stations were strategically located along Alabama rivers so that steamboats could pick up and ship cotton as quickly as possible.

In the city of Tuscaloosa, steamboats became a significant contributor to the import and export of goods, cotton, coal, and agriculture. A pioneer of Tuscaloosa's steamboats was Captain James H. Dearing of Mobile, Alabama. In 1822, Captain Dearing built the Tombigbee steamboat in Mobile and shipped his family and belongings to Tuscaloosa. While living in Tuscaloosa, Captain Dearing took part in agriculture and the operation of the city's steamboats. His storehouse was located on the site of the current City National Bank. By the 1880's and 1890's, steamboat operations began to diminish with the arrival of new railroad companies and advancements in transportation technology. Today, many steamboats are used for sightseeing tours and are also on display at maritime museums across the country.

- **Nearby Attractions:**

- The Black Warrior Riverwalk,
- Historic Northport

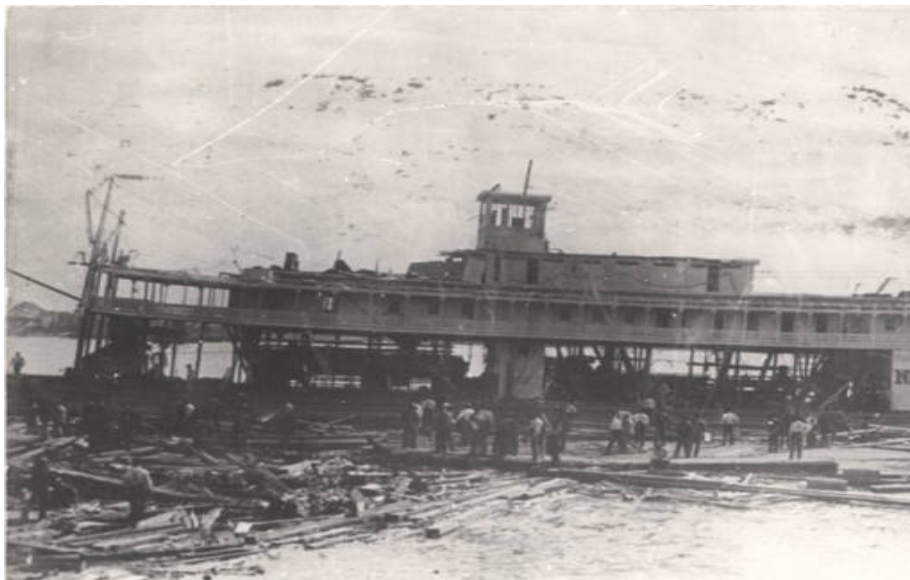
- **List of Steamboats:** Cotton Plant, Tombigbee, Blaize, the Tuscaloosa, the Herald, the Fanny, the Rambler, the Courier, the Hornet, the Hunter, the American, the Ophelia, the Hercules, the Juanita, the Eliza Battle, the Cherokee, the Northstar



1887 Map of Steamboats



Historical Photograph



Historical Photograph

Horace King Bridge

Born in 1807, Horace King was one of the most respected bridge-builders in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi during the 19th century. King was born a slave in South Carolina and was forced to move to Alabama with his owner, John Godwin. Godwin recognized King's craftsmen and engineering skills and worked as partners on several bridge construction projects during the 1830s and 1840s. One of the first major bridges that King helped build was the 1834 bridge over the Black Warrior River connecting the cities of Northport and Tuscaloosa. With the help of Alabama Senator Robert Jemison Jr., a wealthy Tuscaloosa businessman and politician, King gained his freedom in February 1846. Jemison, who financially invested in a couple of King's bridges during the early 1840s, guided an emancipation bill for King through the Alabama Legislature. Once freed, King and Jemison formed a close working relationship and collaborated on numerous construction projects. As a testament to his hard work and expertise, Horace King was one of the wealthiest free blacks in Alabama by 1860. King's bridge in Tuscaloosa was replaced in 1882.

- **Address:** demolished
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Black Warrior River
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
 - Historic Northport
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
- **Tags:** African-American history, transportation, business, Black Warrior River, Robert Jemison Jr.



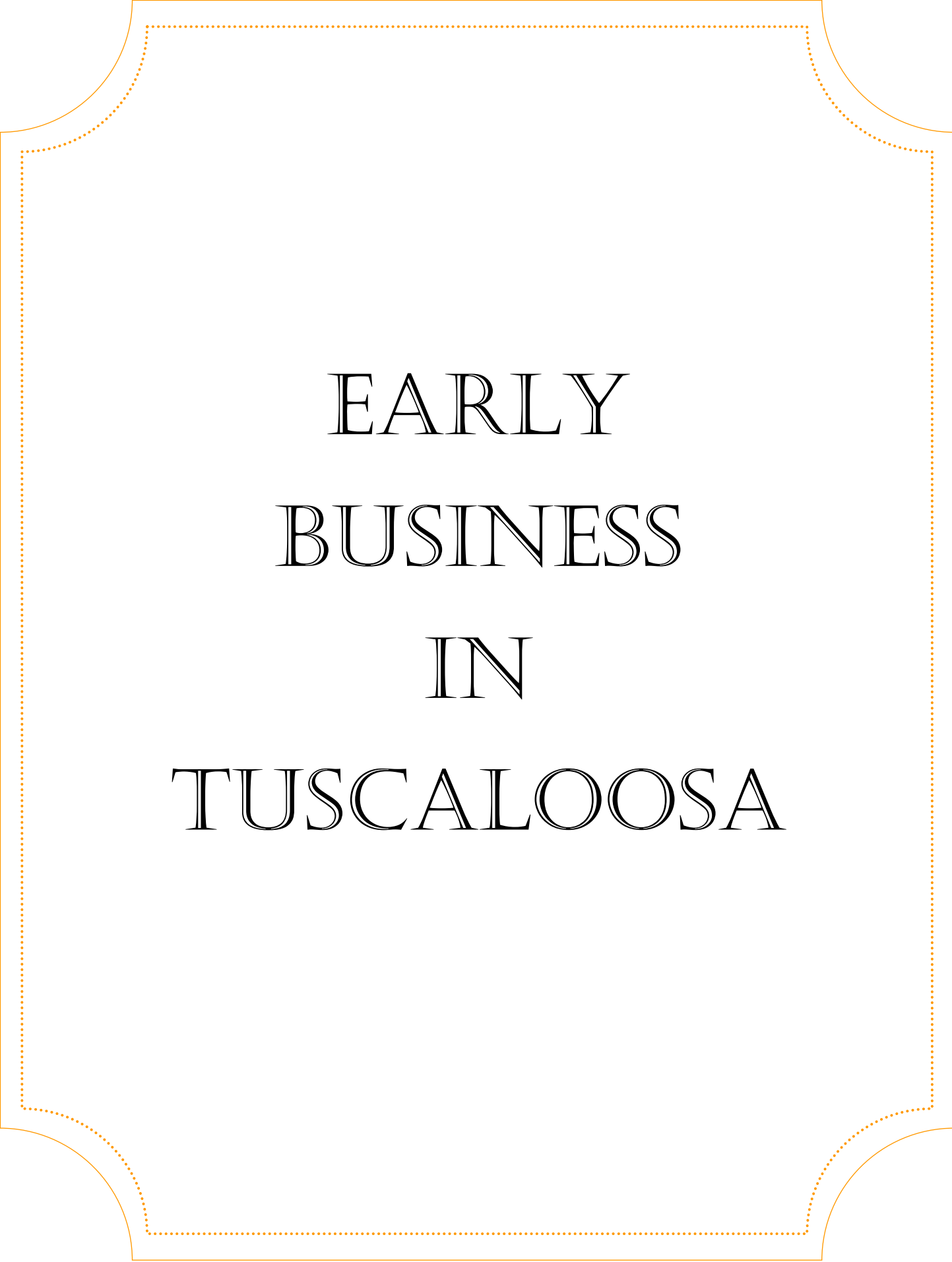
1887 Map of Horace King Bridge



Portrait of Horace King



Present-day Photograph



EARLY
BUSINESS
IN
TUSCALOOSA

TABLE OF CONTEXT

1. Hotel/Tavern

- The Old Tavern
- The Washington Hotel

2. Goods and Manufacturing

- J. R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods
- The Atlanta Store
- Lynch Cabinet Manufacturing

3. Banks

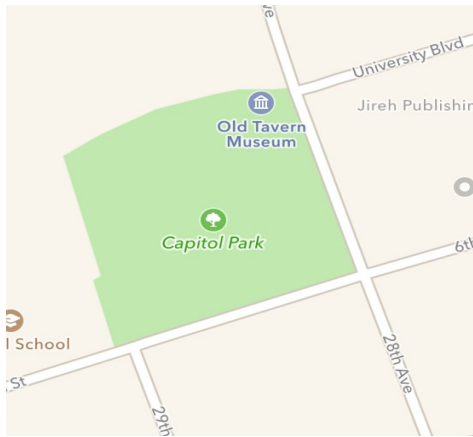
- First National Bank
- The State Bank of Alabama

4. Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Co.

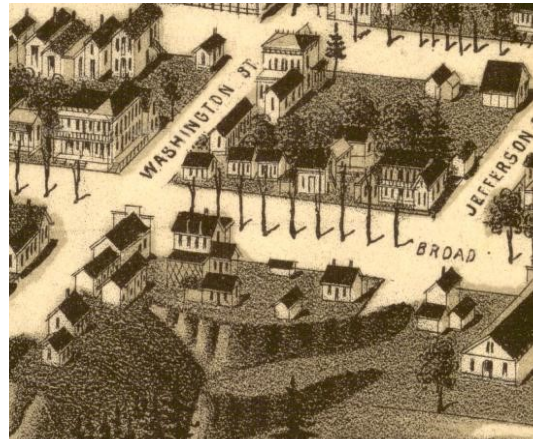
The Old Tavern

Built by Innkeeper William Dunton in 1822, the Old Tavern is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century inns in Alabama. The Old Tavern illustrates several French influences that are hard to find on early Alabama architecture. The Old Tavern includes French designs, such as an overhanging balcony, an asymmetrical plan, and an exterior chimney breast. During its operation as an inn, the Old Tavern served as the temporary home and meeting place for countless people, including legislators visiting the State Capitol, Confederate soldiers, Tuscaloosa residents, and tired travelers. In fact, during Tuscaloosa's reign as Alabama's state capital (1826-1846), the seventh governor of Alabama, John Gayle, constantly lived in the Old Tavern during the years 1831 to 1835. The structure was a private residence for several local families from 1882 to 1964. To save the building from demolition, the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society acquired the Old Tavern through a deed in 1964. Two years later in 1966, the Old Tavern was relocated three blocks from its original site to Capitol Park, where it currently stands. Today, the Old Tavern is a museum that showcases the early history of Tuscaloosa County.

- **Address:** 500 28th Ave, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Hours of operation:** 10:30 am, Tuesday-Saturday
- **Admission:** Free
- **Special:** Guided Tour. Available for special events. Please contact the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society. Phone number: 205-758-2238
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - Capitol Park
 - McGuire-Strickland House
 - Tuscaloosa Amphitheatre
- **TAGS:** William Dunton, travel, French Architecture, John Gayle, politics, Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society, museum, hotel/inn.



Current Map of the Old Tavern
Museum



1887 Map of the Old Tavern
(On Broad Street)



Historical Photograph: Circa 1933



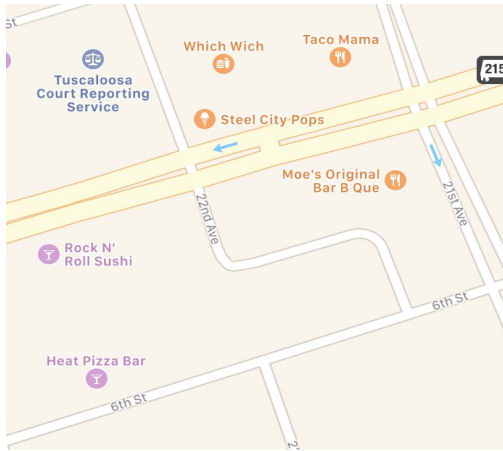
Present-day Photograph

Washington Hotel

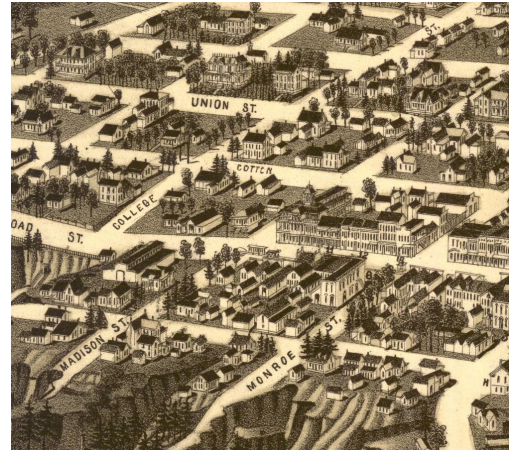
Originally called the Bell Tavern, The Washington Hotel was constructed in 1826. The hotel had a total of forty rooms and the nightly rate was \$2.00 (approximately \$50.00 in today's economy). Architecturally, the Washington Hotel was L-shaped, consisted of a three-story brick and wood front façade, a three-story balcony, and a cupola on top of the building. The two-story wing on 22nd Avenue contained the dining, laundry, and sleeping rooms. Behind the main building were the kitchens, servant quarters, and the well. Another two-story brick structure to the right of the front façade housed a grocery store, barber shop, and tobacco shop.

In addition to providing a place for rest, many important meetings took place in Washington Hotel's rooms and lobby. For example, when Tuscaloosa was voted as the state capitol in 1826, the capitol building was still being built. As a result, the first session of the Alabama State Legislature held in Tuscaloosa took place at the Washington Hotel on November 20, 1826. Also, Alabama's 11th Governor, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, lived in the hotel during his term from 1841 to 1845. On January 7th, 1887, twenty-five Tuscaloosa residents met at the Washington Hotel and organized the Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company. In 1905, the federal government demolished the beautiful Italian structure and purchased the lot in order to build a new post office and courthouse. The beautiful Italian structure was demolished. Today, the Tuscaloosa City Hall is located on the grounds.

- **Address:** demolished, 2201 University Blvd, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby attractions:**
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison-Van de Graaf Mansion
- **Tags:** hotel,/inn, early Tuscaloosa, Italianate architecture, downtown, demolished



Current Map of Tuscaloosa City Hall



1887 Map of Washington Hotel



Historical Photograph

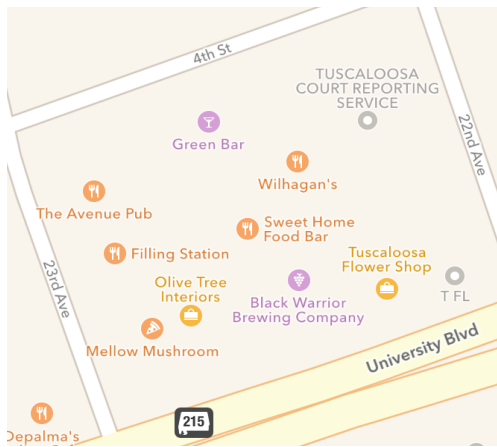


Present-day Photograph of Location

J. R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods

J.R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods was a prominent store located in downtown Tuscaloosa during the mid-1800s. James Robert Maxwell, a native of Britain, moved to Tuscaloosa in 1850 and opened the business. Tuscaloosa citizens purchased imported international and local goods such as tonics, doorknobs, furniture, tools, and food at Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods. Architecturally, though missing its original pressed tin cornices, the structure boasts a handsome parapet pit wall. Today, the structure continues to be a downtown business with Mellow Mushroom Pizza Bakers occupying the building.

- **Address:** 2230 University Blvd, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - First National Bank (DePalma's Restaurant)
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Jemison– Van de Graff Mansion
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Downtown, early business, Department Stores



Current Map of Mellow Mushroom



1887 Map of J. R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods



Historical Photograph

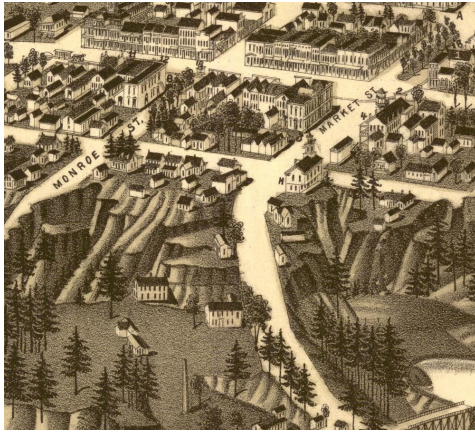


Present-day Photograph

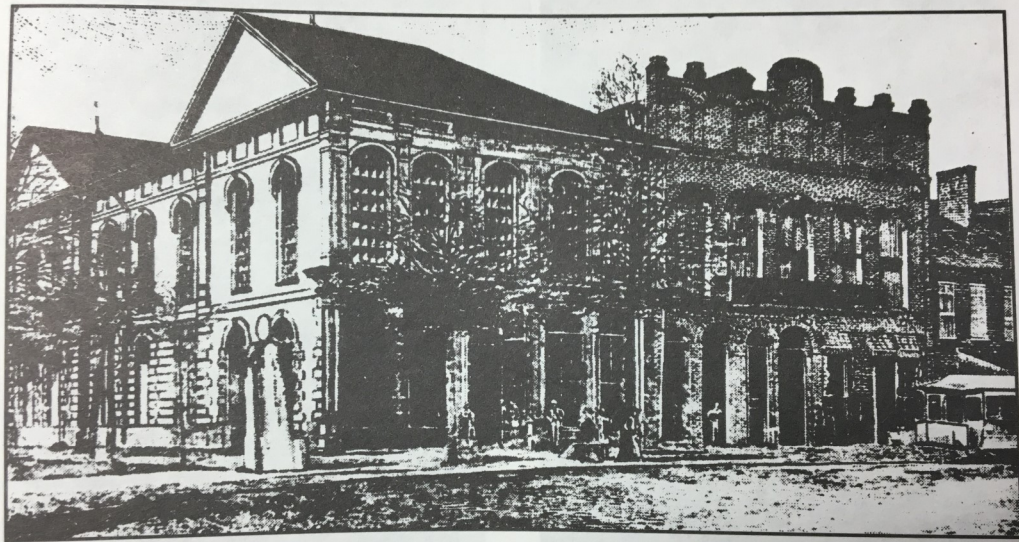
The Atlanta Store

Bernhard Friedman began his journey to the United States as an immigrant from Hungary. Escaping the terrifying Hungarian Revolution of 1848-1849, Friedman arrived in New York, New York in the 1850s. Bernhard arrived to the United States as a very poor, penniless man. Following the advice of a fellow shipmate, Friedman walked to Cleveland, Ohio to be outfitted, by David Loveman, as a peddler. Bernhard met his wife, Adele, and were married in Dalton, Georgia, where they built a goods store. Bernhard decided to open his own store, with the help of David Loveman's relative Emanuel Loveman, in Nashville, Tennessee but later moved it to Pulaski, Tennessee. A year or so later, Friedman and Loveman bought a store in Atlanta, Georgia, where they remained for several years. Influenced by the death of his first, infant child, the Friedmans moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where they thought they had more possibilities for growth than Atlanta. The Friedmans and Emanuel Loveman set up their first Tuscaloosa store, named the Atlanta Store, on Market Street across from City Hall. Friedman and Loveman became very successful in Tuscaloosa. The Tuscaloosa Breeze, a leading newspaper in town, carried a large front page ad for Friedman and Loveman's Atlanta Store: "Friedman and Loveman will shortly open at the old Washington Hall corner with positively the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF NEW DRY GOODS ever brought to Tuscaloosa!" Another ad proclaimed the Atlanta Store had "The finest collection of Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, and other articles in your town at the lowest price." Later ads promised "the best-fitting suit of Good Clothes" and the "Best assortment of Hats and Caps." The store sold merchandise to country storekeepers as far as Jasper in the North Alabama, Atalla in East Alabama, Marion in South Alabama, and York and Cuba in West Alabama. The store was owned by Bernard Friedman and Emmanuel Loveman until 1885 when it was sold to Herman Rosenau and Victor Friedman, the owners when the store burned in 1914.

- **Address:** demolished, corner of University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue
- **Tags:** Friedman, demolished, early business, Department Stores



1887 Map of Atlanta Store



Atlanta Store, 1887

Historical Illustration

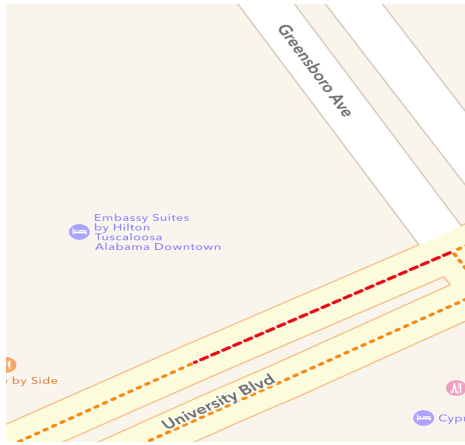


Photograph of Burned-Down Atlanta Store

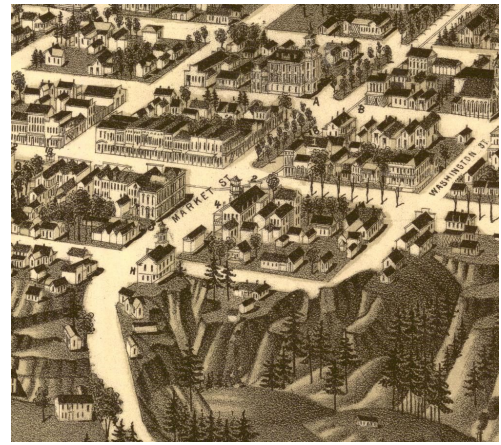
Lynch Cabinet Manufacturing

Augustin Lynch (1801-1870) was one of Alabama's most successful cabinetmakers during the antebellum period. Lynch began his business in Tuscaloosa by selling furniture, such as bedsteads, pillows, tables, and desks to The University of Alabama students. Lynch soon created his own cabinet manufactory business in Tuscaloosa, located on the corner of present day University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue. Between 1832 and 1840, the Alabama Senate approved numerous payments to Lynch for repairs and furniture, including desks, cases, drawers, and tables for the Alabama Senate, House of Representative Hall, and the Alabama Supreme Court, which all were located in Tuscaloosa during the city's tenure as Alabama's capitol from 1826 to 1846. During the Civil War (1861-1865), Lynch adapted his business toward wartime needs. He manufacture tents, drums, and coffins for the Confederacy. Unfortunately, due to either a loss of his paper labels or lack of identifying marks, only four original Lynch pieces are known to exist today. One of the more interesting examples of Lynch's craftsmanship is a large, yellow pine combination secretary and bookcase that was donated to Tuscaloosa's Old Tavern Museum by Lynch's great-granddaughter. Augustin Lynch died in 1870 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Tuscaloosa. The original building was demolished and the property is now the site of the Embassy Suites by Hilton in Downtown Tuscaloosa.

- **Address:** demolished, 2410 University Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - First National Bank (DePalma's Restaurant)
 - J. R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods (Mellow Mushroom)
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** early business, Old State Capitol, Old Tavern, Civil War



Current Map of Lynch Cabinet Manufacturing



1887 Map of Lynch Cabinet Manufacturing



Portrait of Augustin Lynch



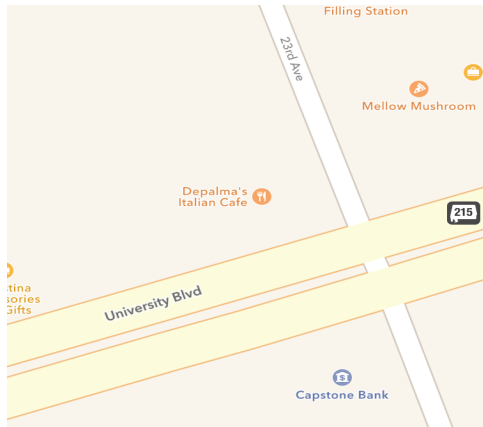
Photograph of Desk Found at the Old Tavern Museum

First National Bank

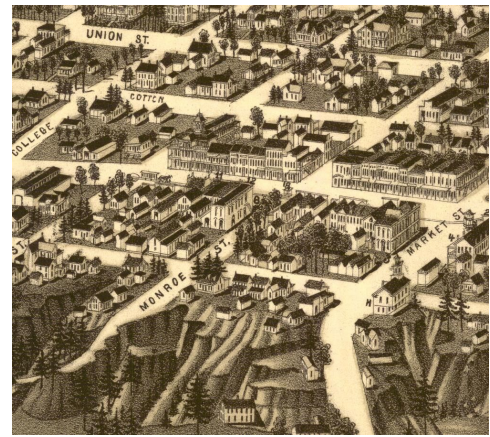
The First National Bank, built in 1871 in downtown Tuscaloosa, burned down in December of 1872. The current building was constructed in 1891 by Polk Taylor of Northport, and housed the bank on the first floor while the second and third floors were leased to businesspersons and attorneys. The building is Richardsonian Romanesque revival style and was designed for commercial use. It was initially constructed of red brick with terra cotta and unpainted stone accents. The staircase was located outside and porticos ran the entire length of the second and third floors. The lobby of the bank had ornate teller windows with spindle work as well as a potbelly stove near the front doors. During the 1920s, the first level was brought down to street level and marble was added to the front entrance.

On February 8, 1930, the First National Bank moved into an eleven story building on the corner of Greensboro Avenue and University Boulevard. After the bank moved, the brick building was used as a coupon center for war rations during World War 2. In 1947, Adrian Goldstein, owner of Adrian's Department Store, moved his business into the building and operated the store until 1981. The tile at the front door still bears the "Adrian's" department store name and the 1871 founding medallion is visible on the front façade. Today, Depalma's Italian Restaurant occupies the building.

- **Address:** 2300 University Boulevard, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - J. R. Maxwell and Sons Groceries and Dry Goods (Mellow Mushroom)
 - The Old Tavern
 - Capitol Park
 - Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** Banks, Department Stores, World War 2, Romanesque architecture, business



Current Map of Depalma's



1887 Map of First National Bank



Historical Photograph: Circa 1880



Historical Postcard: Circa 1900



Present-day Photograph

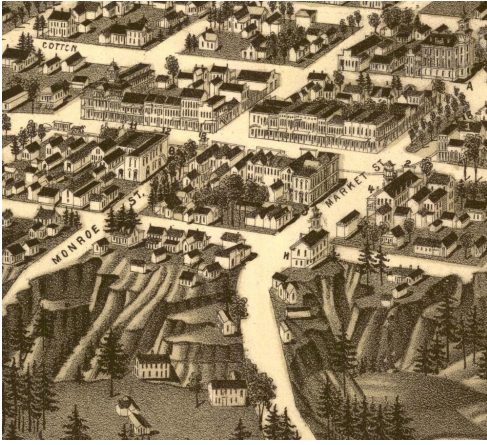
The State Bank of Alabama

In 1833, President Andrew Jackson instructed the Secretary of Treasury to deposit funds in state banks rather than in the Bank of the United States. The selected state banks were referred to as Jackson's "pet banks." The Alabama State Assembly organized the State Bank of Alabama in 1820. When the state capitol moved from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa in 1826, the bank moved as well. To open the state bank in Tuscaloosa as soon as possible, the state borrowed \$100,000 in gold from New York.

The State Bank building, erected in 1828, was designed by Alabama's state architect William Nichols. The Federal style building was constructed with locally mined stone and brick. Banking rooms were located on the ground floor and private living quarters were provided on the second floor for the banker and his family. An additional structure was constructed to serve as the vault for the bank. The total cost to construct the State Bank was \$8,600.15 and furnishings cost \$597.67.

The State Bank was a failure partly due to political corruption and the economic panic of 1837. In 1845, the State Bank expired (closed down). In the 1860s, the building housed The J. H. Fitts Bank. The structure later housed City National Bank from 1902 to 1919. The State Bank building was demolished in 1919. In 1987, an archaeological dig revealed the original sandstone foundation and artifacts ranging from buttons to glassware.

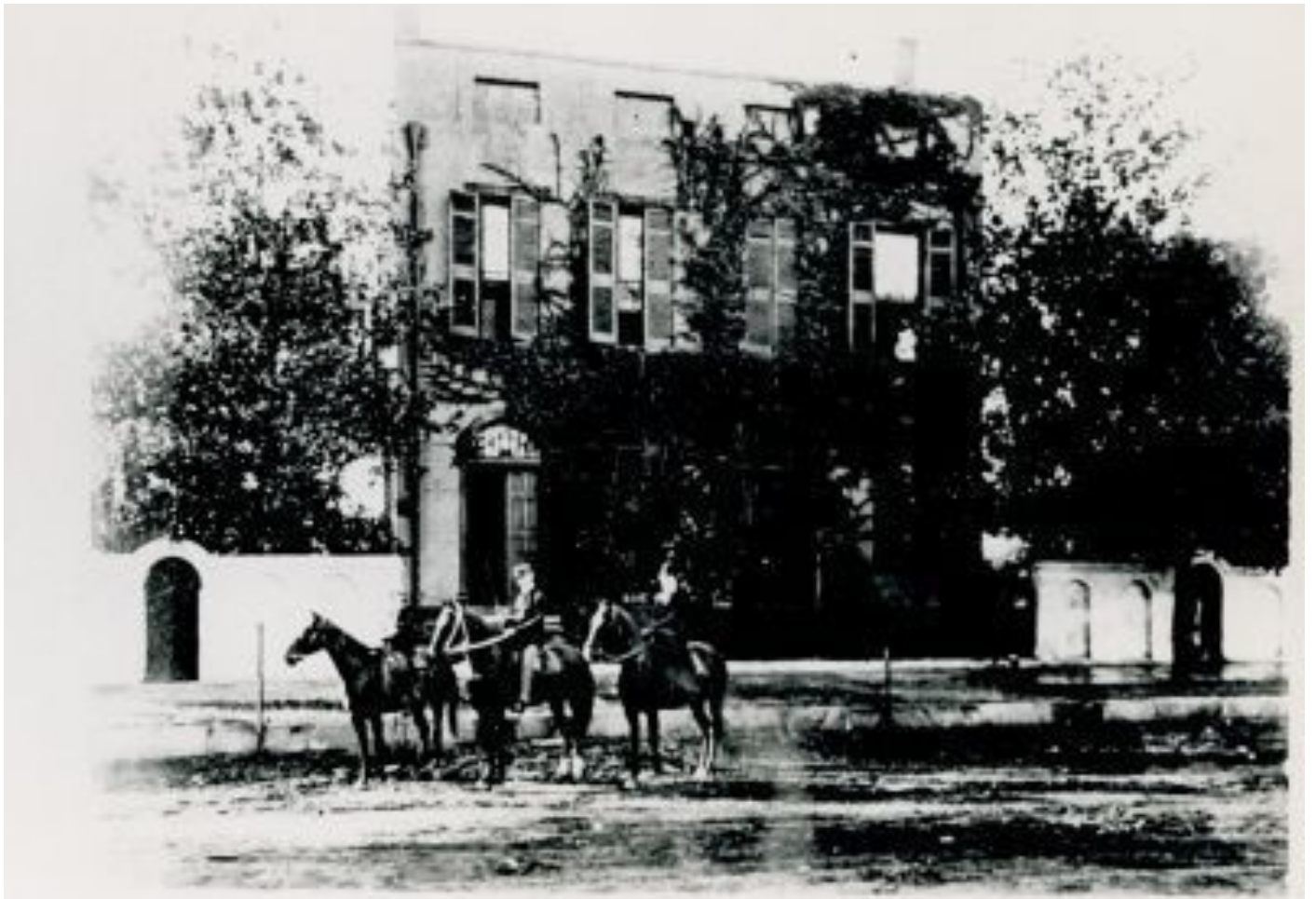
- **Address:** demolished, University Boulevard
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Capitol Park
 - Black Warrior River
 - Drish Building (Old Civil War Prison)
- **Tags:** Banks, Government, Andrew Jackson, Archaeology, Cahaba, Gold, demolished



1887 Map of State Bank of Alabama



Historical Illustration



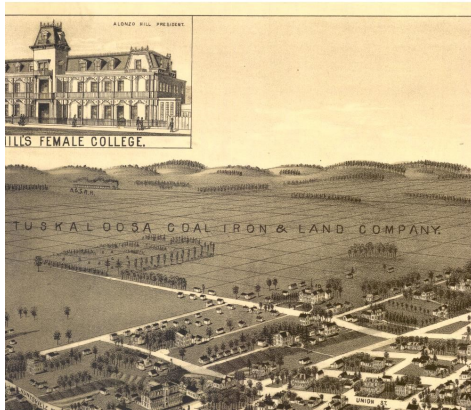
Historical Photograph: Circa 1870

Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Co.

On January 7th, 1887, twenty-five Tuscaloosa citizens met at the Washington Hotel to organize a company, with the main objective of developing their lands. On January 15th, stockholders organized the Tuskaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company. W. C. Jemison, B. Friedman, G. A. Searcy, W. G. Cochrane, and J. J. Harris of Tuscaloosa were elected as Directors. Jemison was elected President. Friedman was elected Vice-President. Searcy was elected Treasurer, and J.W. Castleman was elected as secretary. The main object in the organization was to develop the valuable lands owned by the Company in and around the city of Tuscaloosa, by mapping the land in addition to the present city, and developing these lands into forms of industrial enterprises. In continuance of this main object, they purchased mineral lands in order that they might be able to offer to manufacturers cheap fuel. The Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron, and Land Company published many promotional maps of Tuscaloosa and compared the city to Pittsburgh. Tuscaloosa was called “The Pittsburgh of the South” for its strong manufacturing and economic industries as well as for its geographical location.

Nearby attractions:

Tags:



1887 Map of Tuscaloosa Coal,
Iron, and Land Co.

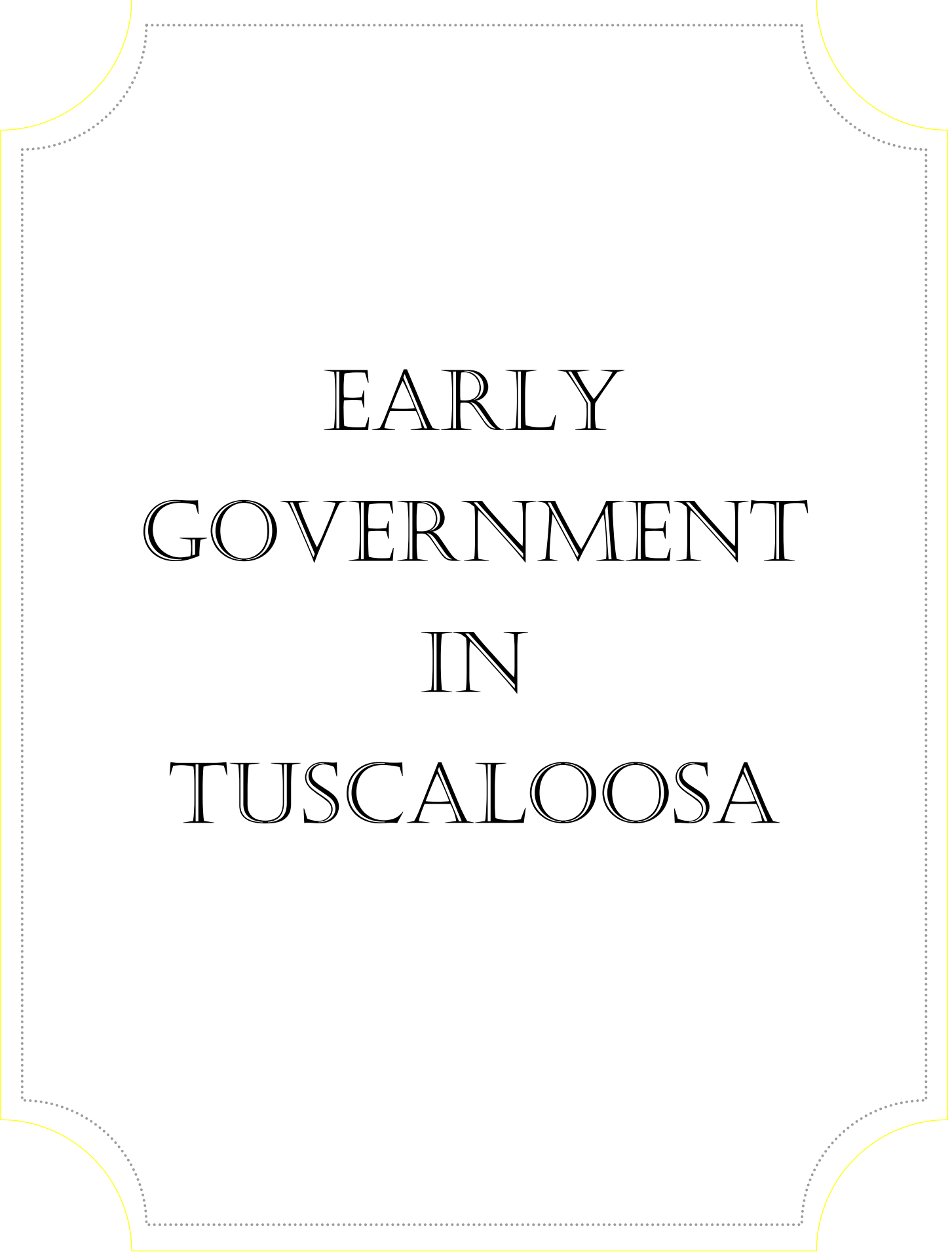
THE PITTSBURG OF THE SOUTH. MANUFACTURING SITES ON RAIL AND RIVER.
CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS. RICH FARMING LANDS.

MAP OF
CITY AND SUBURBAN LAND
BELONGING TO THE
TUSKALOOSA COAL, IRON & LAND CO.
—AND—
TUSKALOOSA, ALA.
SHOWING ALSO
NEWTOWN AND NORTHPORT.

1887.

COAL, IRON, TIMBER. FIVE SCHOOLS. PURE WATER. BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS **W. C. JEMISON, Pres. Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron & Land Co.**

Historical Map



EARLY
GOVERNMENT
IN
TUSCALOOSA

TABLE OF CONTEXT

1. Old State Capitol Building
2. Bryce Hospital
3. Old Tuscaloosa County Jail
4. Greenwood Cemetery
5. Evergreen Cemetery

Old State Capitol Building

The Old State Capitol building was built in 1827. Tuscaloosa served as the fourth capitol of Alabama from 1826-1846. Prior to Tuscaloosa, Alabama's capitol was in the city of Cahawba. Constant flooding problems and a need for the capitol to be in an area near the economic center of the state, influenced Alabama Legislature to pass an amendment to move the capitol from Cahawba. Tuscaloosa was selected because of its close proximity to the Black Warrior River. The structure was built on Childress Hill, a bluff above the Black Warrior River that presented strong visibility to travelers on the river and surrounding roads.

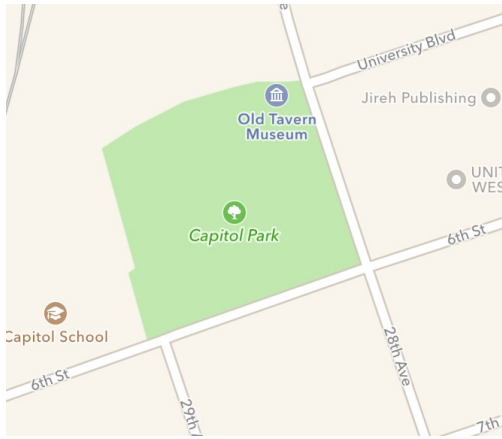
Alabama's state architect, William Nichols, was hired to design the capitol. Tuscaloosa's capitol building was a magnificent Greek Revival structure with Palladian characteristics. In the shape of a Greek cross, the building had a ground floor of rusticated sandstone, two upper floors faced with locally fired red brick, a dome topped by a lantern, and an arched entrance. In addition, the structure had porticos with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns. The three story building housed all three branches of state government: judicial, legislative, and executive. The Governor's office and Supreme Court were located on the first floor, the House of Representatives and Senate chambers on the second level, and a visitor gallery, meeting rooms, and a library on the third floor. The construction of the capitol was completed in 1831 at the cost of \$55,000.

With a growing population in the eastern part of the state, the Alabama Legislature moved the capital of Alabama from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in 1846, where it remains today. From 1857 to 1923, the University of Alabama leased the capitol building to Alabama Central Female College. On August 22, 1923, in an attempt to install electricity, the Old Capitol Building was destroyed by a fire. Through the help of Workers Progress Administration (WPA), the site was cleaned up in the 1930s. In 1988, the Thrift Foundation, Inc., purchased Capitol Park from the City of Tuscaloosa and developed a community park. Today, visitors can view Old State Capitol's ruins at Capitol Park.

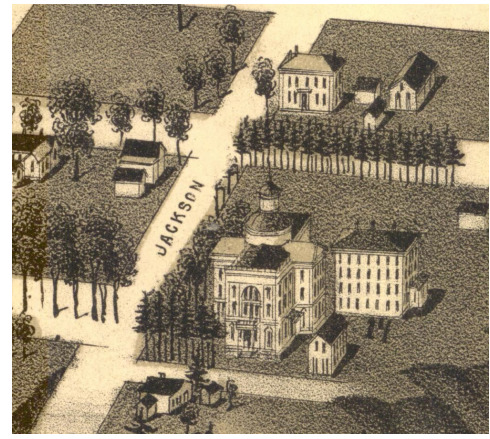
Address: demolished, 2828 6th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401 (Capitol Park)

Nearby attractions:

- Old Tavern Museum
- McGuire-Strickland House
- Tuscaloosa Amphitheatre
- Downtown Tuscaloosa
- **Tags:** state capital, early Tuscaloosa, Greek Revival, Doric, Ionic, demolished



Current Map of Capitol Park



1887 Map of the Old State Capitol



Historical Photograph: Circa 1905

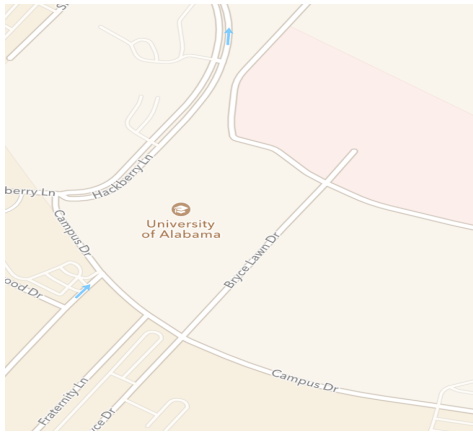


Present-day Photograph

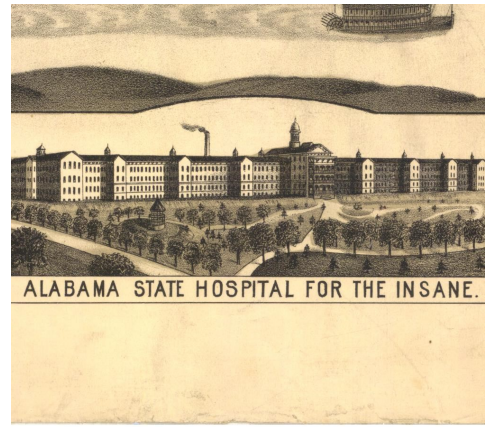
Bryce Hospital

Built in 1853, Alabama Insane Hospital (Bryce Hospital) was part of America's mental health reform movement during the 19th century. Dorothea Dix, an advocate for appropriate mental health treatment from Massachusetts, campaigned during the 1840s against physical and mental abuse, overcrowding, neglect, and lack of treatments in mental hospitals. Her efforts helped establish numerous hospitals across America. One of those hospitals was Bryce Hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Dix visited Tuscaloosa three times during the 1840s and 1850s to argue that an insane asylum needed to be built in Alabama. Alabama's 14th Governor, Henry Collier, and Senator Robert Jemison, agreed with Dix. Following the decision to move Alabama's state capitol from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in 1846, Tuscaloosa's economy dropped and population decreased. Collier and Jemison realized that a new hospital would provide job opportunities and increase Tuscaloosa's economy. On February 7th, 1853, the Alabama legislature passed an act that appropriated \$100,000 and 326 acres for the hospital. Bryce Hospital's original three-story Italianate structure had a white dome, gas lights, water closets, and three wings. Philadelphia architects Samuel Sloan and John Stewart followed the design recommendations of Thomas Kirkbride, the leading 19th century authority in the mental health field. The Kirkbride Architectural Design consists of a center section for hospital administration and living area for the superintendent, and two winged sections for patients. Bryce Hospital's first patient was admitted in 1861. The maximum patient population for Bryce Hospital in 1861 was 250 patients. In 1900, the hospital was named for Dr. Peter Bryce, the institute's superintendent during its early years of operation. Bryce's "moral treatment" approach of non-physical restraints earned him nationwide recognition. Under Bryce's supervision, many patients went to work in the fields and coal mines during the day. Some patients grew crops such as corn, peas, and potatoes that were later used in the hospital's kitchens. Others cultivated cotton, which was sold to raise money for the hospital. Up until 1902, some patients mined coal, which provided gas lighting for the institute. Bryce Hospital was referred to as a state-of-the-art medical facility for the mentally ill. In 1880 two additional wings were added and the hospital population reached 600 patients. By 1971, Bryce Hospital housed over 5,000 patients. Bryce Hospital was the longest building under one roof until the construction of the Pentagon in 1941. Closed in 2009, the property was purchased by the University of Alabama in 2010. Today, projects focused on the restoration and preservation of Bryce Hospital's history and architecture are being conducted. Some of Bryce Hospital's buildings will house University of Alabama's theatre and dance departments. Also, extensive historical collections will provide a museum of the mental health reform movement in the United States.

- **Address:** 1651 Ruby Tyler Parkway, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places, 1977
- **Tags:** medical, science, Dorothea Dix, Senator Robert Jemison, Peter Bryce, Italianate architecture, University of Alabama, agriculture, Sloan and Stuart



Current Map of Bryce Hospital



1887 Map of Bryce Hospital



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph

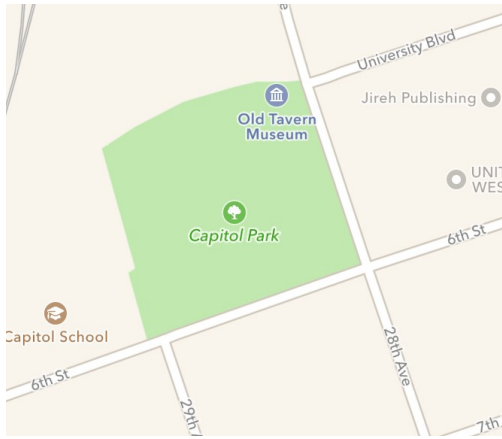
Old Tuscaloosa County Jail

The Old Jail was constructed in 1835. It is a two-story Federal style building with a hipped roof, two end chimneys, and 28 inch thick walls constructed of brick. Before being used as a county jail, the building was a hotel for out-of-town politicians, government officials, and legislature members who visited Tuscaloosa when the city was the capitol of Alabama (1826-1846). As a result, the location of the Old Jail building was across the street from the Old State Capitol Building.

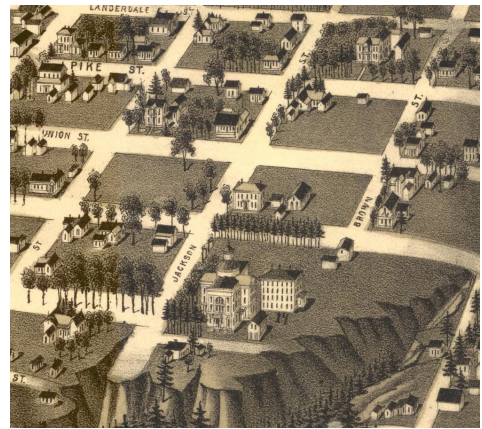
The Old Jail was remolded in 1856 and became the Tuscaloosa County Jail. During its operation as a jail, the first floor served as the living quarters for the jailer, while the prisoners were located on the second floor. In 1884, Tuscaloosa's Old Jail experienced one of the most notorious escapes in Alabama history when Steven S. Renfroe ("Outlaw Sherriff of Sumter County") escaped by burning a hole in the upstairs wood floor.

Due to a new county jail being built, the Old Jail closed in 1890. The building was purchased in 1912 by John Nelson and used as a private residence until 1940. It was later used as a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) lodge until 1962. In 1980, the Tuscaloosa City School Board of Education purchased the property and operated an American Studies program for high school students until 2003. Today, the Old Jail is still owned by the Tuscaloosa City Board of Education.

- **Address:** 2803 6th Street, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Recognition:** National Register of Historic Places, 1979
- **Special:** Only available through drive-by tour.
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Capitol Park
 - The Old Tavern
 - Maguire-Strickland House
 - Murphy-Collins House
 - Battle-Friedman House
 - Jemison-Van de Graaff Mansion
- **Tags:** legislature, government, Federal style architecture, education



Current Map of Old Tuscaloosa
County Jail



1887 Map of Old Tuscaloosa
County Jail



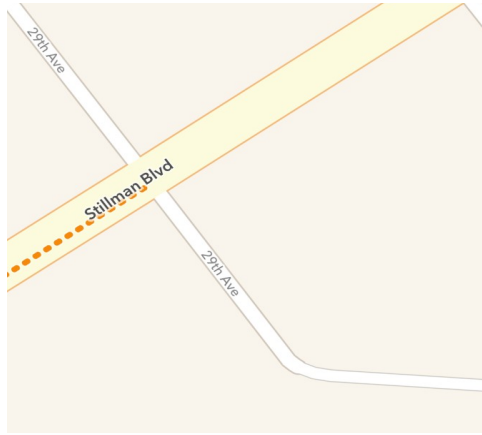
Present-day Photograph

Greenwood Cemetery

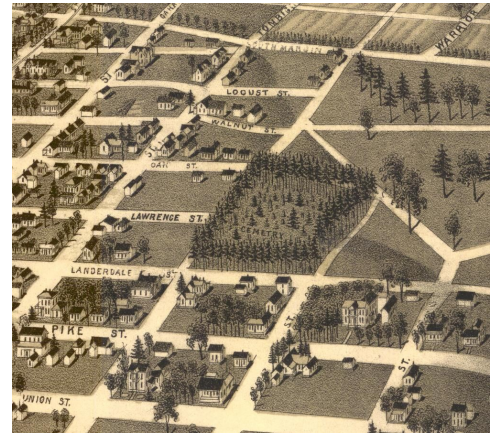
Established circa 1819, the Greenwood Cemetery is one of Tuscaloosa's oldest burial grounds. It is an urban style cemetery comprised of traditional and popular architecture, such as bedboard tombstones, obelisks, false crypts, and iron framework. The cemetery's architectural styles reflect Neoclassical, Greek revival, and Victorian eras. Stonemasons and slave craftsmen used materials from Alabama mines, such as sandstone, to create many of Greenwood's tombstones. As Tuscaloosa evolved from a frontier region to an established town, the use of marble became more frequent.

The layout of the cemetery provides a glimpse into Tuscaloosa's history. For instance, several of Alabama's first politicians, two Confederate generals, numerous "unknown" Civil War soldiers, early University of Alabama professors, and important African American leaders are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Also, the elaborate monuments and gravestones of prominent white families lie separate from African American graves mirrored the socio-economic patterns in Tuscaloosa prior to and after the Civil War (1861-1865).

- **Address:** 9th Street-27th Avenue SW, Tuscaloosa, AL
- **Recognition:** Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, 1983
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - First African Baptist Church
 - Murphy-Collins House
 - Battle-Friedman House and Gardens
 - Old Tavern Museum
 - Capitol Park
- **Tags:** cemetery, Neoclassical, Greek revival, Victorian, Civil War, African American, University of Alabama, politics



Current Map of Greenwood Cemetery



1887 Map of Greenwood Cemetery



Historical Photograph

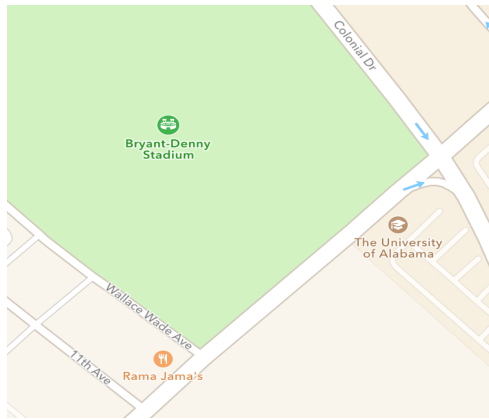


Present-day Photograph

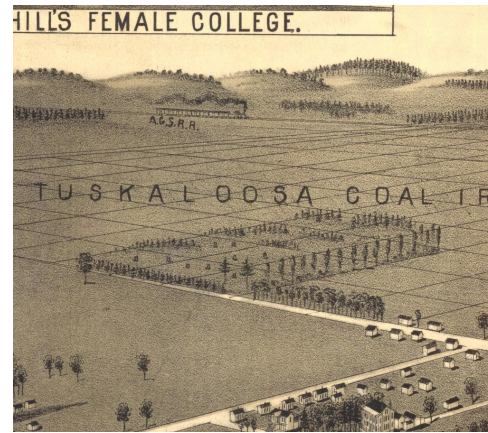
Evergreen Cemetery

Located directly behind Bryant-Denny Stadium, Evergreen Cemetery is one of the most beautiful urban cemeteries in Tuscaloosa. The land Evergreen rests on was acquired by the city from the Monnish estate in 1850. On March 5, 1884, Evergreen was opened as a city cemetery. The cemetery began as an all-white, private cemetery. During the mid to late 19th century, cemeteries were a place for groups and individuals to meet and spend the day, much like a park today. As cultures evolved, leaving the cemetery vacant of visitors, and as family plots became full, care of the cemetery diminished. It wasn't until the 1960s, with the help of Progressor Howard Meigs, that Evergreen became the beautiful cemetery it is today.

- **Address:** 1198 12th St, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
- **Nearby Attractions:**
 - Bryant-Denny Stadium
 - University of Alabama
 - Gorgas House
 - President's Mansion
- **Tags:** cemetery, urban



Current Map of Evergreen Cemetery



1887 Map of Evergreen Cemetery



Historical Photograph



Present-day Photograph

William Nichols

(1780-1853)

One of the most influential architects in United States history, William Nichols was born in 1780 in Bath, England. He immigrated to North Carolina in 1800. After training and gaining experience as an apprentice, Nichols was named the state architect of North Carolina in 1818. Nichols later became Alabama and Mississippi's state architect. He built and designed hundreds of private homes, government buildings, and structures on school campuses throughout the South during his fifty year career. William Nichols passed away on December 12, 1853, at the age of 73.

Two selections of Nichols most famous works are listed:

North Carolina:



North Carolina State House (1822)
Raleigh, NC



The Governor's Palace, Raleigh (1825)
Raleigh, NC

Alabama:



Forks of Cypress (1820)
Florence, AL



Rosemont (1832-1835)
Forkland, AL

Mississippi:



Mississippi State Capitol (1833-1840)
Jackson, MS



The Lyceum (1845-1848)
Oxford, MS

Buildings in Tuscaloosa Designed by William Nichols:

Gorgas House, Christ Episcopal Church, The Rotunda, The State Bank of Alabama
University of Alabama Campus , Old State Capitol Building

Demolished Historical Sites

Historical Homes:

- The Kilgore House
- Battle-DeGraffenreid House (Hester-DeGraffenreid House)

Historical Educational Sites:

- The Rotunda
- Alabama Central Female College
- Alabama Female Athenaeum
- Stafford School

Historical Transportation Sites:

- Horace King Bridge

Historical Businesses:

- Washington Hotel
- The Atlanta Store
- Lynch Cabinet Manufacturing
- The State Bank of Alabama

Government Sites:

- Old State Capitol Building

Street Names

If you are a native to Tuscaloosa, you may not recognize many of the street names on the 1887 Tuscaloosa Map. Over the years, the name of streets have changed. Listed below is a list of all the streets based upon the 1887 Map and today's street names.

1887 STREET NAMES	TODAY'S STREET NAMES
Jackson Street	28th Ave
Franklin Street	27th Ave
Jefferson Street	Lurleen B Wallace Boulevard South
Washington Street	Lurleen B Wallace Boulevard North
Market Street	Greensboro Avenue
Monroe Street	23rd Avenue
Madison Street	22nd Avenue
College Street	21st Avenue
York Street	20th Avenue
Bear Street	19th Avenue
East Margin	Queen City Avenue
Cahawba Road/Tombigbee Road	Highway 359
Broad Street	University Boulevard
Cotton Street	6th Street
Union Street	7th Street
Pike Street	8th Street
Landerdale Street	9th Street/ Stillman Boulevard
Lawrence Street	Paul W. Bryant Drive
Oak Street	11th Street
Walnut Street	12th Street
Locust Street	13th Street
South Margin	15th Street

Tuscaloosa County Architectural Glossary

Antebellum Style: refers to the large, elegant mansions—usually plantation homes—built in the American South during the 30 years or so before the American Civil War (1861-1865).

Architect: a person who designs buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction.

Asymmetrical: not having symmetry one side does not look like the other

Balustrade: a line of pillars with a rail on top, usually found on top of a building or porch, that forms a railing or enclosure

Battlement: a designed wall that looks like upside down teeth used for protection and decoration

Bay Window: a window within an angled or curved projection of a building

Buttress: an exterior support which strengthens a wall

Cantilevered: support at only one end

Column: a supporting pillar consisting of a base. Three orders- Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic

Cornice: a crowning projection at a roof line, often with molding or other classical detail.

Cupola: a small dome, or hexagonal or octagonal tower, located at the top of a building.

Dentils: small rectangular block that, when placed together in a row, suggest a row of teeth.

Doric Column: stout, with a fluted shaft (ideally, with 20 flutes), a plain capital, and no base.

Dormer Window: a perpendicular window located in a sloping roof.

Eaves: the projecting edge of a roof that overhangs an exterior wall.

Façade: the exterior side or “face” of a building.

Fanlight: a semi-circular window found over entrance doors and windows.

Federal Style: became popular in the United States between 1780 and 1830. They are typically symmetrical, two-story designs embellished with a modest pediment over the front door, curved wrought-iron stair railings, and Palladian windows.

Flat Roof: a roof without slopes

French Architecture: a popular form of architecture made famous in New Orleans and Mobile, French architecture has been a popular style in America since the late 1700s. Elements include: timber frame with brick or "bousillage" (mud combined with moss and animal hair); wide hipped roof extends over porches; thin wooden columns; living quarters raised above ground level; wide porches, called "galleries"; no interior hallways; porches used as passageway between rooms; and French doors (doors with many small panes of glass).

Gable: the triangular part of an exterior wall created by the angle of the roof

Gable Roof: a roof with two pitched slopes; a roof that ends in a gable

Gable Window: a window located in a gable

Gothic Revival: popular during the 1840-1880s, the style has numerous key elements that sets it apart from other architectural styles: steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables; gables commonly have decorated vergeboards; wall surface extending into gable without break; windows commonly extended into gables, frequently having pointed-arch shape; one-story porch usually present, commonly supported by flattened gothic arches.

Greek Revival: architectural style, based on 5th-century-bc Greek temples, which spread throughout Europe and the United States during the first half of the 19th century. The style has two variations, "temple" which incorporates most of the Greek themes with pilasters, columns, pediments, wide friezes and porticoes. The other variation is more modest, incorporating the simple, rectangular Greek building shape and few embellishments. In order to replicate the look of marble, Greek Revival homes were almost always painted white.

Hipped Roof: a roof with four sloped sides

Ionic Column: tall and slender, with a fluted shaft of 24 flutes, a capital with prominent volute scrolls, and an elegantly molded base.

Italianate Style: rising to popularity in the mid-to-late 1800s, this style of architecture is loosely modeled after the villas of Italy. Design elements include: Decorative corbels, window cornices, large porches, rounded windows, columned entryways, and rectangular windows.

Low Country Cottage Style: traditional southern architectural characteristics found in the lands close to sea level along the southeastern coastline. Expansive covered porches, screened porches and attic dormers providing "rooms in the roof" are elements of the low country style. Additionally, porches are an effective way to provide shade thereby lowering power consumption while also creating relaxing outdoor areas. To maximize the use of attic space, dormers and "rooms in the roof" are used to create distinctive designs while embracing the low country style.

Neoclassical Style: reflects architecture elements of Greece and Rome. In the early 20th century, many government buildings and universities used the Neoclassical concept in their design. Homes built in this style clearly exude wealth. Symmetry, tall columns, elaborate doorways and evenly spaced windows are all key elements of the style.

Palladian Window: an arched window immediately flanked by two smaller, non-arched windows.

Pediment: a triangular piece situated over a portico, door, and window

Porch: an exterior appendage or addition that forms a covered approach to a doorway

Queen-Anne Style: popular during the late 19th century and early 20th century, Queen-Anne style is known for its eclectic -- sometimes almost whimsical -- mix of design characteristics: asymmetry; large, partial or wrap-around porches; turrets or towers, some with onion-shaped domes; high-pitched, multiple-gabled, mansard or hip roof; oriels -- bay windows projecting from upper stories; exterior ornamentation such as "stick" or spindle embellishments; a mix of different siding materials -- fish-tale shingles in the gables, clapboard, stone and stucco; as many as six exterior colors of paint at one time for siding, trim, windows, doors, porches, and ornamentation. It is very similar to Victorian Style architecture. It is popularly known as "Gingerbread."

Quoin: the finished stones or brick accentuating the corners of a building

Richardsonian Romanesque Style: incorporates 11th and 12th century southern French, Spanish and Italian Romanesque characteristics. It emphasizes clear, strong picturesque massing, round-headed "Romanesque" arches, often springing from clusters of short squat columns, recessed entrances, richly varied rustication, blank stretches of walling contrasting with bands of windows, and cylindrical towers with conical caps embedded in the walling.

Shed Roof: a roof with one slope

Sidelights: a fixed window positioned to the side of a doorway or window

Symmetrical: a characteristic by which the two sides of a structure's façade are mirror images of one another

Turret: a small tower

Veranda: a large or wraparound porch, usually roofed and partly enclosed

Vernacular Architecture: architecture created by and for the use of local people that responds to local methods of building construction, local climates, and local living needs and traditions.

Victorian Style: refers to styles that emerged in the period between 1830 and 1910, during the reign of Queen Victoria. Basic elements of Victorian style architecture include: two to three stories; wood or stone exterior; complicated, asymmetrical shape; decorative trim; textured wall surfaces; steep, multi-faceted roof or Mansard roof; one-story porch; towers; and vibrant colors.

Definitions gathered from:

- Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, A Reference Guide to the Architectural Styles of Arkansas, <http://www.arkansaspreservation.com/News-and-Events/publications>
- Majorie White, A Guide to Architectural Styles featuring Birmingham Homes
- Trust for Architectural Easements Glossary of Architectural Terms, <http://architecturaltrust.org/outreach/education/glossary-of-architectural-terms/>

LIST OF TAGS USED IN THE INTERACTIVE MAP PROJECT:

Architectural Tags

Queen-Anne Style
Gothic Revival
Greek Revival
Antebellum Style
Architect
Richardsonian Romanesque Style
Ionic Column
Doric Column
Federal Style
Low Country Cottage Style
Italianate Style
Neoclassical Style
Victorian Style
Creole Cottage Style
Romanesque Style
French Architecture
Demolished
Private Residence

Religious Tags:

Church Bell
Baptist
Methodist
Religion
Church
Episcopal

People Tags:

William Nichols
William Dunton
John Gayle
Reverend Alva Woods
Paul Revere
Henry W. Collier
Dorothea Dix
Dr. John Drish
James Dearing
Arthur Bagby
Senator Robert Jemison
Peter Bryce
Bernhard Friedman
Sloan and Stuart
Robert Jemison Jr.
Robert Jemison Van de Graaff
African American Heritage
Native American Heritage

Travel Tags:

Steamboats
Black Warrior River
Locks Dams
Transportation
Railroad

LIST OF TAGS CONTINUED...

Education Tags:

University of Alabama
University/College
Women
Education
School of Law
Dance
Liberal Arts
Literature
Department of English
Sports
Football
Public Schools
Tuscaloosa School System

Business Tags:

Alabama Power Company
Downtown
Old Tavern
Business
Hotel/Inn
Banks
Department Store

Time Period Tags:

Early Tuscaloosa
World War II
Civil War
Old State Capitol

Government Tags:

Science
Museum
Bryce Hospital
Politics
Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society
Government
Capitol
Capital
Restoration
Preservation
Governor
Medical
Agriculture
Legislature
Economy
Cemetery
Archaeology
Cahaba
Gold



The 1887 Interactive Map Project was created by:

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